

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

RAJASTHAN

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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 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services, 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 in the country, including Rajasthan. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Rajasthan, the survey is based on a sample of 3,282 households that is representative at the state level and for urban and rural areas in the state. NFHS-3 interviewed 3,892 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 1,471 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. In addition to the interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Rajasthan was conducted by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Jaipur, Rajasthan, from December 2005 to April 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Rajasthan, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. 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 and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at <http://www.nfhsindia.org>).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Less than one-third (29%) of Rajasthan's households are in urban areas, and the remaining (71%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Rajasthan are comprised of about five members. Less than 1 in 10 households (9%) are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Rajasthan have household heads who are Hindu (88%). Ten percent have Muslim household heads and one percent have Jain household heads. All other religions account for less than one percent of household heads.

Nineteen percent of households belong to a scheduled caste, 14 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 45 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). A little less than one-quarter (22%) of Rajasthan's households do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-nine percent of the population in Rajasthan is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, four percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 86 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents and 10 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Half of households in Rajasthan live in a *pucca* house. Sixty-six percent of households (96% of urban households and 54% of rural households) have electricity, up from 64 percent at the time of NFHS-2 and 52 percent in NFHS-1. Thirty-one percent of households have toilet facilities, up from 28 percent at the time of NFHS-2 and 20 percent in NFHS-1. In rural areas, 92 percent of households do not have any toilet facilities.

*In rural areas of Rajasthan, only 54% of households
have electricity.*

Eighty-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 75% of rural households), but only 33 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Fifty-one percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; 87 percent of those that treat their water strain the water through a cloth and 10 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter for treating water.

Wealth index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity into a single index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 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



Twenty percent of Rajasthan's households (with 19% of the population) are in the highest wealth quintile, and 25 percent of households (with 24 percent of the population) are in the lowest wealth quintile. Thirty-five percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 4 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. By contrast, in urban areas, only 1 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile, whereas 57 percent are in the highest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

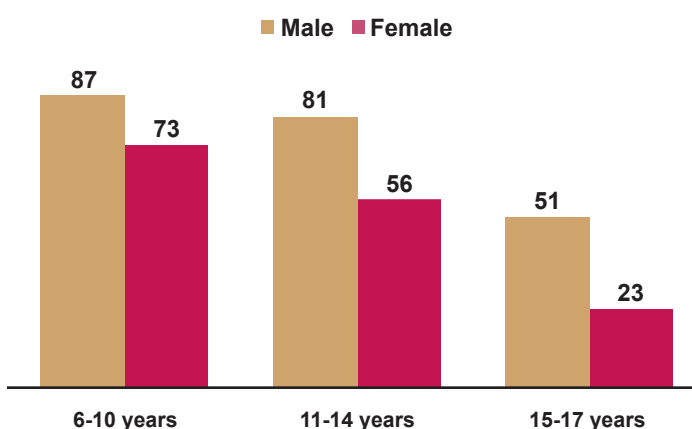
Current school attendance among children

Eighty percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (87% in urban areas and 78% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 69 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 38 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is quite prominent in the school age population, with only 57 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 77 percent of boys in the same age group. In every age group, the disparity is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Among children age 6-10 years, the gender disparity in school attendance is only 4

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



percentage points in urban areas and 17 percentage points in rural areas. At ages 11-14 years and 15-17 years, there is a sizeable gender disparity in favour of boys in both urban and rural areas. For example, at age 15-17 years, school attendance is 51 percent for boys but only 23 percent for girls.

Literacy and educational attainment

Sixty-one percent of women and 24 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. More than one-quarter of men (26%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 12 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 36 percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Rajasthan.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Rajasthan agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but 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 about contraception in school. Men are more likely to think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school than women. Fifty-nine percent of men believe that both girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school, compared with about two-fifths of women who believe that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school.

Half of women and three-quarters of men believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. A little more than half of men feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but only about one-third of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

*Half of women and three-quarters of men believe that information on
HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum.*

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 in Rajasthan is 15 years. Men get married four years later, at a median age of 19 years. Almost two-thirds (65%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 57 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

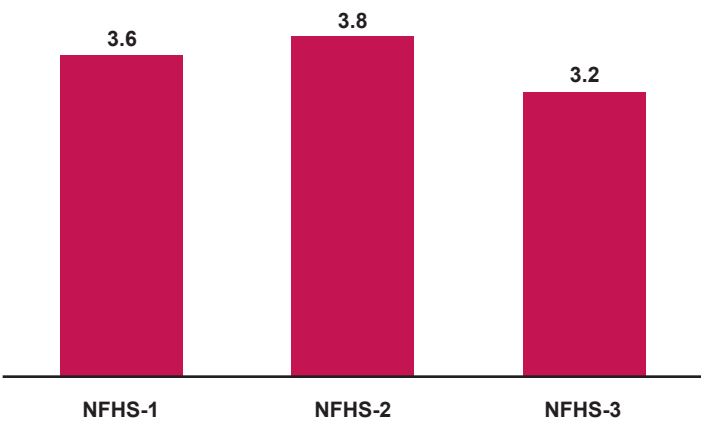
At current fertility levels, a woman in Rajasthan will have an average of 3.2 children in her lifetime, about one child more than the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.57 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Fertility in rural areas is 3.6 children per woman, 1.4 children higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate of 2.2 children per woman is close to the replacement level.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (3.6 children per woman among scheduled castes, 3.7 among scheduled tribes, and 3.1 among other backward classes), compared with women who are not in any of these groups (2.8).

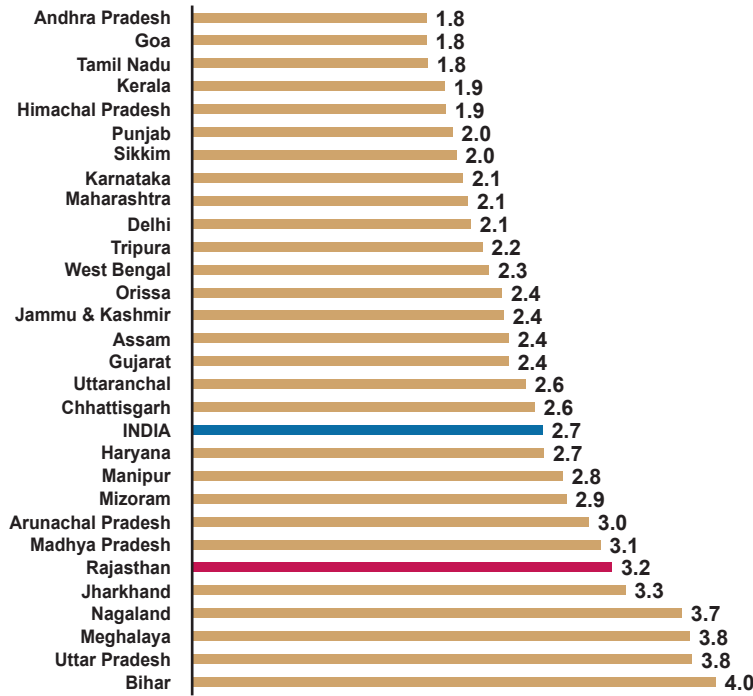
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

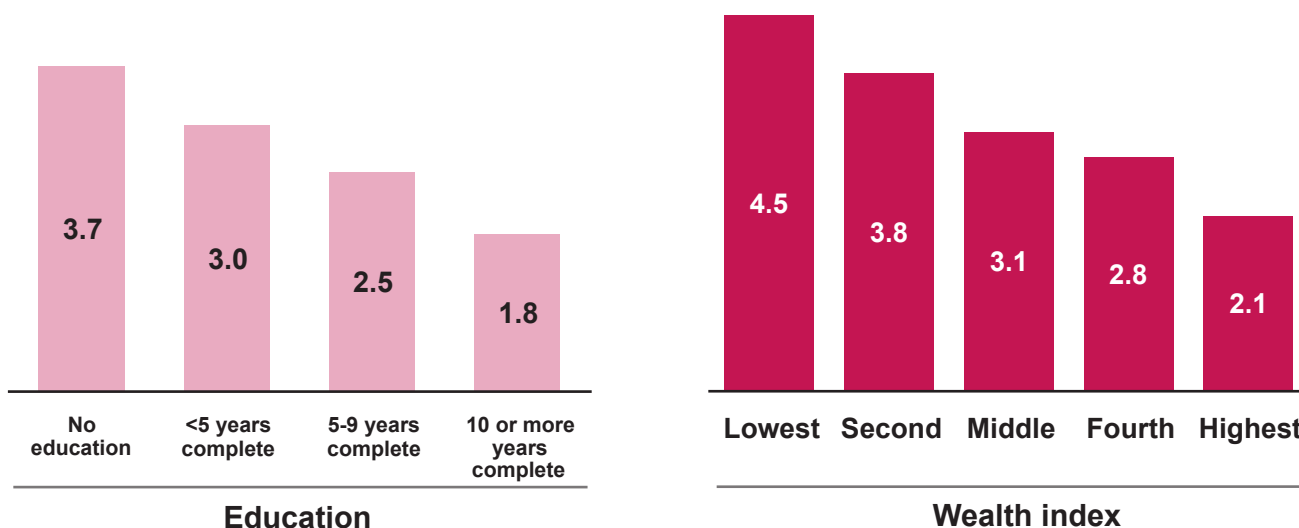


Fertility in Rajasthan is the sixth highest of any state in India, and is half a child higher than fertility in India as a whole.

The largest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have twice as many children as women with 10 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.7, compared with 1.8).

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, 16 percent have already begun childbearing, the same as the national average. Young women in rural areas (19%) are more than twice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas (8%). Overall, 2 percent of women age 15 are already either mothers or pregnant. By age 19, 36 percent of women have begun childbearing.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Rajasthan is 30 months. Twelve percent of births occur within 18 months of the previous birth and 29 percent occur within 24 months. Almost two-thirds (65%) of births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

About two-thirds of women and men in Rajasthan want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 41 percent of women and 47 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. Fifty-six percent of women and 59 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

There is a strong preference for sons in Rajasthan. About one-third of women and one-quarter of men in Rajasthan want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

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 are more than twice as likely to want no more children as those with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is substantially higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women’s number of sons.

If all women in Rajasthan were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 2.2 instead of 3.2.

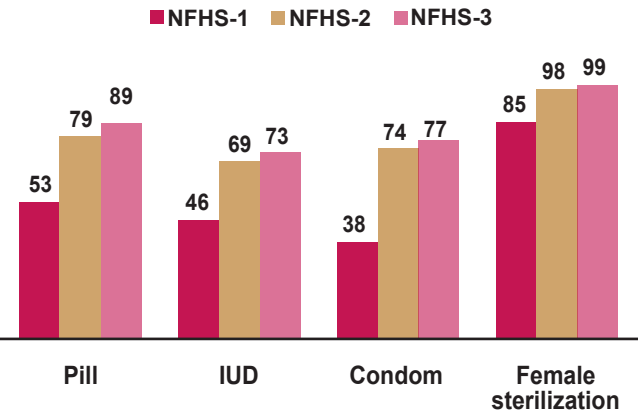
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Rajasthan. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by almost all women and men. Knowledge of male sterilization is also very high. Both men and women in Rajasthan are generally less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are most likely to know about the pill (86%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (91%).

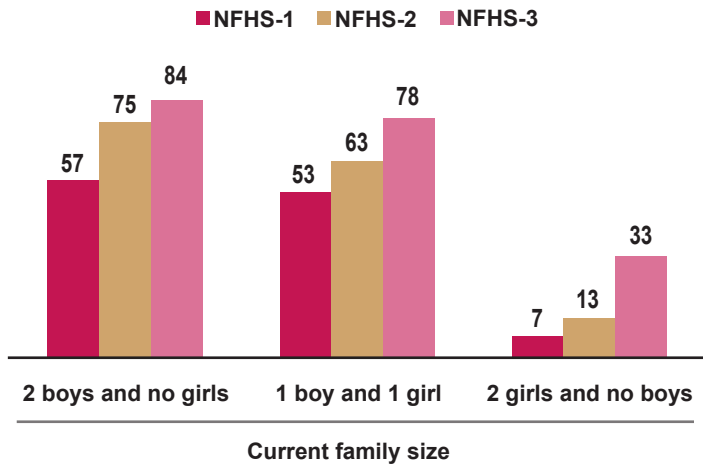
How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



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

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



Contraceptive use

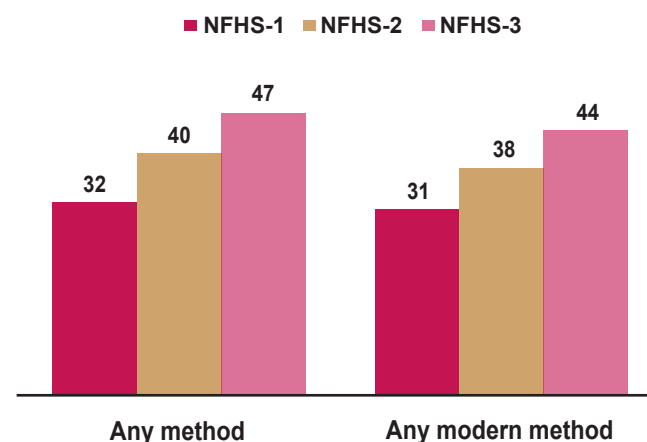
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 47 percent, up from 40 percent in NFHS-2 and 32 percent in NFHS-1. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 66 percent in urban areas while in rural areas it is only 41 percent.

Contraceptive use increases rapidly by wealth, from only 30 percent for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 67 percent for women in the highest wealth quintile. Women with 10 or more years of education are more likely to use family planning methods than women with less education or no education. Muslim women and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than women in other religious or caste/tribe groups.

Women in Rajasthan are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, only 19 percent of women with two daughters and no sons use a method of family planning, compared with only 54 percent of women with one son and one daughter and 65 percent of women with two sons (full detail not shown in tables).

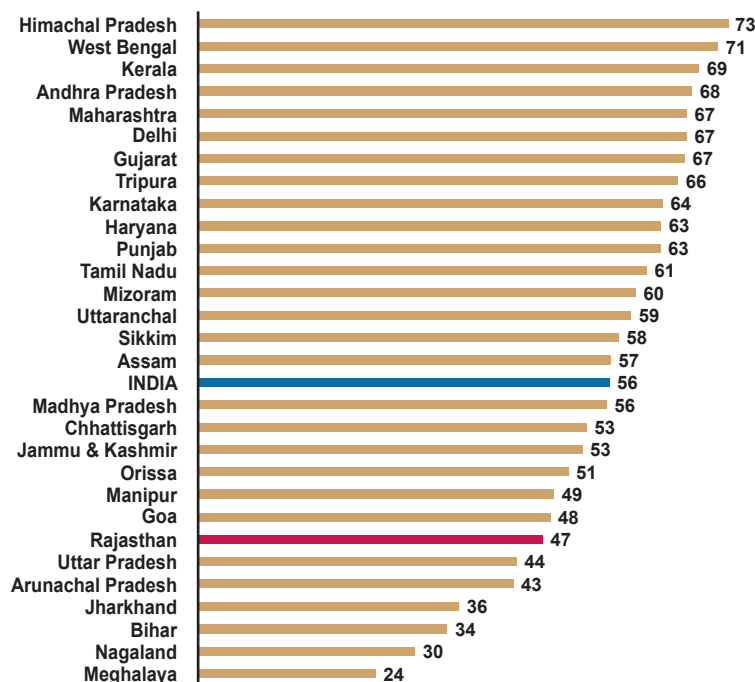
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Despite a 15 percentage point increase in current contraceptive use among currently married women since NFHS-1, less than half of women in Rajasthan are currently using any contraceptive method.

Female sterilization accounts for almost three-quarters (72%) of contraceptive use, down slightly from 76 percent in NFHS-2.

Condoms are the most commonly used spacing method (used by 6 percent of currently married women). Two percent each of women use pills and IUDs. In general, better-educated and wealthier women and women in urban areas are more likely than other women to use spacing methods. For example, 32 percent of women with 10 or more years of education use the pill, IUD, or condom, compared with only 5 percent of women with no education. Female sterilization is more common among less-educated women. Traditional contraceptive methods are used by only 3 percent of currently married women.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is the same as women's reports of current contraceptive use (47% each). Men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

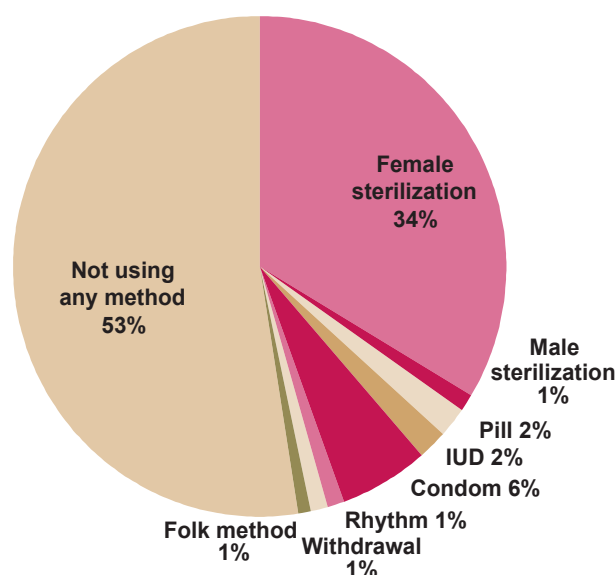
Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility. The majority of IUD users also had their IUD insertion in the public medical sector (77%). Half of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms. The majority of pill users (55%) and less than half of condom users (47% as reported by women and 40% as reported by men) use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for family planning in Rajasthan (28%) is about the same as the rate in India as a whole (27%). Discontinuation rates for temporary methods are quite high. Forty-five percent of users of temporary methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. More than half of the users of pills (54%) and condoms (52%) discontinued use within the first year of use.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. However, only 30 percent of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it and only 24 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only one in four contraceptive users were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Men’s attitudes

Most men in Rajasthan reject the idea that contraception is women’s business and a man should not have to worry about it (75%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (68%). However, 58 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men 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, 15 percent of married women in Rajasthan have an unmet need for family planning, down from 18 percent in NFHS-2 and 20 percent in NFHS-1. Since NFHS-2, unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting have each declined by about 1.5 percentage point. Currently, 76 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 70 percent in NFHS-2 and 62 percent in NFHS-1.

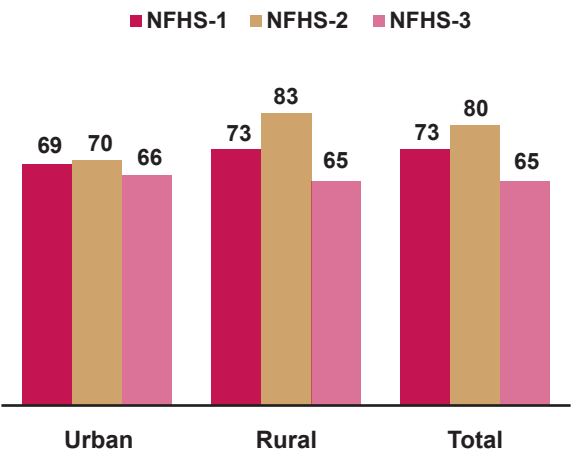
Fifteen percent of married women in Rajasthan have an unmet need for family planning, down from 18 percent in NFHS-2 and 20 percent in NFHS-1.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Rajasthan has been decreasing over time. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 65 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 80. However, 1 in 15 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 12 die before reaching age five. The infant mortality rate is almost the same in rural and urban areas, but the child mortality rate is almost twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas.

Girls in Rajasthan face a higher mortality risk than boys throughout the childhood period, i.e., during the neonatal period, the postneonatal period, and the childhood years (1-4 years), with especially large differentials at age 1-4 years.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births



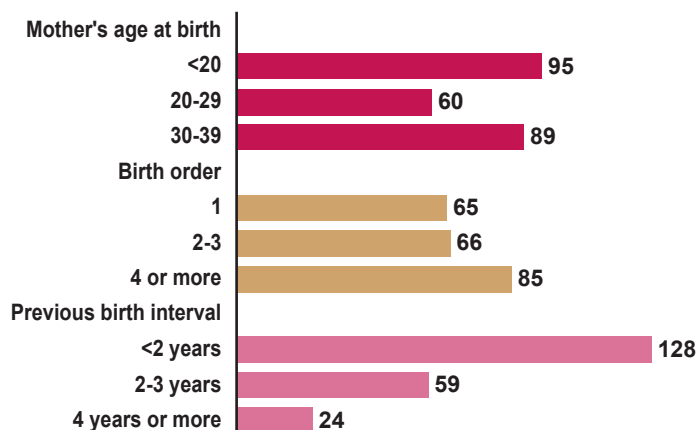
Children born to mothers younger than age 20 or age 30 and over are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age of 20-29 years. The infant mortality rate is 95 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 60 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than five 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 twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. In addition, infant mortality rates among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes are higher than the rate among those who do not belong to any of these groups.

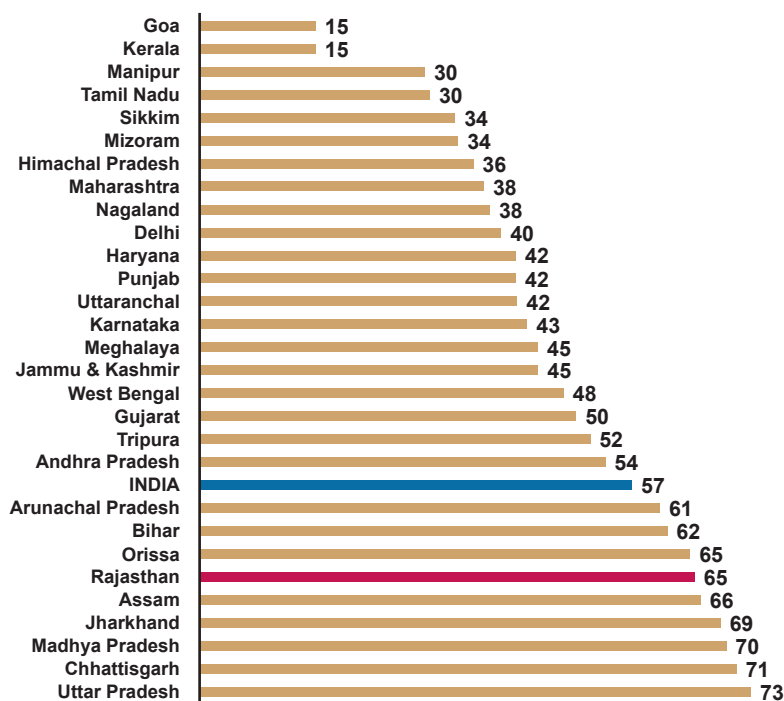
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Rajasthan is the sixth highest in the country. One out of every 15 children die within the first year of life.

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more (data not shown in tables).

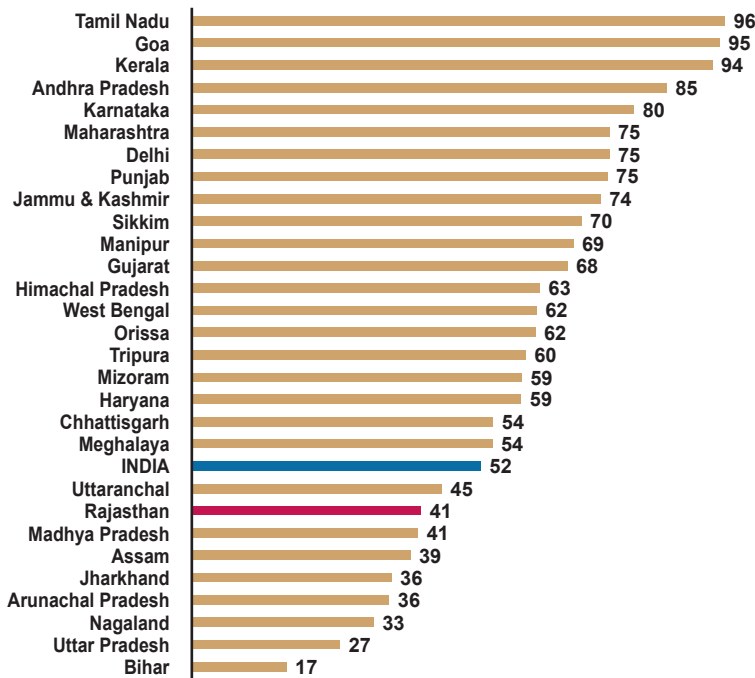
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 73 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (34% from a doctor and 39% from an ANM/LHV/nurse/midwife or other health personnel) for their last birth. One-quarter of women did not receive any antenatal care. Almost all women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth quintiles received antenatal care. Ninety percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional, compared with 69 percent of rural women.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Despite substantial improvement in the coverage of antenatal care for mothers, only 4 in 10 women in Rajasthan received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth in the past five years.

Thirty-four percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 23 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). A little more than two-fifths of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits (75%) than rural women (32%).

For 58 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 13 percent consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Almost two-thirds of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during the pregnancy. Only 1 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Less than half of women who received ANC had their weight taken, their blood pressure taken, their urine tested, and their blood tested. One-third did not even have their abdomen examined.

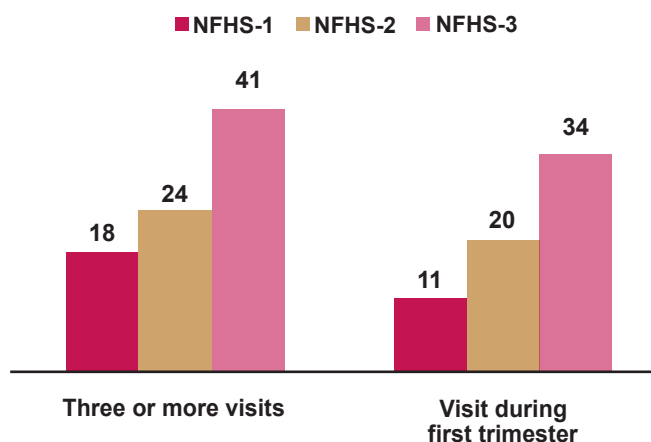
An ultrasound test was performed during 17 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, lower than the national average of 24 percent. Women with at least 10 years of education were seven times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 5 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 52 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

Seventy percent of the births in Rajasthan take place at home. However, the percentage of births in a health facility during the three years preceding the interview has increased steadily from 12 percent in NFHS-1 to 22 percent in NFHS-2 and 32 percent in NFHS-3. Home births are more common among women who received no antenatal check-ups, older women, women with no education, women in the lowest two wealth quintiles, and women with more than two previous births.

