

Bihar



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Bihar

NFHS-3



National Family Health Survey

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

2005-06



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

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

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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2005-06

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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. The 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, Pune (NARI).

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

In Bihar, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 3,016 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 3,818 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 1,214 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 99 percent, and the individual response rates were 97 percent for eligible women and 93 percent for eligible men.

In Bihar, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. Additionally, 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 Bihar was conducted by the Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT), Vadodara, Gujarat, from April 2006 to July 2006.

The state of Bihar was bifurcated into Bihar and Jharkhand after the completion of NFHS-2 fieldwork. For this reason, trends in indicators between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 shown in this report use indicators for NFHS-2 that have been recalculated based on the current Bihar state boundaries.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Bihar, 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 www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Only one-sixth (16%) of Bihar's households are in urban areas, and the remaining 84 percent are in rural areas. On average, households in Bihar are comprised of more than 5 members. One in four households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Bihar have household heads who are Hindu (83%) or Muslim (17%). Less than 1 percent of households have household heads who belong to any other religion.

Nineteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, less than 1 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 59 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). A little more than one-fifth (22%) of Bihar's household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

Forty-four percent of the population in Bihar is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 70 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 26 percent live with only one parent, and 4 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

In Bihar, only one-fifth of households live in a *pucca* house. Twenty-eight percent of households (19% of rural households and 74% of urban households) have electricity, up from 16 percent at the time of NFHS-2. The percentage of households with electricity is lower in Bihar than in any other state in India. Seventy-five percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 83 percent at the time of NFHS-2. More than four-fifths (84%) of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 27 percent of urban households.

Ninety-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (97% of urban households and 96% of rural households), with the vast majority of households (92%) getting their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Even in urban areas, 76 percent of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Only 2 percent of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Even in urban areas, 76 percent of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole.

Four percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: about 1 percent each boil water, strain water through a cloth, use a filter, or use other methods. Nine out of 10 households use solid fuels for cooking, with dung cakes being the most common type of solid fuel being used.

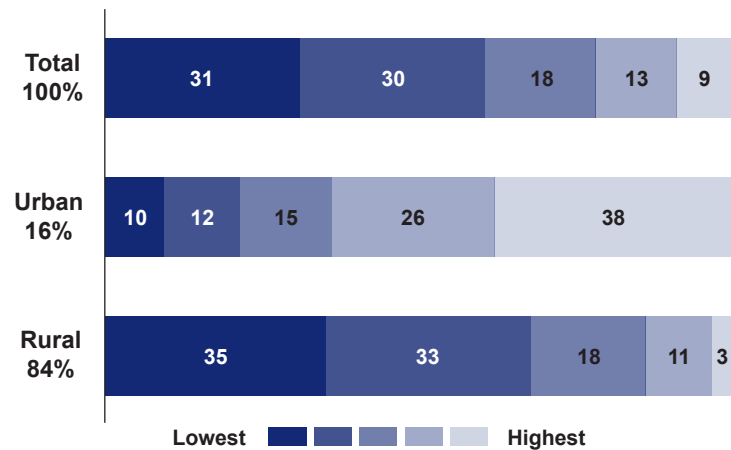
Wealth Index

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 wealth 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.

Based on the wealth index, the state of Bihar is poorer than the nation as a whole. Only 9 percent of Bihar's households (38% of urban households and 3% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with one-fifth of households in India. Almost one-third (31%) of households in Bihar (10% of urban households and 35% of rural households) are in the lowest wealth quintile.

Wealth Index

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



EDUCATION

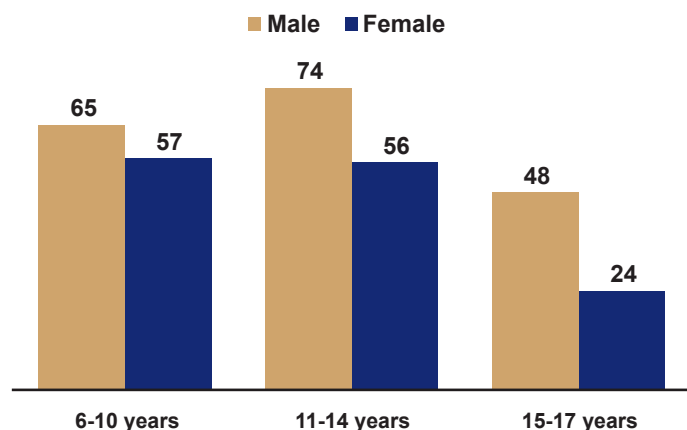
Current school attendance among children

In Bihar, only 56 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school. School attendance is higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (54%). Even among the primary-school age children (6-10 years) only 61 percent attend school (66% in urban areas and 60% in rural areas); the percentage attending school among children age 11-14 years is slightly higher, at 64 percent, but drops to 34 percent for children age 15-17 years. The differential in the urban and rural school attendance rates increases sharply with children's age.

Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school-age population in Bihar. Forty-nine percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 65 percent of boys in the same age group. There is very little gender

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



disparity in school attendance in urban areas; however, in rural areas girls are much less likely than boys to attend school at each age, and this disparity increases with age. Among rural children age 6-10 years, 65 percent of boys, compared with 55 percent of girls, attend school; by age 15-17 years, 46 percent of boys and only 19 percent of girls attend school.

Literacy and educational attainment

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, 37 percent of women age 15-49 and 70 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Bihar.

Sixty-two percent of women and 28 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. One-fifth (21%) of men have completed 12 or more years of education, but only 5 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. A majority of adults (69-76% of women and 81-90% of men) 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 in school about contraception. Half of women think that girls should learn about contraception in school, and more than two out of five think that boys should do so; however, about three in five men think that contraception should be part of school education for both girls and boys.

Men are much more likely than women to believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. While almost 8 in 10 men think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school, only two in five women think so. About three-fifths of men and half or less of women say that boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 15 years among women age 20-49 years and 20 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than five years later than women. Over two-thirds (69%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 43 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 Bihar will have an average of four children in her lifetime. The total fertility rate in Bihar has increased by 0.3 children since NFHS-2.

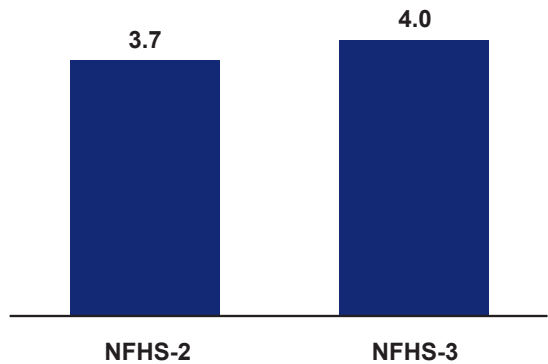
Fertility in Bihar is the highest of any state in India; women in Bihar have 1.3 children more in their lifetime than women in India as a whole (TFR of 2.7). Among births in Bihar in the three years preceding the survey, 36 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility in rural areas is 4.2 children per woman, more than one child higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (4.8 children per woman among the scheduled castes and 4.0 among other backward classes) than for women who are not in any of these groups (3.4).

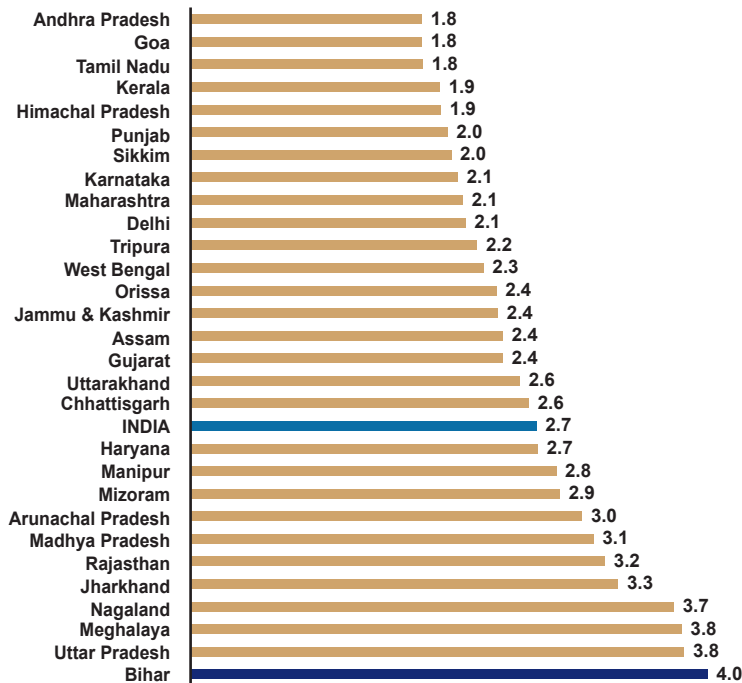
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

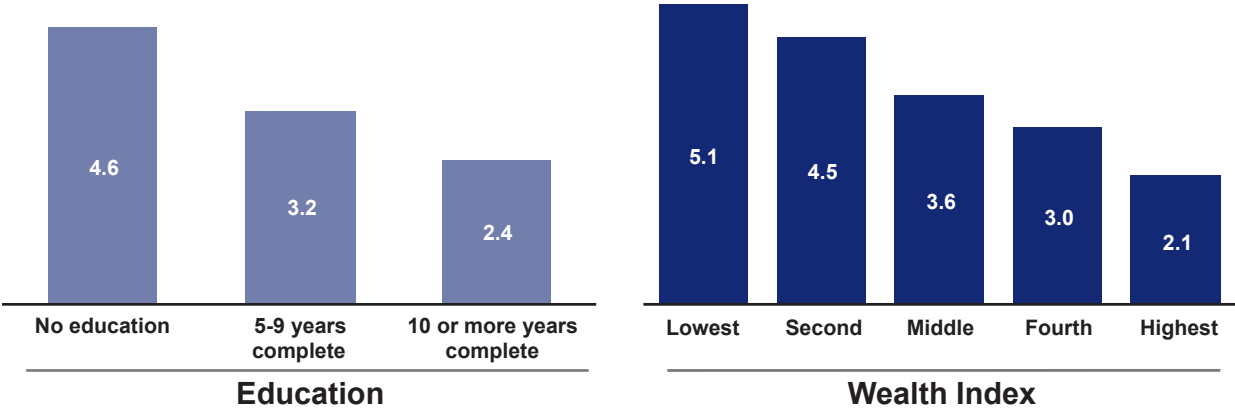


Fertility in Bihar is higher than in all other states of India; at current fertility levels, a woman in Bihar will have four children during her lifetime, compared with less than three children in India as a whole.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by education and wealth. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have almost twice as many children as women with at least 10 complete years of schooling (a TFR of 4.6, compared with 2.4) and women in the lowest wealth quintile will have about two and a half times as many children as women in the highest wealth quintile (a TFR of 5.1, compared with 2.1).

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Category with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure is not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women in Bihar age 15-19, one in four have already begun childbearing. Although few women age 15 years have started childbearing, 7 percent of women age 16 years have done so, and more than half (58%) of women age 19 years are already either mothers or pregnant. Young women in rural areas are almost three times as likely to have begun childbearing (28%) as young women in urban areas (10%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Bihar is 30 months, about the same as the national median birth interval of 31 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth, 29 percent occur within 24 months, and 63 percent within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Sixty percent of currently married women (up from 50% at the time of NFHS-2) and 69 percent of currently married men in Bihar want no more children, or are already sterilized or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about half of women and men would like to wait at least two years.

In Bihar, only 49% of women and 53% of men age 15-49 consider the ideal family size to be two children or less, compared with the national average of about two-thirds of adults. The mean ideal family size among currently married women is 2.7; the ideal family size in NFHS-3 is more than half a child lower than it was at the time of NFHS-2 (3.3).

Like many Indians, adults in Bihar show a preference for sons. Thirty-nine percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent want more daughters than sons. However, the vast majority of women want at least one son (88%) and at least one daughter (85%). Most men also want at least one son (77%), but somewhat fewer men want at least one daughter (68%).

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 68 percent of women with one son and 77 percent of women with two sons want no more children, compared with only 20 percent of women with two daughters and no sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women's number of sons (60%, compared with 42%).

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women in Bihar were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 2.4 instead of 4.0.

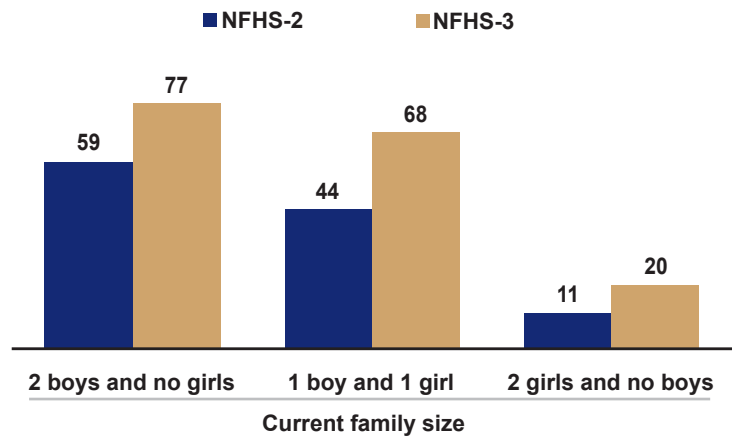
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Bihar. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: pill, IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, married women are most likely to know about the pill (96%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (91%).

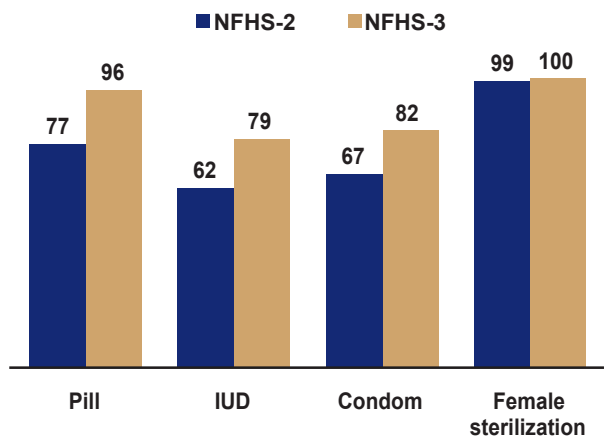
How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

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



How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of sterilization has been high in Bihar since NFHS-1, and knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially over time. For example, among currently married women, knowledge of the pill increased by 19 percentage points and knowledge of condoms increased by 15 percentage points since NFHS-2.