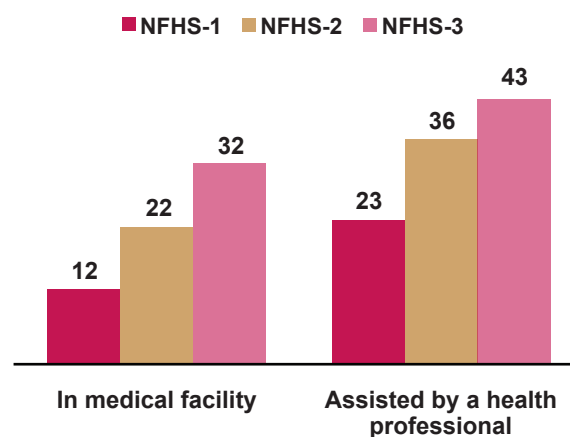
Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



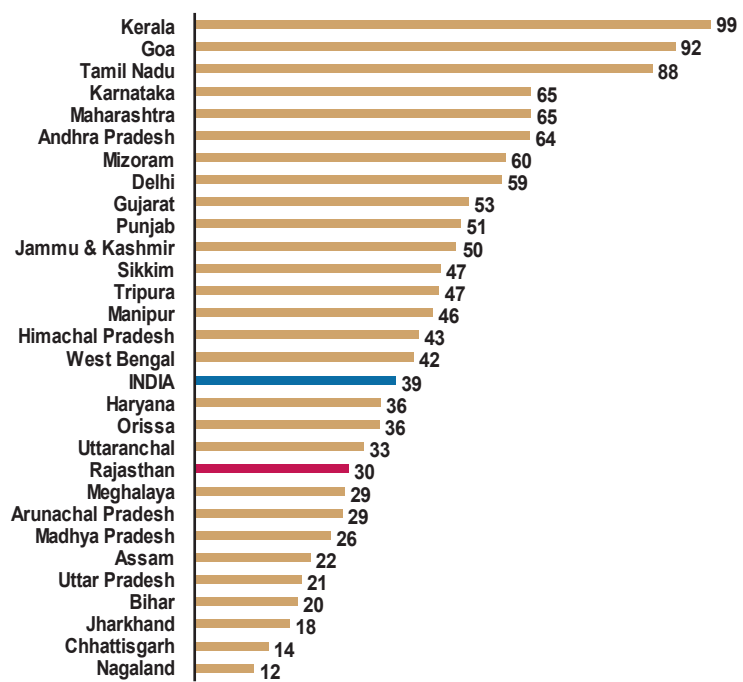
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



In 90 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 34 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. About two-fifths of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional, and 38 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 20 percent were delivered by friends or relatives. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only one in six home births.

Institutional Delivery by State
Percentage of births in the past five years



The percentage of births in Rajasthan delivered in a health facility is much lower than the national average.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Less than one-third of mothers in Rajasthan (29%) had a postnatal check-up within two days of birth, as is recommended. More than two-thirds of women received no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, more than one-fifth of births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 11 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Only 45 percent 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 (59% in urban areas and 41% in rural areas); and only 30 percent were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

Less than half of fathers in Rajasthan with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to specific aspects of maternal care. About two-fifths were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and about same percentage were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, only 37 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 29 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 23 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after the birth, and less than one-quarter were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Fathers in urban areas were more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided with this information.

CHILD HEALTH

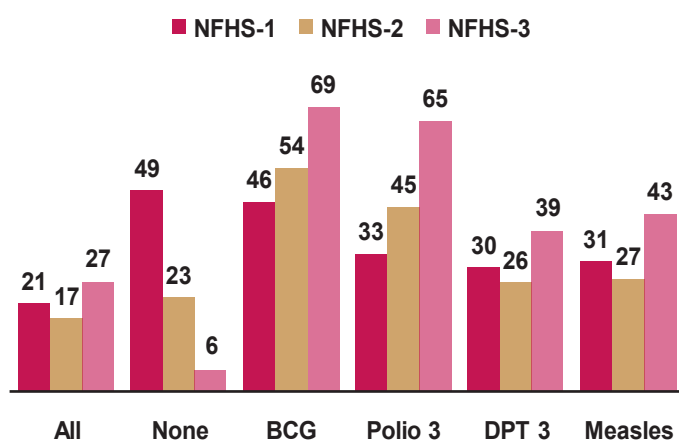
Vaccination of children

A little more than one-quarter (27%) of children age 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 6 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Sixty-nine percent of children have received a BCG vaccination; however, only about two-fifths (39%) received at least the recommended three DPT injections and about two-thirds received at least three doses of polio vaccine (65%). Forty-three percent of children have been vaccinated against measles. 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 DPT is 40 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 30 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

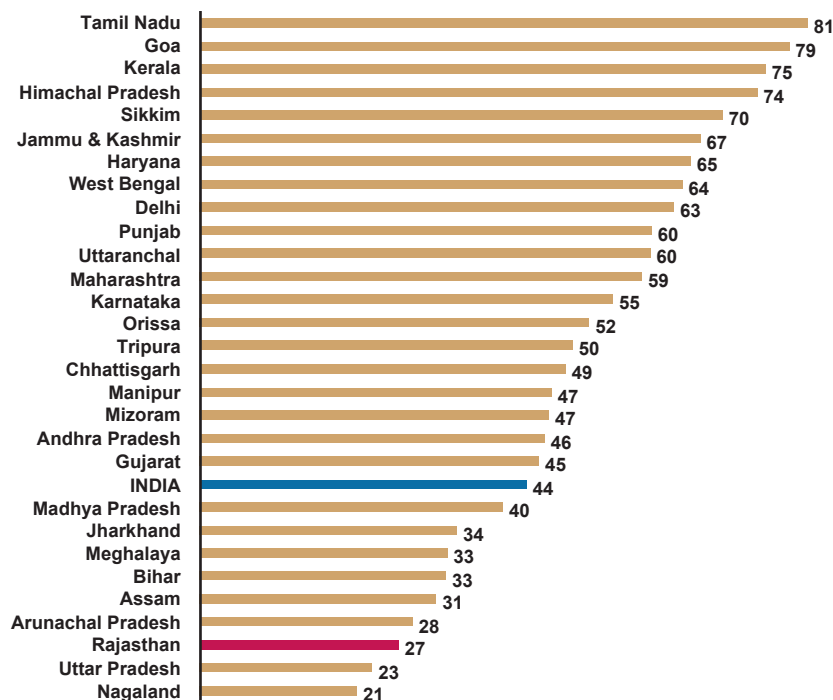


There has been an increase in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (17%) and NFHS-3 (27%), and the present level is higher than that in NFHS-1 (21%). The coverage of each of the vaccines has increased by 13-21 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign which is attempting to eradicate the disease in India, more than one-third of children still have not received three doses of polio vaccine.

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled tribe or other backward class are more likely than other children to have received all the recommended vaccinations. The percentage of fully vaccinated children does not differ by sex. Nevertheless, a higher percentage of boys than girls have received each individual vaccine.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage is lower in Rajasthan than in any other state except Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 7 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, 65 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 18 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Twelve percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 9 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 10 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 57 percent were taken to a health facility. Twenty-five percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 17 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 7 percent who were given gruel. Almost one-third of children with diarrhoea (29%) did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twelve percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Rajasthan only 6 percent received more liquids than normal. Almost one-fifth of children with diarrhoea (18%) received either less to drink than normal or did not receive any liquids, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

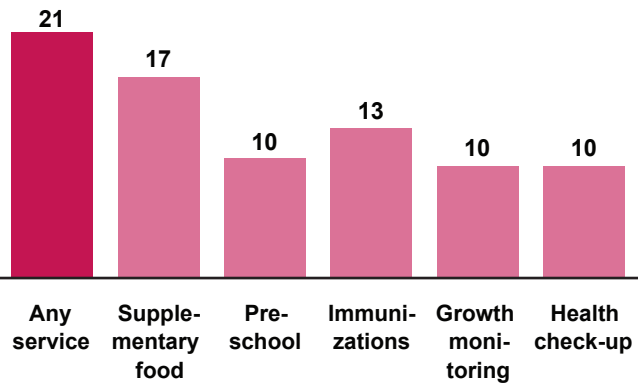
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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 66 percent of children under age six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only one-fifth receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children under age 6 receive are supplementary food (17%), immunization (13%), and health check-ups (10%). Only one-tenth of children age 3-5 years receive early childhood care or preschool education. Only 10 percent of children age 0-59 months in areas served by an *anganwadi* centre have had their weight measured in an AWC.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Children from rural areas are more likely to take advantage of services offered at *anganwadi* centres than children from urban areas. Mothers who have completed at least 5 years of education are least likely to take advantage of these services. Children from scheduled castes are more likely to take advantage of these services than other children.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Rajasthan, only one-third of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as WHO recommends. In addition, only 54 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Rajasthan breastfeed for an average of 24 months, which is the minimum duration 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, almost three-quarters of children (72%) 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. Only 37 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and only one-fifth are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only 15 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 9 months. However, only one in six last-born children age 12-35 months was given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 29 percent of 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. Only 1 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 1 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

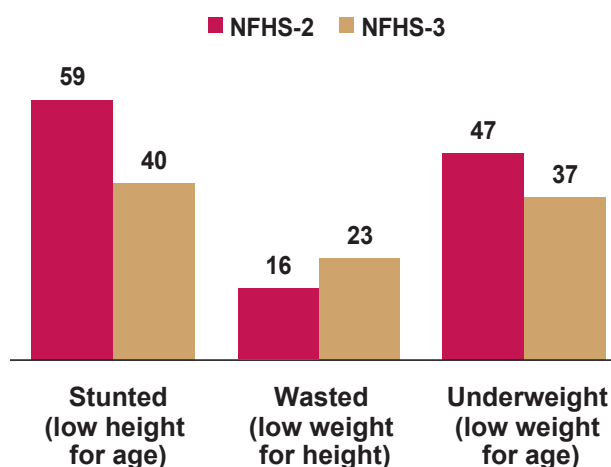
Children's nutritional status

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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 17 percent of children are stunted, 25 percent are wasted, and 21 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, one-third of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are equally likely to be undernourished.

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

Children’s nutritional status in Rajasthan has improved substantially since NFHS-2 according to two of the three nutritional status measures. Among children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2), stunting decreased from 59 percent to 40 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 and underweight decreased from 47 percent to 37 percent. However, because stunting improved more rapidly than underweight, the prevalence of wasting actually increased during that period (from 16% to 23%). Despite the improvements over time in stunting and underweight, undernutrition is still a major problem in Rajasthan.

Children’s nutritional status in Rajasthan has improved substantially since NFHS-2, but 40 percent of children under age five years are still underweight.

Adults’ nutritional status

Adults in Rajasthan suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 37 percent of women and 41 percent of men are thin, and 9 percent of women and 6 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 54 percent of women and 53 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

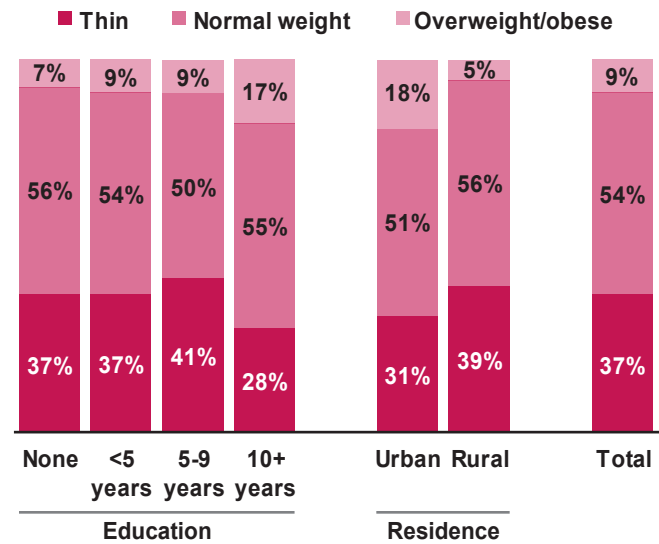
Undernutrition is particularly serious in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, among teenagers, and among scheduled tribes.

Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, those who are well educated, those in the highest wealth quintile, and those who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, differentials in the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems are relatively small across most groups.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Only two out of every five households in Rajasthan (41%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is less than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (46%). 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?

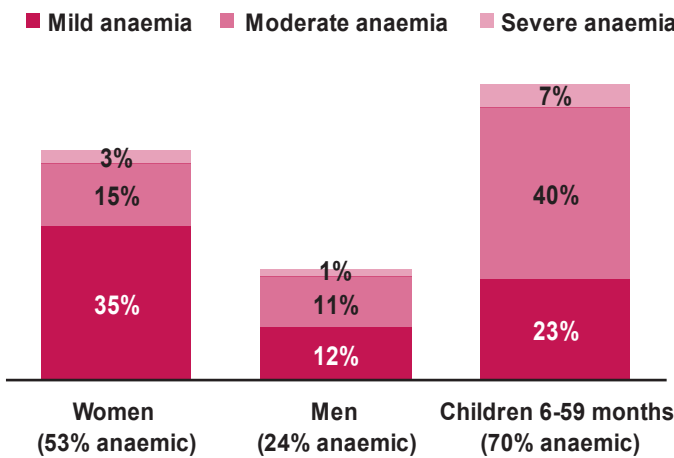
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, 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, the great majority—70 percent—are anaemic. This includes 23 percent who are mildly anaemic, 40 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 7 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Even among children in wealthiest households and children whose mothers have at least 10 years of education, three out of five children are anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



More than half of women in Rajasthan (53%) have anaemia, including 35 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women from scheduled tribes and women in the lowest wealth quintile. More than 60 percent of women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are anaemic. Anaemia is more widespread among women than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen by 5 percentage points among ever-married women and 11 percentage points among pregnant women. However, the anaemia level among children age 6-35 months has declined marginally (by 2 percentage points).

Almost one-quarter of men in Rajasthan (24%) are anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia among men is highest for scheduled-tribe men (38%). Anaemia is twice as high for men in the lowest wealth quintile (31%) than for men in the highest wealth quintile (16%).

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 38% of women in Rajasthan have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 77 percent know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 are somewhat more likely (46%) than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, only 21 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 34 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3.

Men are twice as likely as women to know about AIDS. In Rajasthan, 76 percent of men have heard of AIDS. Knowledge about AIDS among males is almost universal in urban areas.

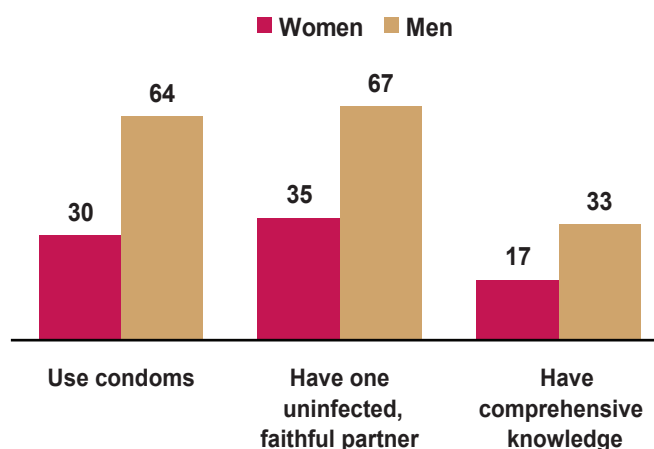
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men in Rajasthan are about twice as likely as women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 64 percent of men, but only 30 percent of women, know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS. Two-thirds of men and 35 percent of women know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

Only 17 percent of women and 33 percent of men have a 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one uninfected, faithful partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Seventy-nine percent of women and 83 percent of men in Rajasthan would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than four-fifths of women (81%) and two-thirds of men (67%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Almost three-quarters of women (73%), but fewer men (58%), say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Almost the same percentage of women (61%) and men (58%) in Rajasthan say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3

A negligible proportion of women and only 1 percent of men in Rajasthan age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3.

HIV prevalence

In Rajasthan, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Rajasthan contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate. However, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Rajasthan. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence for the remaining 23 states combined, including Rajasthan is 0.08 percent among women age 15-49 and 0.16 percent among men age 15-49 (data not shown in tables).

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. Additionally, 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

About half of women in Rajasthan have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age, while half of men have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 20 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 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 have had sex in the past year, only a negligible proportion of women and 4 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year (a negligible proportion of women and 2% of men). Higher-risk sex for men is more prevalent in urban areas (6%) than rural areas (3%).

Use of condoms during higher- risk sex

About one-third of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months (35%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

Less than one percent of men who have ever had sex said they paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Rajasthan, 359 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, straw, shrubs, grass, and dung cakes are much more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking. A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (83% of women and 94% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, less than half of women (45%) and two-thirds of men (67%) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds of women and more than three-quarters of men have misconceptions about how TB is spread.



Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, less than one percent of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes (282 per 100,000 women and 362 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of diabetes is much higher for women and men age 35-49 than for younger women and men. Less than 2 percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,565 per 100,000 women and 1,739 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women (376 per 100,000) than for men (246 per 100,000).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half of men (60%), but only 8 percent of women, use some form of tobacco. Three percent of pregnant women and seven percent of breastfeeding mothers also use tobacco (data not shown in tables). Among men, tobacco use is more common in rural areas (63%) than in urban areas (56%), while among women it is the same in urban and rural areas (8%).

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Less than one in five men (19%) and a negligible proportion of women in Rajasthan drink alcohol. Frequent alcohol use is even less common. Among men who drink alcohol, only 7 percent drink alcohol almost every day. The use of alcohol among men is lower in Rajasthan than in any other state except Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat.

Source of health care

For most households, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (59% of urban households and 75% of rural households). Wealthier households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index. 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 (35%), and long waiting time (17%)(data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 5 percent of households in Rajasthan report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes. Health insurance is six times as common in urban areas as in rural areas.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

More than half of currently married women age 15-49 (56%) were employed in the last year, compared with 99% of currently married men. Three-quarters of employed women work in agriculture, whereas two-thirds of employed men work in non-agricultural occupations. Almost one-third of employed women (30%) were paid only in cash, 18 percent were paid in cash and in kind, and one-quarter (26%) were paid only in kind. More than one-quarter of





employed women were not paid for their work. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, three-quarters decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than 40 percent of currently married women participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 23 percent participate in making all four of these 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, those with 10 or more years of education, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only one-third of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women in the highest wealth quintile, Jain women, and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 8 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 12 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and less than one percent have ever used one.

About one-half of women in Rajasthan are allowed to go by themselves to the market and to a health facility, but only one-third have the freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in table). Urban women, older women, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women in nuclear households, women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, women who have cash earnings, and women in the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender role attitudes

More than half of women in Rajasthan—58 percent—believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (44%), argues with her husband (34%), or goes out without telling her husband (33%). Men in Rajasthan are slightly more likely to agree; 64 percent of men in Rajasthan justify wife-beating in some circumstances, including half who believe that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among those who have completed at least 10 years of education, 22 percent of women and 41 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

More than one-quarter of women (78%) and two-thirds of men in Rajasthan believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband 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.

Domestic violence

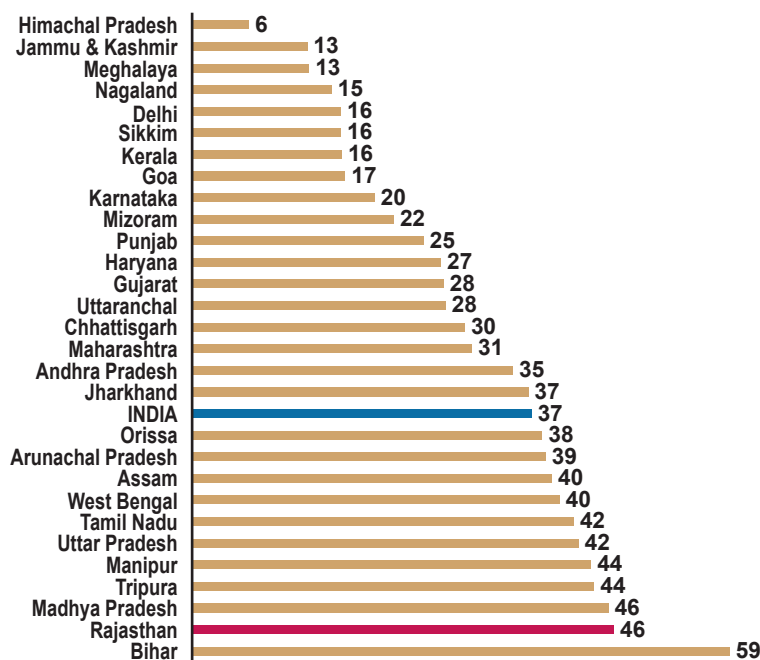
Among women age 15-49, 40 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 17 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 45 percent of women in Rajasthan have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 49 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

Thirty-nine percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 11-16 percent report having their arm twisted or their hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, punched or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Twenty percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 46 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if not currently married, their most recent husband. Twenty-three percent report spousal emotional violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence is higher in Rajasthan than in any other state except Bihar.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, more than one in five women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Very few ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not drink alcohol to experience spousal violence (data not shown in tables).

One in three ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. For most women who have ever

experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage.

Help seeking behaviour

Only one in every five of women who have ever experienced violence has sought help to end the violence. Sixty-nine percent of 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 social service organizations.



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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,180	2,208	3,388
Households occupied	1,155	2,159	3,314
Households interviewed	1,138	2,144	3,282
Household response rate ¹	98.5	99.3	99.0
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,381	2,573	3,954
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,362	2,530	3,892
Eligible women response rate ²	98.6	98.3	98.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	586	955	1,541
Number of eligible men interviewed	558	913	1,471
Eligible men response rate ²	95.2	95.6	95.5

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 2 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.1	9.3	9.2	13.8	12.1	12.9	12.5	11.4	11.9
5-9	10.4	10.7	10.5	15.4	14.6	15.0	14.0	13.6	13.8
10-14	11.8	10.9	11.4	14.4	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.6	13.1
15-19	12.5	11.0	11.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.6	10.0	10.3
20-24	10.3	10.2	10.2	7.3	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.9	8.5
25-29	8.5	9.1	8.8	6.5	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.8	7.4
30-34	6.7	7.2	6.9	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.0
35-39	7.4	7.2	7.4	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.8
40-44	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
45-49	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3
50-54	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1
55-59	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.9
60-64	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.2
65-69	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
75-79	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,341	2,082	4,424	6,228	6,118	12,346	8,570	8,200	16,770
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	889	na	na	982	na	na	957
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	911	na	na	864	na	na	873
Education²									
No education	11.7	33.1	21.7	30.6	64.3	47.5	25.2	56.1	40.4
<5 years complete	17.0	15.5	16.3	23.6	17.7	20.7	21.7	17.1	19.5
5-9 years complete	35.2	29.5	32.5	35.1	15.9	25.5	35.1	19.5	27.4
10-11 years complete	10.9	7.0	9.1	5.8	1.2	3.5	7.2	2.7	5.0
12 or more years complete	25.2	14.9	20.4	5.0	0.8	2.9	10.8	4.5	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,091	1,847	3,938	5,182	5,227	10,409	7,273	7,075	14,347
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.3	4.2	5.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	93.8	90.3	91.3	94.0
Female	6.2	9.7	8.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	5.4	5.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.3	55.2	57.0	45.6
Non-nuclear	38.7	44.8	43.0	54.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.4	91.6	88.3	87.7
Muslim	15.7	7.7	10.0	11.0
Jain	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.9
Other	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.6
Scheduled tribe	3.7	18.7	14.3	13.8
Other backward class	33.5	50.2	45.3	47.3
Other	44.5	12.5	21.8	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	95.7	54.0	66.1	66.1
No	4.3	46.0	33.9	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.5	75.0	81.8	80.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	80.8	13.7	33.2	30.6
Public tap/standpipe	5.5	15.7	12.8	12.8
Tube well or borehole	11.3	41.7	32.9	34.0
Other improved	0.9	3.9	3.0	3.4
Non-improved source	1.0	24.9	17.9	18.9
Other source	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	87.3	28.1	45.3	43.9
Less than 30 minutes	10.8	37.7	29.9	29.9
Thirty minutes or longer	1.9	34.2	24.8	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	2.9	0.3	1.1	0.9
Strain through cloth	45.7	44.2	44.6	44.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other filter	13.4	1.5	4.9	4.4
Other treatment	8.3	1.4	3.4	3.1
No treatment	36.9	53.6	48.8	50.0

Continued...

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	52.5	5.6	19.3	18.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	52.0	4.6	18.4	18.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not improved	47.5	94.3	80.7	81.0
Any facility shared with other households	27.4	1.9	9.3	7.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.8	0.0	1.4	1.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other unimproved facility	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
No facility/open space/field	14.7	91.5	69.2	71.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.5	33.5	24.2	23.7
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	10.4	31.3	25.2	26.6
<i>Pucca</i>	88.0	34.6	50.1	49.4
Missing	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	63.8	2.8	20.6	18.2
Biogas	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	5.5	0.6	2.0	1.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood	25.1	86.1	68.3	70.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.7	4.8	3.9	4.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.3	2.5	1.9	2.2
Dung cakes	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	56.9	26.3	35.2	37.0
In the house, no separate room	30.8	33.3	32.6	30.2
In a separate building	3.5	7.0	6.0	6.9
Outdoors	8.7	33.3	26.1	25.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	954	2,328	3,282	17,195
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	5.8	3.7	3.9	4.9
Stove without chimney	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	93.6	96.3	96.0	95.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	287	2,247	2,534	13,866
na = Not applicable				
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 households may use more than one method of purification.				
³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called <i>kachha</i> houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi- <i>pucca</i> houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called <i>pucca</i> 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	84.6	40.5	53.3	53.8
Pressure cooker	73.7	10.0	28.5	27.5
Chair	74.6	25.8	40.0	41.7
Cot or bed	91.0	95.6	94.3	95.4
Table	64.9	17.1	31.0	32.3
Electric fan	91.7	38.4	53.9	54.8
Radio or transistor	37.3	20.2	25.2	26.7
Television (black and white)	31.2	14.7	19.5	21.3
Television (colour)	51.4	7.6	20.3	21.2
Any television	75.3	21.3	37.0	39.0
Sewing machine	48.9	16.8	26.1	28.7
Mobile telephone	38.3	6.8	15.9	16.6
Any other type of telephone	36.6	6.6	15.3	16.4
Computer	10.1	0.2	3.1	2.6
Refrigerator	39.0	4.0	14.2	14.6
Watch or clock	94.6	78.2	83.0	84.9
Water pump	19.2	11.0	13.4	15.1
Thresher	0.4	2.1	1.6	2.1
Tractor	1.0	5.9	4.5	6.3
None of the above	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	51.2	34.7	39.5	43.0
Motorcycle or scooter	41.2	12.5	20.9	23.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	10.6	7.7	9.0
Car	10.2	0.9	3.6	3.5
None of the above	29.3	54.9	47.5	43.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	76.5	20.3	36.6	33.9
Irrigated land only	10.5	21.6	18.4	19.5
Non-irrigated land only	7.3	37.1	28.5	29.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	5.6	20.9	16.5	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	92.7	99.0	97.2	97.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	20.0	84.2	65.5	71.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	58.3	22.0	32.5	33.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	11.2	1.8	4.5	4.5
Percentage owning a BPL card	9.5	16.6	14.5	15.2
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	12.7	4.9	7.2	7.5
Wealth index				
Lowest	1.1	34.8	25.0	24.2
Second	3.3	23.1	17.4	17.7
Middle	12.7	24.8	21.2	21.8
Fourth	26.1	13.1	16.9	17.3
Highest	56.9	4.2	19.5	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	954	2,328	3,282	17,195

BPL = Below poverty line

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	23.8	18.6	22.3	17.2	18.2	100.0	15,077
Muslim	30.2	11.8	19.0	19.5	19.4	100.0	1,892
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	155
Other	9.0	13.5	24.1	9.3	44.0	100.0	72
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	27.2	23.1	22.4	16.2	11.0	100.0	3,203
Scheduled tribe	59.1	19.4	10.8	6.3	4.4	100.0	2,381
Other backward class	18.8	19.3	27.6	19.7	14.5	100.0	8,132
Other	10.0	7.6	14.9	20.1	47.3	100.0	3,480
Total	24.2	17.7	21.8	17.3	19.1	100.0	17,195

Table 6 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	88.6	86.3	86.8	84.2	69.7	72.5	86.6	78.1	79.8
11-14 years	86.9	78.6	80.8	74.0	50.0	56.1	80.9	65.2	69.3
15-17 years	54.4	49.2	50.7	44.7	15.0	23.4	49.9	32.9	37.8
6-14 years	87.8	83.1	84.2	79.3	62.1	65.9	83.9	72.9	75.4
6-17 years	79.6	76.5	77.2	70.6	53.2	57.2	75.4	65.2	67.6

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, Rajasthan, 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	89.4	8.4	0.4	1.8	100.0	0.8	2,018
5-9 years	86.2	8.7	1.1	4.0	100.0	3.5	2,347
10-14 years	85.3	8.5	2.1	4.1	100.0	6.3	2,235
15-17 years	77.9	9.0	3.0	10.1	100.0	9.3	1,053
Residence							
Urban	91.0	3.6	1.6	3.8	100.0	3.8	1,700
Rural	84.1	10.0	1.4	4.4	100.0	4.6	5,953
Sex							
Male	86.1	9.0	1.5	3.4	100.0	4.5	4,058
Female	85.1	8.1	1.5	5.3	100.0	4.3	3,594
Total age <15 years	86.9	8.5	1.2	3.4	100.0	3.6	6,600
Total age <18 years	85.6	8.6	1.5	4.3	100.0	4.4	7,653



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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	11.8	4.3	16.1	797
2-4 years	11.0	5.6	16.6	1,221
Sex				
Male	11.3	5.2	16.4	1,072
Female	11.5	4.9	16.4	946
Residence				
Urban	28.6	9.7	38.3	413
Rural	6.9	3.9	10.8	1,605
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.7	0.8	5.4	573
Second	4.3	4.8	9.2	400
Middle	7.2	4.5	11.7	411
Fourth	13.6	9.1	22.7	335
Highest	36.6	9.9	46.5	299
Total	11.3	5.1	16.4	2,018

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, Rajasthan, 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	6.0	0.9	3.1	9.7	1,416
8-11 years	2.0	12.0	3.3	12.3	25.8	1,829
12-14 years	2.4	1.3	10.3	11.5	21.6	1,336
Sex						
Male	2.1	7.7	1.8	8.1	17.6	2,424
Female	1.2	6.3	7.8	10.5	21.8	2,157
Residence						
Urban	2.0	9.7	1.5	2.8	15.1	980
Rural	1.6	6.3	5.4	11.0	20.8	3,601
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.0	5.4	6.5	13.5	22.8	1,318
Second	1.8	7.0	5.5	11.8	22.6	870
Middle	2.1	6.6	4.7	9.1	20.2	1,034
Fourth	1.3	10.7	2.7	4.2	17.0	722
Highest	0.7	6.8	1.5	2.7	10.8	638
Total	1.7	7.0	4.6	9.2	19.6	4,581

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

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

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	21.0	21.3	817	813	293	291
20-24	18.2	17.1	710	709	235	237
25-29	15.8	16.1	614	617	222	221
30-34	13.8	13.1	538	537	181	181
35-39	12.1	12.1	471	473	167	171
40-44	10.4	12.0	404	401	165	164
45-49	8.7	8.2	338	342	113	113
Residence						
Urban	29.3	32.6	1,141	1,362	449	531
Rural	70.7	67.4	2,751	2,530	927	847
Education						
No education	61.1	24.3	2,378	2,286	334	317
<5 years complete	5.1	7.0	197	199	96	94
5-9 years complete	22.1	42.5	860	891	585	579
10-11 years complete	4.4	10.6	170	186	146	152
12 or more years complete	7.3	15.7	285	330	215	236
Literacy						
Literate ¹	36.2	73.9	1,409	1,504	1,017	1,038
Not literate	63.7	26.0	2,478	2,382	357	338
Not measured	0.1	0.1	6	6	2	2
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.2	57.3	710	794	788	815
Watches television at least once a week	40.4	55.0	1,570	1,700	756	801
Listens to the radio at least once a week	13.9	32.6	542	557	448	453
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.2	10.7	85	94	147	159
Not regularly exposed to any media	53.1	26.4	2,068	1,947	363	335
Marital status						
Never married	14.6	27.4	566	594	377	385
Currently married	78.8	68.1	3,065	3,044	937	933
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	2.9	3.4	111	105	47	45
Widowed	2.9	0.7	111	109	9	9
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.4	38	40	6	6
Religion						
Hindu	88.4	86.3	3,442	3,418	1,188	1,177
Muslim	10.2	12.0	395	413	165	176
Jain	0.9	0.9	34	39	13	15
Other	0.5	0.7	21	22	9	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.6	17.3	722	730	238	237
Scheduled tribe	12.9	12.6	502	471	174	163
Other backward class	46.4	45.9	1,804	1,763	631	616
Other	22.2	24.2	863	928	333	362
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	55.4	84.8	2,155	2,074	1,167	1,166
In agricultural occupation	39.3	26.4	1,530	1,418	364	335
In non-agricultural occupation	16.1	58.4	626	656	803	831
Not employed	44.6	14.9	1,737	1,818	206	209
Missing	0.0	0.2	0	0	3	3
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.6	20.3	801	739	280	257
Second	17.0	15.0	660	614	207	191
Middle	21.9	22.3	853	822	307	295
Fourth	18.0	18.7	701	715	257	267
Highest	22.5	23.7	876	1,002	326	368
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,892	3,892	1,376	1,378
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	95	93
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,471	1,471

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.069	0.109	0.098	0.092	0.139	0.126	0.063	0.124	0.112
20-24	0.177	0.273	0.245	0.219	0.280	0.264	0.184	0.264	0.247
25-29	0.129	0.189	0.171	0.157	0.190	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.181
30-34	0.057	0.097	0.085	0.076	0.113	0.103	0.087	0.113	0.107
35-39	0.004	0.036	0.026	0.036	0.053	0.048	0.031	0.063	0.055
40-44	0.008	0.013	0.012	0.013	0.027	0.023	0.000	0.017	0.014
45-49	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.010
TFR 15-44	2.21	3.59	3.19	2.96	4.01	3.73	2.73	3.81	3.58
TFR 15-49	2.21	3.62	3.21	2.98	4.06	3.78	2.76	3.87	3.63
CBR	19.8	27.9	25.7	25.4	31.6	30.0	22.5	28.1	27.0

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 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



Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate 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, Rajasthan, 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	2.21	4.6	4.1	1.63
Rural	3.62	6.0	5.2	2.45
Education				
No education	3.71	5.9	5.2	2.47
<5 years complete	*	6.0	(4.3)	*
5-9 years complete	(2.50)	5.8	4.0	(2.04)
10 or more years complete	(1.82)	3.4	2.5	(1.62)
Religion				
Hindu	3.15	5.6	4.9	2.16
Muslim	(3.96)	6.0	5.5	(2.83)
Jain	*	4.9	*	*
Other	*	0.0	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.60	7.5	5.7	2.27
Scheduled tribe	3.65	6.6	5.4	2.37
Other backward class	3.13	4.9	4.8	2.20
Other	2.75	4.8	4.2	2.06
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.46	6.9	5.6	2.92
Second	(3.78)	6.1	5.3	(2.31)
Middle	3.05	6.1	5.2	2.16
Fourth	2.83	4.9	4.7	2.09
Highest	2.07	4.1	3.9	1.64
Total	3.21	5.6	4.9	2.21

() Based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.



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, Rajasthan, 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	1.6	0.0	1.6	199
16	2.9	3.1	6.0	141
17	4.7	7.5	12.2	146
18	23.8	3.4	27.2	209
19	31.6	4.4	36.0	122
Residence				
Urban	5.9	2.2	8.1	226
Rural	15.1	3.9	19.0	591
Education				
No education	18.2	4.6	22.8	281
<5 years complete	15.8	4.1	19.9	73
5-9 years complete	11.0	2.8	13.7	354
10 or more years complete	1.0	2.0	3.0	109
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	559
Currently married	39.4	11.0	50.5	252
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	5
Religion				
Hindu	13.1	3.5	16.5	711
Muslim	10.1	3.4	13.5	95
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	13.3	3.0	16.2	158
Scheduled tribe	12.5	4.2	16.7	104
Other backward class	14.5	4.1	18.6	388
Other	7.3	1.8	9.1	166
Wealth index				
Lowest	12.9	3.6	16.6	149
Second	15.1	2.7	17.9	158
Middle	11.4	4.2	15.6	196
Fourth	17.0	4.1	21.1	140
Highest	7.6	2.4	10.0	173
Total	12.6	3.4	16.0	817

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

* 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, Rajasthan, 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	81.1	15.8	2.0	1.0	100.0	107
20-29	30.0	28.8	19.8	21.4	100.0	850
30-39	3.2	8.4	8.4	80.0	100.0	234
40-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(89.0)	100.0	27
Residence						
Urban	39.9	30.0	12.6	17.4	100.0	245
Rural	25.8	21.4	16.7	36.1	100.0	972
Mother's education						
No education	21.1	19.3	17.0	42.6	100.0	823
<5 years complete	34.0	23.7	14.1	28.2	100.0	56
5-9 years complete	43.5	31.6	15.1	9.8	100.0	250
10 or more years complete	53.8	34.1	8.8	3.4	100.0	88
Religion						
Hindu	29.4	22.8	16.2	31.6	100.0	1,071
Muslim	23.3	24.8	11.8	40.1	100.0	138
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.2	19.3	16.9	38.6	100.0	254
Scheduled tribe	19.9	17.1	18.7	44.3	100.0	182
Other backward class	31.9	24.1	16.9	27.1	100.0	566
Other	31.6	30.1	9.5	28.8	100.0	215
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.6	15.2	15.2	52.0	100.0	351
Second	23.7	20.9	16.4	39.0	100.0	223
Middle	34.2	24.7	14.5	26.6	100.0	254
Fourth	31.7	28.8	19.9	19.5	100.0	213
Highest	45.3	32.5	13.6	8.6	100.0	176
Total	28.7	23.1	15.9	32.4	100.0	1,218
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.7	23.1	15.9	32.4	100.0	1,218
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.7	22.5	18.0	34.8	100.0	3,087
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	26.7	22.2	17.3	33.8	100.0	2,211

Note: Total includes births to Jain women and women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 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	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21	*
20-29	13.1	18.6	39.1	18.6	7.0	3.7	100.0	960	28.7
30-39	9.4	14.5	31.4	23.8	11.0	9.9	100.0	477	33.9
40-49	4.8	8.9	30.2	25.7	9.7	20.7	100.0	68	38.8
Residence									
Urban	12.9	18.1	33.1	18.1	8.3	9.5	100.0	273	29.9
Rural	11.5	16.9	36.7	21.0	8.2	5.6	100.0	1,253	30.2
Mother's education									
No education	11.2	16.9	36.4	21.4	7.7	6.4	100.0	1,164	30.4
<5 years complete	13.3	23.1	38.4	11.7	10.5	3.1	100.0	70	28.7
5-9 years complete	14.8	19.2	32.4	21.0	8.7	3.8	100.0	223	28.0
10 or more years complete	9.3	8.4	41.0	12.2	13.3	15.8	100.0	69	33.6
Religion									
Hindu	12.4	17.0	36.2	20.2	8.0	6.0	100.0	1,330	30.0
Muslim	6.8	17.7	36.6	22.0	9.3	7.6	100.0	185	31.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.5	19.4	36.5	20.4	7.4	4.8	100.0	357	28.9
Scheduled tribe	11.0	17.1	35.2	23.2	8.2	5.3	100.0	247	30.6
Other backward class	12.6	16.9	36.5	19.4	7.7	7.0	100.0	677	29.8
Other	10.3	14.6	35.3	20.8	11.2	7.8	100.0	244	33.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.7	15.9	35.3	22.4	7.2	5.5	100.0	497	30.0
Second	10.7	18.1	34.9	22.3	8.6	5.5	100.0	314	31.2
Middle	8.2	18.3	38.4	20.5	8.2	6.4	100.0	295	30.5
Fourth	11.7	19.1	38.8	16.7	9.5	4.2	100.0	256	28.6
Highest	14.2	13.8	32.3	17.1	8.8	13.9	100.0	164	33.0
Birth order									
2-3	11.5	17.9	35.1	20.4	8.2	6.9	100.0	824	30.2
4-6	11.9	16.8	38.5	19.6	7.7	5.5	100.0	549	29.5
7+	12.1	14.5	32.3	24.3	10.5	6.3	100.0	153	33.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.7	17.9	36.3	19.7	7.9	6.5	100.0	746	29.9
Female	11.8	16.4	35.8	21.2	8.6	6.2	100.0	780	30.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.7	16.8	36.5	21.5	8.8	6.6	100.0	1,369	30.9
Dead	29.5	19.9	32.0	11.6	3.3	3.7	100.0	157	24.2
Total	11.7	17.1	36.1	20.5	8.3	6.3	100.0	1,526	30.2

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 Jain and other religions, which are not shown separately.

* 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	74.9	29.7	9.7	6.0	2.7	2.9	1.9	16.0
Want another later ³	15.7	47.8	12.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	12.4
Want another, undecided when	1.7	5.4	3.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.9
Undecided	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8
Want no more	1.0	10.2	42.5	30.9	35.3	46.3	61.8	32.2
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	4.4	30.2	55.4	57.9	46.6	33.3	35.0
Declared infecund	6.1	2.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	313	431	634	654	489	260	283	3,065
MEN								
Want another soon ²	73.6	35.4	10.7	6.4	7.1	2.7	0.0	17.4
Want another later ³	21.9	53.3	16.5	4.7	2.7	4.1	3.0	15.5
Want another, undecided when	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Undecided	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Want no more	0.0	9.7	64.1	70.8	78.2	80.5	87.1	57.0
Sterilized ⁵	1.2	0.0	7.2	16.4	11.9	12.7	9.9	8.9
Declared infecund	0.9	0.0	0.0	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	92	131	222	197	143	81	73	937

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, Rajasthan, 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	6.9	51.3	68.8	*	23.9	3.5	(44.9)	*	nc	14.8
25-34	19.3	74.1	81.9	90.9	73.8	11.3	67.0	75.8	87.4	58.7
35-49	(70.7)	95.9	98.3	95.5	93.6	*	86.5	98.9	94.5	89.0
Residence										
Urban	17.9	85.3	95.5	99.2	75.0	(13.0)	85.5	94.9	92.8	72.7
Rural	13.3	64.6	82.6	92.3	64.3	8.3	59.8	83.2	92.6	62.9
Education										
No education	12.7	62.8	83.5	92.8	69.5	*	(56.6)	(79.3)	87.4	68.4
<5 years complete	*	*	(90.0)	(100.0)	69.4	*	*	*	*	54.0
5-9 years complete	14.8	77.8	91.6	97.6	60.4	5.7	64.8	88.9	97.0	63.0
10 or more years complete	22.7	93.0	(100.0)	*	62.1	(17.5)	86.7	96.2	(97.6)	71.3
Religion										
Hindu	15.4	75.2	86.7	94.1	67.7	10.7	73.3	86.0	93.8	65.9
Muslim	(4.8)	45.1	(76.4)	90.5	60.7	*	*	*	(85.2)	65.4
Jain	*	*	*	*	(83.3)	nc	*	*	nc	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.6	53.9	79.8	94.3	64.3	*	(64.5)	(70.7)	95.0	62.0
Scheduled tribe	12.2	67.4	80.4	94.0	67.1	*	*	*	(94.3)	67.3
Other backward class	14.6	72.3	88.1	93.4	66.8	7.3	72.6	89.0	91.6	67.7
Other	18.0	83.7	91.3	93.0	70.7	(11.2)	74.8	(96.6)	(90.8)	64.4
Wealth index										
Lowest	8.6	49.9	68.5	89.4	60.9	*	(46.2)	(72.4)	90.4	61.6
Second	15.4	63.7	85.7	93.0	65.0	*	*	(80.0)	90.3	64.3
Middle	10.6	65.6	88.5	94.1	66.1	(0.0)	(60.2)	91.7	95.7	66.4
Fourth	16.4	75.4	89.8	96.8	69.5	*	(67.9)	(90.7)	(100.0)	67.8
Highest	21.0	88.1	97.3	99.4	74.7	(14.7)	87.1	(95.2)	(85.1)	68.8
Number of living sons³										
0	8.0	33.1	(18.9)	*	9.1	0.0	*	*	*	5.6
1	22.5	77.7	82.7	89.6	67.8	22.0	81.1	93.7	(88.3)	72.6
2	na	83.9	95.2	97.7	93.6	na	83.5	97.9	99.0	94.5
3	na	na	93.9	97.4	96.5	na	na	*	97.6	97.3
4+	na	na	na	94.8	94.8	na	na	na	(97.0)	(97.0)
Total	14.6	72.8	86.2	93.6	67.2	9.7	71.3	87.2	92.7	65.9
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.0	58.3	79.3	85.4	59.8	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	7.4	44.2	71.2	81.8	52.0	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 and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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, Rajasthan, 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	Ever-married and never married respondents								Ever-married respondents		
	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				
WOMEN											
0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	9.5	8.7	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	4.2	3.1	2.5	1.6
2	71.0	71.6	71.9	37.5	28.4	17.2	11.1	51.4	46.5	39.9	29.2
3	13.2	14.4	20.7	47.9	30.0	32.4	28.0	25.3	28.7	35.6	35.5
4	3.2	4.1	3.9	12.1	36.7	27.4	32.0	13.3	15.5	16.0	17.6
5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.9	15.7	9.0	2.5	2.9	2.1	4.3
6+	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	4.7	16.5	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.1
Non-numeric responses	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.6	2.6	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,017	457	659	680	507	274	299	3,892	3,215	6,813	5,201
Mean ideal number of children for ² :											
All women	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	2.6	na	na	na
Number	998	457	658	677	504	270	291	3,854	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Number	339	457	658	677	504	270	291	3,194	3,194	6,636	4,695
Currently married women	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0
Number	312	431	633	651	486	257	276	3,046	3,046	6,405	4,569
MEN											
0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	na	na
1	5.9	4.4	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	na	na
2	69.6	63.9	70.8	39.9	32.8	21.9	16.4	55.5	48.1	na	na
3	14.7	24.4	19.8	40.9	23.4	25.3	28.8	22.5	26.8	na	na
4	6.5	7.2	5.0	12.3	35.1	33.8	25.4	12.8	15.7	na	na
5	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.8	5.1	12.2	11.7	3.1	3.6	na	na
6+	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	5.4	13.6	1.6	2.0	na	na
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.4	4.2	0.8	1.1	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	518	137	226	197	145	81	73	1,376	952	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for ² :											
All men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.6	na	na	na
Number	515	137	225	194	145	79	70	1,364	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	na	na
Number	92	137	225	194	145	79	70	942	942	na	na
Currently married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	na	na
Number	90	131	220	194	143	79	70	927	927	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, Rajasthan, NFHS-3, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of 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		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	
Age										
15-19	19.1	0.7	78.6	74.9	805	15.1	1.4	76.5	73.4	293
20-29	32.0	1.2	84.8	78.2	1,317	21.2	3.1	75.0	72.8	457
30-39	41.1	3.0	92.5	86.4	1,000	27.7	0.8	80.4	77.5	345
40-49	45.9	1.2	92.1	88.0	732	33.4	1.4	81.4	78.7	268
Residence										
Urban	21.7	1.7	77.8	74.0	1,129	13.6	1.9	67.5	66.2	447
Rural	39.5	1.5	90.7	84.6	2,725	29.0	1.8	83.1	79.7	917
Education										
No education	44.6	1.7	93.4	87.4	2,349	37.6	2.0	86.8	82.5	328
<5 years complete	30.0	1.4	84.3	80.5	197	29.8	2.4	80.3	77.0	93
5-9 years complete	21.9	1.0	83.7	78.1	855	22.9	1.7	81.2	79.0	583
10 or more years complete	6.0	2.0	60.4	57.9	454	11.7	1.7	64.1	62.3	361
Marital status										
Never married	13.0	1.0	71.7	69.0	660	14.6	1.4	71.1	67.9	422
Currently married	38.7	1.7	90.3	84.4	3,046	28.4	2.1	81.1	78.8	927
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	39.1	1.5	85.5	76.5	148	*	*	*	*	15
Religion										
Hindu	34.1	1.5	86.7	81.1	3,413	24.4	1.9	79.0	76.3	1,177
Muslim	39.1	1.5	90.5	86.8	387	22.3	1.7	70.0	67.3	165
Jain	(7.4)	(2.5)	(71.4)	(68.9)	34	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	41.5	1.2	89.7	84.1	711	27.9	0.9	80.1	78.7	235
Scheduled tribe	42.7	1.9	92.3	84.1	493	31.3	2.4	89.2	86.0	171
Other backward class	34.8	1.5	88.0	82.4	1,789	24.6	2.0	76.4	73.8	627
Other	22.5	1.7	79.3	75.9	860	16.1	1.9	73.5	70.1	332
Wealth index										
Lowest	46.3	1.9	95.1	88.6	786	35.4	1.6	88.5	85.0	276
Second	37.2	1.8	92.2	87.5	655	26.5	3.2	81.3	78.2	203
Middle	39.7	1.6	88.9	82.7	844	26.4	0.6	80.4	77.2	304
Fourth	32.8	0.7	86.6	79.7	697	23.0	2.0	77.3	75.6	255
Highest	17.3	1.7	73.9	70.9	872	11.2	2.2	65.1	63.2	326
Total	34.3	1.5	86.9	81.5	3,854	24.0	1.8	77.9	75.3	1,364
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	38.7	1.7	90.0	84.1	3,194	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	47.5	1.3	95.7	89.4	6,635	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	57.6	1.1	98.3	90.1	4,687	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 and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.9
Female sterilization	99.5	99.7	98.8	99.1	100.0	97.4
Male sterilization	91.9	96.1	79.5	96.8	98.5	93.7
Pill	97.1	97.9	95.2	95.9	97.6	92.6
IUD	83.9	90.4	66.5	72.9	84.3	51.9
Injectables	64.5	69.5	52.0	44.1	49.6	33.9
Condom/Nirodh	94.4	96.3	89.7	99.2	99.7	98.4
Female condom	11.2	10.7	13.0	21.7	24.0	17.5
Emergency contraception	29.1	32.7	19.9	34.7	37.4	29.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	81.2	88.1	62.5	72.3	83.4	51.9
Any traditional method	64.9	77.7	26.9	69.9	81.0	49.7
Rhythm	55.9	66.4	24.5	63.7	73.9	45.5
Withdrawal	39.4	50.6	5.7	39.2	46.3	25.9
Folk method	6.5	8.4	1.5	4.7	6.5	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.7	7.2	5.5	6.7	7.2	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,141	822	277	449	285	160
RURAL						
Any method	98.2	99.6	90.5	99.4	100.0	97.9
Any modern method	98.1	99.5	90.5	99.4	100.0	97.9
Female sterilization	97.8	99.3	89.7	98.2	99.5	95.4
Male sterilization	82.0	85.5	62.0	90.0	94.0	80.5
Pill	81.5	85.2	63.9	72.1	76.3	62.7
IUD	61.7	66.9	33.7	39.3	45.1	24.9
Injectables	39.0	40.9	28.5	24.7	26.7	20.3
Condom/Nirodh	65.4	69.7	44.3	87.2	87.9	86.3
Female condom	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.5	6.7	2.9
Emergency contraception	5.7	5.9	4.9	16.2	17.3	14.1
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	50.2	54.9	25.0	38.7	44.3	24.9
Any traditional method	45.2	51.5	12.5	61.4	72.8	34.4
Rhythm	36.3	41.3	10.6	54.1	68.3	20.3
Withdrawal	23.6	27.6	1.9	34.5	39.1	24.1
Folk method	3.7	4.3	0.8	2.8	3.9	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.0	5.3	3.4	5.2	5.6	4.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,751	2,243	400	927	652	264
TOTAL						
Any method	98.7	99.7	94.4	99.5	100.0	98.3
Any modern method	98.7	99.6	94.4	99.5	100.0	98.3
Female sterilization	98.3	99.4	93.4	98.5	99.6	96.2
Male sterilization	84.9	88.3	69.1	92.2	95.3	85.5
Pill	86.0	88.6	76.7	79.9	82.8	74.0
IUD	68.2	73.2	47.1	50.3	57.0	35.1
Injectables	46.4	48.6	38.1	31.0	33.6	25.4
Condom/Nirodh	73.9	76.8	62.9	91.2	91.5	90.9
Female condom	4.6	4.2	6.4	10.8	12.0	8.4
Emergency contraception	12.6	13.1	11.0	22.2	23.4	19.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	59.3	63.8	40.4	49.7	56.2	35.1
Any traditional method	51.0	58.5	18.4	64.2	75.3	40.2
Rhythm	42.1	48.0	16.3	57.2	70.0	29.8
Withdrawal	28.2	33.7	3.5	36.0	41.3	24.8
Folk method	4.5	5.4	1.1	3.4	4.7	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.8	4.3	5.7	6.1	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,892	3,065	677	1,376	937	424

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern Method				Traditional Method				Total	Number of women						
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	
Age																
15-19	8.8	7.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	91.2	100.0	252
20-24	21.7	19.7	9.4	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	78.3	100.0	596
25-29	46.4	43.3	29.2	0.5	3.2	2.3	0.3	7.7	0.1	3.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	53.6	100.0	586
30-39	64.4	61.0	48.7	0.7	2.2	2.7	0.1	6.6	0.0	3.4	1.1	1.7	0.6	35.6	100.0	965
40-49	60.6	57.8	52.1	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	39.4	100.0	666
Residence																
Urban	65.7	62.0	39.6	1.7	4.9	2.4	0.2	13.0	0.1	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.5	34.3	100.0	822
Rural	40.5	38.0	32.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	59.5	100.0	2,243
Education																
No education	44.1	41.6	36.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	55.9	100.0	2,094
<5 years complete	54.9	52.1	39.5	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.5	45.1	100.0	141
5-9 years complete	49.7	46.5	30.7	0.8	4.8	1.3	0.2	8.6	0.0	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.3	50.3	100.0	552
10 or more years complete	62.5	57.7	24.1	0.6	5.5	4.9	0.3	21.9	0.3	4.8	2.2	2.3	0.3	37.5	100.0	277
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	47.1	44.3	31.3	0.8	2.8	1.5	0.1	7.7	0.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	52.9	100.0	1,339
Employed for cash	52.4	50.1	38.8	0.9	2.6	1.9	0.1	5.8	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	47.6	100.0	828
Employed not for cash	42.6	39.4	34.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.5	57.4	100.0	898
Religion																
Hindu	47.8	44.9	35.8	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.1	5.0	0.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	0.5	52.2	100.0	2,722
Muslim	38.8	37.3	19.8	0.9	4.6	1.5	0.0	10.4	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	61.2	100.0	305
Jain	(75.6)	(62.2)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(24.4)	100.0	25
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	44.7	41.9	33.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.9	0.3	55.3	100.0	563
Scheduled tribe	39.8	36.2	30.7	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	60.2	100.0	396
Other backward class	46.0	43.6	34.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	54.0	100.0	1,449
Other	56.6	53.4	35.9	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.1	11.7	0.1	3.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	43.4	100.0	657
Wealth index																
Lowest	30.3	28.2	24.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	69.7	100.0	665
Second	40.6	37.7	31.5	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	59.4	100.0	526
Middle	45.2	42.4	36.5	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.2	3.3	0.0	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	54.8	100.0	675
Fourth	53.3	51.2	41.0	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.3	5.7	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	46.7	100.0	565
Highest	67.3	63.2	38.0	1.5	5.5	2.9	0.0	15.3	0.1	4.1	1.7	2.1	0.3	32.7	100.0	634
Continued...																