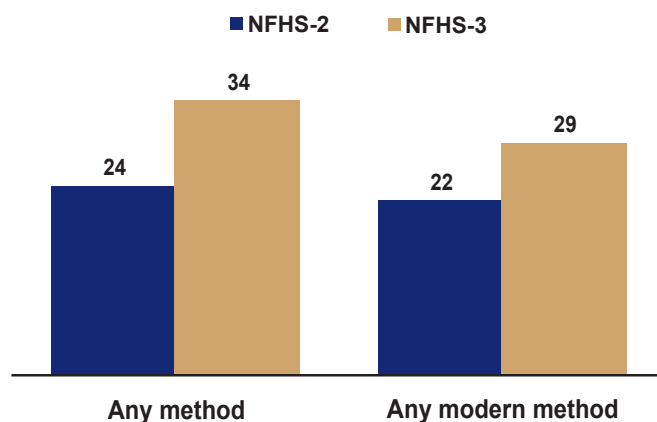
Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 34 percent, up from 24 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 70 percent of all contraceptive use, down from 79 percent at the time of NFHS-2. The most commonly used spacing methods by currently married women are the rhythm method and condoms used by 3 percent and 2 percent of women, respectively. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years, at 52 percent, than among younger or older women.

Contraceptive use is almost two-thirds higher in urban than in rural areas, and increases sharply with education and wealth. For example, women from the highest wealth quintile are almost three times as likely to use contraception as women from the lowest wealth quintile.

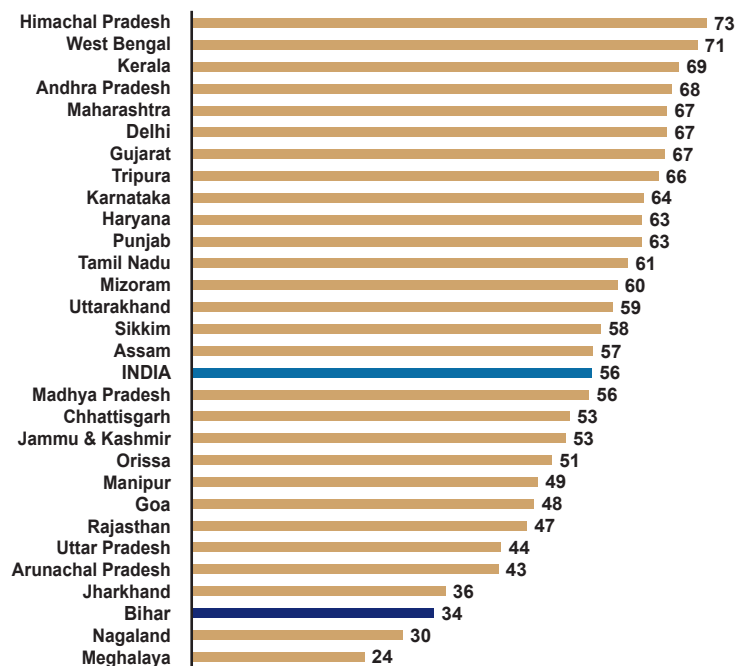
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Despite an 11 percentage point increase in current contraceptive use since NFHS-2, contraceptive use in Bihar is lower than in all other states of India except Nagaland and Meghalaya.

Only one in five Muslim women use contraception, compared with more than one in three Hindu women. The Hindu-Muslim differential is particularly marked for the adoption of female sterilization: only 6 percent of currently married Muslim women, compared with 27 percent of currently married Hindu women, are using female sterilization.

Consistent with son preference, women in Bihar are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men in Bihar is somewhat lower than women’s reports of current contraceptive use. Twenty-nine percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex; men are two and a half times as likely as women to report current use of condoms, however.

Consistent with son preference, women in Bihar are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 55 percent of women with two sons and 34 percent of women with one son use a method of family planning, compared with 14 percent of women with two daughters and no sons (details not shown in tables).

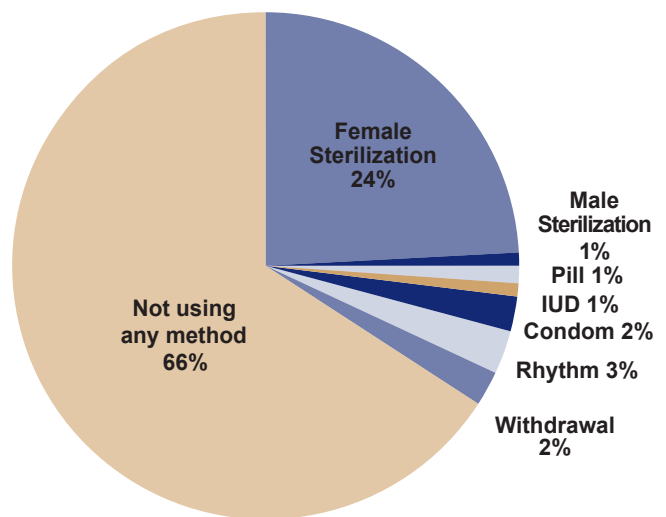
The use of most contraceptive methods, with the exception of male sterilization and the IUD, has increased in Bihar since NFHS-2. The largest increases were in the use of female sterilization, from 19 percent in NFHS-2 to 24 percent in NFHS-3 and the use of the rhythm method from 1 to 3 percent in the same period.

Sixty-two percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC). More than half (55%) of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; the private medical sector is also the most common source for condoms. However, it should be noted that about one-third each of pill users and women who use condoms did not give a source but said their husband got the supply.

According to women’s reports, among users for whom the brand is known, 82 percent of pill users and 52 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. According to men’s reports, 69 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Bihar is about the same as the national average. In Bihar, 29 percent of users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Sixty-eight percent of the users of pills discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for condoms (54%).

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Only 11 percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method and only 9 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Twenty-seven percent were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men’s attitudes

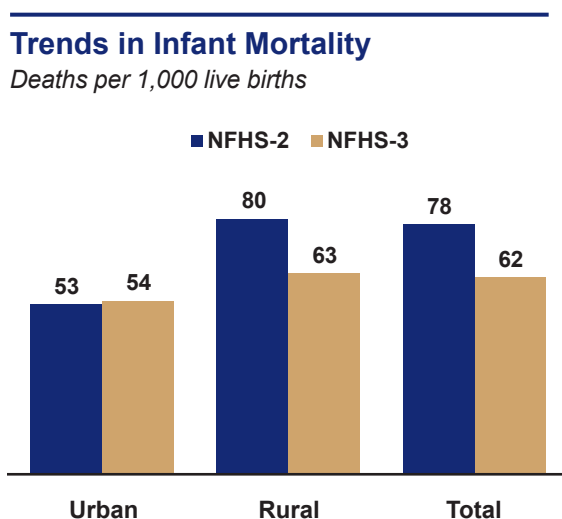
About half the men in Bihar agree that contraception is women’s business and a man should not have to worry about it (48%), but only one-third of men (32%) believe that women using contraception may become promiscuous. However, 54 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A majority of men (61%) 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, 23 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, only slightly lower than it was at the time of NFHS-2 (26%). Currently, only 60 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied in Bihar, compared with the national average of 82 percent.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant mortality in Bihar has been steadily decreasing. The infant mortality rate in NFHS-3 is estimated at 62 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 78. The under-five mortality rate for Bihar is 85 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 112. The NFHS-3 rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 16 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 12 die before reaching age five. The urban-rural differential in the infant mortality rate in Bihar is relatively small: the rural infant mortality rate is only 16 percent higher than the corresponding urban rate in the state.



At the national level, the urban infant mortality rate is 50 percent higher than the rural infant mortality rate.

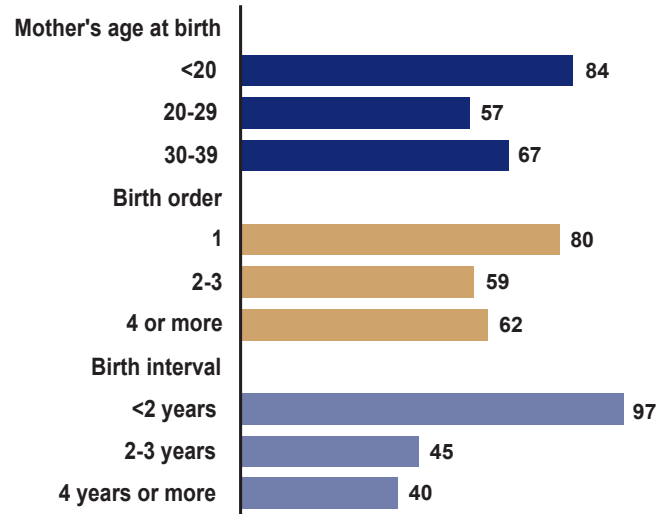
After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Bihar face a higher mortality risk than boys; the under-five mortality rate is 108 for girls and 83 for boys.

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 84 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 57 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is almost two and a half 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 (97, compared with 40 per 1,000 live births). Infant mortality declines sharply with mothers' education from 69 per 1,000 for mothers with no education to 49 for mothers with 10 or more years of education. Muslim children have a higher mortality rate than Hindu children.

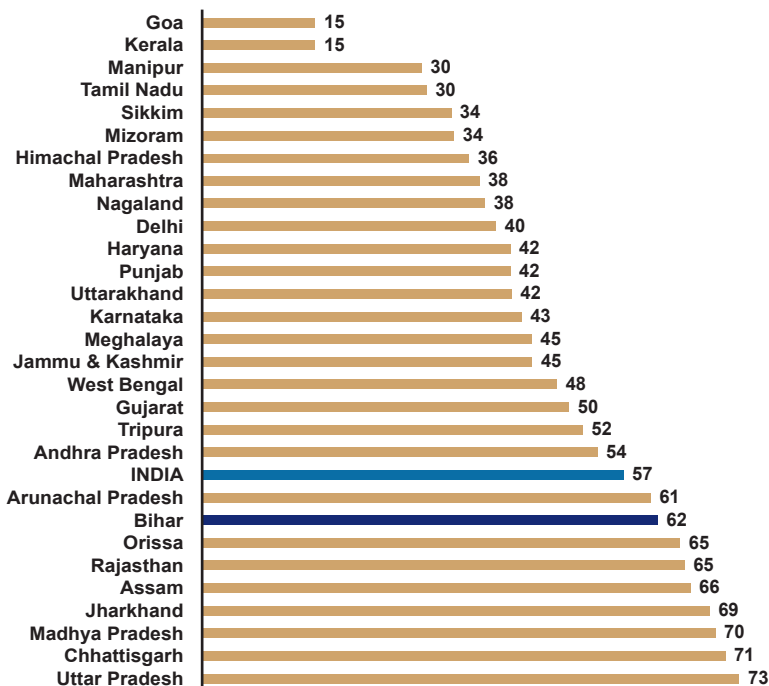
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality in Bihar, at 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, is somewhat higher than the national average.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 59 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 12 percent higher in rural areas (59) than in urban areas (53). Perinatal mortality in Bihar is higher both for mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (71) and in the highest wealth quintile (76) than it is for mothers in the other wealth quintiles, particularly mothers in the middle wealth quintile (29). Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 85 per 1,000, compared with only 28 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

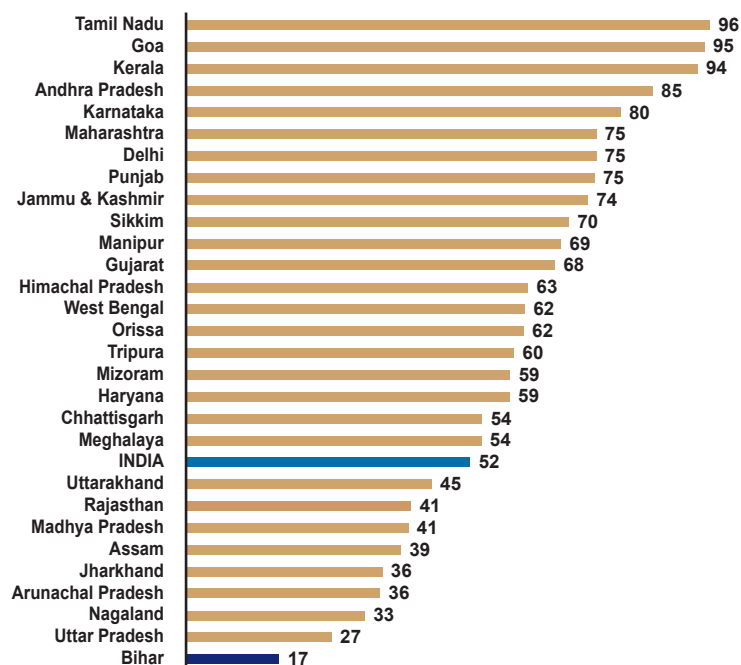
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, only 34 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (29% from a doctor and 5% from other health personnel) for their last birth in the past five years. The majority of women (66%) received no antenatal care. Further, only 17 percent received three or more antenatal care visits and only 19 percent received care within the first trimester of pregnancy, as recommended.

Half of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 32 percent of rural women. The percentage of women receiving antenatal care in Bihar is less than half the national average (74%) and is also the lowest of any state in India.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



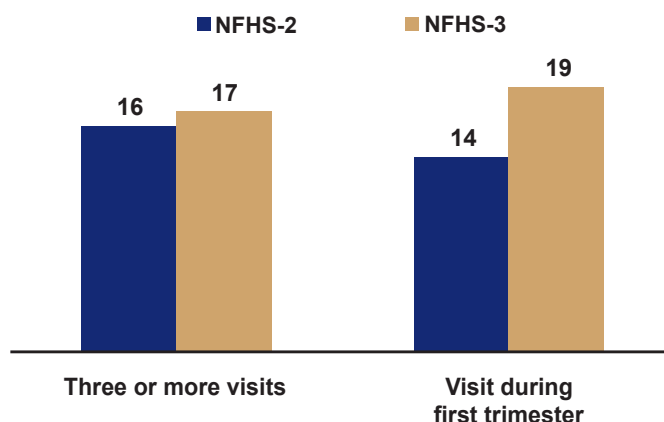
Antenatal care coverage in Bihar is the poorest of any state; only one in three women had any antenatal care visit for their last birth in the past five years, and only one in six had three or more visits.

Younger women are more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, urban women, and women having their first child. Use of antenatal care services increases sharply with wealth: eighty-five percent of women in the highest wealth quintile and only 20 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile received antenatal care for their last pregnancy in the past five years.