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern Method							Traditional Method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				With-drawal	Folk method
Number of living children																
No children	5.8	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	94.2	100.0	379
1 child	19.0	16.5	4.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	8.3	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	81.0	100.0	428
1 son	22.1	18.4	7.4	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.7	2.4	1.3	0.0	77.9	100.0	231
No son	15.3	14.3	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	10.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	84.7	100.0	197
2 children	53.3	50.4	30.9	0.4	3.7	3.6	0.3	11.5	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.3	46.7	100.0	613
1 or more sons	59.0	55.8	35.0	0.5	3.3	4.2	0.3	12.5	0.0	3.3	1.0	1.9	0.4	41.0	100.0	526
No sons	19.1	17.8	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	80.9	100.0	87
3 children	67.4	65.2	55.9	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	32.6	100.0	628
1 or more sons	70.2	67.9	58.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	29.8	100.0	597
No sons	(15.6)	(15.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.4)	100.0	32
4+ children	58.5	54.6	47.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.1	2.5	0.0	3.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	41.5	100.0	1,017
1 or more sons	59.8	55.9	49.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.0	3.9	1.4	1.6	0.9	40.2	100.0	988
No sons	(12.4)	(8.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.6)	100.0	29
Total	47.2	44.4	34.2	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.1	5.7	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	52.8	100.0	3,065
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	40.3	38.1	30.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	na	3.1	na	na	1.3	0.6	na	59.7	100.0	6,573
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	31.8	31.0	25.4	2.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.5	na	na	0.4	0.4	na	68.2	100.0	5,048
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, who are not shown separately.																
na = Not available																
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.																

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, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern Method						Traditional Method					Total	Number of men		
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional Method					
											Rhythm	With- drawal			Folk method	Not currently using
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	47.0	43.5	30.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.1	8.9	0.1	3.6	2.7	0.6	0.2	53.0	100.0	937
Wife	47.1	43.5	30.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.1	9.0	0.1	3.6	2.7	0.7	0.2	52.9	100.0	927
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Not currently married	(33.6)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.4)	100.0	29
Residence																
Urban	58.4	56.7	31.5	1.4	3.1	1.4	0.3	19.1	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	41.6	100.0	301
Rural	41.3	37.0	28.9	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	5.4	0.2	4.3	3.3	0.7	0.3	58.7	100.0	665
Education																
No education	36.4	33.6	28.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	63.6	100.0	269
<5 years complete	37.8	32.8	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	5.0	1.3	1.0	2.6	62.2	100.0	83
5-9 years complete	47.5	42.9	29.7	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.7	4.1	0.6	0.0	52.5	100.0	365
10 or more years complete	59.4	57.4	31.1	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.3	20.6	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	40.6	100.0	249
Age																
15-19	(18.2)	(14.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.8)	100.0	29
20-24	20.8	19.1	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	79.2	100.0	134
25-29	32.7	28.2	14.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	4.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	67.3	100.0	200
30-34	53.2	50.9	33.1	1.1	2.5	1.6	0.5	12.1	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	46.8	100.0	177
35-39	61.4	56.8	40.3	1.1	4.7	2.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	4.6	4.0	0.7	0.0	38.6	100.0	160
40-44	63.3	58.6	49.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	4.7	3.5	0.5	0.7	36.7	100.0	157
45-49	55.1	53.1	46.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	100.0	110
Marital status																
Never married	(33.6)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.4)	100.0	29
Currently married	47.0	43.5	30.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.1	8.9	0.1	3.6	2.7	0.6	0.2	53.0	100.0	937
Religion																
Hindu	46.8	43.0	31.2	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	8.8	0.1	3.8	2.9	0.6	0.3	53.2	100.0	845
Muslim	41.7	40.1	19.3	2.6	4.2	1.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	58.3	100.0	106
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	39.1	36.9	26.4	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	6.6	0.0	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	60.9	100.0	174
Scheduled tribe	40.1	35.9	30.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	0.9	0.0	59.9	100.0	124
Other backward class	48.2	43.7	32.0	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	7.9	0.2	4.5	3.3	0.7	0.5	51.8	100.0	455
Other	53.3	51.5	27.4	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.0	19.3	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	46.7	100.0	212
Wealth index																
Lowest	30.8	29.1	24.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	69.2	100.0	190
Second	38.6	33.7	27.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.9	4.2	0.7	0.0	61.4	100.0	158
Middle	43.3	39.9	33.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.5	56.7	100.0	227
Fourth	55.9	50.4	34.0	1.5	4.8	1.0	0.5	8.0	0.6	5.4	4.2	0.6	0.6	44.1	100.0	172
Highest	62.3	59.8	29.2	0.8	3.2	1.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.0	37.7	100.0	219
Total 15-49	46.6	43.2	29.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.1	9.7	0.1	3.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	53.4	100.0	966
Age 50-54	51.7	49.2	42.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	48.3	100.0	88
Total 15-54	47.0	43.7	30.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	9.0	0.1	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	53.0	100.0	1,055

Note: Total includes Jain men and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() 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

Percentage of women who are current pill users and condom users and men who are current condom users age 15-49 for whom the brand being used is known who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Rajasthan, 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	(72.7)	37	57.9	80	46.9	54
Rural	*	20	31.5	59	(28.1)	35
Total	55.2	56	46.7	138	39.5	89

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name.

() 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	86.4	*	(14.6)	*	7.8	62.8
Government/municipal hospital	54.7	*	(6.3)	*	3.9	40.3
Government dispensary	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	1.6	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	11.3	*	(4.2)	*	1.6	8.3
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	19.9	*	(0.0)	*	0.8	13.1
Other public medical sector	0.5	*	(4.2)	*	0.0	0.8
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.3
Private medical sector	13.1	*	(60.4)	*	43.4	24.8
Private hospital	12.8	*	(4.2)	*	0.0	10.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	*	(4.2)	*	4.7	1.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(52.1)	*	36.4	11.8
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	2.3	0.5
Other source	0.0	*	(25.0)	*	48.8	12.1
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.8	0.2
Spouse	0.0	*	(25.0)	*	46.5	11.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.8	0.2
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	332	14	40	20	108	518
RURAL						
Public medical sector	97.1	*	*	(96.2)	47.6	91.9
Government/municipal hospital	19.6	*	*	(11.5)	0.0	17.4
Government dispensary	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	38.4	*	*	(73.1)	20.6	37.5
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	38.9	*	*	(11.5)	15.9	35.9
Other public medical sector	0.1	*	*	(0.0)	11.1	1.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	2.9	*	*	(3.8)	15.9	4.7
Private hospital	2.9	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	2.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	*	(3.8)	0.0	0.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	15.9	1.7
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	36.5	3.4
Shop	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	36.5	3.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	743	11	22	28	69	873
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	93.8	(96.7)	27.0	77.0	23.2	81.1
Government/municipal hospital	30.5	(56.3)	4.1	25.8	2.4	25.9
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	30.0	(12.0)	11.5	44.4	9.0	26.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	33.1	(25.0)	7.0	6.7	6.6	27.4
Other public medical sector	0.3	(3.3)	4.5	0.0	4.3	1.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	6.1	(3.3)	49.7	23.0	32.7	12.2
Private hospital	6.0	(3.3)	2.7	17.3	0.0	5.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	6.2	5.7	2.8	1.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	40.8	0.0	28.5	5.5
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	23.2	0.0	44.1	6.6
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	23.2	0.0	42.6	6.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,075	25	62	48	177	1,391

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, Rajasthan, 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	25.0	17.4	19.4	340
Pill	(37.7)	(29.5)	(28.8)	44
IUD	(61.4)	(63.3)	(55.9)	45
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	28.9	22.4	23.0	367
Private medical sector	37.7	30.5	31.7	61
Total	30.1	23.5	24.2	429

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 a nongovernmental organization, 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, Rajasthan, 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
Pill	3.8	10.1	28.4	0.0	4.1	7.4	53.7	5.2
Male condom	2.4	25.1	4.2	0.0	4.7	15.5	51.9	4.9
All modern spacing methods ²	2.6	16.3	12.1	0.2	3.8	11.3	46.3	5.2
All spacing methods ³	3.0	16.6	10.1	0.2	4.0	11.1	44.9	5.4
All methods	1.9	10.3	6.3	0.1	2.5	7.0	28.1	3.4

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 injectables and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes injectables and 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, Rajasthan, 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:					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	Total	
Age									
15-19	25.9	33.6	43.1	60.1	23.4	0.0	16.5	100.0	293
20-24	26.4	33.5	57.6	76.1	17.6	1.4	4.9	100.0	235
25-29	22.4	37.2	60.7	70.6	22.7	0.0	6.7	100.0	222
30-39	23.9	30.0	64.8	71.0	15.9	1.8	11.3	100.0	348
40-49	25.2	26.7	61.9	62.1	12.7	1.9	23.3	100.0	278
Residence									
Urban	17.9	24.3	56.7	82.1	12.8	0.4	4.7	100.0	449
Rural	28.1	35.5	58.2	60.7	20.9	1.4	17.0	100.0	927
Education									
No education	31.0	41.9	57.6	44.0	22.4	3.2	30.5	100.0	334
<5 years complete	24.7	32.2	61.2	50.6	25.1	0.0	24.3	100.0	96
5-9 years complete	24.0	31.8	53.4	70.7	20.2	0.5	8.6	100.0	585
10 or more years complete	20.3	22.6	63.8	89.3	9.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	361
Religion									
Hindu	25.2	32.1	57.4	68.1	18.4	1.2	12.3	100.0	1,188
Muslim	22.5	30.1	59.2	63.1	17.3	0.7	19.0	100.0	165
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.7	26.8	49.3	69.3	17.8	0.8	12.1	100.0	238
Scheduled tribe	29.1	38.2	47.3	53.2	26.9	2.5	17.3	100.0	174
Other backward class	25.1	34.0	63.9	66.2	17.8	0.9	15.2	100.0	631
Other	21.2	28.1	57.5	77.0	14.9	0.9	7.3	100.0	333
Wealth index									
Lowest	34.2	47.5	52.8	44.2	26.1	2.0	27.7	100.0	280
Second	27.7	29.0	57.3	59.9	19.2	1.6	19.3	100.0	207
Middle	24.6	32.9	58.8	66.0	21.9	0.6	11.4	100.0	307
Fourth	22.3	23.2	56.5	76.9	14.8	1.3	7.0	100.0	257
Highest	16.8	26.1	62.1	87.1	10.1	0.3	2.5	100.0	326
Total age 15-49	24.8	31.9	57.7	67.7	18.3	1.1	13.0	100.0	1,376
Age 50-54	27.2	36.8	69.0	44.0	17.6	0.0	38.4	100.0	95
Total age 15-54	24.9	32.2	58.4	66.1	18.2	1.0	14.6	100.0	1,471

Note: Total includes Jain men and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Rajasthan, 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	25.9	0.9	26.8	7.2	1.6	8.8	33.1	2.5	35.6	24.7	252
20-24	16.9	5.9	22.8	7.0	14.6	21.7	24.0	20.5	44.5	48.7	596
25-29	7.2	10.4	17.6	4.4	42.0	46.4	11.6	52.3	64.0	72.6	586
30-34	1.8	10.6	12.4	3.5	61.3	64.8	5.3	71.9	77.2	83.9	517
35-39	1.2	10.0	11.2	0.6	63.3	64.0	1.8	73.4	75.2	85.1	448
40-44	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	61.3	61.3	0.0	66.6	66.6	92.1	368
45-49	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	59.8	59.8	0.0	62.0	62.0	96.4	298
Residence											
Urban	5.2	4.6	9.8	6.6	59.1	65.7	11.8	63.7	75.5	87.0	822
Rural	8.0	8.3	16.3	2.3	38.1	40.5	10.4	46.4	56.8	71.2	2,243
Education											
No education	5.9	8.4	14.2	1.8	42.3	44.1	7.6	50.7	58.3	75.6	2,094
<5 years complete	4.1	5.6	9.7	2.9	52.0	54.9	7.0	57.6	64.6	85.0	141
5-9 years complete	13.1	4.4	17.5	4.8	44.8	49.7	17.9	49.2	67.1	74.0	552
10 or more years complete	8.1	5.9	14.0	14.1	48.3	62.5	22.2	54.2	76.4	81.7	277
Religion											
Hindu	7.2	7.0	14.1	3.2	44.6	47.8	10.4	51.5	61.9	77.2	2,722
Muslim	9.3	10.9	20.3	5.2	33.6	38.8	14.6	44.5	59.1	65.7	305
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(72.2)	(75.6)	(3.3)	(72.2)	(75.6)	(100.0)	25
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	7.5	6.3	13.8	3.5	41.2	44.7	10.9	47.5	58.4	76.5	563
Scheduled tribe	6.4	9.3	15.7	2.5	37.3	39.8	8.9	46.6	55.5	71.7	396
Other backward class	8.2	7.9	16.0	2.9	43.1	46.0	11.1	51.0	62.1	74.2	1,449
Other	5.7	5.7	11.4	5.3	51.3	56.6	11.0	57.0	68.0	83.2	657
Wealth index											
Lowest	7.0	11.5	18.6	2.3	28.0	30.3	9.3	39.6	48.9	62.0	665
Second	8.4	8.5	16.9	1.6	39.0	40.6	10.0	47.5	57.5	70.6	526
Middle	7.9	7.2	15.1	1.9	43.3	45.2	9.8	50.5	60.4	75.0	675
Fourth	8.1	5.2	13.2	3.5	49.8	53.3	11.5	55.0	66.5	80.1	565
Highest	5.2	3.8	9.1	8.0	59.4	67.3	13.2	63.2	76.4	88.1	634
Total	7.3	7.3	14.6	3.5	43.8	47.2	10.8	51.1	61.8	76.4	3,065

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Rajasthan, 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	22.4	na	na	na	na	68.5	817	a	a	a
20-24	36.2	65.2	78.5	na	na	14.4	710	16.5	17.5	17.6
25-29	44.2	74.2	85.4	88.8	96.9	1.8	614	15.5	16.7	16.8
30-34	49.0	80.0	90.3	92.5	97.3	0.5	538	15.1	16.4	16.4
35-39	50.1	81.6	90.3	93.5	98.7	0.0	471	15.0	16.5	16.7
40-44	52.2	83.4	92.3	96.4	98.6	0.5	404	14.8	16.4	16.4
45-49	49.0	79.3	89.6	93.5	97.9	0.2	338	15.1	16.7	16.7
20-49	45.7	76.0	86.8	na	na	3.8	3,075	15.3	16.7	16.8
25-49	48.5	79.3	89.3	92.6	97.8	0.7	2,365	15.1	16.5	16.6
MEN										
15-19	8.3	na	na	na	na	94.2	293	a	a	a
20-24	14.7	31.5	45.5	na	na	47.5	235	a	a	a
25-29	22.0	42.9	52.7	57.0	83.2	11.2	222	19.4	20.8	20.2
30-34	20.8	45.7	61.3	66.5	86.9	1.1	181	18.5	20.5	20.4
35-39	17.8	40.9	52.8	58.1	82.8	1.7	167	19.5	20.5	20.3
40-44	25.9	45.2	59.2	68.5	85.8	3.0	165	18.9	20.7	20.6
45-49	19.9	47.5	54.8	61.2	83.0	1.0	113	18.7	20.5	20.5
20-49	19.9	41.4	53.8	na	na	13.6	1,083	19.3	a	a
25-49	21.4	44.2	56.1	62.0	84.4	4.2	848	19.0	20.6	20.4

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	45.1	(20.8)	(66.0)	(12.3)	(77.5)
5-9	47.2	17.3	64.5	11.7	75.4
10-14	35.7	21.8	57.5	13.7	70.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	45.2	24.5	69.7	24.2	92.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.7	23.8	68.6	9.8	77.7
RURAL					
0-4	43.5	21.6	65.1	23.8	87.4
5-9	53.9	28.9	82.8	25.8	106.4
10-14	73.5	33.5	106.9	42.2	144.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.6	32.5	83.0	41.0	120.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	35.7	37.6	73.4	36.8	107.5
TOTAL					
0-4	43.9	21.4	65.3	21.5	85.4
5-9	52.5	26.6	79.1	22.8	100.2
10-14	65.3	30.9	96.2	35.0	127.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	49.5	30.9	80.4	37.6	114.9
NFHS-1 (0-4)	37.2	35.4	72.6	32.3	102.6

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	46.2	18.9	65.1	12.0	76.4
Rural	49.1	25.6	74.6	24.8	97.6
Education					
No education	48.4	28.6	77.0	24.3	99.4
<10 years complete	55.4	10.7	66.1	15.9	80.9
10 or more years complete	(26.2)	(11.0)	(37.2)	*	*
Religion					
Hindu	50.4	23.4	73.8	23.7	95.8
Muslim	37.5	(30.3)	(67.8)	10.4	(77.5)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	65.3	31.0	96.4	29.6	123.1
Scheduled tribe	38.4	34.8	73.2	43.8	113.8
Other backward class	45.6	21.3	66.9	14.9	80.8
Other	44.7	13.4	58.1	12.5	69.9
Wealth index					
Lowest	56.5	27.8	84.3	30.9	112.6
Second	36.2	32.3	68.4	30.3	96.7
Middle	50.8	24.2	75.0	21.1	94.5
Fourth	56.3	16.1	72.4	10.5	82.2
Highest	34.5	14.1	48.6	7.6	55.9
Child's sex					
Male	47.7	22.8	70.5	18.5	87.7
Female	49.4	25.8	75.2	26.2	99.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	68.6	26.0	94.5	24.6	116.8
20-29	40.5	19.9	60.4	21.9	81.0
30-39	54.3	34.6	88.9	20.9	108.0
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	49.0	16.2	65.1	13.5	77.7
2-3	47.1	19.0	66.1	27.3	91.6
4 or more	49.9	35.2	85.1	22.1	105.3
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	84.0	44.4	128.4	35.3	159.1
2-3 years	36.8	22.5	59.4	21.5	79.6
4 years or more	16.7	6.8	23.5	19.8	42.9
Total	48.5	24.2	72.7	22.2	93.3

Note: Totals includes births to Jain women and women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Rate 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, Rajasthan, 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	27.5	1.0	47.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births to mothers age 18-34 years	20.7	1.0	10.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.1	2.3	0.7
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	3.5
Birth interval <24 months	10.4	1.7	8.7
Birth order >3	20.3	1.4	8.8
Subtotal	37.0	1.6	21.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.3	(4.0)	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.0	0.7	14.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	*	1.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.9	2.8	5.4
Subtotal	14.9	2.2	20.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	51.8	1.8	42.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,073	na	3,065

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.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	33.7	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.7	100.0	231
20-34	35.8	38.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	24.1	100.0	1,085
35-49	11.5	43.5	0.0	1.3	2.5	41.2	100.0	86
Birth order								
1	44.4	39.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	14.5	100.0	330
2-3	38.0	41.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	19.1	100.0	566
4+	22.6	36.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	38.7	100.0	506
Residence								
Urban	71.5	18.8	0.0	1.1	0.3	8.4	100.0	308
Rural	23.4	44.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	29.8	100.0	1,094
Education								
No education	22.5	42.4	0.2	0.4	1.7	32.8	100.0	951
<5 years complete	44.2	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	100.0	67
5-9 years complete	50.2	39.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.1	100.0	268
10 or more years complete	84.2	15.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Religion								
Hindu	33.4	40.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	24.3	100.0	1,225
Muslim	33.6	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	31.8	100.0	163
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	28.3	43.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	25.8	100.0	296
Scheduled tribe	23.5	43.1	0.0	1.6	1.1	30.7	100.0	206
Other backward class	33.4	40.8	0.3	0.0	1.3	24.2	100.0	650
Other	50.5	26.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	22.2	100.0	250
Wealth index								
Lowest	16.4	36.8	0.6	0.6	2.0	43.6	100.0	380
Second	17.1	48.7	0.0	0.3	1.2	32.7	100.0	261
Middle	28.4	47.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	22.3	100.0	295
Fourth	46.5	41.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	11.3	100.0	247
Highest	78.0	18.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	218
Total	33.9	39.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	25.1	100.0	1,402

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated child development services

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	69.4	37.0	46.2	54.3	78.1	16.2	45.7
Blood pressure measured	74.8	33.7	40.3	72.2	82.4	15.6	44.7
Urine sample taken	75.7	30.9	38.4	73.0	76.4	12.6	42.9
Blood sample taken	76.3	34.3	42.1	71.3	84.6	12.3	45.6
Abdomen examined	85.2	59.9	64.3	87.7	95.6	38.3	66.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	27.9	11.2	12.8	34.3	11.1	8.4	15.7
Convulsions	27.6	9.3	11.4	34.3	3.9	7.3	14.3
Prolonged labour	30.0	9.8	12.6	32.4	13.2	7.1	15.2
Where to go if experience pregnancy complications	62.9	26.1	33.4	53.7	58.1	16.2	36.0
Number of women	282	768	715	169	50	116	1,050
NGO = Nongovernmental organization							



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, Rajasthan, 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	43.7	33.7	68.2	0.9	63.7	12.6	2.1	231
20-34	42.4	35.9	65.3	2.0	57.5	13.6	1.3	1,085
35-49	18.8	11.5	56.2	0.0	44.2	9.6	0.0	86
Birth order								
1	54.4	46.4	77.7	0.0	69.2	21.7	2.6	330
2-3	48.0	37.5	71.8	2.1	62.9	15.7	1.3	566
4+	24.9	22.0	49.8	2.4	44.2	4.7	0.6	506
Residence								
Urban	74.7	58.4	85.3	1.1	73.9	30.2	2.7	308
Rural	31.7	27.1	59.5	1.9	53.1	8.3	1.0	1,094
Education								
No education	29.0	23.3	55.9	2.0	48.1	6.4	0.6	951
<5 years complete	33.2	34.0	62.9	4.5	59.5	13.1	1.2	67
5-9 years complete	65.7	52.5	84.4	0.3	75.9	19.4	3.3	268
10 or more years complete	88.5	79.4	98.3	0.9	92.6	54.1	3.1	116
Religion								
Hindu	41.1	34.9	65.8	1.6	58.2	13.2	1.4	1,225
Muslim	38.9	23.1	59.0	3.0	52.5	9.5	1.0	163
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	38.7	35.5	65.9	2.2	56.8	8.2	0.4	296
Scheduled tribe	28.6	18.6	49.9	1.1	54.6	5.2	0.0	206
Other backward class	41.5	33.3	66.6	1.8	56.9	13.2	1.7	650
Other	53.5	46.7	73.4	1.5	63.0	25.4	2.8	250
Wealth index								
Lowest	19.9	18.7	41.1	2.5	39.4	4.5	0.3	380
Second	23.7	22.4	57.0	1.6	47.5	5.4	0.4	261
Middle	38.6	32.7	67.1	1.8	58.2	10.4	1.1	295
Fourth	60.5	42.0	82.8	1.2	70.9	13.4	2.5	247
Highest	80.8	67.2	94.5	1.0	85.8	40.8	3.5	218
Total	41.2	34.0	65.2	1.7	57.7	13.1	1.4	1,402

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

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



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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²					Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
Background characteristic			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	17.5	656	45.9	30.3	20.0	3.8	100.0	115
20-34	18.1	1,765	47.3	38.8	8.3	5.7	100.0	319
35-49	5.2	106	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence								
Urban	38.9	534	48.0	39.1	6.9	6.0	100.0	208
Rural	11.6	1,992	45.5	33.8	16.0	4.7	100.0	232
Antenatal care visits ¹								
None	0.3	352	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1-3	13.8	721	50.6	49.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
4+	52.5	329	59.6	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Education								
No education	8.9	1,731	47.4	36.7	14.1	1.8	100.0	154
<5 years complete	19.4	122	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
5-9 years complete	29.6	492	47.8	36.2	10.0	6.0	100.0	145
10 or more years complete	63.8	182	46.9	34.5	10.0	8.6	100.0	116
Religion								
Hindu	17.2	2,225	46.7	35.5	12.4	5.4	100.0	384
Muslim	15.4	279	(40.7)	(46.4)	(8.4)	(4.5)	100.0	43
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	11.6	580	45.0	37.8	13.1	4.1	100.0	67
Scheduled tribe	5.0	378	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Other backward class	18.6	1,130	45.2	37.9	12.7	4.2	100.0	210
Other	32.6	439	48.2	35.4	8.7	7.7	100.0	143
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.7	701	(39.3)	(37.8)	(19.6)	(3.3)	100.0	33
Second	7.7	489	(42.8)	(37.0)	(17.4)	(2.9)	100.0	38
Middle	14.1	518	50.5	40.1	5.3	4.1	100.0	73
Fourth	23.4	449	45.5	31.3	18.3	4.9	100.0	105
Highest	51.5	370	48.0	37.3	7.9	6.8	100.0	191
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	28.5	749	44.6	37.1	12.6	5.7	100.0	213
1 child	20.2	634	46.1	42.9	6.9	4.1	100.0	128
0 sons	20.3	308	51.3	36.4	9.6	2.7	100.0	63
1 son	20.0	326	41.1	49.1	4.2	5.5	100.0	65
2 children	12.7	453	52.4	22.4	14.7	10.5	100.0	57
0 sons	21.7	147	(51.3)	(12.8)	(20.4)	(15.4)	100.0	32
1 or more sons	8.3	306	(53.8)	(34.4)	(7.5)	(4.3)	100.0	26
3 children	6.9	309	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
0 sons	7.3	65	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	6.8	244	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
4+ children	5.1	381	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
0 sons	3.7	29	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	5.2	352	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Total	17.4	2,527	46.7	36.3	11.7	5.3	100.0	439