A comparison between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 of the proportions of ever-married women with a birth in the three years before each survey who received antenatal care for their last birth shows almost no change in the proportions who received any antenatal care and the proportions with at least three antenatal care visits in the seven years between the surveys. However, the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth has increased from 14 percent in NFHS-2 to 19 percent in NFHS-3.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



For only 30 percent of their last births, did mothers receive iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) and for only 10 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. IFA coverage in Bihar is less than half of the national average and is among the lowest in the country (second only to Nagaland). About three out of four mothers (73%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive several of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Seventy-three percent of women who received antenatal care had their abdomen examined and 70 percent had their blood pressure measured. Less than two-thirds had their blood (64%) or urine (57%) tested and about half (48%) were weighed. Only 34 percent were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 8 percent of pregnancies (17% of pregnancies in urban areas and 7% of pregnancies in rural areas) in the five years preceding the survey. The proportion of pregnancies with an ultrasound test in Bihar is much lower than the national average (24%). The use of ultrasound during pregnancy increases sharply with education and wealth. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than eight times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education, and only 2 percent of pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 33 percent of pregnancies among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with one or more living sons.

Delivery care

Only one in five births in Bihar take place in a health facility and this proportion is more than twice as high in urban as in rural areas. The percentage of births taking place in a health facility in the three years preceding the survey has increased from 15 percent in NFHS-2 to 22 percent in NFHS-3.

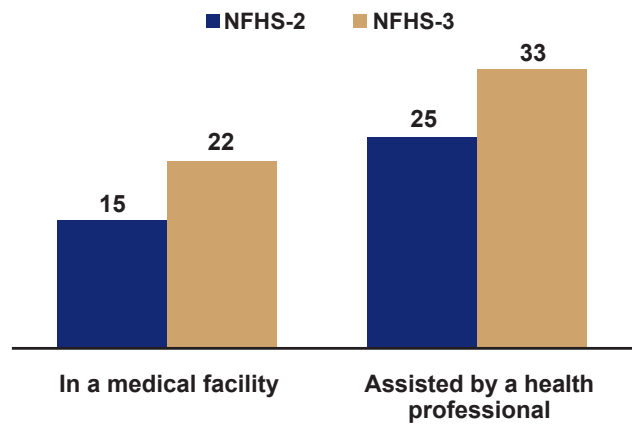
Institutional births are more common among women in the highest wealth quintile (74%), women who received four or more antenatal care visits (63%), and women with 10 or more years of schooling (59%). Institutional deliveries also tend to be more common among women having their first birth and younger women than among many other groups of women.

In almost all (98%) home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended; but only 38 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Less than one-third of births (29%) during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 65 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Only 12 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 2 percent of home births.

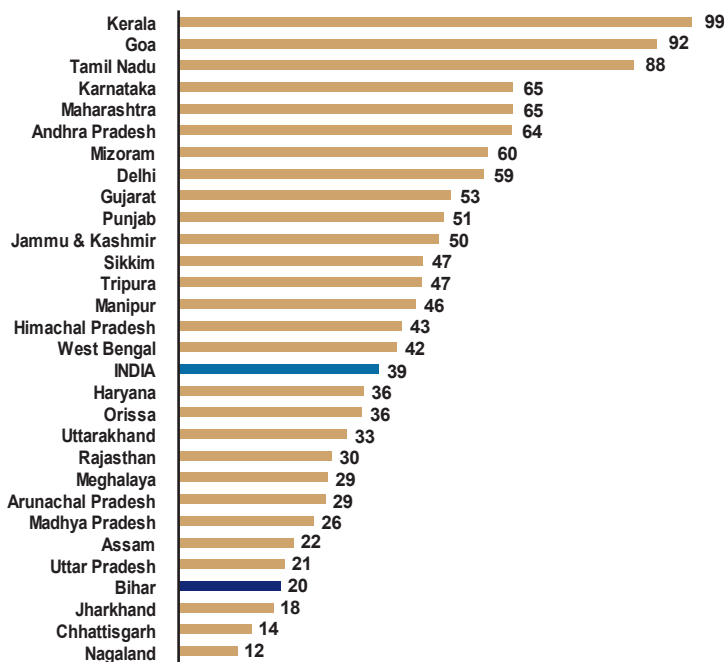
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



The percentage of births in Bihar delivered in a health facility is only about half of the national average; most deliveries in Bihar still take place at home.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Bihar, only 18 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 16 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, about two out of five births in medical facilities are not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 6 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

One-third of men with a child under three years said that the child's mother received antenatal care. One-fourth 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; less than one-fifth (18%) were ever told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and about 1 in 10 (11-14%) were told by a health provider or health worker about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

In general, only a minority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Only one-third were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and one-fourth 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 23 percent were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth and 29 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth. A higher percentage were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord (50%) and about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery (46%).

CHILD HEALTH

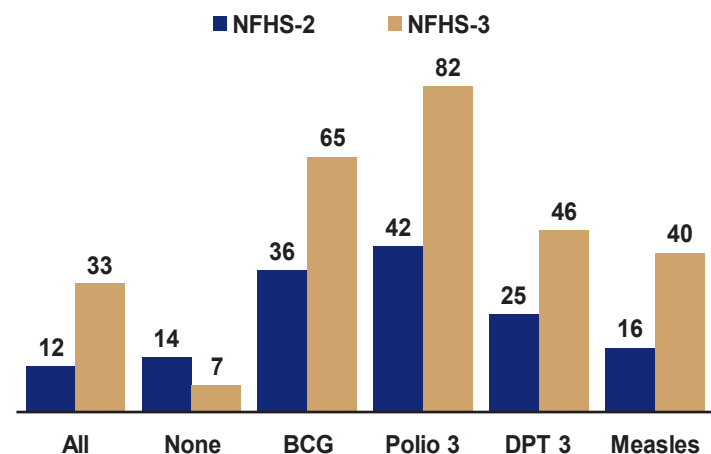
Vaccination of children

In Bihar, only one-third of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 7 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Coverage for most individual vaccines is also poor in Bihar. Only 65 percent of children age 12-23 have received a BCG vaccination, only 46 percent have received the recommended three doses of the DPT vaccine, and even fewer (40%) have received the measles vaccine. Coverage of

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



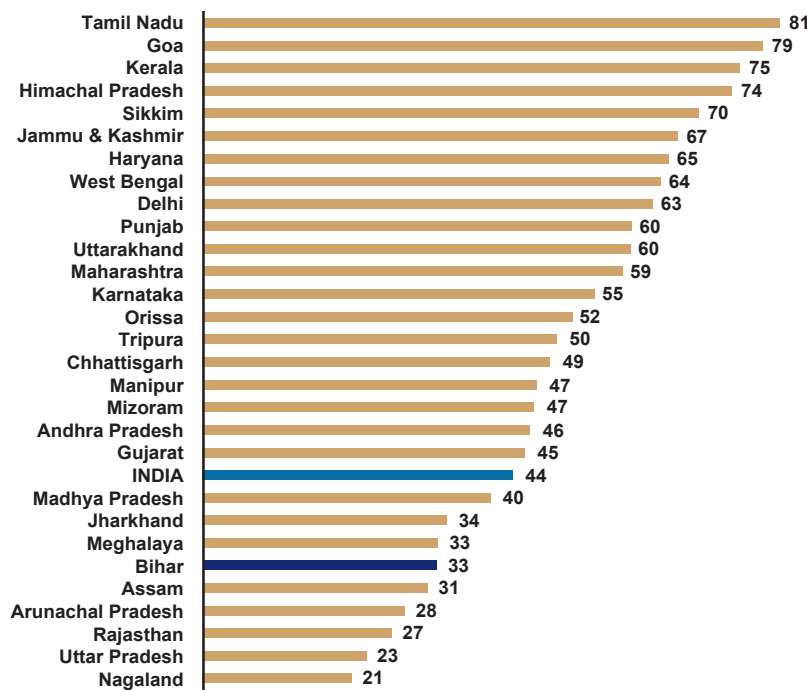
the polio vaccine is the only one that compares well with the national average: 82 percent of children age 12-23 months have received at least three doses of the polio vaccine in Bihar, compared with 78 percent in India as a whole.

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 in Bihar is 29 percent for the DPT vaccine but only 9 percent for the polio vaccine. Nonetheless, despite the Pulse Polio Campaign and on-going attempts to eradicate the disease in India, one in six children in Bihar have not received the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine.

Despite the current low level of full vaccination coverage in Bihar, full vaccination coverage has almost tripled in the seven years since NFHS-2, when it was only 12 percent. Further, coverage of every individual vaccine has also improved. For example, the coverage of BCG and three doses of the polio vaccine has almost doubled, and measles coverage has increased from 16 percent to 40 percent.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Among all the 29 states, Bihar has the sixth lowest level of full immunization coverage for children age 12-23 months.

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, and children belonging to wealthier households, are more likely than other children to receive all the required vaccinations. Hindu children are almost twice as likely as Muslim children to be fully vaccinated. Boys are more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (38% of boys, compared with 27% of girls).

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, 70 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 14 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Nineteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 61 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 3 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 11 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 54 percent were taken to a health facility; 47 percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 21 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 26 percent who were given gruel. More than one-fourth (28%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twenty-three percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low in Bihar, even though more than half (58%) of mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

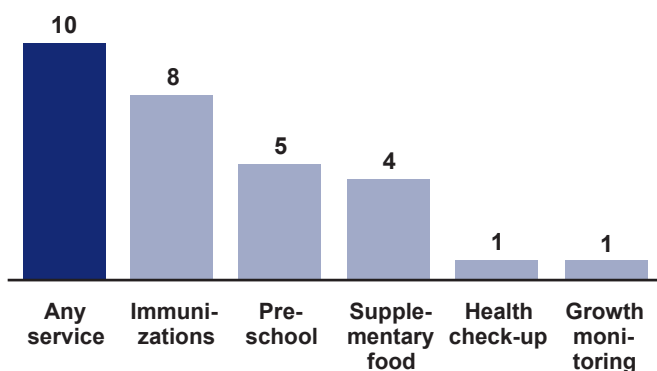
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Bihar, only 18 percent received more liquids than normal. Half the children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as early childhood care or preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 88 percent of children under six years in Bihar who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 1 in 10 receive services of some kind from a centre. The proportion of children receiving *anganwadi* services is lower in Bihar than in any other state in the country.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, the most common services children receive are immunization (8% of children under six years), early childhood care or preschool (5% of children 3-5 years) and supplementary food (4% of children under six years). Children of mothers with 10 or more years of education, children age 48-59 months, and children belonging to other backward classes are more likely than other children to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Bihar, only 28 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 30 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including only 4 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Bihar breastfeed for an average of 25 months, which is one month longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 9 out of 10 breastfed children in Bihar are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. However, in Bihar, only 54 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 34 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, less than 1 in 4 (23%) 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 three last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 51 percent of children age 6-35 months consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 6 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 3 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

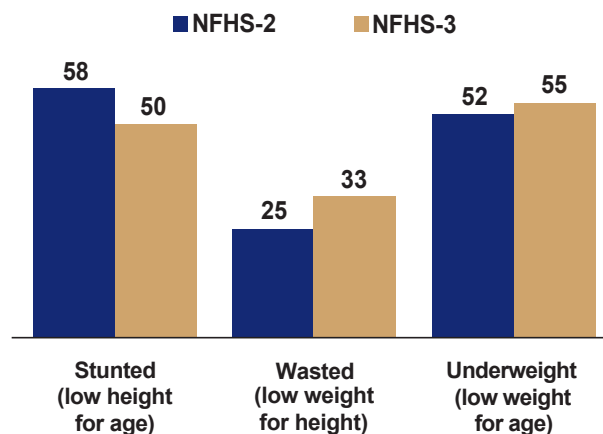
Children's nutritional status

More than half of children (56%) under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One in four (27%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Fifty-six 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, about one in five (19%) children are stunted and more than one in three each are wasted or underweight in Bihar. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, almost half of children under age five years suffer from chronic under-nutrition (48%). One-fourth of children under age five years even in the wealthiest households are stunted, one-fourth are underweight, and 17 percent are wasted. Girls are somewhat more likely than boys to be stunted and underweight, but boys are more likely to be wasted than girls.

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 in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, almost half of children under age five years suffer from chronic undernutrition.

Children's nutritional status in Bihar has worsened in the seven years since NFHS-2 according to two of the three nutritional status measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are more likely to be wasted and underweight in Bihar today than they were at the time of NFHS-2. However, the prevalence of stunting has improved by 8 percentage points.

Adults' nutritional status

A substantial proportion of adults age 15-49 in Bihar are undernourished: 45 percent of women and 35 percent of men are too thin. The percentage of ever-married women who are too thin has increased marginally from 39 percent in NFHS-2 to 43 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Overweight and obesity is not a widespread problem in Bihar; fewer than 1 in 20 adults suffer from this form of malnutrition. However, in urban areas of Bihar, 13 percent of women and 8 percent of men are overweight or obese. Further, in households belonging to the highest wealth quintile, overweight and obesity is not uncommon: in these households, 18 percent of women and 22 percent of men are overweight or obese.

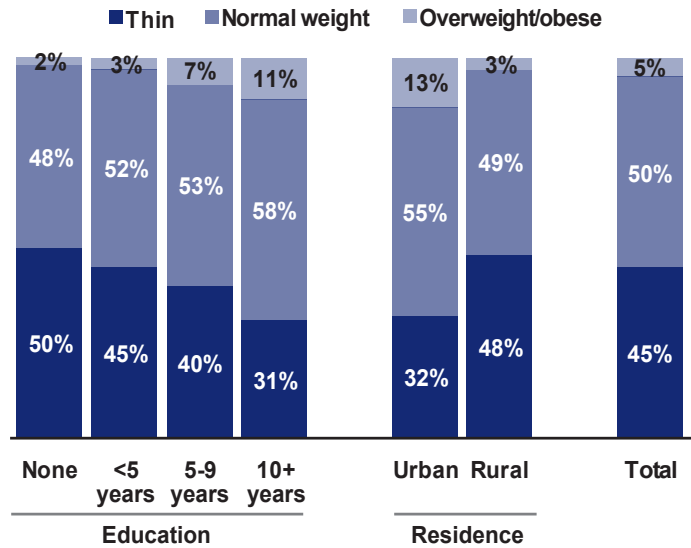
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Two-thirds of households in Bihar (66%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (44%). A nationwide ban on non-iodized 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.