Note: Total includes pregnancies of Jain women and women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy 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 for their most recent live birth, by residence, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	63.7	20.8	29.6
Public sector	36.5	14.5	19.0
NGO/trust	0.2	0.0	0.0
Private sector	27.0	6.3	10.6
At home	36.3	79.1	70.3
Own home	30.4	67.4	59.8
Parents' home	4.9	11.3	10.0
Other home	1.0	0.3	0.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	56.6	18.0	25.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.6	14.1	14.8
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.3
Dai (TBA)	21.7	42.7	38.4
Friends/relatives	4.1	24.6	20.4
No one	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	74.2	32.5	41.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	9.9	2.2	3.8
Number of births	425	1,649	2,073
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	23.8	15.0	15.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	93.7	89.0	89.5
Either of the above	93.7	89.6	90.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	40.5	33.4	34.2
Number of births delivered at home	106	850	956
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	58.4	24.4	31.8
Less than 4 hours	39.4	14.3	19.8
4-23 hours	9.8	4.3	5.5
1-2 days	6.0	2.9	3.6
3-41 days	3.3	2.9	3.0
Don't know/missing/other response	0.8	0.2	0.3
No postnatal check-up	40.8	75.4	67.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	45.4	10.3	18.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.1	10.9	11.0
Other health personnel	0.3	0.8	0.7
Dai (TBA)	1.6	2.3	2.1
Missing	0.8	0.2	0.3
No postnatal check-up	40.8	75.4	67.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	308	1,094	1,402

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

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 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 birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	36.3	48.2	419	34.7	31.0	231
20-34	29.1	40.4	1,552	32.2	29.3	1,085
35-49	9.7	20.9	102	20.4	17.8	86
Birth order						
1	48.6	61.4	544	45.2	41.5	330
2-3	28.5	41.1	827	34.4	30.8	566
4+	16.2	25.1	702	20.3	18.6	506
Antenatal care visits²						
None	9.3	15.7	352	8.6	8.0	352
1-3	25.5	41.3	721	27.9	24.1	721
4+	69.6	81.4	329	65.3	61.7	329
Residence						
Urban	63.7	74.2	425	58.4	55.2	308
Rural	20.8	32.5	1,649	24.4	21.5	1,094
Education						
No education	19.0	29.8	1,448	22.2	19.1	951
<5 years complete	28.2	43.7	99	30.3	28.7	67
5-9 years complete	51.3	63.8	386	47.5	44.0	268
10 or more years complete	80.2	92.4	140	75.6	74.1	116
Religion						
Hindu	29.7	41.2	1,816	31.3	28.7	1,225
Muslim	26.0	36.3	241	33.6	28.2	163
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	19.6	34.2	462	25.1	21.4	296
Scheduled tribe	24.7	29.6	307	19.8	17.2	206
Other backward class	30.7	43.5	947	32.3	29.7	650
Other	44.1	52.9	357	48.7	45.3	250
Wealth index						
Lowest	12.8	19.7	591	16.2	12.8	380
Second	16.1	27.6	407	20.1	18.0	261
Middle	26.0	41.3	422	28.7	25.4	295
Fourth	39.8	53.4	364	40.5	38.3	247
Highest	75.6	87.3	289	67.4	63.8	218
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.7	394	72.8	71.2	278
Private health facility	na	99.5	219	84.0	81.5	166
Home	na	16.3	1,458	10.9	7.5	956
Total	29.6	41.0	2,073	31.8	28.9	1,402

Note: Total includes births whose mothers are Jain or belong to other religions, and births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic or other places of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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, Rajasthan

Indicator	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.8	71.1	47.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	74.7	44.7	37.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	58.8	40.8	21.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	67.7	47.6	34.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	77.0	62.4	44.7
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	71.3	43.2	29.9
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	32.5	18.2	14.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	27.4	14.0	8.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	23.3	14.8	7.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	34.6	29.0	18.3
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	75.6	48.9	32.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	41.2	23.6	18.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	33.8	19.5	10.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	32.2	21.5	12.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	43.2	35.8	22.6

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	84.0	63.0	68.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	59.0	40.9	45.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	8.0	6.1	6.6
Convulsion	16.0	7.4	9.6
Prolonged labour	22.0	9.6	12.7
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	39.0	27.4	30.3
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	67.0	28.7	38.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	63.0	31.7	39.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	65.0	34.8	42.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	63.0	30.4	38.6
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	85	252	336
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	(27.3)	22.0	22.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(30.3)	23.2	24.1
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(39.4)	26.8	28.5
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(57.6)	34.1	37.3
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	28	179	207

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccina- tions ²	No vaccina- tions	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	72.3	68.8	56.6	42.3	31.8	95.1	86.3	65.9	42.9	26.3	3.2	21.7	186
Female	64.8	61.3	49.9	35.3	28.2	90.8	81.7	64.5	42.5	26.7	7.7	19.8	188
Birth order													
1	66.3	69.3	56.6	43.2	33.4	95.6	86.6	69.8	47.6	30.0	3.7	21.1	112
2-3	77.4	70.6	57.9	41.4	33.5	93.4	86.8	66.3	46.4	28.2	3.9	22.8	141
4-5	69.0	56.9	47.9	33.2	27.5	90.5	80.0	60.8	33.9	23.4	9.5	20.0	72
6+	(47.1)	(51.1)	(39.9)	(28.7)	(15.7)	(89.3)	(75.8)	(57.9)	(33.7)	(18.0)	(8.5)	(15.2)	48
Residence													
Urban	76.1	76.1	69.3	63.6	53.4	90.9	85.2	73.9	60.2	44.3	5.7	37.5	74
Rural	66.7	62.3	49.3	32.6	24.3	93.5	83.7	63.0	38.4	22.1	5.4	16.7	300
Mother's education													
No education	61.6	57.2	45.7	30.8	22.3	91.1	78.2	58.9	34.3	20.5	7.7	13.2	253
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
5-9 years complete	80.4	78.4	65.6	52.4	42.0	95.4	95.4	79.2	55.5	38.5	1.4	38.2	79
10 or more years complete	(95.8)	(100.0)	(95.8)	(88.3)	(73.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(74.4)	(86.0)	(61.4)	(0.0)	(47.4)	26
Religion													
Hindu	70.4	66.4	54.4	39.5	30.1	94.5	86.3	66.1	43.1	26.7	4.4	20.5	332
Muslim	(50.4)	(51.1)	(40.6)	(28.0)	(27.4)	(79.7)	(63.7)	(55.3)	(35.7)	(20.3)	(15.4)	(18.2)	39
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	75.5	78.0	70.5	50.8	26.0	94.5	88.2	70.5	55.4	35.8	2.8	28.8	69
Scheduled tribe	(55.6)	(39.2)	(18.1)	(9.6)	(20.2)	(93.7)	(85.2)	(51.9)	(7.5)	(3.3)	(6.3)	(5.9)	51
Other backward class	66.3	64.5	52.0	38.2	28.6	93.0	82.4	68.7	42.1	24.3	6.0	19.6	183
Other	76.9	72.6	65.2	49.5	45.1	91.0	83.2	60.5	57.7	40.0	6.2	26.9	70
Wealth index													
Lowest	56.4	52.1	39.2	21.8	17.2	92.4	78.2	55.3	24.8	13.1	7.6	17.4	100
Second	65.4	59.9	47.6	27.4	20.5	90.0	81.8	58.5	34.2	19.2	8.6	16.4	79
Middle	67.2	66.1	51.8	40.3	23.7	93.5	87.7	80.6	47.8	30.6	4.0	13.7	76
Fourth	74.9	72.5	64.1	46.0	39.3	95.1	85.2	59.8	49.9	27.3	3.4	17.2	56
Highest	87.7	84.3	74.7	71.6	61.7	95.2	90.4	75.5	69.3	51.3	1.7	43.3	63
Total	68.5	65.0	53.2	38.7	30.0	93.0	84.0	65.2	42.7	26.5	5.5	20.8	374
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	53.9	47.8	40.2	26.1	3.2	75.5	67.3	44.6	27.1	17.3	22.5	14.7	894
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	45.7	48.8	38.6	29.7	11.4	48.8	41.2	32.8	31.2	21.1	48.5	16.3	650

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

() 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			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	9.2	9.4	219	*	*	20	*	*	21
6-11	8.5	16.6	180	*	*	15	(82.6)	(17.4)	30
12-23	8.3	16.6	374	(62.4)	(16.7)	31	69.2	10.5	62
24-35	6.0	11.0	369	*	*	22	(57.1)	(5.3)	41
36-47	5.6	11.2	395	*	*	22	(77.2)	(11.1)	44
48-59	5.6	8.2	381	*	*	21	(66.0)	(0.0)	31
Sex									
Male	7.8	12.1	1,038	66.6	20.6	81	74.1	8.8	125
Female	5.9	11.8	880	61.8	14.3	51	69.9	9.2	104
Residence									
Urban	6.8	14.4	394	(71.9)	(12.5)	27	83.8	7.4	57
Rural	6.9	11.3	1,524	62.9	19.6	105	68.4	9.5	172
Mother's education									
No education	7.5	11.6	1,323	61.8	19.1	100	71.6	12.2	153
<5 years complete	6.4	8.2	91	*	*	6	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	6.0	13.7	370	*	*	22	74.2	2.1	51
10 or more years complete	3.3	13.1	134	*	*	4	*	*	18
Religion									
Hindu	7.1	11.5	1,677	65.8	19.4	120	70.4	8.9	194
Muslim	4.9	15.3	224	*	*	11	(81.8)	(9.5)	34
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.8	11.4	410	*	*	24	(53.7)	(6.5)	47
Scheduled tribe	8.3	15.4	286	*	*	24	(72.9)	(11.2)	44
Other backward class	7.0	11.6	884	73.5	18.6	62	81.6	10.4	102
Other	6.9	10.6	338	*	*	23	(68.6)	(5.4)	36
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.8	10.2	542	(44.8)	(13.8)	32	61.1	9.8	55
Second	7.1	9.8	368	*	*	26	(69.7)	(12.1)	36
Middle	8.4	11.9	394	(74.6)	(9.8)	33	(71.4)	(17.0)	47
Fourth	7.0	14.9	337	*	*	24	77.6	3.8	50
Highest	6.4	14.8	277	*	*	18	(83.8)	(2.1)	41
Total	6.9	11.9	1,918	64.7	18.2	132	72.2	9.0	229

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

() 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, Rajasthan, 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				Missing treatment	No treatment	Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel		Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other			
Age in months														
<6	17.7	219	(54.3)	(9.9)	(2.2)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(33.8)	(5.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(41.4)	39
6-11	22.5	180	(59.5)	(14.3)	(5.4)	(16.9)	(9.5)	(14.9)	(50.8)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(2.7)	(28.9)	40
12-23	13.7	374	(58.7)	29.7	8.7	33.4	3.8	14.6	40.3	0.0	1.6	2.1	31.1	51
24-35	6.9	369	(52.6)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(10.9)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(48.4)	(4.3)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(20.4)	25
36-47	7.2	395	(59.8)	(17.3)	(3.8)	(21.1)	(7.6)	(9.7)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(3.8)	(17.3)	29
48-59	3.5	381	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Sex														
Male	10.4	1,038	54.1	15.5	6.9	19.8	5.3	9.6	45.5	1.0	8.6	2.0	29.5	108
Female	10.2	880	59.9	17.8	6.5	23.3	5.8	14.1	40.0	2.4	6.5	1.2	27.8	89
Residence														
Urban	14.9	394	67.1	24.3	11.4	31.4	5.7	17.1	54.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	17.1	59
Rural	9.1	1,524	52.3	13.3	4.7	17.2	5.5	9.4	38.3	2.3	7.8	2.3	33.6	139
Mother's education														
No education	9.5	1,323	52.5	12.2	4.1	16.3	4.3	10.7	41.6	1.7	5.9	1.7	31.9	126
<5 years complete	7.0	91	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years complete	14.4	370	58.2	21.2	6.8	24.3	5.2	8.3	44.9	2.0	7.7	2.0	28.3	53
10 or more years complete	9.3	134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion														
Hindu	10.1	1,677	55.6	16.1	5.2	20.1	5.3	11.7	43.6	1.9	8.3	1.3	29.0	169
Muslim	11.7	224	(63.1)	(18.0)	(7.4)	(22.1)	(4.2)	(3.2)	(43.3)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(29.5)	26
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	14.3	410	51.8	15.4	4.7	20.2	1.9	4.7	41.9	1.9	8.0	0.0	34.0	58
Scheduled tribe	7.1	286	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Other backward class	10.0	884	63.8	17.6	5.8	21.3	2.4	11.1	47.2	2.4	5.8	1.2	27.7	89
Other	8.9	338	(59.6)	(23.1)	(17.6)	(35.1)	(14.8)	(34.8)	(34.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(7.2)	(15.6)	30
Wealth index														
Lowest	6.5	542	(33.8)	(6.1)	(3.1)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(6.1)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(44.7)	35
Second	11.3	368	(49.0)	(13.1)	(2.6)	(15.7)	(2.6)	(9.8)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(2.6)	(41.2)	42
Middle	11.5	394	(51.2)	(13.8)	(6.1)	(19.9)	(2.4)	(11.4)	(30.8)	(7.2)	(13.3)	(2.4)	(27.1)	45
Fourth	11.7	337	(71.3)	(17.4)	(2.8)	(17.4)	(4.9)	(7.7)	(60.9)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(2.8)	(21.7)	39
Highest	13.0	277	(79.3)	(33.3)	(20.0)	(46.3)	(10.0)	(24.0)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(8.4)	36
Total	10.3	1,918	56.7	16.5	6.7	21.4	5.5	11.7	43.0	1.6	7.6	1.6	28.7	198

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes Jain children and children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() 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 44 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, Rajasthan, 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	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less				
Age in months														
<6	(0.0)	(84.5)	(9.9)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.8)	(9.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(7.1)	39
6-11	(9.5)	(58.7)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(43.8)	(6.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(9.5)	40
12-23	3.8	82.3	6.4	4.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	56.6	26.2	0.0	3.8	29.2	51
24-35	(7.6)	(83.9)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(67.8)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(15.1)	25
36-47	(7.6)	(75.1)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	(61.6)	(30.8)	(3.8)	(7.6)	(28.7)	29
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Sex														
Male	5.3	74.7	16.4	1.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.3	21.9	3.8	3.6	16.3	108
Female	5.8	76.8	11.6	2.4	2.2	1.2	100.0	1.2	51.9	21.8	0.0	4.9	23.6	89
Residence														
Urban	5.7	77.1	12.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	57.1	20.0	1.4	2.9	27.1	59
Rural	5.5	75.0	14.8	2.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	0.8	48.4	22.7	2.3	4.7	16.4	139
Mother's education														
No education	4.3	74.6	14.6	2.6	3.1	0.9	100.0	0.9	41.5	26.3	2.4	4.3	15.2	126
< 5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years complete	5.2	76.3	17.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	69.5	12.9	0.0	2.0	20.3	53
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion														
Hindu	5.3	77.5	13.3	1.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	54.0	18.2	1.8	3.7	18.0	169
Muslim	(4.2)	(67.3)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.7)	(41.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(22.1)	26
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	1.9	78.4	17.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	53.7	16.9	3.3	1.9	15.4	58
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Other backward class	2.4	77.6	12.0	2.4	4.3	1.2	100.0	0.0	48.3	24.0	0.0	2.4	15.7	89
Other	(14.8)	(73.3)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(59.6)	(14.8)	(7.2)	(5.6)	(37.9)	30
Wealth index														
Lowest	(9.2)	(69.3)	(15.4)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.8)	(24.6)	(3.1)	(9.2)	(15.4)	35
Second	(2.6)	(77.1)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(46.4)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(15.7)	42
Middle	(2.4)	(79.6)	(11.4)	(4.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(51.9)	(18.6)	(4.2)	(2.4)	(13.8)	45
Fourth	(4.9)	(76.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(53.2)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(12.6)	39
Highest	(10.0)	(74.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(56.0)	(26.3)	(3.0)	(4.7)	(43.3)	36
Total	5.5	75.6	14.3	1.6	2.4	0.5	100.0	0.5	51.0	21.9	2.1	4.1	19.6	198

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

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

() 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, Rajasthan, 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	68.1	817	58.8	103
20-24	72.6	710	73.9	448
25-34	69.5	1,152	67.5	700
35-49	58.0	1,213	50.4	152
Residence				
Urban	85.9	1,141	86.4	308
Rural	58.0	2,751	61.6	1,094
Education				
No education	53.5	2,378	57.3	951
<5 years complete	64.0	197	65.8	67
5-9 years complete	85.6	860	88.0	268
10 or more years complete	96.7	456	99.3	116
Religion				
Hindu	66.5	3,442	67.5	1,225
Muslim	59.2	395	60.9	163
Jain	(94.3)	34	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	67.9	722	72.2	296
Scheduled tribe	48.4	502	52.1	206
Other backward class	64.0	1,804	67.7	650
Other	79.6	863	71.7	250
Wealth index				
Lowest	42.5	801	46.8	380
Second	55.6	660	63.2	261
Middle	61.9	853	63.3	295
Fourth	77.2	701	83.6	247
Highest	91.0	876	93.3	218
Total	66.2	3,892	67.1	1,402

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Rajasthan, 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			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months			Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children			Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children		
		Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations		Health check-ups	age 0-71 months	who were weighed at an AWC		Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	
Age												
<12	68.8	399	21.6	14.3	17.2	12.3	275	na	8.7	275	*	24
12-23	64.1	374	22.0	14.9	19.3	10.0	240	na	10.8	240	*	26
24-35	63.0	369	21.5	18.7	12.6	8.9	232	na	10.8	232	*	25
36-47	62.4	395	20.9	19.2	9.6	7.7	247	9.7	8.6	247	*	21
48-59	68.9	381	19.1	16.6	8.7	8.3	262	10.4	9.1	262	*	24
60-71	66.7	405	21.8	20.1	10.1	10.1	270	10.9	na	na	na	na
0-35	65.4	1,142	21.7	15.8	16.5	10.5	747	na	10.0	747	37.8	75
36-71	66.0	1,181	20.6	18.6	9.5	8.7	779	10.3	na	na	na	na
Sex												
Male	65.0	1,252	20.3	16.3	12.6	9.2	814	9.1	9.0	677	35.9	61
Female	66.4	1,071	22.1	18.4	13.3	10.0	712	11.8	10.2	579	38.5	59
Residence												
Urban	27.3	470	4.6	2.0	3.3	1.3	128	0.0	2.3	107	*	3
Rural	75.4	1,853	22.6	18.7	13.8	10.4	1,397	11.4	10.2	1,148	38.0	117
Mother's education												
No education	70.4	1,623	22.1	18.1	13.2	9.1	1,144	9.6	9.3	931	31.2	87
<5 years complete	63.0	111	24.1	21.0	15.1	7.4	70	(14.6)	8.8	56	*	5
5-9 years complete	55.9	432	17.0	13.5	12.0	11.2	242	14.1	8.9	207	*	18
10 or more years complete	44.9	156	16.7	13.6	7.8	13.6	70	(6.8)	15.7	61	*	10
Religion												
Hindu	69.7	2,032	21.5	17.7	13.0	9.9	1,417	11.0	9.7	1,164	38.3	113
Muslim	36.5	270	17.4	13.2	13.0	5.5	99	2.1	7.8	84	*	7
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	77.0	496	31.4	27.0	20.3	18.2	382	18.7	14.1	316	(46.3)	45
Scheduled tribe	65.2	366	21.4	19.2	12.3	7.8	238	9.8	8.7	188	*	16
Other backward class	64.2	1,076	18.6	13.8	11.6	7.4	690	7.5	8.5	568	(40.4)	48
Other	55.7	385	10.5	9.0	4.6	3.4	215	4.4	5.8	184	*	11

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	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		
		Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Number of children age 0-71 months who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	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
Wealth index											
Lowest	69.8	20.7	17.0	14.7	9.8	468	10.0	9.7	380	(35.3)	37
Second	78.4	24.2	20.8	13.7	11.8	340	11.0	11.4	287	(33.3)	33
Middle	70.0	23.6	20.1	11.7	9.4	336	13.5	11.4	276	(44.8)	32
Fourth	60.8	19.1	13.8	13.6	8.2	249	9.8	6.3	198	*	13
Highest	40.4	12.1	8.8	6.5	6.4	133	1.9	5.5	114	*	6
Years since AWC was established											
<6 years ago	9.9	14.8	11.1	7.4	6.2	88	(2.9)	11.1	78	*	9
6 or more years ago	100.0	21.5	17.7	13.2	9.8	1,437	10.7	9.5	1,177	36.2	111
Total	65.7	21.1	17.3	12.9	9.6	1,526	10.3	9.6	1,256	37.2	120

Note: Total includes Jain children and children belonging to other religions, 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 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 or 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, Rajasthan, 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	94.1	4.6	3.3	2.6	128	96.7	2.0	2.6	1.3	128
Rural	79.0	18.1	10.8	4.4	1,397	84.8	13.3	7.5	3.4	1,396
Mother's education										
No education	79.8	17.1	10.1	3.7	1,144	85.6	12.8	6.5	2.7	1,142
<5 years complete	84.0	16.0	8.9	4.3	70	86.8	10.1	10.1	5.5	70
5-9 years complete	80.0	17.8	11.1	7.1	242	86.2	12.5	8.1	5.4	242
10 or more years complete	84.8	13.6	9.0	4.3	70	87.9	7.8	9.0	3.1	70
Religion										
Hindu	80.0	17.6	10.4	4.5	1,417	85.6	12.9	7.1	3.4	1,416
Muslim	81.3	9.9	8.8	1.1	99	86.8	6.6	7.7	1.1	99
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	70.4	25.4	16.9	5.0	382	75.4	22.9	12.3	5.3	382
Scheduled tribe	82.7	16.4	6.8	0.9	238	89.0	10.5	2.7	1.4	237
Other backward class	81.8	14.9	9.6	4.8	690	88.1	9.1	6.6	3.0	690
Other	90.1	9.4	3.9	5.0	215	93.4	6.1	4.1	2.5	215
Wealth index										
Lowest	81.9	15.1	10.0	3.0	468	86.5	11.4	7.4	4.0	468
Second	75.5	21.0	14.4	4.8	340	82.1	15.7	8.6	2.6	340
Middle	79.1	17.7	9.0	4.8	336	85.3	13.2	6.6	2.1	335
Fourth	80.8	17.3	9.3	5.9	249	87.8	10.9	6.1	4.8	249
Highest	88.9	11.1	4.7	3.1	133	90.6	8.0	4.7	2.5	133
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	84.0	14.8	8.6	7.4	88	90.1	9.9	3.7	7.4	88
6 or more years ago	80.0	17.1	10.3	4.1	1,437	85.6	12.5	7.3	3.0	1,436
Total	80.3	17.0	10.2	4.3	1,526	85.8	12.4	7.1	3.2	1,524

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

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06, and totals for children of ever-married 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	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	4.9	17.2	-0.4	10.1	24.5	5.7	-1.0	6.8	21.2	1.8	-1.0	186
6-11	9.0	23.0	-0.9	6.9	26.5	0.7	-1.1	8.2	29.7	0.7	-1.4	166
12-23	25.1	49.4	-2.0	6.2	23.8	1.4	-1.2	17.3	41.7	0.3	-1.8	359
24-35	28.8	50.5	-2.1	6.6	18.5	0.6	-1.0	16.2	43.1	0.3	-1.9	343
36-47	28.9	52.8	-2.1	7.9	16.9	1.9	-1.0	19.7	45.0	0.0	-1.9	372
48-59	23.5	45.4	-1.9	7.2	17.8	0.8	-1.1	15.7	44.2	0.0	-1.9	381
Sex												
Male	23.1	44.3	-1.7	7.4	20.8	1.8	-1.1	14.1	40.3	0.6	-1.7	959
Female	22.3	43.1	-1.7	7.2	20.1	1.3	-1.1	16.7	39.5	0.1	-1.8	848
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	18.4	38.6	-1.6	5.5	18.6	2.4	-1.0	11.6	33.7	0.5	-1.6	454
<24	27.0	52.5	-2.0	7.2	15.8	1.2	-1.0	15.9	43.2	0.0	-1.8	352
24-47	24.9	45.7	-1.8	8.3	22.0	1.4	-1.1	17.7	42.7	0.4	-1.8	739
48+	19.9	35.2	-1.4	6.7	27.0	1.1	-1.2	14.7	40.9	0.6	-1.6	191
Birth order²												
1	18.3	38.5	-1.6	5.5	18.7	2.4	-1.0	11.4	33.7	0.5	-1.6	452
2-3	22.2	42.4	-1.7	7.7	20.1	1.7	-1.0	14.3	38.3	0.2	-1.7	702
4-5	26.3	47.8	-1.9	7.9	21.3	1.2	-1.1	19.7	45.4	0.6	-1.9	361
6+	30.5	54.4	-2.0	7.6	23.5	0.5	-1.2	19.8	51.6	0.5	-2.0	221
Residence												
Urban	14.3	33.9	-1.4	8.4	20.8	1.4	-1.1	11.1	30.1	0.0	-1.5	371
Rural	24.9	46.3	-1.8	7.0	20.3	1.7	-1.1	16.4	42.5	0.5	-1.8	1,436
Size at birth²												
Very small	21.1	42.7	-1.7	9.0	25.7	0.6	-1.4	17.9	45.4	0.8	-2.0	136
Small	22.1	42.6	-1.7	8.2	31.2	0.3	-1.4	21.0	47.3	0.0	-2.0	295
Average or larger	23.5	44.5	-1.7	6.7	17.4	2.0	-0.9	13.9	38.1	0.4	-1.7	1,306
Mother's education⁴												
No education	27.3	49.6	-1.9	7.7	21.4	1.3	-1.1	18.1	46.4	0.4	-0.9	1,231
<5 years complete	19.5	32.0	-1.5	3.9	28.9	1.5	-1.1	13.8	26.7	1.5	-1.6	72
5-9 years complete	15.4	36.1	-1.5	4.6	15.8	2.9	-0.9	8.0	27.9	0.0	-1.5	340
10 or more years complete	5.6	18.9	-0.9	12.0	18.5	0.9	-0.9	10.5	20.7	0.9	-1.1	125
Religion												
Hindu	22.5	43.1	-1.7	6.9	20.1	1.7	-1.1	14.7	39.8	0.4	-1.7	1,588
Muslim	25.1	48.6	-1.9	10.2	23.7	1.1	-1.2	20.2	41.5	0.0	-1.9	203
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	24.6	48.2	-1.9	7.0	22.0	0.6	-1.1	16.6	44.5	0.6	-1.8	379
Scheduled tribe	30.9	48.8	-1.8	8.4	27.8	0.8	-1.4	21.2	46.8	0.4	-2.0	272
Other backward class	21.2	42.5	-1.7	5.2	16.0	1.9	-0.9	11.9	36.7	0.1	-1.6	833
Other	17.4	37.3	-1.5	12.3	23.8	2.8	-1.2	17.8	37.1	0.7	-1.7	322

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 age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	23.1	44.0	-1.7	7.2	20.4	1.6	-1.1	15.4	40.3	0.4	-1.7	1,737
Not interviewed but in household	(26.6)	(50.4)	(-2.0)	(13.3)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(20.3)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(-2.1)	31
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(2.8)	(24.9)	(-1.3)	(8.3)	(19.3)	(2.1)	(-1.1)	(8.3)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	39
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	23.1	45.2	-1.8	7.0	22.1	0.8	-1.2	16.1	43.0	0.3	-1.9	688
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	23.7	43.9	-1.7	7.6	20.0	2.3	-1.0	15.6	38.5	0.4	-1.7	994
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	14.7	36.4	-1.4	6.6	11.2	0.0	-0.8	6.6	34.2	0.0	-1.3	66
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	22.9	44.3	-1.8	7.2	20.5	1.5	-1.1	15.8	40.7	0.3	-1.8	1,477
Living with one or neither parent	21.8	41.1	-1.6	8.0	19.9	2.2	-1.1	13.3	36.6	0.7	-1.7	330
Wealth index												
Lowest	32.1	52.2	-2.0	8.7	24.9	1.1	-1.2	21.8	52.5	0.4	-2.0	501
Second	27.5	48.3	-1.9	6.6	19.4	2.2	-1.1	18.4	43.9	0.3	-1.8	346
Middle	21.1	45.0	-1.8	5.8	19.2	1.5	-1.0	12.8	37.0	0.3	-1.7	370
Fourth	16.5	40.2	-1.6	6.2	18.3	1.5	-1.0	10.4	34.0	0.3	-1.6	323
Highest	8.4	24.3	-1.1	9.1	17.7	2.1	-1.0	8.5	22.3	0.4	-1.3	266
Total	22.7	43.7	-1.7	7.3	20.4	1.6	-1.1	15.3	39.9	0.4	-1.7	1,807
Children age 0-35 months born to ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.3	40.1	-1.5	7.1	22.5	1.8	-1.1	13.9	36.8	0.6	-1.6	1,031
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	34.9	59.0	-2.3	4.8	16.2	1.9	-0.8	20.8	46.7	0.3	-0.9	2,309

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 measurement of both height and weight. Total includes Jain children, children belonging to other religions, and children whose mother was not measured, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 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	95.5	425	22.1	23.5	72.3	60.5	299
Rural	96.1	1,649	11.3	11.4	48.8	74.7	1,065
Sex							
Male	96.5	1,105	14.5	14.8	55.5	70.1	750
Female	95.4	968	12.7	13.3	52.1	73.4	614
Mother's education							
No education	96.2	1,448	10.9	11.0	48.3	75.3	925
< 5 years complete	94.1	99	9.8	9.8	48.0	71.8	64
5-9 years complete	95.3	386	18.2	18.9	64.7	67.6	262
10 or more years complete	96.8	140	28.1	30.4	78.6	49.6	113
Religion							
Hindu	95.9	1,816	13.6	13.9	52.7	72.4	1,191
Muslim	96.8	241	14.2	14.7	61.9	67.0	159
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.1	462	14.6	14.9	57.4	71.6	284
Scheduled tribe	98.0	307	9.4	9.9	43.4	78.3	203
Other backward class	96.1	947	13.7	13.8	55.5	70.9	634
Other	95.1	357	16.3	17.4	54.8	67.5	243
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.0	850	18.5	18.9	62.8	65.6	596
Dai (TBA)	96.3	796	12.0	12.6	52.4	71.8	497
Other/no one	97.3	428	6.2	6.2	37.4	84.1	271
Place of delivery							
Health facility	94.6	613	20.4	20.9	66.8	61.6	426
At home	96.6	1,458	10.7	11.0	48.1	76.1	937
Other	*	2	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index							
Lowest	96.9	591	9.7	10.0	43.5	76.9	370
Second	97.3	407	11.8	11.8	48.9	75.2	258
Middle	94.9	422	11.5	11.5	51.2	72.8	285
Fourth	93.5	364	14.9	15.6	60.1	69.8	236
Highest	96.8	289	24.6	25.7	75.1	58.3	214
Total	96.0	2,073	13.7	14.1	54.0	71.6	1,364

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 Jain children and children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	(3.7)	(62.1)	(19.8)	(12.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	46	(1.8)	46
2-3	0.0	34.5	33.5	15.8	14.8	1.3	100.0	85	6.1	86
4-5	1.0	16.9	37.2	21.4	12.6	11.0	100.0	87	14.3	88
6-8	1.9	10.6	30.1	5.2	13.6	38.7	100.0	100	15.3	100
9-11	2.2	3.9	22.6	5.6	9.8	55.8	100.0	77	11.5	79
12-17	16.4	0.6	2.6	1.7	5.7	73.1	100.0	192	13.3	196
18-23	19.6	0.7	3.2	2.4	0.5	73.6	100.0	162	7.6	178
24-35	49.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	50.1	100.0	261	4.3	369
<4	1.3	44.2	28.7	14.5	10.5	0.8	100.0	130	4.6	131
<6	1.2	33.2	32.1	17.3	11.3	4.9	100.0	218	8.5	219
6-9	2.1	10.6	28.9	5.7	13.1	39.6	100.0	129	13.9	129
12-23	17.9	0.6	2.9	2.0	3.3	73.3	100.0	354	10.6	374

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.

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

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2005-06													
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	Predominant 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	a	3.7	5.6	103	4.4	30.6	3.3	99	100.0	4.3	30.8	3.2	100
9-11	a	5.6	6.2	84	7.6	21.0	6.5	76	100.0	7.5	20.6	6.4	77
12-17	a	9.5	9.5	206	26.9	48.0	20.0	161	98.9	26.0	44.6	18.6	192
18-23	a	15.5	15.5	187	33.4	43.8	25.1	130	98.1	29.0	41.1	20.7	162
Sex													
Male	23.9	1.6	7.0	655	18.7	38.4	13.2	238	98.5	19.5	38.7	13.1	267
Female	23.3	1.0	7.2	563	23.0	39.1	18.3	227	99.6	20.8	36.2	16.0	264
Residence													
Urban	22.6	0.5	5.3	245	28.0	48.4	18.3	78	99.1	28.2	44.4	17.9	98
Rural	24.0	1.7	7.6	972	19.4	36.8	15.2	387	99.0	18.3	35.8	13.8	434
Mother's education													
No education	24.3	1.5	8.1	823	19.0	33.4	14.3	303	98.5	17.3	32.4	12.6	345
<5 years complete	22.8	2.2	7.1	56	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	23.3	0.6	5.7	250	21.9	46.0	15.6	112	100.0	21.3	44.0	14.8	124
10 or more years complete	20.0	2.6	4.4	88	(32.0)	(60.9)	(26.5)	30	(100.0)	(37.2)	(57.3)	(26.6)	40
Religion													
Hindu	23.8	1.7	7.2	1,071	20.7	39.2	15.9	415	99.1	20.0	38.1	14.8	472
Muslim	22.7	0.5	6.3	138	(21.1)	(34.9)	(12.6)	48	98.1	19.3	31.4	10.6	57
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	23.9	2.1	7.0	254	18.1	37.3	13.4	100	99.0	18.2	38.4	12.0	111
Scheduled tribe	25.4	2.1	6.0	182	16.3	37.1	9.8	67	97.4	14.7	35.0	8.8	74
Other backward class	23.8	1.2	8.3	566	24.3	41.7	19.6	221	99.6	23.0	39.3	18.1	250
Other	21.7	0.5	5.3	215	18.2	33.4	12.5	77	98.9	19.0	33.3	12.7	97
Continued...													

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:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predo-minant 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, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Wealth index													
Lowest	23.8	1.7	8.3	351	19.4	28.6	13.5	129	99.2	18.4	29.1	12.3	142
Second	25.2	1.6	8.1	223	23.8	34.1	15.9	96	97.0	22.3	32.4	14.2	107
Middle	24.8	1.8	7.8	254	14.9	40.5	13.8	99	100.0	14.1	39.7	13.2	112
Fourth	22.8	1.4	5.5	213	22.0	51.2	17.6	76	99.0	19.4	45.2	15.5	86
Highest	20.0	0.4	5.2	176	26.9	48.5	20.4	65	100.0	28.9	46.8	19.7	85
Total	23.6	1.4	7.1	1,218	20.8	38.7	15.7	465	99.0	20.1	37.4	14.6	532

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

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of children stopped breastfeeding before reaching the beginning of the age group

() 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 ages 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.

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

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of children stopped breastfeeding before reaching the beginning of the age group

() 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 ages 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, Rajasthan, 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	24.4	52.4	4.0	80.7	163
12-23	20.9	52.8	8.2	81.8	375
24-35	21.1	45.4	8.9	75.4	364
36-47	24.3	33.3	7.3	64.8	397
48-59	24.0	25.5	3.6	53.0	393
Sex					
Male	22.8	38.8	8.3	69.9	905
Female	22.8	41.8	4.8	69.3	786
Birth order					
1	22.2	41.9	5.7	69.7	410
2-3	23.7	40.1	6.5	70.3	642
4-5	22.6	43.2	7.4	73.2	349
6+	23.9	37.5	7.8	69.2	209
Residence					
Urban	22.9	35.4	4.7	62.9	341
Rural	22.8	41.4	7.2	71.4	1,349
Mother's education¹					
No education	22.8	41.8	7.1	71.7	1,148
<5 years complete	22.8	38.2	5.5	66.5	65
5-9 years complete	22.4	41.3	7.2	70.9	309
10 or more years complete	25.5	31.2	0.9	57.6	123
Religion					
Hindu	22.4	41.2	6.0	69.7	1,477
Muslim	26.0	34.0	11.6	71.6	200
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	21.0	41.6	7.3	69.9	345
Scheduled tribe	21.6	47.9	4.2	73.7	258
Other backward class	23.2	38.6	7.2	69.0	786
Other	24.8	36.3	6.5	67.6	301
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	23.1	40.9	6.7	70.6	1,611
Not interviewed but in household	(13.9)	(36.1)	(3.1)	(53.1)	35
Not interviewed and not in household ²	(18.3)	(19.4)	(9.7)	(47.5)	45
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	22.9	41.2	6.1	70.3	1,384
Living with one or neither parent	22.2	35.7	9.0	66.9	307
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	23.5	35.7	2.7	61.9	696
Mildly anaemic	22.7	44.0	6.4	73.0	552
Moderately/severely anaemic	22.6	46.0	13.9	82.4	377

Continued...

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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)		
Wealth index					
Lowest	23.0	41.2	6.5	70.8	475
Second	21.5	40.5	7.5	69.5	333
Middle	23.7	43.6	8.3	75.5	337
Fourth	21.8	41.5	6.5	69.9	295
Highest	24.0	31.9	3.8	59.7	251
Total	22.8	40.2	6.7	69.7	1,691
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.9	50.3	7.8	79.9	881
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.2	52.7	9.5	82.3	1,848

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 Jain children and children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

² Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2005-06

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 vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods 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 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	2.2	1.1	100	na	na	5.2	0.0	2.2	100	32.6	99	
9-11	8.9	1.4	77	na	na	11.4	0.0	0.0	79	38.3	79	
12-17	25.6	0.9	192	29.6	196	29.6	2.4	1.7	196	36.4	196	
18-23	25.2	0.5	162	15.2	178	15.2	0.5	2.3	178	35.9	178	
24-35	49.6	2.2	261	10.0	369	10.0	0.5	1.6	369	35.3	367	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	1.2	2.1	395	34.7	395	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	1.1	1.1	381	34.3	378	
Sex												
Male	29.8	1.4	428	15.7	402	9.1	1.0	2.2	919	35.3	915	
Female	27.7	1.2	365	17.3	341	10.9	0.8	1.0	780	34.9	778	
Birth order												
1	22.4	0.8	213	17.4	202	12.6	1.3	1.4	440	46.6	438	
2-3	31.6	0.6	312	18.6	293	10.7	1.1	2.6	684	38.6	680	
4-5	33.8	2.4	159	13.3	151	7.3	0.8	0.0	356	21.2	356	
6+	26.0	2.8	109	12.4	96	6.5	0.0	2.0	218	24.0	218	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	23.1	1.0	598	19.0	431	15.0	0.9	1.3	664	32.8	663	
Not breastfeeding	46.2	2.3	195	12.6	310	6.7	1.0	1.8	1,032	36.6	1,027	
Residence												
Urban	42.6	3.1	163	23.1	156	15.1	2.2	1.4	350	65.1	348	
Rural	25.2	0.9	630	14.6	587	8.6	0.6	1.7	1,348	27.3	1,344	

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 deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴
Mother's education										
No education	25.9 (44.1)	1.5 (3.1)	523	11.7 (9.2)	504	6.6	0.4	1.2	1,169	26.7
<5 years complete	27.3	0.5	170	23.4	149	15.7	0.0	1.4	79	58.8
5-9 years complete	47.1	1.3	66	44.2	57	30.2	1.8	3.0	327	41.1
10 or more years complete							5.0	2.4	123	84.2
Religion										
Hindu	29.0	0.6	691	16.6	651	10.1	1.0	1.6	1,481	35.5
Muslim	24.3	6.1	95	12.0	86	7.9	0.4	1.5	202	29.1
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	26.3	0.5	158	17.9	140	10.4	0.5	0.8	359	28.0
Scheduled tribe	28.5	0.9	116	7.1	112	3.1	0.3	0.4	254	31.7
Other backward class	30.2	1.3	371	15.5	355	9.6	0.7	2.5	784	32.7
Other	28.2	2.4	148	24.8	136	16.0	2.7	1.3	302	52.9
Wealth index										
Lowest	20.0	1.5	221	8.1	215	5.0	0.0	0.6	478	21.2
Second	28.0	0.0	150	14.2	137	7.6	1.0	1.6	331	22.4
Middle	27.3	1.8	157	17.8	148	10.4	0.3	1.0	339	30.5
Fourth	33.6	1.4	137	19.5	128	11.6	1.4	2.9	301	44.1
Highest	41.8	2.0	127	29.4	114	20.1	3.1	2.9	250	74.3
Total	28.8	1.3	793	16.4	743	10.0	1.0	1.6	1,699	35.1

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 Jain children and children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 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	14.8	16.2	69.0	100.0	946
Rural	45.7	25.1	29.2	100.0	2,320
Religion of household head					
Hindu	36.4	23.0	40.6	100.0	2,884
Muslim	44.3	20.2	35.4	100.0	329
Jain	(3.1)	(10.2)	(86.7)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	40.7	26.7	32.6	100.0	607
Scheduled tribe	42.3	22.2	35.4	100.0	466
Other backward class	41.0	23.9	35.1	100.0	1,482
Other	20.8	16.3	62.9	100.0	711
Wealth index					
Lowest	51.7	23.9	24.4	100.0	818
Second	48.5	26.8	24.7	100.0	568
Middle	43.5	26.3	30.2	100.0	695
Fourth	26.5	23.9	49.6	100.0	552
Highest	8.3	11.6	80.2	100.0	633
Total	36.7	22.5	40.8	100.0	3,266
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	37.6	15.5	46.9	100.0	6,230

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households in which the household head belongs to other religions, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	49.4	19.4	26.1	5.2	100.0	3,892
Pulses or beans	19.8	65.1	14.8	0.2	100.0	3,892
Dark green leafy vegetables	46.1	43.8	9.8	0.3	100.0	3,892
Fruits	7.0	15.9	72.3	4.8	100.0	3,892
Eggs	0.3	5.5	18.3	76.0	100.0	3,892
Fish	0.0	1.8	14.9	83.3	100.0	3,892
Chicken/meat	0.1	3.6	20.2	76.1	100.0	3,892
Fish or chicken/meat	0.2	4.2	20.3	75.3	100.0	3,892
MEN						
Milk or curd	60.8	20.3	15.4	3.4	100.0	1,376
Pulses or beans	21.3	65.8	12.5	0.4	100.0	1,376
Dark green leafy vegetables	27.9	59.3	12.1	0.7	100.0	1,376
Fruits	7.3	23.7	63.0	6.0	100.0	1,376
Eggs	1.0	14.2	27.7	57.0	100.0	1,376
Fish	0.1	2.6	20.3	77.1	100.0	1,376
Chicken/meat	0.1	10.0	28.5	61.4	100.0	1,376
Fish or chicken/meat	0.2	10.8	28.4	60.6	100.0	1,376



Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	48.7	22.0	2.3	0.3	754	66.3	30.0	0.3	0.0	287
20-29	38.7	14.8	4.4	0.6	1,137	41.2	14.2	4.1	0.7	455
30-39	31.8	12.9	12.1	2.4	967	27.2	9.6	10.2	1.0	345
40-49	27.7	11.7	18.4	4.2	736	28.9	12.2	10.9	1.8	275
Marital status										
Never married	51.0	23.7	2.7	0.0	667	55.6	23.9	1.3	0.3	418
Currently married	33.0	13.0	10.3	2.2	2,782	33.6	12.4	8.4	1.1	930
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	41.5	16.5	10.2	2.5	146	*	*	*	*	15
Residence										
Urban	30.9	14.2	17.7	3.9	1,064	30.4	12.8	13.2	2.1	442
Rural	39.1	15.6	5.2	0.9	2,531	45.3	17.5	2.9	0.2	920
Education										
No education	36.8	14.4	7.1	1.1	2,188	40.6	14.1	2.8	0.0	329
<5 years complete	37.4	17.1	9.4	2.8	179	47.8	11.9	4.1	0.0	95
5-9 years complete	41.1	18.2	9.2	2.1	795	48.2	20.3	4.2	0.9	581
10 or more years complete	27.8	12.6	17.1	3.9	433	25.7	11.7	13.3	1.7	357
Religion										
Hindu	36.9	15.2	8.2	1.6	3,181	41.5	17.0	5.8	0.9	1,177
Muslim	36.1	14.4	12.6	3.4	362	35.2	9.8	6.7	0.5	164
Jain	(22.9)	(14.1)	(35.5)	(2.7)	31	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	41.0	16.5	5.9	1.0	655	43.9	17.5	3.2	0.0	237
Scheduled tribe	49.3	18.5	2.3	0.2	448	60.4	30.0	2.0	0.0	173
Other backward class	33.1	13.7	7.9	1.3	1,683	37.6	13.1	5.2	0.8	624
Other	33.7	15.2	17.0	4.2	809	33.0	13.0	12.5	2.1	329
Wealth index										
Lowest	46.6	17.9	2.7	0.2	722	52.1	19.9	1.2	0.0	279
Second	40.7	15.9	4.8	1.2	605	43.5	19.1	0.9	0.0	205
Middle	36.9	15.4	4.6	0.8	791	47.4	18.4	3.7	0.0	302
Fourth	34.5	15.2	9.3	1.5	650	39.1	14.5	5.5	0.8	256
Highest	26.6	11.9	21.1	4.8	826	23.1	9.4	16.8	3.0	322
Total	36.7	15.2	8.9	1.8	3,595	40.5	16.0	6.2	0.8	1,363

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					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	Number of women	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)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	36.8	14.0	3.1	53.9	809	16.4	14.4	2.2	33.0	288
20-29	33.0	19.6	2.6	55.2	1,314	9.5	7.9	0.4	17.8	456
30-39	35.1	12.9	2.2	50.2	998	10.9	10.4	0.9	22.1	340
40-49	37.4	13.0	2.1	52.5	738	13.1	11.3	0.8	25.2	276
Marital status										
Never married	33.9	13.3	2.7	49.9	671	13.2	14.1	1.7	29.1	419
Currently married	35.7	16.1	2.5	54.3	3,043	11.4	8.7	0.7	20.7	927
Widowed/ divorced/ separated/ deserted	31.2	11.1	1.9	44.2	145	*	*	*	*	15
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.7	35.3	3.1	62.2	218	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	37.8	20.6	2.5	60.9	812	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	35.3	12.4	2.5	50.2	2,829	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	33.1	12.4	2.5	48.0	1,126	10.3	8.0	0.6	19.0	441
Rural	36.1	16.7	2.5	55.2	2,733	12.9	11.8	1.2	25.8	919
Education										
No education	36.8	16.5	2.3	55.5	2,360	15.2	14.2	1.0	30.4	330
<5 years complete	33.4	14.4	2.1	49.9	195	17.7	14.7	1.2	33.6	95
5-9 years complete	35.2	16.4	4.2	55.8	856	13.0	9.8	1.2	24.0	579
10 or more years complete	27.6	8.6	0.7	36.8	448	6.1	7.4	0.5	14.1	357
Religion										
Hindu	35.3	15.2	2.2	52.7	3,413	11.6	10.5	0.8	22.8	1,174
Muslim	34.2	16.8	5.3	56.3	392	16.7	12.6	2.5	31.8	164
Jain	(39.5)	(14.2)	(2.5)	(56.2)	33	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.0	18.2	2.7	54.9	717	12.5	9.6	0.5	22.5	236
Scheduled tribe	42.6	20.1	2.3	65.0	497	17.5	19.6	0.6	37.7	171
Other backward class	35.1	14.7	2.5	52.4	1,790	10.9	9.1	1.0	21.0	625
Other	32.0	11.8	2.6	46.4	856	11.0	9.5	1.5	22.0	329
Wealth index										
Lowest	39.6	16.2	2.2	58.0	797	18.4	12.2	0.8	31.3	279
Second	37.4	17.0	1.8	56.2	652	14.7	8.4	1.6	24.6	206
Middle	34.0	14.6	2.7	51.4	849	10.1	14.9	1.5	26.4	300
Fourth	35.0	18.7	4.0	57.7	695	8.9	10.9	0.8	20.6	256
Highest	30.8	11.7	2.0	44.5	866	9.2	6.3	0.5	16.0	321
Total	35.2	15.4	2.5	53.1	3,859	12.0	10.6	1.0	23.6	1,361
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.5	15.9	2.5	53.8	3,188	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.3	14.1	2.1	48.5	6,069	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, 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 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 ever 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, Rajasthan, 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	46.0	81.8	35.8	68.8	41.7	73.4	21.2	35.5	33.5	56.9	1,527	528
15-19	46.9	77.6	35.2	65.0	41.0	68.4	19.0	33.7	33.1	54.9	817	293
20-24	45.0	87.1	36.5	73.6	42.5	79.7	23.6	37.7	34.0	59.5	710	235
25-29	40.3	83.3	32.8	72.1	38.0	70.6	19.2	38.6	29.0	64.2	614	222
30-39	32.6	74.8	26.5	62.2	30.1	64.8	15.0	33.4	23.4	56.2	1,009	348
40-49	26.8	61.6	19.2	49.5	24.4	52.5	10.8	25.6	20.1	46.8	742	278
Residence												
Urban	76.5	97.0	62.4	86.3	71.3	87.6	40.2	51.8	57.7	77.6	1,141	449
Rural	22.0	66.1	16.2	52.9	19.7	56.4	7.8	24.6	15.1	45.3	2,751	927
Education												
No education	14.3	41.7	9.3	25.1	12.1	27.2	3.4	7.0	8.5	22.8	2,378	334
<5 years complete	35.6	56.3	26.4	39.8	31.0	41.6	8.9	12.4	17.0	31.5	197	96
5-9 years complete	71.6	85.0	54.6	71.0	65.3	74.9	30.4	29.6	51.4	60.5	860	585
10 or more years complete	99.1	99.2	91.1	94.3	97.4	96.2	68.5	69.7	87.0	85.4	456	361
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	70.4	90.8	57.0	77.7	66.0	80.8	34.7	42.3	53.3	69.5	1,808	1,011
No	9.8	35.8	6.1	25.1	7.8	27.2	2.2	9.0	5.3	18.2	2,084	365
Marital status												
Never married	57.9	80.6	44.3	69.4	52.1	73.0	27.0	38.3	43.3	56.9	677	424
Currently married	34.1	74.3	27.0	61.5	31.6	63.7	15.3	31.0	24.5	55.4	3,065	937
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	26.6	*	20.7	*	22.7	*	12.8	*	19.4	*	150	15
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	69.0	na	61.5	na	64.4	na	27.7	na	47.2	0	203
1-2	na	78.0	na	64.5	na	66.6	na	30.5	na	58.3	0	192
3-4	na	77.3	na	65.5	na	64.6	na	32.2	na	56.6	0	175
5+	na	77.2	na	63.7	na	67.6	na	35.7	na	57.0	0	798
Religion												
Hindu	37.0	76.0	29.1	63.7	33.9	66.1	16.7	33.7	27.2	56.0	3,442	1,188
Muslim	40.0	76.0	28.9	62.0	35.8	67.7	16.3	28.7	24.8	52.3	395	165
Jain	(96.8)	*	(86.9)	*	(96.8)	*	(67.2)	*	(86.9)	*	34	13

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
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	33.1	78.2	24.5	63.9	29.9	65.0	12.1	29.1	21.9	55.4	722	238
Scheduled tribe	16.6	62.9	9.9	50.1	14.0	49.9	4.9	14.7	11.7	39.9	502	174
Other backward class	32.2	73.2	25.3	61.7	29.1	65.2	13.7	32.4	22.3	54.4	1,804	631
Other	66.5	87.4	55.0	74.7	62.9	79.1	36.3	48.3	52.8	67.3	863	333
Wealth index												
Lowest	5.7	50.0	3.1	32.9	4.0	36.0	1.2	8.9	3.4	29.4	801	280
Second	14.9	64.1	9.9	51.7	12.9	54.8	2.5	18.3	8.7	41.7	660	207
Middle	26.5	72.2	19.1	61.2	23.4	63.4	7.9	25.6	18.1	49.5	853	307
Fourth	52.7	90.7	39.5	76.5	47.8	81.1	20.0	46.3	34.7	71.2	701	257
Highest	84.2	98.6	71.8	90.4	80.2	91.8	50.1	61.4	67.6	81.5	876	326
Total	38.0	76.2	29.8	63.8	34.8	66.6	17.3	33.4	27.6	55.9	3,892	1,376