Anaemia

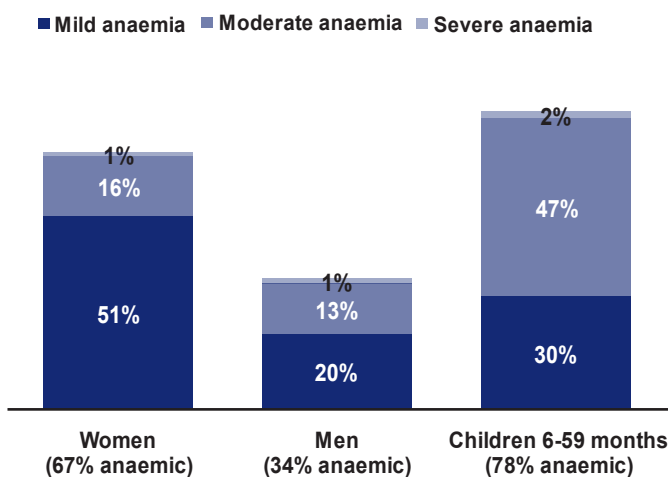
Anaemia is a major health problem in Bihar, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children 6 to 59 months of age in Bihar, a great majority, 78 percent, are anaemic. This includes 30 percent who are mildly anaemic, 47 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely to be anaemic than boys. Children of mothers who have anaemia are more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than 60 percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the higher two wealth quintiles.

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

Percentage distribution of women



Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Two-thirds (67%) of women in Bihar have anaemia, including 17 percent with moderate or severe anaemia. Women who are pregnant are less likely to be anaemic (60%) than breastfeeding women (75%) or women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (65%). Anaemia is particularly high for women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, women from the scheduled castes, and women in the lowest wealth quintile; however, at least three out of five women are anaemic in every population subgroup in Bihar.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen in this age group from 81 percent to 87 percent. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has also increased, rising 8 percentage points since NFHS-2.

Two-thirds (67%) of women in Bihar have anaemia.

About one-third of men (34%) are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. The prevalence of anaemia among men in the lowest wealth quintile, men with little or no education, and scheduled-caste men is much higher than for other subgroups of men. The variation by wealth in the prevalence of anaemia is sharper for men than for women.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

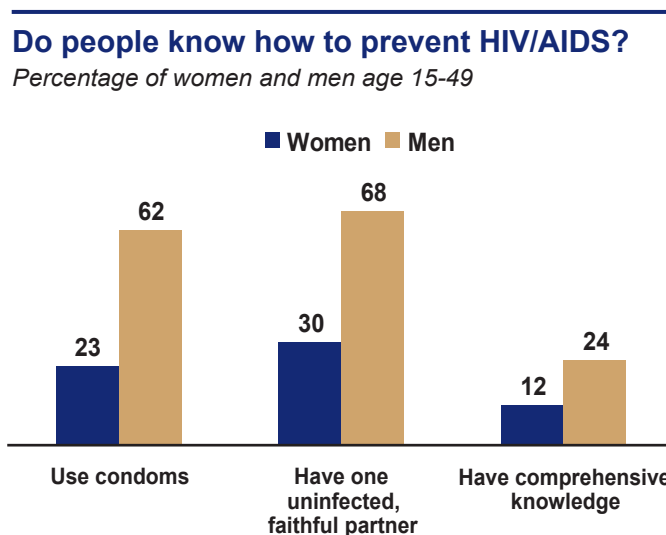
Only 39 percent of women in Bihar have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 73 percent know about AIDS. Younger women age 15-24 are more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 11 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 35 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3 (data not shown in tables).

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Bihar, 75 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 93 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status. Among adults in the highest wealth quintile more than 9 out of 10 have heard of AIDS, compared with 17 percent of women and 44 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 23 percent of women know that consistent condom use can



help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 62 percent of men, and 30 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 68 percent of men. Even in rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

In Bihar, only 12 percent of women and 24 percent of men have ‘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 faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS in Bihar, 9 out of 10 would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home and three-fourths say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Three-fourths of women and two-thirds of men say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-five percent of women and 71 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only about two-fifths of adults (40% of women and 45% of men) express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Two percent of men and even fewer women (0.3%) age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Bihar, similar proportions of women and men (3% each) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are, however, more likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (40% of women, compared with 27% of men).

While the proportion of women who have ever received a blood transfusion is higher in urban than in rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than in urban areas. Among men, by contrast, the proportions who have received a blood transfusion or an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months do not vary much with urban-rural residence.

For almost 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Bihar, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Bihar contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Bihar.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 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 (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Bihar, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.

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

The majority of women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for the majority of men has occurred by the time they are about 21 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are about two times as likely as men to have ever had sexual intercourse. 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 had sex in the past year, only 0.3 percent of women and 4 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months.

Three percent of male respondents and 0.3 percent of female respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year. Among the small proportion of men reporting higher-risk sex, only one-fifth (21%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Among the never-married population age 15-24 years, 1 percent of women and 11 percent of men say that they have ever had sex.

Paid sex

One percent of men in Bihar said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Bihar, 735 persons per 100,000 population are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis in rural areas; in urban areas, however, women are more likely than men to have tuberculosis.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and 96% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, less than half (47% of women and 42% of men) say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Seventy-four percent of women and 59 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women (82%) and men (93%) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 14 percent of women and 17 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 2 percent each of women and men in the age group 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Among women, diabetes is more common in urban areas than in rural areas; whereas, among men, the reverse is true.

Around 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from asthma (1,696 women and 981 men per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is about three times higher for women than for men (853 per 100,000 women, compared with 273 per 100,000 men). The number of persons with goitre or other thyroid disorders is highest for the population age 35-49.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Two-thirds of men and 8 percent of women, including 5 percent of pregnant women, use some form of tobacco (data on use during pregnancy not shown in tables). Men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco, whereas among women who use tobacco, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is slightly more common. Tobacco use among both women and men is more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. One-third of men (35%) and 1 percent of women drink alcohol. Twenty-eight percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For 9 out of 10 households (93%), the private medical sector is the main source of health care. The use of the public medical sector in Bihar is higher in urban than in rural areas and varies little with wealth.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (84%) and a lack of a nearby facility (45%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 1 percent of households in Bihar report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Seven percent of households in the highest wealth quintile have some kind of health insurance that covers at least one household member.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

One-third (35%) of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 96 percent of currently married men in the same age group; one-fifth of employed women received no payment for their work, and 30 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, only half of employed married women earn cash, compared with 88 percent of employed married men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 84 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. One in five women who work for cash (19%) earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. At least half of currently married women (50-58%) participate in making each of these decisions; however, only 33 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 27 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Older women, women who are employed for cash, and women in nuclear households are more likely to participate in making these household decisions than most other women.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-nine percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest among women in the highest wealth quintile, women age 30-39, and women employed for cash, as well as women who have been married but are no longer married. Less than 1 in 10 women (8%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About one-fourth (27%) of women in Bihar know of a microcredit programme in the area; however, only 1 percent have ever used one.

Only 30 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to places outside the community; slightly higher proportions of women are allowed to go alone to a health facility (36%) and to the market (39%) (data not shown in tables). Only one in four are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Women who are not currently married, but have been married, older women, and women employed for cash have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

More than half of adults age 15-49 in Bihar (57%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife beating is justified if a woman argues with her husband or if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (32% each); men are more likely to justify wife beating if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (40%). Notably, men are more likely than women to agree with five of the seven reasons justifying wife beating. Even among those who have completed at least 10 years of

schooling, 31 percent of women and 42 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

More than two-thirds of women (68%) and men (73%) believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

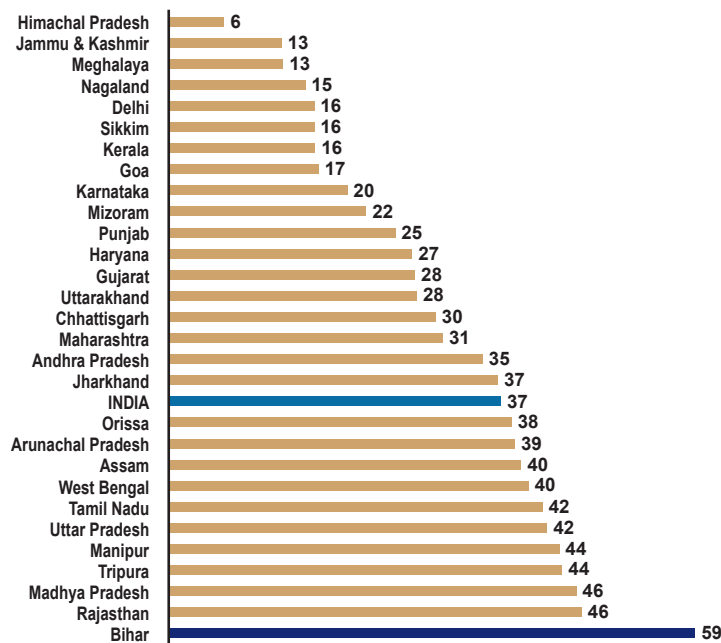
Among women age 15-49, 53 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 17 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 56 percent of women age 15-49 in Bihar have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 62 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

More than half (54%) of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; about one-fourth report having their arms twisted, hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; one-fifth report having been punched with the fist or something that could hurt; and 17 percent report having been kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Eighteen percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex.

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 Bihar than in any other state.

Overall, 59 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband.

Twenty percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband. The majority of women who report any spousal physical or sexual violence ever also report experiencing such violence in the past 12 months. The prevalence of spousal violence is higher in Bihar than in any other state in the country.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is higher among women with no education than among women with 10 or more completed years of education, even among this latter, more educated, group of women, 45 percent have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 78 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 50 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence.

Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, half of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Half of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence (or 29% of all ever-married women in Bihar) have suffered injuries as a result of spousal violence. For a majority of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking behaviour

Only one in five women (21%) who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two-thirds of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 3 percent have sought help.

Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police (2%) or a social service organization (1%).

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,224	1,936	3,160
Households occupied	1,206	1,857	3,063
Households interviewed	1,174	1,842	3,016
Household response rate ¹	97.3	99.2	98.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,537	2,387	3,924
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,502	2,316	3,818
Eligible women response rate ²	97.7	97.0	97.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	652	657	1,309
Number of eligible men interviewed	610	604	1,214
Eligible men response rate ²	93.6	91.9	92.7

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.9	11.5	11.2	17.6	13.8	15.6	16.5	13.4	14.9
5-9	12.9	12.3	12.6	18.0	15.0	16.4	17.1	14.6	15.8
10-14	14.0	12.3	13.2	13.5	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.6	13.1
15-19	11.4	11.2	11.3	7.6	9.8	8.8	8.3	10.0	9.2
20-24	8.4	8.5	8.4	5.9	8.0	7.0	6.3	8.1	7.2
25-29	7.4	9.1	8.2	5.2	7.6	6.5	5.6	7.8	6.8
30-34	6.2	5.9	6.1	4.1	6.2	5.2	4.5	6.1	5.3
35-39	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7
40-44	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
45-49	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.9
50-54	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
55-59	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
60-64	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
65-69	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
75-79	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
80 +	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,333	1,263	2,597	6,543	7,266	13,809	7,877	8,529	16,406
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	947	na	na	1,110	na	na	1,083
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	959	na	na	884	na	na	892
Education²									
No education	24.1	40.9	32.2	37.9	63.8	51.9	35.3	60.3	48.6
<5 years complete	14.4	13.0	13.8	22.6	15.8	19.0	21.1	15.4	18.1
5-9 years complete	25.1	22.5	23.9	22.7	15.1	18.6	23.2	16.2	19.5
10-11 years complete	12.8	11.7	12.3	9.3	3.8	6.3	10.0	5.0	7.3
12 or more years complete	23.3	11.6	17.6	7.3	1.2	4.0	10.2	2.7	6.2
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,157	1,085	2,242	5,160	6,070	11,230	6,316	7,155	13,471
Median number of years of schooling completed	6.5	2.6	4.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
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, Bihar, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	85.1	73.1	75.0	79.7
Female	14.9	26.9	25.0	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.4	5.4	5.4	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	57.7	54.5	55.0	42.5
Non-nuclear	42.3	45.5	45.0	57.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	82.0	83.0	82.9	82.2
Muslim	17.5	16.9	17.0	17.7
Jain	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	10.4	20.2	18.7	17.9
Scheduled tribe	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other backward class	62.9	57.8	58.6	59.9
Other	26.2	21.4	22.2	21.7
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	74.1	18.9	27.7	28.8
No	25.8	81.1	72.2	71.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	96.8	96.0	96.1	96.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	11.8	0.1	1.9	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	8.0	1.2	2.3	2.0
Tube well or borehole	76.1	94.4	91.5	92.0
Other improved	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-improved source	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	74.1	63.3	65.0	67.7
Less than 30 minutes	19.8	31.6	29.7	27.6
Thirty minutes or longer	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6
Don't know/missing	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Strain through cloth	3.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	5.9	0.2	1.1	1.1
Other treatment	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
No treatment	88.3	97.9	96.4	96.2
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	45.6	8.7	14.6	16.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	44.0	7.7	13.5	15.3
Pit latrine with slab	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not improved	54.3	91.1	85.2	83.3
Any facility shared with other households	25.9	6.4	9.5	9.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
No facility/open space/field	27.0	83.6	74.6	73.2
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	10.1	36.9	32.6	30.7
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	27.4	50.4	46.8	47.7
<i>Pucca</i>	62.4	12.4	20.4	21.4
Missing	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	46.7	2.6	9.6	9.0
Biogas	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.2
Coal/lignite	8.4	0.1	1.4	1.7
Charcoal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wood	19.7	21.1	20.8	21.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	3.7	21.9	19.0	17.8
Agricultural crop waste	0.9	15.5	13.2	12.2
Dung cakes	17.0	38.2	34.8	37.4
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	44.3	24.2	27.4	28.6
In the house, no separate room	39.9	38.5	38.8	36.6
In a separate building	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.9
Outdoors	12.1	32.2	29.0	29.6
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	481	2,535	3,016	16,230
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Stove without chimney	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	98.6	96.8	97.0	96.8
Missing	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	241	2,464	2,704	14,692