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions, 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 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

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 want to 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 want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators
Age												
15-24	80.3	74.2	82.9	61.9	42.1	703	82.3	60.2	69.1	55.5	35.4	432
15-19	79.9	71.3	80.3	59.4	38.4	383	79.6	60.9	67.2	55.0	32.6	227
20-24	80.9	77.6	86.0	64.8	46.6	320	85.4	59.3	71.2	56.0	38.5	205
25-29	78.6	74.4	80.9	59.7	37.0	247	78.8	58.5	68.0	56.3	36.4	185
30-39	79.6	73.9	79.3	62.1	40.4	329	84.1	60.0	65.6	59.2	39.5	260
40-49	77.1	64.8	75.1	58.0	33.8	199	86.5	51.2	59.9	61.8	37.7	171
Residence												
Urban	82.2	77.9	84.5	59.9	41.7	873	87.8	68.3	75.7	61.9	45.0	436
Rural	75.4	65.6	75.4	62.8	37.1	605	79.3	51.3	60.0	54.5	31.2	613
Education												
No education	69.1	53.9	66.0	52.8	24.0	340	69.2	29.4	38.9	30.0	13.7	139
<5 years complete	83.1	60.7	71.0	62.7	31.0	70	81.6	47.6	62.5	44.5	28.1	54
5-9 years complete	78.7	73.3	81.0	60.6	39.1	616	78.8	52.5	60.7	56.4	30.6	497
10 or more years complete	87.7	88.5	93.0	67.6	53.9	452	93.8	79.4	85.9	72.0	56.2	358
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	81.3	75.9	83.2	62.6	42.6	1,273	84.5	60.5	68.3	59.6	38.4	918
No	67.9	54.3	65.6	51.6	22.3	204	71.3	43.4	54.1	43.4	27.2	131
Marital status												
Never married	81.6	77.2	84.1	63.0	43.6	392	80.8	63.9	72.0	56.3	36.5	341
Currently married	78.6	71.1	79.4	60.4	38.1	1,045	83.8	55.5	63.8	58.1	37.0	696
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(79.2)	(76.4)	(81.3)	(61.0)	(46.5)	40	*	*	*	*	*	11
Religion												
Hindu	79.5	73.6	81.5	62.8	41.2	1,273	82.2	58.5	67.3	58.1	37.0	902
Muslim	78.2	63.8	72.5	50.9	29.0	158	86.6	55.5	58.6	51.8	35.2	126
Jain	(79.6)	(84.7)	(87.2)	(45.7)	(32.9)	33	*	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	79.3	72.0	77.9	57.1	35.4	239	84.4	55.2	65.0	50.1	31.3	186
Scheduled tribe	76.4	52.7	77.0	70.0	39.8	83	66.3	44.3	54.5	48.5	28.9	109
Other backward class	69.1	69.1	78.0	62.7	39.9	581	84.0	58.0	67.1	59.5	36.7	462
Other	81.5	80.1	85.2	59.8	41.4	574	86.1	66.3	71.1	62.7	44.2	291
Wealth index												
Lowest	(66.5)	(54.5)	(64.1)	(49.7)	(18.6)	45	69.5	37.0	49.5	40.7	23.9	140
Second	58.6	46.9	61.7	57.4	22.2	98	72.7	43.8	54.4	53.3	23.7	133
Middle	79.7	64.7	77.3	59.7	37.7	226	81.7	50.0	56.4	54.3	29.9	222
Fourth	78.7	70.0	78.4	63.5	38.6	370	85.7	61.9	72.1	59.3	39.1	233
Highest	83.3	81.5	86.5	61.5	44.6	738	91.5	76.8	81.9	67.6	51.5	321
Total	79.4	72.9	80.7	61.1	39.8	1,477	82.8	58.4	66.5	57.6	37.0	1,048

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions, 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 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.2	2.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	2.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.4	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.1	4.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	820	300	2,215	657	3,035	957
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	*	*	(35.1)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	3	19	1	20	4	38
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	864	315	2,350	689	3,214	1,004
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.8	na	0.1	na	0.3
Number of men	na	449	na	927	na	1,376
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	3	na	1	na	4
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	31.1	29.4	33.8	34.0	33.0	32.5
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Number of respondents	1,141	449	2,751	927	3,892	1,376
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom the last injection used a syringe and needle taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	95.5	99.4	91.9	95.5	92.9	96.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	355	132	929	315	1,284	447

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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	44.8	50.3	11.9	28.6	21.2	35.5
Percentage who know a condom source	78.4	98.0	45.2	81.5	54.5	86.7
Sexual behavior						
Percentage who ever had sexual intercourse	39.6	26.1	63.7	38.9	56.9	34.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	4.9	2.5	15.6	5.5	12.6	4.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.1	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	32.9	34.2	36.7	30.7	35.6	31.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.9
Number of respondents age 15-24	430	168	1,097	360	1,527	528
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 was taken from newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	95.9	100.0	93.0	94.1	93.7	96.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	142	58	402	111	544	168
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	7.4	11.5	2.5	7.8	3.4	8.7
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	170	44	699	140	869	184
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	0.5	(2.3)	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1.0	(34.1)	0.0	10.4	0.2	15.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	164	37	687	126	851	163
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	nc	*	*	(28.1)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	2	13	0	13	2	26
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.0	86.5	99.2	90.1	99.1	88.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.6	8.8	0.5	4.5	0.6	6.1
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	262	144	399	244	661	388

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 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 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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Number who say that 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					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys					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	98.9	3,892	87.5	10.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,849	99.0	85.6	12.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	3,892	85.6	12.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,852
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	41.7	3,892	1.9	30.3	42.4	23.5	2.0	100.0	1,623	59.8	2.8	27.0	43.0	25.0	2.2	3,892	2.8	27.0	43.0	25.0	2.2	100.0	2,328
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	72.0	3,892	0.2	40.7	51.7	7.2	0.2	100.0	2,801	31.1	0.1	19.0	49.8	28.8	2.2	3,892	0.1	19.0	49.8	28.8	2.2	100.0	1,212
Sex and sexual behaviour	35.5	3,892	0.1	7.1	37.9	52.9	2.0	100.0	1,380	33.8	0.1	7.2	35.3	54.9	2.5	3,892	0.1	7.2	35.3	54.9	2.5	100.0	1,317
Contraception	42.2	3,892	0.2	3.9	29.0	64.5	2.4	100.0	1,644	37.4	0.1	3.7	26.4	66.7	3.2	3,892	0.1	3.7	26.4	66.7	3.2	100.0	1,456
HIV/AIDS	49.6	3,892	0.4	10.7	36.0	50.5	2.5	100.0	1,929	49.8	0.5	10.0	32.4	54.4	2.8	3,892	0.5	10.0	32.4	54.4	2.8	100.0	1,938
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	35.4	3,892	0.1	3.8	25.6	67.8	2.7	100.0	1,377	35.0	0.2	3.3	21.3	71.7	3.4	3,892	0.2	3.3	21.3	71.7	3.4	100.0	1,360
MEN																							
Moral values	99.9	1,376	81.2	14.3	3.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,375	99.8	81.1	13.9	4.0	0.7	0.2	1,376	81.1	13.9	4.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,374
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	58.3	1,376	6.2	36.5	35.0	22.3	0.0	100.0	803	74.3	10.9	32.4	36.8	19.8	0.1	1,376	10.9	32.4	36.8	19.8	0.1	100.0	1,023
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	74.6	1,376	2.9	29.6	43.7	23.7	0.1	100.0	1,026	53.6	4.4	21.9	41.8	31.8	0.1	1,376	4.4	21.9	41.8	31.8	0.1	100.0	737
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.4	1,376	1.0	15.6	38.3	45.0	0.1	100.0	720	52.9	1.5	15.7	36.3	46.3	0.2	1,376	1.5	15.7	36.3	46.3	0.2	100.0	727
Contraception	59.4	1,376	4.1	17.0	33.2	45.6	0.1	100.0	818	58.7	2.4	16.9	31.5	49.2	0.0	1,376	2.4	16.9	31.5	49.2	0.0	100.0	807
HIV/AIDS	74.0	1,376	11.1	20.9	28.6	39.1	0.3	100.0	1,019	76.6	10.8	20.5	32.8	35.6	0.2	1,376	10.8	20.5	32.8	35.6	0.2	100.0	1,054
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	62.2	1,376	1.8	13.4	30.0	54.7	0.1	100.0	856	65.6	2.1	13.2	32.0	52.7	0.0	1,376	2.1	13.2	32.0	52.7	0.0	100.0	903



Table 63 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	60	60	1,394
15-59	235	235	2,852
60+	1,401	1,401	299
Sex			
Women	119	119	2,119
Men	380	380	2,426
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	540	540	1,554
Other fuel	84	84	2,990
Total	258	258	4,545
RURAL			
Age			
<15	42	42	5,206
15-59	729	695	6,405
60+	314	314	1,037
Sex			
Women	246	229	6,172
Men	570	553	6,478
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	423	406	12,313
Other fuel	0	0	338
Total	412	395	12,650
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	46	46	6,600
15-59	577	553	9,258
60+	558	558	1,336
Sex			
Women	214	201	8,291
Men	518	506	8,904
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	436	421	13,866
Other fuel	76	76	3,327
Total	371	359	17,195

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and 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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	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	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	82.4	817	46.4	62.9	76.4	17.9	673	88.5	68.9	73.0	83.2	30.0	259
20-34	83.6	1,863	45.8	64.8	74.3	16.5	1,557	95.7	66.4	78.5	84.1	27.4	611
35-49	82.0	1,213	41.9	65.3	77.5	16.3	994	94.3	66.2	81.7	85.3	23.2	419
Residence													
Urban	95.5	1,141	62.2	72.6	88.9	14.6	1,090	99.1	66.5	80.8	92.4	21.1	445
Rural	77.5	2,751	35.8	60.4	69.0	17.8	2,134	91.1	67.0	77.2	80.1	29.4	845
Education													
No education	75.2	2,378	30.9	58.3	65.9	18.2	1,790	86.2	57.1	76.7	69.5	37.3	288
<5 years complete	83.3	197	42.3	63.4	78.4	16.0	164	94.3	56.0	70.5	73.5	33.8	90
5-9 years complete	95.1	860	56.1	70.3	85.2	16.5	818	94.6	65.7	76.5	85.9	27.8	553
10 or more years complete	99.0	456	79.5	79.3	96.5	11.7	451	99.1	79.1	84.9	96.4	14.1	358
Religion													
Hindu	82.4	3,442	44.1	64.5	75.9	16.9	2,836	93.5	68.2	77.9	84.2	26.1	1,110
Muslim	84.5	395	45.3	63.0	71.6	14.5	334	94.9	56.3	80.8	83.1	29.5	157
Jain	(100.0)	34	(81.2)	(76.3)	(97.5)	(27.9)	34	*	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	83.3	722	39.5	65.8	73.5	17.5	602	97.7	67.7	80.1	82.0	33.2	232
Scheduled tribe	72.6	502	31.4	54.4	62.0	17.8	364	90.6	63.8	76.5	66.2	38.3	157
Other backward class	81.0	1,804	43.6	62.7	74.8	17.3	1,461	92.8	66.4	77.3	86.9	22.5	586
Other	92.2	863	56.8	71.7	85.3	14.6	796	94.2	68.5	80.3	90.3	23.3	314
Wealth index													
Lowest	68.4	801	27.7	55.8	55.8	17.1	548	88.3	56.5	70.2	65.4	39.8	247
Second	77.6	660	29.8	54.2	66.0	20.4	512	89.9	70.1	78.5	79.0	27.4	186
Middle	79.2	853	39.7	62.4	74.5	18.0	676	93.3	66.2	79.3	86.6	27.0	286
Fourth	90.3	701	48.9	69.6	80.5	14.5	633	95.7	69.4	81.8	90.8	22.7	246
Highest	97.5	876	65.4	74.3	91.7	15.1	855	99.7	71.3	81.3	94.7	18.4	325
Total	82.8	3,892	44.7	64.5	75.7	16.7	3,223	93.7	66.8	78.4	84.3	26.5	1,290

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



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, Rajasthan, 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	133	338	0	817	0	0	0	293
20-34	103	1,249	252	1,863	304	475	132	638
35-49	656	2,878	822	1,213	683	4,700	571	445
Residence								
Urban	294	1,909	808	1,141	377	942	753	449
Rural	277	1,423	198	2,751	354	2,125	0	927
Education								
No education	345	1,537	289	2,378	655	2,292	0	334
<5 years complete	551	975	0	197	0	4,305	882	96
5-9 years complete	97	1,703	321	860	187	1,787	0	585
10 or more years complete	184	1,709	1,103	456	468	468	702	361
Wealth index								
Lowest	407	2,307	407	801	391	3,129	0	280
Second	165	1,154	0	660	529	1,588	0	207
Middle	0	1,569	226	853	0	2,058	0	307
Fourth	430	907	239	701	426	1,182	0	257
Highest	411	1,720	889	876	519	779	1,038	326
Total	282	1,565	376	3,892	362	1,739	246	1,376

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	1.5	4.0	3.3	31.6	46.8	41.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	5.8	3.2	4.0	39.2	29.4	32.6
Uses snuff	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.4
Does not use tobacco	92.2	92.3	92.2	44.3	37.3	39.6
Drinks alcohol	0.4	0.2	0.2	21.7	17.8	19.1
Number of respondents	1,141	2,751	3,892	449	927	1,376
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.7	11.3	3.0	5.1
1-4	*	43.1	43.4	19.0	16.2	16.9
5-9	*	22.5	24.2	22.0	11.4	14.0
10 or more	*	34.3	31.8	47.6	69.4	64.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	17	111	128	142	433	575
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	4.3	9.3	7.4
About once a week	*	*	*	31.3	24.5	27.0
Less than once a week	*	*	*	64.3	66.2	65.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	4	5	10	97	165	262
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.						



Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percent distribution of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme by type of health insurance/scheme, according to residence and the wealth index, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	59.2	74.7	75.4	75.7	72.6	66.2	59.4	70.2
Government/municipal hospital	40.9	5.5	3.2	7.5	12.1	21.8	37.9	15.8
Government dispensary	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	3.0	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	15.1	59.6	60.5	60.1	52.9	38.6	17.2	46.7
Sub-centre	0.1	8.7	10.8	7.4	6.4	3.5	1.1	6.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Private medical sector	40.2	25.2	24.6	23.9	27.3	33.6	40.0	29.6
Private hospital	14.1	5.0	2.2	4.2	6.6	8.6	17.9	7.6
Private doctor/clinic	25.0	17.7	18.2	17.9	18.9	23.4	21.4	19.8
Private paramedic	0.7	1.9	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	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	11.2	1.8	0.0	0.8	1.2	4.2	17.4	4.5
Number of households	954	2,328	821	570	697	553	641	3,282
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)	48.8	(47.4)	nc	*	*	*	46.7	48.4
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	21.3	(23.7)	nc	*	*	*	22.6	21.9
Other health insurance through employer	6.3	(2.6)	nc	*	*	*	6.0	5.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	7.1	(0.0)	nc	*	*	*	6.8	5.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	16.5	(26.3)	nc	*	*	*	17.9	19.3
Other	0.8	(0.0)	nc	*	*	*	0.8	0.6
Number of households	107	41	0	4	9	23	112	148

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() 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, Rajasthan, 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	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	50.7	252	25.4	14.1	28.7	31.9	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	128
20-24	49.8	596	21.2	15.0	31.8	32.0	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0	296
25-29	53.3	586	30.6	20.6	28.1	20.7	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	312
30-34	64.7	517	36.5	18.0	25.1	20.4	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0	335
35-39	59.0	448	30.4	20.2	22.4	27.0	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	265
40-44	63.0	368	34.6	18.7	19.8	26.9	100.0	71.1	28.9	100.0	232
45-49	53.2	298	31.6	12.9	29.3	26.2	100.0	73.8	26.2	100.0	159
Total	56.3	3,065	30.4	17.6	26.3	25.7	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	1,726
MEN											
15-19	*	17	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	15
20-24	97.3	122	62.3	33.1	3.7	0.9	100.0	39.5	60.5	100.0	119
25-29	97.6	196	68.3	28.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	191
30-34	99.4	177	67.1	28.5	3.1	1.2	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	176
35-39	99.5	160	66.2	29.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	159
40-44	99.3	156	66.7	28.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	155
45-49	99.2	110	69.8	26.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	109
Total	98.5	937	67.0	28.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	923

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

Table 69 Control over and relative magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the relative magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' 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 and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife		Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Number whose earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
						Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash					
Age												
15-19	(63.9)	35.2	244	(6.8)	48	*	1	*	15	*	*	1
20-29	70.6	51.0	1,158	14.1	264	(92.4)	26	49.3	298	*	*	25
30-39	77.0	66.4	946	19.9	305	(90.6)	41	59.9	321	(25.6)	(25.6)	37
40-49	81.9	71.1	646	23.4	184	(83.6)	41	63.2	251	(20.8)	(20.8)	40
Residence												
Urban	88.0	69.6	804	15.9	194	87.3	47	64.0	280	27.8	27.8	46
Rural	71.2	55.0	2,190	18.6	607	89.5	62	53.9	605	19.2	19.2	57
Education												
No education	72.6	56.7	2,048	16.3	601	(83.5)	40	53.1	247	(22.6)	(22.6)	39
<5 years complete	(79.9)	62.8	140	(14.2)	27	*	15	61.2	73	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	77.8	60.0	535	18.8	97	(96.9)	27	54.7	334	*	*	23
10 or more years complete	91.8	71.1	270	31.8	76	(91.7)	27	63.5	232	(29.6)	(29.6)	27
Religion												
Hindu	74.6	58.8	2,659	18.6	732	88.6	95	56.2	769	23.8	23.8	89
Muslim	80.4	57.5	298	3.3	58	*	11	63.0	101	*	*	11
Jain	*	(82.7)	24	*	3	*	3	*	11	*	*	3
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	79.9	58.4	549	13.5	182	(90.0)	34	59.8	157	(21.9)	(21.9)	32
Scheduled tribe	63.8	52.4	385	18.9	114	*	14	54.0	115	*	*	13
Other backward class	73.7	55.9	1,416	17.2	394	(82.5)	41	54.0	413	(23.6)	(23.6)	39
Other	84.8	69.8	644	27.3	111	*	20	63.1	201	*	*	19
Wealth index												
Lowest	69.2	52.1	647	20.0	185	*	21	54.1	171	*	*	17
Second	67.2	52.4	515	19.9	158	*	18	64.5	137	*	*	17
Middle	78.3	56.8	656	13.7	188	(70.8)	27	54.2	209	(14.2)	(14.2)	27
Fourth	76.2	60.2	555	16.6	145	*	21	49.1	166	*	*	19
Highest	88.9	72.4	621	20.6	125	(96.2)	22	64.1	202	(35.3)	(35.3)	22
total	75.3	58.9	2,994	18.0	801	88.5	109	57.1	885	23.0	23.0	103

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 70 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have a greater say in five decisions, by residence, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have a greater say in the decision				
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	29.9	37.6	26.5	5.6	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	7.4	51.0	26.0	14.9	0.7	100.0	35.3	58.2	5.9	0.6	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	37.4	26.8	19.1	16.2	0.5	100.0	10.1	43.0	46.9	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	12.0	50.5	26.3	10.8	0.4	100.0	28.2	62.3	9.2	0.3	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	58.2	33.8	0.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.8	84.3	2.7	0.3	100.0
RURAL											
Own health care	23.0	23.2	42.5	10.5	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.7	29.3	44.5	20.3	1.3	100.0	40.6	57.7	1.5	0.2	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	26.3	17.4	34.6	20.6	1.2	100.0	16.6	36.1	47.1	0.2	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.0	30.2	42.8	18.6	1.4	100.0	26.2	62.4	10.9	0.5	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	67.8	21.0	1.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	88.1	1.5	0.2	100.0
TOTAL											
Own health care	24.9	27.1	38.2	9.2	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.4	35.1	39.6	18.8	1.1	100.0	39.0	57.9	2.9	0.3	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	29.3	19.9	30.4	19.4	1.0	100.0	14.6	38.2	47.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.3	35.7	38.3	16.5	1.1	100.0	26.8	62.4	10.4	0.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	64.9	24.9	0.8	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.0	86.9	1.9	0.2	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 men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	30.2	11.2	13.7	17.5	4.5	60.7	252	*	*	17
20-24	39.7	24.5	30.0	30.4	11.3	44.8	596	37.0	0.0	122
25-29	49.8	36.3	46.1	42.9	20.0	32.5	586	41.2	0.6	196
30-39	58.9	50.7	62.2	52.3	30.0	22.8	965	44.6	0.6	337
40-49	62.9	54.7	63.7	55.2	32.2	20.0	666	44.7	0.3	265
Residence										
Urban	67.5	58.4	64.2	62.5	37.9	16.1	822	44.8	0.3	285
Rural	46.2	33.9	43.7	37.2	17.3	37.0	2,243	41.9	0.5	652
Education										
No education	48.0	37.8	48.4	41.2	20.5	34.2	2,094	36.7	0.8	265
<5 years complete	47.2	38.6	49.9	43.5	20.0	31.1	141	42.8	0.0	80
5-9 years complete	56.6	41.4	45.8	44.7	22.8	29.5	552	38.7	0.6	351
10 or more years complete	74.6	60.3	61.7	64.1	42.2	14.2	277	55.6	0.0	241
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	50.1	37.5	48.9	43.1	20.9	32.6	1,726	42.9	0.4	923
Employed, for cash	57.8	46.9	57.2	52.8	28.4	25.5	828	42.2	0.5	885
Employed, not for cash	43.1	28.8	41.2	34.2	13.9	39.2	898	(60.0)	(0.0)	38
Not employed	54.3	44.4	49.6	45.1	25.4	29.9	1,339	*	*	14
Number of living children										
0	38.8	21.6	25.5	27.8	11.4	49.2	379	46.4	0.0	115
1-2	51.0	37.4	45.2	42.4	21.4	32.9	1,041	44.8	0.6	346
3-4	55.9	49.4	57.0	50.0	28.3	26.3	1,116	40.1	0.3	325
5+	54.7	41.3	57.6	46.0	22.2	26.6	530	41.4	0.6	151
Household structure²										
Nuclear	58.7	51.3	61.5	53.5	30.5	22.8	1,432	43.7	0.9	439
Non-nuclear	46.0	31.1	38.5	35.7	16.1	39.0	1,633	42.0	0.0	499
Religion										
Hindu	51.7	40.2	49.0	43.9	22.9	31.5	2,722	43.9	0.4	819
Muslim	52.7	40.3	48.5	40.7	20.7	33.2	305	33.7	0.8	102
Jain	(55.5)	(68.9)	(68.9)	(75.6)	(34.4)	(6.7)	25	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	52.2	39.9	49.1	46.5	24.0	31.7	563	43.9	0.6	168
Scheduled tribe	44.9	31.3	48.8	41.1	14.1	34.8	396	42.9	0.9	121
Other backward class	48.6	36.7	44.2	40.8	20.7	35.6	1,449	39.1	0.2	444
Other	63.2	54.8	60.7	50.8	31.9	19.9	657	50.0	0.4	204
Wealth index										
Lowest	43.1	32.3	43.4	36.4	16.0	39.8	665	40.4	0.6	182
Second	47.1	35.7	48.4	40.3	20.0	35.4	526	48.1	0.7	156
Middle	47.6	37.6	45.1	40.3	20.1	36.1	675	37.2	0.0	222
Fourth	54.4	40.5	48.4	43.6	22.4	29.3	565	32.1	0.5	170
Highest	67.6	56.2	61.2	59.3	35.7	16.3	634	55.6	0.5	208
Total	51.9	40.5	49.2	44.0	22.8	31.4	3,065	42.8	0.4	937

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

() 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programme		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	26.2	2.9	11.0	0.0	13.0	817
20-24	29.2	5.0	11.7	0.1	18.8	710
25-29	31.3	8.8	13.8	0.8	31.2	614
30-39	35.9	10.8	13.4	1.2	40.9	1,009
40-49	40.2	9.7	11.3	0.8	52.2	742
Residence						
Urban	48.6	17.8	24.7	0.9	48.8	1,141
Rural	26.2	3.3	7.1	0.5	24.5	2,751
Education						
No education	27.5	2.5	5.1	0.3	28.9	2,378
<5 years complete	29.1	3.6	10.0	0.0	26.1	197
5-9 years complete	34.5	9.2	19.2	1.1	28.2	860
10 or more years complete	58.3	32.7	37.8	1.3	54.9	456
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	35.3	7.0	10.8	0.8	33.0	2,155
Employed, for cash	48.5	12.3	16.0	1.5	42.2	1,059
Employed, not for cash	22.6	1.9	5.8	0.1	24.2	1,096
Not employed	29.6	8.2	14.1	0.3	29.9	1,737
Marital status						
Never married	27.8	6.6	16.7	0.0	17.7	677
Currently married	32.6	7.4	11.4	0.8	33.4	3,065
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.5	14.9	9.6	0.0	59.4	150
Number of living children						
0	29.2	6.6	14.3	0.2	18.4	1,083
1-2	35.1	10.6	14.1	0.6	33.5	1,091
3-4	35.7	7.6	11.9	0.9	38.2	1,160
5+	29.0	3.4	5.6	0.8	40.1	558
Household structure²						
Nuclear	35.5	8.9	14.1	0.8	36.2	1,823
Non-nuclear	30.3	6.4	10.6	0.4	27.6	2,069
Religion						
Hindu	32.4	7.7	12.3	0.6	32.2	3,442
Muslim	33.3	3.4	8.0	0.2	23.8	395
Jain	(54.1)	(20.5)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(56.5)	34
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	30.8	3.7	10.2	0.6	30.0	722
Scheduled tribe	25.5	2.2	6.3	0.4	28.9	502
Other backward class	30.7	5.3	10.5	0.5	27.4	1,804
Other	42.9	18.5	21.2	0.8	43.5	863
Wealth index						
Lowest	19.9	0.8	3.1	0.3	22.9	801
Second	25.6	1.3	5.7	0.2	27.5	660
Middle	27.7	2.5	8.8	0.6	26.3	853
Fourth	36.7	7.5	13.6	0.6	29.8	701
Highest	51.6	23.4	28.0	1.2	49.4	876
Total	32.7	7.5	12.3	0.6	31.6	3,892