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 multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	96.6	94.1	94.5	94.5
Pressure cooker	56.0	13.2	20.0	21.8
Chair	69.0	40.0	44.6	49.2
Cot or bed	94.4	88.6	89.5	90.6
Table	61.8	28.0	33.4	37.0
Electric fan	68.6	12.9	21.8	23.3
Radio or transistor	38.2	29.2	30.6	33.9
Television (black and white)	38.2	9.4	14.0	16.2
Television (colour)	25.5	2.7	6.3	7.1
Any television	56.7	10.9	18.2	20.8
Sewing machine	27.9	9.0	12.0	14.1
Mobile telephone	26.6	5.7	9.0	10.4
Any other type of telephone	15.2	2.9	4.9	5.9
Computer	4.4	0.0	0.7	0.7
Refrigerator	16.5	1.8	4.1	4.8
Watch or clock	84.6	59.2	63.2	67.1
Water pump	8.5	5.4	5.9	6.6
Thresher	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.4
Tractor	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6
None of the above	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	58.7	52.2	53.2	59.1
Motorcycle or scooter	20.1	5.6	8.0	9.6
Animal-drawn cart	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.4
Car	2.7	0.5	0.8	1.1
None of the above	36.5	46.7	45.1	39.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	67.5	46.0	49.4	47.3
Irrigated land only	26.0	43.6	40.8	43.0
Non-irrigated land only	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.4
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	3.7	7.4	6.8	7.1
Missing	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	72.8	92.0	89.0	89.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	33.5	71.0	65.0	69.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	55.9	26.5	31.2	34.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	2.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
Percentage owning a BPL card	22.4	41.7	38.6	40.3
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	81.9	69.6	71.6	73.1
Wealth index				
Lowest	9.5	35.2	31.1	28.2
Second	12.2	32.8	29.6	29.2
Middle	14.6	18.2	17.6	18.7
Fourth	25.9	10.6	13.0	14.6
Highest	37.9	3.2	8.7	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	481	2,535	3,016	16,230

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	27.9	28.0	18.3	15.7	10.1	100.0	13,336
Muslim	29.4	34.8	21.0	9.2	5.6	100.0	2,872
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	55.0	29.6	7.5	6.1	1.8	100.0	2,902
Scheduled tribe	41.6	8.3	20.8	24.3	5.0	100.0	66
Other backward class	24.1	32.1	22.1	15.0	6.8	100.0	9,725
Other	17.3	20.8	18.8	20.3	22.8	100.0	3,515
Total	28.2	29.2	18.7	14.6	9.4	100.0	16,230

Note: Total includes de jure population from all other religions and de jure population with missing information on caste/tribe of household head, that is not shown separately.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	65.7	64.6	64.8	65.5	55.4	56.7	65.7	60.1	60.8
11-14 years	78.6	72.9	74.0	74.2	52.2	55.6	76.5	61.7	64.2
15-17 years	56.8	45.6	48.4	55.8	18.5	24.0	56.3	28.4	33.6
6-14 years	71.5	67.7	68.3	69.7	54.0	56.2	70.6	60.7	62.2
6-17 years	68.0	64.3	65.0	66.3	45.8	48.7	67.2	54.4	56.4

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, Bihar, 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	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	71.0	27.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.8	2,349
5-9 years	69.9	24.5	2.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	4.9	2,570
10-14 years	71.8	21.2	2.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	6.8	2,165
15-17 years	63.0	20.1	3.3	12.9	0.6	100.0	10.6	885
Residence								
Urban	84.2	9.8	1.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	4.1	1,118
Rural	67.7	26.2	1.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	6,851
Sex								
Male	70.9	23.9	2.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	5.2	4,040
Female	69.1	23.9	1.9	5.0	0.2	100.0	5.0	3,929
Total age <15 years	70.9	24.4	1.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	7,084
Total age <18 years	70.0	23.9	1.9	4.1	0.1	100.0	5.1	7,969

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	3.0	3.2	6.2	930
2-4 years	2.7	2.8	5.5	1,419
Sex				
Male	2.5	3.4	5.9	1,228
Female	3.2	2.5	5.7	1,121
Residence				
Urban	11.5	2.2	13.7	277
Rural	1.7	3.1	4.7	2,071
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.7	2.9	3.6	759
Second	1.4	3.3	4.8	744
Middle	2.5	1.1	3.6	425
Fourth	5.4	4.9	10.3	299
Highest	19.7	2.8	22.5	122
Total	2.8	3.0	5.8	2,349

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, Bihar, 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	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.8	3.9	1,595
8-11 years	1.8	1.5	4.0	7.6	13.0	1,885
12-14 years	2.8	1.0	12.9	7.3	21.7	1,255
Sex						
Male	1.3	1.7	3.0	6.6	11.2	2,423
Female	1.8	1.0	7.6	4.5	13.4	2,313
Residence						
Urban	1.1	0.9	3.1	2.1	6.7	661
Rural	1.6	1.5	5.6	6.1	13.1	4,074
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.6	0.4	5.6	6.3	13.1	1,498
Second	1.4	2.1	5.9	6.9	14.5	1,437
Middle	1.0	2.4	4.9	5.8	12.5	887
Fourth	0.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	6.9	598
Highest	0.8	0.0	5.5	1.7	7.5	314
Total	1.6	1.4	5.2	5.6	12.2	4,735

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

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	24.8	20.1	946	923	228	243
20-24	17.9	16.3	685	703	185	180
25-29	16.7	14.5	637	634	164	164
30-34	12.7	13.9	484	489	158	154
35-39	10.8	13.6	412	413	154	156
40-44	9.4	11.8	357	359	134	124
45-49	7.8	9.8	298	297	111	107
Residence						
Urban	16.1	22.5	614	1,502	255	561
Rural	83.9	77.5	3,204	2,316	879	567
Education						
No education	62.1	27.7	2,371	2,097	314	274
<5 years complete	5.5	11.1	208	195	125	107
5-9 years complete	19.2	26.0	733	761	295	285
10-11 years complete	8.4	14.4	320	425	164	182
12 or more years complete	4.9	20.8	186	340	236	280
Literacy						
Literate ¹	37.0	70.4	1,412	1,697	799	838
Not literate	62.9	29.0	2,401	2,116	329	284
Not measured	0.1	0.6	5	5	7	6
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	10.8	40.4	414	631	458	532
Watches television at least once a week	23.1	33.4	883	1,314	378	509
Listens to the radio at least once a week	27.7	50.7	1,058	1,057	575	549
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.5	19.4	96	126	220	277
Not regularly exposed to any media	58.2	27.3	2,221	1,890	309	249
Marital status						
Never married	14.3	29.8	546	658	338	391
Currently married	81.0	67.2	3,091	2,992	762	709
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.4	1.3	53	45	15	11
Widowed	2.7	1.2	102	98	13	12
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.7	0.6	25	25	7	5
Religion						
Hindu	82.6	86.5	3,152	3,129	981	974
Muslim	17.3	13.4	660	678	152	152
Jain	0.1	0.1	3	8	1	2
Other	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0
Missing	0.0	0.0	2	2	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.0	18.1	648	568	206	163
Scheduled tribe	0.4	1.1	15	12	13	11
Other backward class	58.5	57.5	2,233	2,279	652	685
Other	24.0	23.2	914	952	263	268
Missing	0.2	0.0	8	7	0	1
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	34.0	83.6	1,300	1,117	948	909
In agricultural occupation	28.1	30.4	1,072	810	344	239
In non-agricultural occupation	6.0	53.2	228	307	604	670
Not employed	66.0	16.3	2,518	2,701	185	217
Missing	0.0	0.1	0	0	1	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	26.2	21.9	999	803	248	184
Second	28.8	26.2	1,100	907	297	237
Middle	18.4	20.5	701	651	232	207
Fourth	16.0	16.1	610	715	182	220
Highest	10.7	15.4	409	742	174	280
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,818	3,818	1,134	1,128
Age 50-54	na	6.6	na	na	80	86
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,214	1,214

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 and NFHS-2 by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.065	0.139	0.128	0.071	0.122	0.116
20-24	0.209	0.288	0.274	0.200	0.234	0.230
25-29	0.178	0.209	0.204	0.144	0.191	0.187
30-34	0.068	0.114	0.106	0.064	0.130	0.123
35-39	0.028	0.072	0.065	0.043	0.060	0.059
40-44	0.022	0.015	0.016	0.000	0.024	0.022
45-49	(0.004)	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.003	0.003
TFR 15-44	2.85	4.18	3.97	2.61	3.81	3.68
TFR 15-49	2.87	4.22	4.00	2.61	3.82	3.70
CBR	23.5	34.0	32.4	21.0	30.2	29.2

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	2.87	7.5	4.8	1.75
Rural	4.22	9.8	5.4	2.56
Education				
No education	4.58	10.4	5.7	2.67
<5 years complete	*	10.2	*	*
5-9 years complete	(3.21)	7.8	4.1	(2.22)
10 or more years complete	2.36	6.5	3.5	1.86
Religion				
Hindu	3.86	9.1	5.1	2.44
Muslim	(4.81)	10.6	6.4	(2.47)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(4.78)	11.1	6.4	(2.79)
Other backward class	4.03	9.7	5.3	2.41
Other ¹	3.36	7.2	4.6	2.18
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.08	11.3	6.2	2.81
Second	4.54	12.3	5.8	2.73
Middle	(3.55)	7.1	5.2	(2.09)
Fourth	3.01	6.6	4.3	2.14
Highest	2.12	5.2	3.8	1.72
Total	4.00	9.4	5.3	2.43

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

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

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

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.2	1.5	1.7	210
16	4.6	2.6	7.2	176
17	21.6	7.5	29.1	159
18	28.1	7.0	35.1	252
19	46.7	11.1	57.8	148
Residence				
Urban	6.2	3.8	10.0	139
Rural	21.6	6.0	27.6	807
Education				
No education	26.3	9.0	35.3	448
<5 years complete	20.0	7.5	27.5	71
5-9 years complete	13.1	2.3	15.4	287
10 or more years complete	9.5	1.0	10.5	139
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	514
Currently married	43.0	12.6	55.6	426
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	6
Religion				
Hindu	21.7	6.1	27.8	759
Muslim	9.8	4.2	13.9	186
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	30.1	6.3	36.5	173
Other backward class	20.8	6.8	27.6	543
Other ¹	6.9	2.1	8.9	221
Wealth index				
Lowest	22.5	13.2	35.7	234
Second	25.1	5.2	30.3	280
Middle	18.4	1.7	20.1	186
Fourth	15.5	3.1	18.6	156
Highest	1.6	0.5	2.0	89
Total	19.3	5.7	25.0	946

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

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

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	78.3	21.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	201
20-29	22.7	27.9	22.2	27.2	100.0	965
30-39	1.8	5.2	7.5	85.5	100.0	284
40-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	34
Residence						
Urban	27.4	24.8	16.2	31.5	100.0	171
Rural	25.5	21.6	15.9	37.0	100.0	1,313
Mother's education						
No education	20.1	18.7	15.7	45.6	100.0	1,030
<5 years complete	33.7	28.9	27.0	10.5	100.0	82
5-9 years complete	35.5	30.6	15.1	18.9	100.0	230
10 or more years complete	46.6	28.0	12.8	12.6	100.0	142
Religion						
Hindu	27.8	23.1	16.2	33.0	100.0	1,208
Muslim	16.8	17.0	15.0	51.2	100.0	276
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.9	20.9	13.1	40.0	100.0	297
Other backward class	26.8	20.7	17.2	35.3	100.0	888
Other ¹	22.0	27.1	15.5	35.4	100.0	284
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.3	18.3	12.5	48.9	100.0	493
Second	26.4	18.5	17.8	37.2	100.0	491
Middle	25.3	24.6	18.5	31.6	100.0	230
Fourth	33.8	30.8	18.0	17.4	100.0	188
Highest	36.9	36.6	13.8	12.6	100.0	83
Total	25.7	22.0	15.9	36.4	100.0	1,484
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	25.7	22.0	15.9	36.4	100.0	1,484
NFHS-2	22.9	22.1	16.5	38.4	100.0	na

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	(13.5)	(14.5)	(54.1)	(14.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	41	(27.2)
20-29	13.2	18.4	36.5	19.6	6.9	5.4	100.0	1,195	28.8
30-39	8.7	14.8	29.9	22.8	11.3	12.5	100.0	580	35.0
40-49	8.4	13.3	27.1	21.2	12.8	17.2	100.0	85	36.4
Residence									
Urban	15.6	15.0	34.3	19.1	7.4	8.7	100.0	221	29.0
Rural	11.1	17.2	34.5	20.7	8.6	7.9	100.0	1,681	30.1
Mother's education									
No education	10.8	15.0	35.5	21.4	8.9	8.4	100.0	1,427	30.6
<5 years complete	10.0	19.2	32.1	20.2	8.4	10.2	100.0	97	32.3
5-9 years complete	14.4	23.3	33.0	18.5	5.7	5.1	100.0	251	27.2
10 or more years complete	16.5	24.5	27.4	15.5	8.7	7.3	100.0	127	26.8
Religion									
Hindu	10.4	17.1	34.8	20.7	9.0	7.9	100.0	1,483	30.7
Muslim	16.0	16.4	33.2	19.8	6.4	8.2	100.0	418	27.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.5	16.0	35.5	18.7	12.6	8.7	100.0	384	32.3
Other backward class	11.6	16.9	34.2	21.5	7.8	8.0	100.0	1,111	30.0
Other ¹	15.1	17.9	33.3	20.1	6.0	7.6	100.0	394	28.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	10.5	14.5	34.8	21.2	9.2	9.9	100.0	661	30.8
Second	9.9	16.5	35.3	23.0	9.3	6.0	100.0	624	31.2
Middle	12.5	18.3	34.2	18.0	7.8	9.2	100.0	315	29.4
Fourth	14.8	24.8	34.6	17.4	4.1	4.3	100.0	219	27.7
Highest	22.3	14.1	25.9	15.1	9.1	13.4	100.0	81	28.5
Birth order									
2-3	12.2	18.1	33.6	18.3	8.7	9.1	100.0	930	29.9
4-6	10.3	15.5	35.6	23.3	8.1	7.1	100.0	701	30.2
7+	13.1	16.8	34.4	21.0	8.2	6.4	100.0	271	29.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.1	15.7	36.2	20.9	8.2	8.8	100.0	946	30.5
Female	13.1	18.2	32.7	20.2	8.6	7.2	100.0	956	29.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.7	17.1	34.9	20.9	8.8	7.6	100.0	1,719	30.3
Dead	20.1	15.7	30.1	17.4	4.9	11.8	100.0	183	26.9
Total	11.6	16.9	34.5	20.5	8.4	8.0	100.0	1,902	29.9

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 information on births to women from all other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	69.1	22.9	11.7	4.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	14.1
Want another later ³	21.5	57.8	17.7	7.6	4.2	1.6	0.6	16.5
Want another, undecided when	4.5	5.0	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.1	2.4
Undecided	0.9	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.7
Want no more	0.4	8.7	38.9	41.1	43.8	52.9	63.8	35.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	1.7	21.4	39.0	41.3	38.9	21.2	24.4
Declared infecund	3.7	2.0	3.8	4.1	6.4	4.9	10.3	4.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	320	474	544	580	496	305	371	3,091
MEN								
Want another soon ²	54.8	29.5	11.5	5.9	0.4	0.6	1.5	12.9
Want another later ³	31.0	43.8	21.8	6.6	3.1	0.6	0.9	14.9
Want another, undecided when	2.1	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Undecided	0.0	3.8	1.5	2.7	1.2	3.8	0.0	1.9
Want no more	4.8	18.6	51.7	67.5	77.6	74.8	87.6	56.9
Sterilized ⁵	4.1	1.9	11.9	16.9	16.7	20.3	10.0	12.1
Declared infecund	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.3	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	75	105	138	131	129	82	102	762

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, Bihar, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

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	3.7	45.3	67.0	(80.4)	23.5	(5.4)	*	*	*	14.9
25-34	20.1	67.1	81.9	87.8	74.5	18.2	57.6	82.9	89.0	58.9
35-49	(59.5)	77.2	86.8	86.5	82.9	*	78.0	85.6	97.7	90.6
Residence										
Urban	14.5	80.2	92.0	89.4	70.0	(22.7)	76.6	93.7	90.8	70.8
Rural	9.8	56.1	77.9	86.4	58.6	20.0	60.0	81.8	96.5	68.6
Education										
No education	8.1	48.5	73.1	86.1	60.2	(17.1)	*	(80.3)	95.7	69.5
<5 years complete	(12.5)	(63.8)	(81.4)	(72.2)	52.0	*	*	*	(98.6)	61.8
5-9 years complete	16.7	66.7	94.0	94.0	60.7	*	(72.0)	(93.7)	94.4	70.6
10 or more years complete	11.9	83.3	93.4	94.2	63.5	(26.6)	78.1	(84.8)	95.2	69.8
Religion										
Hindu	11.6	63.5	83.0	88.7	61.4	20.7	67.1	87.5	95.8	69.4
Muslim	2.8	37.7	59.6	79.5	54.1	*	*	*	94.7	66.2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	5.9	44.8	74.2	86.9	55.0	*	*	*	(95.6)	63.5
Other backward class	7.7	58.7	80.4	88.4	60.2	23.9	57.9	85.4	95.2	68.5
Other ³	23.3	71.1	82.9	81.2	64.5	*	(75.6)	(86.1)	(96.4)	75.5
Wealth index										
Lowest	7.1	46.2	71.3	83.1	55.5	*	(43.6)	*	95.9	63.8
Second	6.9	52.0	73.9	86.4	56.6	*	*	*	97.1	68.3
Middle	9.4	61.7	84.6	87.9	62.7	*	*	*	92.0	67.9
Fourth	14.8	64.3	88.8	94.4	66.3	*	*	(92.3)	(95.7)	75.7
Highest	25.9	88.5	94.2	88.9	71.5	(41.1)	86.5	(97.3)	(100.0)	75.4
Number of living sons⁴										
0	7.4	20.0	(40.0)	*	7.5	(11.3)	*	*	*	17.0
1	17.6	67.5	72.7	81.2	58.3	(30.3)	74.7	(73.4)	(92.0)	67.7
2	na	77.4	89.9	91.1	88.0	na	(72.3)	100.0	98.9	94.2
3	na	na	82.9	88.3	87.1	na	na	*	99.4	97.9
4+	na	na	na	89.0	89.0	na	na	na	99.3	99.3
Total	10.4	60.2	80.1	86.8	60.2	20.5	63.5	84.4	95.6	69.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	5.4	41.8	66.8	78.4	50.0	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/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

⁴ 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, Bihar, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0
1	5.8	3.8	1.6	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.8
2	56.7	55.1	62.1	40.5	37.5	27.4	17.1	45.8	43.1	22.4
3	25.6	30.3	26.5	43.7	36.6	41.0	37.4	33.1	35.4	30.5
4	9.8	7.7	8.3	11.4	22.6	24.1	37.2	15.2	16.5	28.6
5	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	4.5	5.0	1.5	1.7	5.3
6+	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	3.8
Non-numeric responses	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	939	495	567	604	520	311	383	3,818	3,219	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All women	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.7	na	na
Number	930	489	567	596	514	308	379	3,783	na	na
Ever-married women	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.3
Number	338	489	567	596	514	308	379	3,192	3,192	na
Currently married women	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.3
Number	318	470	544	574	491	303	368	3,067	3,067	na
MEN										
0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	na
1	6.0	9.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	2.4	0.0	4.7	4.0	na
2	55.7	54.5	52.8	32.9	35.6	33.4	37.1	46.9	41.9	na
3	23.1	21.1	33.0	43.7	26.3	26.9	28.1	27.7	30.3	na
4	8.9	10.4	7.1	14.9	23.2	22.7	17.0	13.0	15.2	na
5	1.3	3.3	2.5	3.5	6.9	8.9	7.0	3.6	4.7	na
6+	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	5.0	1.0	1.0	na
Non-numeric responses	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	4.4	2.3	2.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	433	108	142	133	131	85	102	1,134	782	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All men	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	na	na
Number	423	107	139	130	130	83	98	1,109	na	na
Ever-married men	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	na
Number	78	107	139	130	130	83	98	764	764	na
Currently married men	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	na
Number	73	105	135	128	128	80	97	746	746	na

na = Not applicable/not available

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, Bihar, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

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	32.0	1.1	82.9	81.3	936	29.6	1.8	68.0	58.7	225
20-29	38.5	1.4	88.7	83.8	1,307	34.1	1.8	72.2	65.8	341
30-39	42.4	1.1	91.3	88.9	889	43.6	1.7	80.9	71.6	307
40-49	46.5	1.2	90.8	86.3	652	46.6	1.5	87.3	74.3	235
Residence										
Urban	23.5	1.9	77.9	76.3	610	25.4	2.0	68.7	63.8	251
Rural	42.2	1.1	90.2	86.4	3,174	42.3	1.6	79.4	68.9	857
Education										
No education	47.9	1.2	91.9	88.7	2,348	50.7	1.2	82.7	70.6	305
<5 years complete	36.1	0.0	88.4	83.3	204	58.7	0.8	83.9	65.2	119
5-9 years complete	29.4	1.4	86.3	82.6	728	40.3	3.0	79.2	70.5	291
10 or more years complete	13.7	1.5	74.0	70.4	504	21.6	1.5	68.8	64.2	394
Marital status										
Never married	22.7	1.3	76.4	75.1	592	26.4	2.1	67.0	59.8	345
Currently married	42.3	1.2	90.5	86.7	3,067	43.6	1.6	81.2	71.5	746
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.3	0.3	88.6	85.3	125	*	*	*	*	18
Religion										
Hindu	38.3	1.1	88.0	84.3	3,134	38.4	1.5	77.0	67.8	965
Muslim	43.7	1.8	89.7	87.3	644	39.1	2.8	77.0	68.1	142
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	47.6	1.0	92.2	88.8	645	49.9	0.2	81.7	69.4	197
Other backward class	41.5	0.9	88.2	85.2	2,217	38.0	1.6	76.3	68.1	640
Other ¹	27.5	2.1	85.3	80.8	899	29.8	2.9	74.4	65.2	258
Wealth index										
Lowest	47.2	1.0	90.6	87.4	992	54.9	1.3	83.9	69.7	233
Second	45.1	1.2	91.5	88.1	1,087	47.1	2.6	81.9	70.7	291
Middle	38.4	1.0	88.9	85.9	689	35.0	1.4	77.4	68.8	229
Fourth	30.3	1.2	87.1	82.5	607	31.2	1.9	77.6	72.5	182
Highest	18.5	2.3	74.3	71.2	409	14.2	1.0	58.1	53.8	174
Total	39.2	1.2	88.2	84.8	3,783	38.5	1.7	77.0	67.7	1,109
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	42.2	1.2	90.4	86.6	3,192	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	50.8	1.7	98.5	94.4	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable/not available

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

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.8
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	99.3	100.0	97.4	98.0	99.4	96.4
Male sterilization	92.1	94.9	83.3	95.2	98.4	91.1
Pill	97.3	98.0	95.0	92.7	95.5	89.1
IUD	86.8	90.5	76.5	48.7	53.9	42.1
Injectables	70.7	74.2	61.1	47.8	53.6	40.5
Condom/Nirodh	89.4	90.3	87.2	97.7	98.1	97.6
Female condom	11.8	11.2	14.4	23.5	26.3	19.8
Emergency contraception	11.7	13.0	8.9	21.2	23.4	18.2
Other modern method	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	82.4	86.0	72.3	48.5	53.6	42.1
Any traditional method	71.5	87.1	26.6	56.0	72.4	35.6
Rhythm	58.8	72.3	21.1	41.5	58.8	19.8
Withdrawal	47.7	62.3	6.3	44.9	54.9	32.8
Folk method	15.2	18.0	6.5	2.0	2.6	1.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.3	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	614	439	157	255	140	112
RURAL						
Any method	99.6	99.9	97.2	98.4	99.3	96.8
Any modern method	99.6	99.9	97.2	98.4	99.3	96.8
Female sterilization	99.5	99.9	96.9	95.8	97.8	91.0
Male sterilization	90.3	91.9	79.4	90.1	95.3	77.4
Pill	94.1	95.4	86.2	81.3	84.5	72.9
IUD	73.8	77.2	53.1	42.9	46.9	34.2
Injectables	61.6	64.8	43.8	42.7	46.6	33.5
Condom/Nirodh	77.4	80.5	59.4	89.6	89.8	90.3
Female condom	3.9	3.9	3.4	17.8	19.5	14.8
Emergency contraception	3.2	3.3	2.2	16.2	19.0	9.7
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	65.5	69.2	43.1	42.5	46.9	32.9
Any traditional method	64.8	73.3	13.4	45.0	50.4	29.7
Rhythm	41.7	47.3	5.9	34.2	40.6	16.1
Withdrawal	42.6	49.6	3.4	33.2	36.2	25.8
Folk method	16.2	17.7	7.5	1.9	2.5	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.3	4.4	5.5	5.8	4.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,204	2,652	443	879	622	240
TOTAL						
Any method	99.6	100.0	97.6	98.6	99.4	97.4
Any modern method	99.6	100.0	97.6	98.6	99.4	97.4
Female sterilization	99.5	99.9	97.0	96.3	98.0	92.7
Male sterilization	90.6	92.3	80.4	91.3	95.8	81.8
Pill	94.6	95.7	88.5	83.9	86.5	78.1
IUD	75.9	79.1	59.2	44.2	48.2	36.7
Injectables	63.0	66.1	48.3	43.8	47.9	35.8
Condom/Nirodh	79.3	81.9	66.6	91.4	91.3	92.6
Female condom	5.2	4.9	6.3	19.1	20.7	16.4
Emergency contraception	4.5	4.7	3.9	17.3	19.8	12.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	68.2	71.6	50.8	43.8	48.1	35.8
Any traditional method	65.9	75.3	16.9	47.4	54.4	31.6
Rhythm	44.4	50.8	9.9	35.9	44.0	17.3
Withdrawal	43.4	51.4	4.2	35.8	39.6	28.0
Folk method	16.0	17.8	7.2	1.9	2.5	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.4	4.7	5.6	5.9	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,818	3,091	599	1,134	762	353

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, Bihar, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

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
Age													
15-19	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	95.7
20-24	18.4	14.6	8.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.0	81.6
25-29	30.8	27.0	20.4	1.8	0.9	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.0	69.2
30-39	52.1	44.8	38.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.2	7.4	3.8	2.9	0.6	47.9
40-49	48.7	41.8	38.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	6.9	4.2	1.4	1.3	51.3
Residence													
Urban	50.6	41.3	31.2	3.1	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.2	9.3	6.1	2.7	0.5	49.4
Rural	31.4	26.8	22.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	4.5	2.5	1.6	0.4	68.6
Education													
No education	29.0	24.8	21.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	4.2	2.7	1.0	0.6	71.0
<5 years complete	39.9	32.7	27.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.3	3.8	3.5	0.0	60.1
5-9 years complete	40.9	35.5	29.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	5.4	3.0	2.4	0.0	59.1
10 or more years complete	53.1	42.7	29.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	8.7	0.3	10.3	5.1	4.9	0.4	46.9
Employment (past 12 months)													
Not employed	33.8	28.7	23.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.0	5.1	2.8	2.1	0.2	66.2
Employed for cash	36.6	29.8	22.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.0	6.8	3.8	1.9	1.1	63.4
Employed not for cash	32.8	28.7	26.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	4.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	67.2
Religion													
Hindu	36.9	31.9	27.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.0	2.9	1.7	0.4	63.1
Muslim	19.0	12.7	5.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	2.5	0.0	6.4	3.9	2.1	0.4	81.0

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				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
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	23.2	19.7	16.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	3.5	2.2	0.6	0.7	76.8	100.0
Other backward class	35.9	30.3	25.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.1	5.6	3.3	1.8	0.4	64.1	100.0
Other ¹	38.3	33.0	24.7	1.0	2.3	1.0	3.6	0.4	5.4	3.0	2.3	0.1	61.7	100.0
Wealth index														
Lowest	21.5	17.1	14.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	4.4	3.3	0.7	0.5	78.5	100.0
Second	28.4	24.4	21.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	71.6	100.0
Middle	38.1	32.6	25.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.7	0.0	5.5	3.0	2.3	0.1	61.9	100.0
Fourth	48.0	42.2	36.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	3.9	0.0	5.8	2.3	3.5	0.0	52.0	100.0
Highest	60.4	50.3	36.2	0.9	4.0	1.0	7.7	0.3	10.1	7.1	2.6	0.4	39.6	100.0
Number of living children														
No children	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	96.7	100.0
1 child	9.4	6.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	3.4	2.3	1.1	0.1	90.6	100.0
1 son	11.4	7.7	3.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.7	1.8	1.9	0.0	88.6	100.0
No sons	7.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.2	0.2	92.8	100.0
2 children	36.9	30.4	21.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	5.3	0.0	6.4	4.4	1.9	0.1	63.1	100.0
1 or more sons	41.8	35.0	25.7	0.7	1.3	1.7	5.4	0.0	6.8	4.7	1.9	0.1	58.2	100.0
No sons	13.8	9.0	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	2.8	2.0	0.0	86.2	100.0
3 children	48.3	43.9	39.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	0.0	51.7	100.0
1 or more sons	51.2	46.6	42.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	48.8	100.0
No sons	(6.7)	(5.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(93.3)	100.0
4+ children	47.3	40.3	35.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	7.0	3.7	2.2	1.1	52.7	100.0
1 or more sons	48.0	41.1	35.7	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.1	6.9	3.5	2.2	1.1	52.0	100.0
No sons	(17.1)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(82.9)	100.0
Total	34.1	28.9	23.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.3	0.2	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.4	65.9	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.5	21.6	18.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	na	na	1.0	0.8	na	76.5	100.0