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Rajasthan, 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	34.6	36.3	22.5	37.9	32.5	36.8
She neglects the house or children	32.5	28.4	25.5	28.5	31.3	28.4
She argues with him	35.7	31.2	27.2	34.4	34.2	32.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	13.9	9.0	9.7	12.9	13.1	10.2
She doesn't cook food properly	25.0	13.5	21.1	15.3	24.3	14.0
He suspects she is unfaithful	25.9	35.3	19.5	38.3	24.8	36.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	45.8	49.3	36.7	50.8	44.2	49.8
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	59.6	63.2	48.4	65.4	57.6	63.9
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	90.6	81.2	81.9	75.1	89.1	79.3
Knows husband has intercourse with other women	91.1	79.9	86.7	78.1	90.3	79.4
Is tired or not in the mood	86.7	85.3	78.4	82.7	85.2	84.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	79.8	67.1	71.0	64.5	78.3	66.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.4	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.3	6.0
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	27.2	na	26.6	na	27.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	5.0	na	4.1	na	4.7
Use force to have sex	na	9.5	na	6.4	na	8.5
Have sex with another woman	na	2.0	na	3.4	na	2.4
All four behaviours	na	0.4	na	0.5	na	0.5
None of the four behaviours	na	69.4	na	69.9	na	69.5
Number of respondents	3,215	952	677	424	3,892	1,376

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, Rajasthan, 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	52.7	67.1	71.1	61.8	72.9	817	293
20-24	54.3	66.3	82.9	73.7	65.6	710	235
25-29	59.9	72.0	81.4	71.1	65.3	614	222
30-39	57.6	58.2	80.7	69.9	69.9	1,009	348
40-49	64.2	59.0	76.1	56.5	72.2	742	278
Residence							
Urban	40.5	54.4	84.1	79.7	80.0	1,141	449
Rural	64.7	68.5	75.9	59.9	64.5	2,751	927
Education							
No education	68.2	76.1	73.9	42.7	52.7	2,378	334
<5 years complete	55.3	77.6	76.3	58.2	61.9	197	96
5-9 years complete	47.7	68.7	83.6	69.1	70.4	860	585
10 or more years complete	22.0	41.2	92.2	85.9	85.8	456	361
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	62.3	64.6	77.4	66.0	68.8	2,155	1,170
Employed, for cash	57.0	63.8	76.5	65.8	68.3	1,059	1,122
Employed, not for cash	67.5	(84.0)	78.2	(70.8)	(80.0)	1,096	48
Not employed	51.8	59.6	79.5	68.2	73.7	1,737	206
Marital status							
Never married	48.4	65.4	71.0	64.5	69.9	677	424
Currently married	59.7	63.3	79.9	67.4	69.5	3,065	937
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.4	*	79.1	*	*	150	15
Number of living children							
0	51.5	64.4	74.1	66.9	71.0	1,083	541
1-2	51.7	60.8	83.0	72.0	69.3	1,091	357
3-4	62.1	64.6	78.9	64.2	67.2	1,160	328
5+	71.8	67.9	76.0	55.4	69.8	558	151
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	57.8	65.8	77.6	63.3	67.7	1,823	628
Non-nuclear	57.5	62.3	79.0	68.9	71.1	2,069	747
Religion							
Hindu	57.1	63.5	79.0	66.6	68.7	3,442	1,188
Muslim	67.3	69.9	70.2	63.0	73.5	395	165
Jain	(20.2)	*	(94.3)	*	*	34	13
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	61.7	73.7	80.3	65.9	59.5	722	238
Scheduled tribe	70.3	76.5	72.4	57.4	59.5	502	174
Other backward class	59.4	60.6	76.1	64.6	71.4	1,804	631
Other	43.0	56.5	84.7	74.6	78.4	863	333
Wealth index							
Lowest	72.7	74.7	71.4	47.8	58.0	801	280
Second	66.1	69.4	74.5	62.7	62.4	660	207
Middle	63.8	68.0	75.6	64.1	65.6	853	307
Fourth	54.9	67.5	80.2	69.2	72.8	701	257
Highest	33.7	44.4	88.6	84.4	85.1	876	326
Total	57.6	63.9	78.3	66.3	69.5	3,892	1,376

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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 any physical or sexual violence

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

	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	43.7	22.9	40.0
Sexual violence ever	20.6	1.1	17.2
Physical and sexual violence ever	15.2	0.4	12.6
Physical or sexual violence ever	49.1	23.6	44.6
Number of women	2,094	446	2,540
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	87.4	2.3	78.8
Former husband	4.9	0.0	4.5
Former boyfriend	0.0	3.9	0.4
Father/step-father	3.1	19.7	4.8
Mother/step-mother	7.4	55.6	12.2
Sister/brother	5.6	49.8	10.0
Daughter/son	0.1	1.4	0.2
Other relative	1.1	1.6	1.1
Mother-in-law	2.3	0.0	2.0
Father-in-law	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other in-law	1.6	0.0	1.5
Teacher	2.4	5.4	2.7
Other	0.3	1.6	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence	915	102	1,017
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	91.7	*	90.7
Former husband	4.9	*	4.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.3
Father	0.2	*	0.2
Other relative	1.2	*	1.2
In-law	0.3	*	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	0.3	*	0.6
Family friend	0.5	*	0.6
Teacher	0.1	*	0.1
Employer/someone at work	0.7	*	0.7
Stranger	0.3	*	0.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	431	5	436

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence only 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, Rajasthan, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	40.3	4.2	17.7	21.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.3	1.4	6.1	7.5
Slapped her	39.0	3.7	17.0	20.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	16.0	1.2	7.2	8.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.2	1.1	4.8	5.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	11.8	1.4	4.4	5.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.9	0.3	0.7	1.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	20.2	3.8	10.7	14.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	19.8	3.6	10.3	13.9
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	9.1	1.8	5.1	6.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	22.9	2.8	12.8	15.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	18.9	2.0	10.8	12.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.4	0.7	3.2	4.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	12.5	1.8	6.8	8.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	46.3	7.1	21.1	28.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	14.2	3.3	7.6	10.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence and/or emotional violence	50.2	8.0	24.4	32.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence and emotional violence	8.4	2.8	4.2	7.0
Any violence by women against their spouse ²	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Number of ever-married women	2,094	2,019	2,019	2,019

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 her.

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, Rajasthan, 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	11.7	22.3	24.0	35.7	38.2	178
20-24	21.2	36.1	21.5	45.7	50.4	404
25-29	24.6	39.4	20.5	44.7	47.7	391
30-39	23.9	43.2	18.8	47.0	50.9	652
40-49	25.7	47.5	19.4	51.3	55.4	469
Residence						
Urban	24.8	40.6	20.6	45.4	49.2	558
Rural	22.2	40.2	20.0	46.6	50.5	1,536
Education						
No education	24.8	44.6	21.8	50.4	54.4	1,425
<5 years complete	27.7	47.1	14.5	54.1	58.3	93
5-9 years complete	21.2	34.7	22.1	42.2	46.2	381
10 or more years complete	9.5	16.9	7.9	20.4	23.0	195
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	25.0	44.8	22.1	51.0	55.1	1,212
Employed, for cash	26.7	46.4	21.2	52.0	55.8	600
Employed, not for cash	23.3	43.3	23.0	50.0	54.3	611
Not employed	20.0	34.1	17.5	39.9	43.4	882
Marital status						
Married	22.3	40.1	20.0	46.1	49.8	1,994
Widowed	20.8	35.0	18.9	42.5	46.4	75
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	25
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	22.3	39.8	19.9	45.8	49.5	1,973
0-4 years	13.6	25.2	19.0	36.0	38.9	394
5-9 years	20.3	35.3	19.6	43.8	46.9	351
10+ years	25.6	45.7	20.3	49.5	53.6	1,228
Married more than once	*	*	*	*	*	21
Number of living children						
0	16.0	25.0	20.2	34.3	38.5	273
1-2	19.4	34.4	18.7	41.6	45.1	716
3-4	26.4	46.0	20.6	50.7	53.9	732
5+	27.8	51.8	22.3	55.4	61.0	373
Household structure²						
Nuclear	24.6	45.2	20.5	50.2	53.7	974
Non-nuclear	21.4	36.0	20.0	42.9	47.1	1,120
Religion						
Hindu	21.9	39.8	20.5	46.1	49.6	1,866
Muslim	33.0	46.7	18.6	50.0	56.8	199
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	28.2	47.1	26.7	53.8	58.3	376
Scheduled tribe	28.0	54.4	24.9	60.9	64.5	294
Other backward class	20.6	38.9	18.6	45.1	48.2	981
Other	20.0	28.3	15.1	32.8	38.0	443
Wealth index						
Lowest	23.0	43.1	20.6	49.0	52.4	466
Second	27.4	46.2	18.6	53.1	59.7	356
Middle	23.2	41.7	23.4	46.8	50.2	467
Fourth	19.9	41.3	22.4	47.9	50.6	383
Highest	21.2	29.7	15.5	35.6	39.2	421
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	41.2	58.9	35.4	67.2	72.9	455
No	17.7	34.4	15.6	39.6	43.0	1,505
Don't know	18.7	43.0	20.5	50.5	52.7	134
Total	22.9	40.3	20.2	46.3	50.2	2,094

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 Jain women and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Rajasthan, 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	26.2	46.3	19.1	50.8	55.5	658
<5 years complete	37.2	54.8	29.7	59.2	63.5	97
5-7 years complete	21.1	38.4	20.0	45.4	49.9	385
8-9 years complete	21.7	41.7	25.7	49.4	52.0	367
10-11 years complete	24.5	37.5	20.0	42.7	46.0	231
12 or more years complete	14.8	27.7	14.0	34.4	37.7	351
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	18.4	35.1	16.6	41.1	45.1	1,612
Drinks/never gets drunk	30.1	57.8	32.1	63.6	67.5	163
Gets drunk sometimes	36.4	52.6	27.2	59.9	62.1	251
Gets drunk often	62.0	75.6	50.3	77.2	83.6	68
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(5.0)	(35.8)	(14.6)	(46.0)	(46.0)	29
Wife is same age	14.5	33.7	24.6	44.8	48.6	76
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.9	36.3	18.2	41.9	45.1	1,063
Wife 5-9 years younger	27.9	44.9	22.4	51.3	55.8	674
Wife 10+ years younger	28.6	49.6	20.3	52.6	57.1	151
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	22.1	39.6	21.5	46.7	50.1	1,253
Wife better educated	26.9	35.3	14.2	37.3	44.1	125
Both equally educated	12.0	18.3	15.2	24.5	27.4	90
Neither educated	25.2	46.0	19.4	50.6	54.9	620
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	12.4	23.4	11.0	29.6	33.0	872
1-2	26.0	48.1	21.4	53.4	57.9	990
3-4	38.5	64.0	44.1	73.5	76.7	183
5-6	89.0	95.6	69.8	98.5	98.5	49
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.3	35.5	20.4	43.4	45.7	638
1-2	25.3	43.8	21.7	50.7	55.4	557
3-4	24.3	41.2	18.5	45.0	49.0	798
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	17.7	33.3	15.6	39.0	42.0	853
1-2	22.3	41.6	21.3	47.6	50.7	453
3-4	32.0	42.8	22.1	49.6	57.4	386
5-6	25.7	51.8	25.9	58.6	60.4	234
7	25.9	50.9	28.3	55.1	58.9	168
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	24.7	38.3	13.8	39.1	47.0	71
1-2	32.2	46.9	18.5	50.9	56.3	341
3	20.9	39.1	20.8	45.7	49.0	1,682
Total	22.9	40.3	20.2	46.3	50.2	2,094

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 and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

² Behaviours include: 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 doesn't cook properly, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, 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, Rajasthan, 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	33.9	1.1	8.1	4.6	34.7	844
In the past 12 months ¹	40.3	1.9	10.7	6.1	41.4	442
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	28.6	1.3	8.1	4.4	28.9	423
In the past 12 months ¹	24.7	1.7	7.4	5.1	25.0	292
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	30.0	1.0	7.1	4.0	30.8	970
In the past 12 months ¹	32.6	1.5	8.3	4.9	33.5	570
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	39.0	1.9	11.6	6.3	39.5	297
In the past 12 months ¹	39.2	3.0	13.2	8.7	39.7	164

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 and have sought help from any source by source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Rajasthan, 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	72.0	88.3	54.3	69.2	63.4	68.7
Never sought help but told someone	10.7	9.4	14.9	11.6	13.2	11.7
Sought help	17.3	2.3	30.8	19.2	23.5	19.6
Number of women who experienced violence	698	116	320	1,028	105	1,133
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	84.5	*	79.1	79.7	*	81.3
Husband's family	16.3	*	35.1	27.5	*	24.4
Husband/last husband	0.0	*	3.1	1.6	*	1.4
Friend	0.5	*	4.0	2.7	*	3.0
Neighbour	3.3	*	7.0	5.5	*	4.9
Police	2.8	*	0.6	2.0	*	1.8
Lawyer	0.9	*	0.0	0.6	*	0.5
Social service organization	0.0	*	0.6	0.3	*	0.2
Other	0.9	*	0.0	0.6	*	0.5
Number of women who sought help	121	3	98	197	25	222

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

APPENDIX

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 results 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 percentage or average 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 Rajasthan, there were 106 clusters. Hence, 106 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 106 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 105 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 Rajasthan as a whole, and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) 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, Rajasthan, 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 gauna 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
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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 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	889	21	2792	2341	1.167	0.024	847	932
Rural	982	16	5737	6228	1.106	0.016	950	1015
Total	957	13	8529	8570	1.123	0.014	931	983
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.331	0.031	2203	1847	2.673	0.094	0.269	0.393
Rural	0.643	0.017	4815	5227	2.199	0.026	0.609	0.677
Total	0.561	0.015	7018	7075	2.277	0.028	0.531	0.592
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.117	0.018	2493	2091	2.349	0.154	0.081	0.153
Rural	0.306	0.020	4773	5182	2.553	0.065	0.266	0.346
Total	0.252	0.015	7266	7273	2.548	0.061	0.221	0.282
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	258	109	5420	4545	1.485	0.423	40	477
Rural	412	72	11652	12650	1.157	0.176	267	557
Total	371	61	17072	17195	1.235	0.163	250	492
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.690	0.045	1128	946	3.231	0.065	0.600	0.779
Rural	0.292	0.025	2137	2320	2.585	0.087	0.242	0.343
Total	0.408	0.024	3265	3266	2.779	0.059	0.360	0.455
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.293	0.015	3892	3892	2.101	0.052	0.262	0.324
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.326	0.019	1378	1376	1.523	0.059	0.288	0.365
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.611	0.018	3892	3892	2.276	0.029	0.576	0.647
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.243	0.020	1378	1376	1.745	0.083	0.203	0.283
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.117	0.013	3892	3892	2.598	0.114	0.090	0.144
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.263	0.022	1378	1376	1.838	0.083	0.219	0.306
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.174	0.008	3892	3892	1.236	0.043	0.159	0.189
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.308	0.015	1378	1376	1.202	0.049	0.278	0.338
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.788	0.007	3892	3892	1.133	0.009	0.773	0.802
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.681	0.015	1378	1376	1.188	0.022	0.651	0.711
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.760	0.013	3079	3075	1.741	0.018	0.733	0.787
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.619	0.022	850	848	1.326	0.036	0.575	0.663
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.657	0.020	981	822	1.333	0.031	0.617	0.698
Rural	0.405	0.021	2063	2243	1.968	0.053	0.362	0.447
Total	0.472	0.017	3044	3065	1.848	0.035	0.439	0.506
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.620	0.023	981	822	1.455	0.036	0.575	0.665
Rural	0.380	0.022	2063	2243	2.041	0.057	0.336	0.424
Total	0.444	0.017	3044	3065	1.903	0.039	0.410	0.479
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.038	0.008	981	822	1.262	0.204	0.022	0.053
Rural	0.025	0.004	2063	2243	1.249	0.173	0.016	0.033
Total	0.028	0.004	3044	3065	1.260	0.134	0.021	0.036
Continued								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 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 female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.396	0.022	981	822	1.394	0.055	0.352	0.439
Rural	0.322	0.019	2063	2243	1.882	0.060	0.283	0.361
Total	0.342	0.015	3044	3065	1.789	0.045	0.311	0.372
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.049	0.006	981	822	0.897	0.126	0.037	0.061
Rural	0.010	0.003	2063	2243	1.238	0.276	0.004	0.015
Total	0.020	0.003	3044	3065	1.024	0.129	0.015	0.025
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.024	0.005	981	822	1.075	0.217	0.014	0.035
Rural	0.013	0.003	2063	2243	1.207	0.235	0.007	0.019
Total	0.016	0.003	3044	3065	1.140	0.163	0.011	0.021
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.130	0.015	981	822	1.373	0.113	0.101	0.160
Rural	0.031	0.005	2063	2243	1.191	0.148	0.022	0.040
Total	0.057	0.005	3044	3065	1.196	0.088	0.047	0.067
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.628	0.034	618	518	1.741	0.054	0.560	0.696
Rural	0.919	0.010	803	873	1.067	0.011	0.898	0.940
Total	0.811	0.015	1421	1391	1.488	0.019	0.780	0.842
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.750	0.015	981	822	1.094	0.020	0.720	0.781
Rural	0.643	0.014	2063	2243	1.305	0.021	0.616	0.671
Total	0.672	0.011	3044	3065	1.285	0.016	0.650	0.694
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.727	0.024	337	285	1.006	0.034	0.678	0.776
Rural	0.629	0.021	596	652	1.079	0.034	0.586	0.672
Total	0.659	0.017	933	937	1.073	0.025	0.626	0.692
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.124	0.007	3044	3065	1.181	0.057	0.110	0.138
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.155	0.013	933	937	1.114	0.085	0.129	0.181
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.631	0.046	3854	3854	2.695	0.017	2.539	2.722
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.618	0.055	1367	1364	1.915	0.021	2.508	2.729
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.902	0.030	368	308	1.939	0.033	0.842	0.962
Rural	0.685	0.032	1006	1094	2.165	0.046	0.621	0.748
Total	0.733	0.026	1374	1402	2.169	0.035	0.681	0.784
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.302	0.046	368	308	1.923	0.153	0.209	0.394
Rural	0.083	0.011	1006	1094	1.285	0.134	0.061	0.106
Total	0.131	0.013	1374	1402	1.410	0.097	0.106	0.157
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.742	0.048	507	425	2.051	0.065	0.646	0.838
Rural	0.325	0.027	1516	1649	1.863	0.082	0.271	0.378
Total	0.410	0.024	2023	2073	1.840	0.058	0.362	0.458
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.637	0.062	507	425	2.476	0.098	0.513	0.762
Rural	0.208	0.023	1516	1649	1.884	0.110	0.162	0.254
Total	0.296	0.022	2023	2073	1.837	0.074	0.252	0.340
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.552	0.053	368	308	2.026	0.095	0.446	0.657
Rural	0.215	0.020	1006	1094	1.553	0.094	0.174	0.255
Total	0.289	0.019	1374	1402	1.581	0.066	0.250	0.327
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.243	0.055	70	59	1.082	0.227	0.132	0.353
Rural	0.133	0.030	128	139	0.991	0.223	0.074	0.192
Total	0.165	0.026	198	198	0.970	0.154	0.114	0.217
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 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
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.671	0.071	70	59	1.256	0.105	0.530	0.812
Rural	0.523	0.060	128	139	1.337	0.114	0.404	0.643
Total	0.567	0.047	198	198	1.307	0.082	0.474	0.660
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.375	0.063	88	74	1.215	0.167	0.249	0.501
Rural	0.167	0.027	276	300	1.191	0.160	0.113	0.220
Total	0.208	0.025	364	374	1.179	0.119	0.158	0.257
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.761	0.050	88	74	1.106	0.066	0.661	0.862
Rural	0.667	0.036	276	300	1.252	0.053	0.596	0.738
Total	0.685	0.030	364	374	1.249	0.044	0.625	0.745
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.636	0.069	88	74	1.342	0.108	0.499	0.774
Rural	0.326	0.036	276	300	1.274	0.110	0.254	0.398
Total	0.387	0.032	364	374	1.249	0.081	0.324	0.450
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.739	0.049	88	74	1.055	0.067	0.640	0.838
Rural	0.630	0.036	276	300	1.242	0.057	0.558	0.703
Total	0.652	0.030	364	374	1.229	0.047	0.591	0.713
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.602	0.072	88	74	1.377	0.119	0.458	0.746
Rural	0.384	0.036	276	300	1.239	0.095	0.311	0.457
Total	0.427	0.032	364	374	1.257	0.075	0.363	0.492
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.443	0.065	88	74	1.227	0.147	0.313	0.573
Rural	0.221	0.031	276	300	1.232	0.139	0.159	0.283
Total	0.265	0.027	364	374	1.199	0.104	0.210	0.320
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.153	0.028	418	350	1.405	0.180	0.098	0.208
Rural	0.086	0.012	1240	1348	1.466	0.141	0.062	0.111
Total	0.100	0.011	1658	1699	1.441	0.112	0.078	0.122
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.446	0.023	2540	2540	2.311	0.051	0.401	0.492
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.208	0.032	442	371	1.546	0.153	0.144	0.272
Rural	0.203	0.014	1323	1436	1.212	0.071	0.175	0.232
Total	0.204	0.013	1765	1807	1.296	0.064	0.178	0.231
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.339	0.027	442	371	1.190	0.081	0.284	0.394
Rural	0.463	0.018	1323	1436	1.258	0.040	0.426	0.499
Total	0.437	0.016	1765	1807	1.278	0.036	0.406	0.469
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.301	0.024	442	371	1.045	0.080	0.253	0.349
Rural	0.425	0.020	1323	1436	1.317	0.046	0.386	0.464
Total	0.399	0.017	1765	1807	1.322	0.042	0.366	0.433
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.309	0.020	1271	1064	1.540	0.065	0.269	0.349
Rural	0.391	0.015	2327	2531	1.468	0.038	0.361	0.421
Total	0.367	0.012	3598	3595	1.490	0.033	0.343	0.391
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.304	0.027	523	442	1.353	0.090	0.250	0.359
Rural	0.453	0.023	841	920	1.317	0.050	0.408	0.498
Total	0.405	0.017	1364	1363	1.315	0.043	0.370	0.440
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.177	0.016	1271	1064	1.484	0.090	0.145	0.209
Rural	0.052	0.005	2327	2531	1.113	0.099	0.042	0.062
Total	0.089	0.006	3598	3595	1.259	0.067	0.077	0.101
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 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
Body mass index (BMI) • 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.132	0.017	523	442	1.120	0.126	0.099	0.165
Rural	0.029	0.006	841	920	1.101	0.222	0.016	0.041
Total	0.062	0.007	1364	1363	1.056	0.111	0.048	0.076
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.765	0.031	1362	1141	2.700	0.041	0.703	0.827
Rural	0.220	0.020	2530	2751	2.422	0.091	0.180	0.260
Total	0.380	0.019	3892	3892	2.420	0.050	0.342	0.417
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.970	0.007	531	449	0.920	0.007	0.956	0.984
Rural	0.661	0.030	847	927	1.822	0.045	0.602	0.721
Total	0.762	0.021	1378	1376	1.788	0.027	0.721	0.803
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.402	0.037	1362	1141	2.785	0.092	0.327	0.476
Rural	0.078	0.011	2530	2751	2.066	0.141	0.056	0.100
Total	0.173	0.014	3892	3892	2.253	0.079	0.145	0.200
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.518	0.034	531	449	1.572	0.066	0.450	0.586
Rural	0.246	0.026	847	927	1.724	0.104	0.194	0.297
Total	0.334	0.021	1378	1376	1.619	0.062	0.293	0.376
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.215	0.206	na	3193	1.629	0.093	1.802	2.627
Rural	3.621	0.161	na	7693	1.422	0.044	3.300	3.942
Total	3.208	0.144	na	10886	1.498	0.045	2.920	3.495
(15-19) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.069	0.010	na	672	1.077	0.149	0.048	0.089
Rural	0.109	0.011	na	1810	1.364	0.097	0.088	0.131
Total	0.098	0.008	na	2483	1.343	0.084	0.082	0.115
(20-24) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.177	0.020	na	601	1.456	0.112	0.137	0.217
Rural	0.273	0.013	na	1447	1.212	0.048	0.247	0.299
Total	0.245	0.011	na	2048	1.308	0.046	0.222	0.267
(25-29) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.129	0.014	na	515	1.013	0.105	0.102	0.156
Rural	0.189	0.014	na	1231	1.234	0.076	0.160	0.218
Total	0.171	0.011	na	1746	1.217	0.064	0.149	0.193
(30-34) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.057	0.010	na	458	0.961	0.173	0.037	0.076
Rural	0.097	0.012	na	1084	1.338	0.128	0.072	0.122
Total	0.085	0.009	na	1542	1.296	0.108	0.067	0.104
(35-39) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.004	0.003	na	423	0.983	0.694	0.000	0.009
Rural	0.036	0.006	na	966	1.041	0.177	0.023	0.049
Total	0.026	0.005	na	1389	1.060	0.171	0.017	0.035
(40-44) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.008	0.005	na	305	0.961	0.550	0.000	0.017
Rural	0.013	0.004	na	813	0.938	0.291	0.006	0.021
Total	0.012	0.003	na	1118	0.960	0.258	0.006	0.018
(45-49) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	220	na	na	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.006	0.005	na	341	0.999	0.704	0.000	0.015
Total	0.004	0.003	na	561	1.040	0.704	0.000	0.009
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	45.142	9.168	508	425	0.929	0.203	26.806	63.479
Rural	43.535	5.494	1528	1662	1.017	0.126	32.547	54.524
Total	43.864	4.732	2036	2087	1.022	0.108	34.399	53.328
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	20.841	6.743	512	429	1.059	0.324	7.355	34.326
Rural	21.611	3.751	1530	1664	0.975	0.174	14.108	29.113
Total	21.446	3.259	2042	2093	1.006	0.152	14.928	27.965
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 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
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	65.983	13.004	509	426	1.076	0.197	39.975	91.990
Rural	65.146	7.136	1531	1665	1.097	0.110	50.875	79.417
Total	65.310	6.220	2040	2091	1.113	0.095	52.870	77.750
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	12.294	6.259	507	425	1.216	0.509	0.000	24.811
Rural	23.834	4.845	1533	1667	1.209	0.203	14.144	33.524
Total	21.522	4.059	2040	2092	1.237	0.189	13.404	29.639
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	77.465	16.846	510	427	1.283	0.217	43.773	111.158
Rural	87.427	8.326	1545	1680	1.119	0.095	70.775	104.079
Total	85.426	7.357	2055	2107	1.162	0.086	70.712	100.140
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.480	0.025	1345	1126	1.829	0.052	0.430	0.530
Rural	0.552	0.019	2513	2733	1.949	0.035	0.514	0.591
Total	0.531	0.015	3858	3859	1.925	0.029	0.500	0.562
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.190	0.021	522	441	1.237	0.112	0.147	0.232
Rural	0.258	0.026	840	919	1.735	0.102	0.206	0.311
Total	0.236	0.019	1362	1361	1.647	0.080	0.198	0.274
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.629	0.031	407	341	1.220	0.049	0.568	0.690
Rural	0.714	0.017	1243	1349	1.253	0.024	0.680	0.747
Total	0.697	0.015	1650	1691	1.254	0.021	0.667	0.726