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women from other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using			
28.9	26.7	17.9	0.5	2.2	0.3	5.7	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	71.1	100.0	762		
29.8	27.6	18.3	0.6	2.1	0.3	6.2	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	70.2	100.0	709		
(17.6)	(14.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(82.4)	100.0	53		
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18		
33.8	30.3	16.9	0.6	3.1	1.6	7.8	0.3	3.4	0.9	2.2	0.3	66.3	100.0	146		
27.9	25.7	17.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	72.1	100.0	634		
20.8	18.7	14.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	79.2	100.0	261		
17.9	14.0	13.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.5	3.4	82.1	100.0	91		
26.9	23.3	16.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	5.5	0.0	3.6	1.9	0.8	0.8	73.1	100.0	183		
43.3	42.0	23.4	1.6	4.4	0.7	11.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	56.7	100.0	245		
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24		
8.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	91.8	100.0	92		
25.6	24.1	15.9	1.2	1.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	74.4	100.0	131		
25.6	25.3	11.7	1.0	4.0	0.3	8.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	74.4	100.0	151		
43.8	40.5	24.8	0.0	5.1	0.6	9.7	0.3	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	56.2	100.0	149		
38.6	35.1	28.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.9	1.6	61.4	100.0	128		
29.2	25.3	23.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	70.8	100.0	105		
30.2	28.1	19.4	0.6	2.0	0.3	5.7	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	69.8	100.0	670		
20.6	16.9	5.5	0.0	4.7	0.4	6.3	0.0	3.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	79.4	100.0	109		
21.2	18.9	11.7	1.0	2.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	78.8	100.0	154		
29.2	27.1	18.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	6.3	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	70.8	100.0	454		
36.7	33.1	20.7	1.5	3.4	1.1	6.2	0.0	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.0	63.3	100.0	161		
17.8	14.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	82.2	100.0	204		
22.3	21.1	15.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	77.7	100.0	207		
28.9	24.7	15.7	0.0	2.3	0.3	6.4	0.0	4.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	71.1	100.0	157		
48.5	47.7	28.1	2.6	2.1	0.4	14.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	51.5	100.0	118		
43.4	40.5	23.3	1.0	5.2	1.5	9.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	56.6	100.0	94		
29.0	26.5	17.5	0.5	2.4	0.3	5.8	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	71.0	100.0	780		
34.7	34.1	27.5	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	65.3	100.0	77		
29.5	27.2	18.4	0.5	2.3	0.4	5.5	0.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	70.5	100.0	857		

Note: Total includes men from all other religions, scheduled tribe men, and men with missing information in caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
 † Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Bihar, 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	(63.0)	11	(44.1)	14	*	9
Rural	*	19	*	22	*	23
Total	(82.0)	30	(51.6)	36	(68.8)	32

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN				
Public medical sector	50.9	(0.0)	2.0	40.6
Government/municipal hospital	43.1	(0.0)	0.0	34.4
Government dispensary	2.6	(0.0)	2.0	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	2.3	(0.0)	0.0	1.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.7
Other public medical sector	2.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Private medical sector	48.6	(75.8)	47.1	51.5
Private hospital	19.8	(9.1)	0.0	16.4
Private doctor/clinic	28.7	(9.1)	5.9	25.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(54.5)	39.2	8.6
Other private medical sector	0.0	(3.0)	2.0	0.9
Other source	0.0	(21.2)	51.0	7.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	(21.2)	47.1	6.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	3.9	0.4
Missing	0.0	(3.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	142	13	21	186
RURAL				
Public medical sector	64.8	*	(8.1)	57.3
Government/municipal hospital	45.5	*	(5.4)	39.6
Government dispensary	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	10.0	*	(0.0)	9.4
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	8.4	*	(2.7)	7.5
Other public medical sector	0.2	*	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Private medical sector	34.5	*	(56.8)	37.3
Private hospital	17.0	*	(2.7)	15.0
Private doctor/clinic	17.5	*	(2.7)	17.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(48.6)	4.6
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(2.7)	0.4
Other source	0.7	*	(35.1)	5.2
Shop	0.0	*	(2.7)	0.4
Spouse	0.0	*	(29.7)	3.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.4
Other	0.7	*	(2.7)	0.8
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	609	28	51	719

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL				
Public medical sector	62.1	0.0	6.3	53.9
Government/municipal hospital	45.0	0.0	3.8	38.5
Government dispensary	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	8.5	0.0	0.0	7.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	7.0	0.0	1.9	6.1
Other public medical sector	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	37.2	55.1	54.0	40.2
Private hospital	17.6	3.0	1.9	15.3
Private doctor/clinic	19.6	9.7	3.6	19.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	38.0	45.9	5.4
Other private medical sector	0.0	4.4	2.5	0.5
Other source	0.6	40.6	39.7	5.6
Shop	0.0	3.4	1.9	0.3
Spouse	0.0	33.8	34.7	4.3
Friend/relative	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3
Other	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.7
Missing	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	751	41	72	906

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 male sterilization, IUD, and 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, Bihar, 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	8.2	5.7	23.6	286
Pill	(20.0)	(18.1)	(59.3)	22
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	13.2	9.9	20.5	137
Private medical sector	8.0	7.1	31.1	184
Total	10.9	8.6	27.2	325

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Marital dissolution/ separation	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	0.0
Pill	6.9	2.7	20.6	0.0	0.0	21.5	16.3	68.0	7.9
Condom/Nirodh	4.2	7.1	0.6	4.9	0.0	13.2	23.6	53.7	6.5
Rhythm	5.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	23.9	1.0
All modern spacing methods ²	4.7	4.1	10.6	2.6	0.5	14.1	19.1	55.7	8.3
All spacing methods ³	4.5	6.7	6.4	1.5	0.3	10.8	13.9	44.1	5.5
All methods	2.9	4.4	4.2	1.0	0.2	7.2	9.2	29.2	3.6

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	44.1	26.7	40.3	48.6	18.8	3.1	29.5	100.0	228
20-24	50.9	28.0	43.5	62.4	18.6	4.2	14.8	100.0	185
25-29	50.8	32.8	55.4	65.4	19.3	1.8	13.5	100.0	164
30-39	45.8	36.5	63.7	67.9	15.9	1.6	14.6	100.0	312
40-49	50.5	32.3	63.1	59.0	19.6	1.9	19.6	100.0	245
Residence									
Urban	53.8	26.0	54.0	68.6	19.6	1.6	10.2	100.0	255
Rural	46.4	33.3	54.5	58.6	17.8	2.6	21.0	100.0	879
Education									
No education	54.0	35.2	51.7	42.4	21.0	1.9	34.7	100.0	314
<5 years complete	52.5	40.6	53.7	48.3	20.2	6.0	25.5	100.0	125
5-9 years complete	52.8	33.3	52.5	62.8	18.3	2.4	16.5	100.0	295
10 or more years complete	38.5	24.9	58.1	77.7	15.4	1.7	5.2	100.0	400
Religion									
Hindu	49.3	31.1	54.1	61.2	17.7	2.4	18.7	100.0	981
Muslim	39.8	35.5	56.3	58.2	21.5	2.3	17.9	100.0	152
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	56.0	36.4	45.2	37.9	25.7	5.5	31.0	100.0	206
Other backward class	51.3	35.2	58.0	65.1	15.7	1.6	17.7	100.0	652
Other ²	33.7	20.8	52.4	68.7	19.0	2.1	10.2	100.0	263
Wealth index									
Lowest	50.9	33.1	46.2	38.9	18.0	2.7	40.4	100.0	248
Second	52.7	39.5	56.6	59.2	19.0	3.2	18.5	100.0	297
Middle	50.4	33.6	64.5	64.7	20.2	3.7	11.4	100.0	232
Fourth	45.1	28.3	52.3	71.8	17.7	0.2	10.3	100.0	182
Highest	36.1	17.3	51.1	78.1	15.0	1.1	5.7	100.0	174
Total age 15-49	48.1	31.7	54.4	60.8	18.2	2.4	18.6	100.0	1,134
Age 50-54	58.7	47.7	66.3	58.1	20.7	0.6	20.6	100.0	80
Total age 15-54	48.8	32.7	55.2	60.6	18.4	2.3	18.7	100.0	1,214

Note: Total includes men from all other religions, scheduled tribe men, and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	33.0	2.5	35.5	4.2	0.1	4.3	37.3	2.6	39.8	10.9	426
20-24	19.4	8.8	28.2	5.6	12.9	18.4	24.9	21.7	46.7	39.5	603
25-29	9.6	20.0	29.6	1.7	29.0	30.8	11.3	49.1	60.4	51.0	611
30-34	2.6	17.8	20.4	1.2	51.0	52.2	3.7	68.8	72.6	71.9	465
35-39	0.5	14.2	14.6	0.4	51.7	52.0	0.8	65.9	66.7	78.0	386
40-44	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	49.0	49.0	0.0	60.1	60.1	81.5	324
45-49	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	48.4	48.4	0.0	53.8	53.8	90.0	276
Residence											
Urban	5.8	11.0	16.7	4.4	46.2	50.6	10.1	57.2	67.3	75.1	439
Rural	11.5	12.3	23.8	1.9	29.5	31.4	13.4	41.8	55.1	56.9	2,652
Education											
No education	9.8	13.4	23.2	1.2	27.8	29.0	11.0	41.2	52.2	55.6	2,088
<5 years complete	14.8	8.8	23.6	4.6	35.3	39.9	19.4	44.1	63.5	62.9	158
5-9 years complete	13.5	11.0	24.5	2.8	38.0	40.9	16.3	49.0	65.4	62.5	523
10 or more years complete	9.9	7.2	17.1	6.4	46.6	53.1	16.3	53.9	70.2	75.6	322
Religion											
Hindu	10.0	11.2	21.2	2.1	34.7	36.9	12.1	45.9	58.0	63.5	2,601
Muslim	14.3	17.3	31.7	2.8	16.2	19.0	17.1	33.6	50.7	37.5	486
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	9.9	16.0	25.9	1.8	21.4	23.2	11.7	37.4	49.1	47.3	554
Other backward class	11.1	10.4	21.5	2.3	33.6	35.9	13.4	44.1	57.4	62.5	1,871
Other ⁴	10.1	13.5	23.6	2.6	35.8	38.3	12.6	49.3	61.9	61.9	652
Wealth index											
Lowest	11.0	16.3	27.3	1.5	19.9	21.5	12.6	36.3	48.8	44.0	848
Second	12.0	12.5	24.4	1.5	27.0	28.4	13.4	39.5	52.9	53.8	944
Middle	11.7	11.6	23.3	2.8	35.3	38.1	14.5	46.8	61.3	62.0	557
Fourth	9.2	8.4	17.6	2.2	45.7	48.0	11.5	54.2	65.6	73.1	463
Highest	5.6	5.4	11.0	5.7	54.7	60.4	11.3	60.1	71.4	84.6	281
Total	10.7	12.1	22.8	2.2	31.9	34.1	12.9	44.0	56.9	59.9	3,091

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

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).

⁴ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	25.9	na	na	na	na	54.4	946	a	a	a
20-24	33.2	69.0	83.3	na	na	11.1	685	16.3	17.2	17.3
25-29	48.4	81.1	91.0	94.6	98.5	0.8	637	15.1	16.5	16.6
30-34	52.9	84.8	92.1	95.2	98.5	0.3	484	14.8	15.9	16.0
35-39	54.9	86.0	95.3	96.8	99.3	0.0	412	14.6	16.2	16.4
40-44	58.6	86.6	95.9	96.8	98.5	0.8	357	14.5	15.8	15.9
45-49	61.7	89.8	96.9	97.9	99.3	0.0	298	14.2	16.2	16.3
20-49	49.1	81.1	91.2	na	na	3.0	2,872	15.1	16.4	16.5
25-49	54.1	84.9	93.7	96.0	98.8	0.4	2,187	14.7	16.2	16.3
MEN										
15-19	1.8	na	na	na	na	93.1	228	a	a	a
20-24	6.7	20.9	32.7	na	na	54.5	185	a	a	a
25-29	5.3	20.5	37.7	43.0	73.2	20.6	164	21.8	22.5	22.1
30-34	10.3	32.1	53.0	57.6	78.6	2.7	158	19.3	21.7	21.1
35-39	16.0	38.6	49.8	61.9	83.2	0.9	154	20.0	20.6	20.6
40-44	20.2	41.9	58.0	67.7	86.8	0.0	134	18.9	20.3	20.3
45-49	8.8	31.6	47.6	64.0	84.1	0.4	111	20.1	21.1	20.9
20-49	10.9	30.2	45.6	na	na	15.5	907	a	a	a
25-49	12.0	32.6	48.9	58.1	80.7	5.5	722	20.1	21.2	20.9

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, by residence, Bihar, 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	34.6	19.4	54.1	21.6	74.5
5-9	48.6	22.6	71.3	28.9	98.1
10-14	46.1	25.3	71.4	43.1	111.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	26.3	26.6	53.0	21.7	73.5
RURAL					
0-4	40.5	22.2	62.7	25.1	86.2
5-9	43.7	23.8	67.5	41.7	106.4
10-14	57.6	36.6	94.2	72.2	159.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.8	28.9	79.7	38.6	115.2
TOTAL					
0-4	39.8	21.9	61.7	24.7	84.8
5-9	44.3	23.7	68.0	39.9	105.2
10-14	55.9	34.9	90.8	67.7	152.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	49.1	28.8	78.0	37.4	112.4

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	42.2	21.2	63.4	25.4	87.2
Rural	42.1	23.1	65.2	33.1	96.2
Education					
No education	43.6	25.3	68.9	38.0	104.2
<10 years complete	39.8	16.0	55.9	19.8	74.6
10 or more years complete	34.0	15.1	49.1	(2.3)	(51.3)
Religion					
Hindu	41.4	21.8	63.2	30.2	91.5
Muslim	45.2	26.9	72.1	39.7	108.9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	48.8	22.2	71.0	45.3	113.1
Other backward class	36.6	20.6	57.2	29.2	84.7
Other ²	51.6	30.6	82.2	29.0	108.9
Wealth index					
Lowest	47.7	23.4	71.1	45.1	113.0
Second	39.9	24.1	64.0	35.4	97.1
Middle	38.3	22.3	60.6	22.2	81.5
Fourth	36.4	18.4	54.7	18.5	72.2
Highest	(47.5)	(24.3)	(71.8)	(1.4)	(73.1)
Child's sex					
Male	43.1	16.6	59.7	24.5	82.7
Female	41.0	29.8	70.8	40.4	108.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	58.0	25.6	83.6	30.0	111.1
20-29	36.9	20.6	57.4	29.1	84.9
30-39	39.4	27.9	67.3	42.2	106.7
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	56.5	23.8	80.3	22.4	101.0
2-3	38.2	20.5	58.7	24.0	81.3
4+	37.9	24.5	62.4	44.3	104.0
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	66.9	29.7	96.6	50.0	141.8
2-3 years	26.1	18.8	44.9	36.6	79.9
4 years or more	21.2	18.4	39.6	18.4	57.3
Total	42.1	22.9	65.0	32.1	95.0

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

() Based on 250-199 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 Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

³ 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, Bihar, 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	24.6	1.0	37.8 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	16.8	1.8	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.4	1.8	3.0
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	2.8
Birth interval <24 months	10.6	1.2	9.3
Birth order >3	23.4	1.0	13.0
Subtotal	42.6	1.3	28.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.9	(1.6)	16.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.4	*	1.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	9.0	2.0	6.5
Subtotal	15.9	2.0	25.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	58.6	1.5	53.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,514	na	3,091

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	34.8	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	60.4	0.0	100.0	323
20-34	29.2	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	65.7	0.0	100.0	1,212
35-49	14.5	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	78.4	1.0	100.0	135
Birth order									
1	49.5	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	100.0	368
2-3	31.7	3.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	62.6	0.0	100.0	621
4+	15.6	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	79.2	0.2	100.0	681
Residence									
Urban	46.6	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	49.1	0.0	100.0	199
Rural	26.7	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	67.9	0.1	100.0	1,471
Education									
No education	18.7	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	76.3	0.1	100.0	1,144
<5 years complete	35.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	62.9	0.0	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	47.3	4.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	46.9	0.0	100.0	264
10 or more years complete	67.7	6.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	100.0	168
Religion									
Hindu	28.9	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	65.9	0.0	100.0	1,360
Muslim	29.7	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	64.9	0.4	100.0	308
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	17.1	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	78.9	0.0	100.0	339
Other backward class	27.6	3.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	67.0	0.0	100.0	983
Other ¹	45.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	48.1	0.4	100.0	336
Wealth index									
Lowest	15.3	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	79.6	0.3	100.0	531
Second	23.9	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	71.2	0.0	100.0	540
Middle	31.3	5.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	62.2	0.0	100.0	282
Fourth	50.8	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	100.0	217
Highest	76.5	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	100
Total	29.1	3.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	65.7	0.1	100.0	1,670

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	70.2	42.6	39.2	52.0	*	26.9	47.5
Blood pressure measured	86.7	66.8	52.0	76.8	*	44.6	70.3
Urine sample taken	74.6	53.5	43.4	63.7	*	31.0	57.3
Blood sample taken	77.8	61.2	49.9	69.4	*	44.6	64.1
Abdomen examined	82.3	70.9	63.0	78.4	*	47.5	72.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	13.7	16.5	16.2	13.7	*	31.2	16.0
Convulsions	19.4	22.1	16.7	19.6	*	42.7	21.6
Prolonged labour	19.4	28.5	26.3	25.3	*	39.3	26.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	39.1	32.6	31.0	31.2	*	55.5	33.8
Number of women	101	470	76	423	5	64	572

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	22.2	23.3	82.3	1.4	26.6	7.1	2.2	323
20-34	17.1	18.4	73.4	1.3	31.5	11.2	3.9	1,212
35-49	4.4	10.5	50.5	1.0	20.9	3.1	6.1	135
Birth order								
1	34.8	33.6	83.7	0.8	37.9	18.7	3.7	368
2-3	18.3	20.8	80.3	1.5	32.3	10.7	3.6	621
4+	6.2	8.8	61.1	1.5	22.9	4.0	3.9	681
Residence								
Urban	35.7	36.8	84.6	1.4	43.5	23.2	4.1	199
Rural	14.5	16.3	71.7	1.3	27.8	7.9	3.7	1,471
Education								
No education	8.6	10.4	65.3	1.5	22.4	3.9	3.3	1,144
<5 years complete	15.8	21.1	78.5	1.5	37.7	10.3	0.9	94
5-9 years complete	29.9	30.7	92.5	1.5	39.1	15.5	3.2	264
10 or more years complete	55.2	55.5	93.8	0.0	60.6	40.4	9.2	168
Religion								
Hindu	18.1	19.1	74.9	1.1	29.6	10.3	3.1	1,360
Muslim	12.0	16.7	65.9	2.2	30.1	7.2	6.3	308
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	7.7	10.7	61.3	0.1	25.6	3.5	3.0	339
Other backward class	16.4	17.7	77.3	1.9	25.9	7.4	3.1	983
Other ¹	28.4	30.1	73.2	0.9	45.6	22.6	6.1	336
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.7	9.6	57.8	1.0	20.5	2.4	3.6	531
Second	10.0	11.7	70.6	1.7	25.5	4.2	2.1	540
Middle	21.0	23.6	82.8	1.5	28.6	11.3	5.5	282
Fourth	30.7	33.2	93.8	1.5	43.3	20.0	6.2	217
Highest	69.2	59.7	97.5	0.4	75.0	51.4	2.6	100
Total	17.0	18.7	73.2	1.3	29.7	9.7	3.7	1,670

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

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

¹Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	6.6	881	42.5	48.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	58
20-34	8.4	2,099	43.1	32.3	15.3	9.3	100.0	176
35-49	5.7	182	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Residence								
Urban	16.9	385	42.8	37.7	10.7	8.8	100.0	65
Rural	6.5	2,777	43.8	34.6	15.4	6.2	100.0	180
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	1.2	1,097	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
1-3	15.3	383	69.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
4+	43.7	187	56.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Education								
No education	3.5	2,179	40.3	33.9	20.5	5.3	100.0	75
<5 years complete	6.2	183	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
5-9 years complete	13.9	502	48.1	29.8	10.5	11.6	100.0	70
10 or more years complete	29.6	298	41.2	40.2	13.4	5.3	100.0	88
Religion								
Hindu	8.3	2,521	44.7	36.8	11.3	7.2	100.0	210
Muslim	5.4	640	(37.3)	(26.2)	(31.4)	(5.2)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.3	615	(54.8)	(25.6)	(10.8)	(8.8)	100.0	20
Other backward class	6.1	1,858	41.7	34.4	13.0	10.9	100.0	114
Other ³	16.7	663	43.4	38.3	15.9	2.4	100.0	111
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.1	1,016	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Second	5.7	1,020	(44.7)	(28.3)	(17.4)	(9.5)	100.0	58
Middle	8.3	530	(44.6)	(39.6)	(9.4)	(6.3)	100.0	44
Fourth	14.8	413	47.4	32.1	14.9	5.6	100.0	61
Highest	32.9	183	40.9	39.0	11.8	8.4	100.0	60
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	13.0	874	39.6	43.7	12.8	3.9	100.0	114
1 child	9.2	683	48.7	32.6	9.8	8.9	100.0	63
0 sons	11.4	336	(48.7)	(31.6)	(11.9)	(7.8)	100.0	38
1 son	7.1	347	(48.7)	(34.1)	(6.6)	(10.6)	100.0	25
2 children	6.3	585	(46.2)	(21.8)	(18.4)	(13.6)	100.0	37
0 sons	6.8	135	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	6.1	450	(45.7)	(18.1)	(18.1)	(18.1)	100.0	27
3 children	3.8	427	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
0 sons	11.4	56	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
1 or more sons	2.7	371	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
4+ children	2.6	593	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
0 sons	(3.8)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	2.5	561	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	7.7	3,162	43.6	35.4	14.1	6.9	100.0	245

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women from all other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on antenatal care visits, 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	44.0	16.7	19.9
Public sector	9.4	2.7	3.5
NGO/trust	0.6	0.0	0.1
Private sector	34.0	14.0	16.3
At home	55.5	82.9	79.7
Own home	44.8	72.4	69.2
Parents' home	10.2	10.4	10.4
Other home	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other	0.6	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	37.8	15.3	17.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.0	7.3	7.9
Other health personnel	2.7	3.5	3.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	38.0	68.7	65.2
Friends/relatives	8.8	4.8	5.3
No one	0.4	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	52.5	26.2	29.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	7.6	2.5	3.1
Number of births	292	2,222	2,514
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	7.5	1.9	2.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.0	98.3	98.3
Either of the above	98.4	98.3	98.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	42.5	37.1	37.6
Number of births delivered at home	104	1,215	1,318
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	33.1	15.7	17.8
Less than 4 hours	18.3	9.0	10.1
4-23 hours	9.4	2.9	3.7
1-2 days	3.9	1.8	2.0
3-41 days	1.4	2.0	1.9
Don't know/missing/other response	1.4	0.1	0.3
No postnatal check-up	65.5	84.2	82.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	26.1	8.7	10.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.4	3.1	3.5
Other health personnel	0.2	0.9	0.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.4	2.8	2.5
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
Missing	1.4	0.1	0.3
No postnatal check-up	65.5	84.2	82.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	199	1,471	1,670

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	22.8	30.2	554	14.6	13.3	323
20-34	19.8	29.9	1,794	19.1	16.9	1,212
35-49	10.8	19.5	166	13.6	12.6	135
Birth order						
1	33.4	42.7	609	23.4	21.9	368
2-3	21.0	30.8	934	18.0	16.1	621
4+	10.3	19.4	971	14.6	12.5	681
Antenatal care visits²						
None	11.6	21.0	1,097	11.0	9.5	1,097
1-3	26.7	38.5	383	21.8	19.9	383
4+	63.0	75.2	187	48.7	45.3	187
Residence						
Urban	44.0	52.5	292	33.3	31.8	199
Rural	16.7	26.2	2,222	15.7	13.7	1,471
Education						
No education	11.3	19.5	1,763	12.6	10.8	1,144
<5 years complete	20.9	30.8	141	17.8	14.4	94
5-9 years complete	36.1	47.7	386	22.0	21.4	264
10 or more years complete	59.0	73.6	223	46.8	43.0	168
Religion						
Hindu	22.4	32.6	2,014	19.3	17.4	1,360
Muslim	9.6	15.8	499	11.0	9.0	308
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.2	14.2	503	13.7	11.5	339
Other backward class	19.1	30.3	1,471	16.0	14.8	983
Other ⁴	29.9	39.8	520	26.6	23.6	336
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.9	15.4	822	10.6	9.3	531
Second	12.9	22.8	809	13.2	10.7	540
Middle	22.1	36.2	421	18.4	16.3	282
Fourth	39.4	50.9	327	26.3	24.6	217
Highest	74.0	78.8	134	60.7	58.9	100
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	96.8	87	53.9	53.9	65
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	2	*	*	1
Private health facility	na	99.0	411	63.8	61.4	282
Home	na	12.1	2,003	6.2	4.3	1,318
Total	19.9	29.3	2514	17.8	15.9	1670

Note: Total includes births to women from all other religions, births to scheduled tribe women, births in other places of delivery, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

⁴ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Bihar, 2005-06

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	52.6	67.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	36.2	42.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	37.6	32.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	47.7	39.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	56.6	56.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	31.6	32.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	14.5	14.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	16.2	12.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	18.6	13.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	29.5	22.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	33.9	34.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	16.9	15.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	18.6	13.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	22.0	14.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	32.6	24.8

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	55.4	29.6	33.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	42.0	21.9	25.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	25.0	8.3	11.0
Convulsion	25.0	8.9	11.5
Prolonged labour	25.9	11.2	13.6
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	30.4	16.0	18.3
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	44.6	17.8	22.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	39.3	21.3	24.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	54.5	27.2	31.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	41.1	11.8	16.6
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	51	262	313
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	48.4	26.6	29.1
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	43.5	20.1	22.9
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	56.5	44.6	46.0
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	64.5	48.2	50.1
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	28	216	244

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, Bihar, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	70.5	71.9	61.9	50.4	32.9	94.2	90.2	85.8	46.8	38.0	4.2	38.5	261
Female	57.7	57.2	47.9	40.8	27.5	86.3	84.2	78.2	32.8	26.6	10.3	29.5	217
Birth order													
1	80.3	81.1	72.2	59.5	35.9	93.0	90.3	84.4	52.9	44.3	3.5	50.8	118
2-3	66.7	67.4	60.4	50.0	30.1	91.3	88.7	84.0	42.7	37.0	6.5	27.3	189
4-5	64.6	63.4	48.4	39.6	26.7	93.9	88.6	81.5	35.6	26.3	4.8	40.0	104
6+	31.7	33.8	23.4	21.3	27.9	79.5	77.4	75.4	19.3	11.0	17.8	17.2	67
Residence													
Urban	70.6	62.5	58.8	52.2	47.8	94.1	91.9	90.4	48.5	45.6	5.1	34.6	56
Rural	63.9	65.6	55.1	45.2	28.2	90.2	86.9	81.3	39.3	31.1	7.2	34.4	422
Mother's education													
No education	56.1	56.4	44.7	35.1	28.6	87.7	84.4	78.9	31.1	21.9	8.9	28.9	337
<5 years complete	(65.5)	(67.5)	(61.3)	(46.9)	(38.7)	(98.6)	(98.6)	(93.8)	(29.7)	(29.7)	(1.4)	(18.6)	29
5-9 years complete	85.7	87.9	84.7	73.0	29.0	96.0	94.8	88.2	68.4	61.8	4.0	50.6	69
10 or more years complete	98.1	97.1	89.6	88.6	42.0	100.0	92.5	92.5	75.9	75.0	0.0	63.0	42
Religion													
Hindu	67.8	68.8	59.1	49.8	30.4	91.0	88.2	82.7	43.6	35.8	6.9	36.3	392
Muslim	50.3	48.4	38.6	28.3	31.1	88.8	83.9	80.6	25.6	18.5	7.5	26.2	85
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	52.5	55.7	45.9	37.6	23.8	84.7	82.0	74.9	32.2	23.6	11.7	29.8	117
Other backward class	68.7	68.2	58.3	48.8	31.7	92.5	89.8	84.6	42.6	35.4	5.4	37.3	281
Other ³	67.9	67.9	59.1	48.0	35.0	92.4	87.1	85.4	43.9	36.4	5.8	29.9	78
Wealth index													
Lowest	55.9	52.8	36.7	28.3	27.1	81.9	77.6	71.2	30.1	15.8	11.0	25.7	158
Second	57.1	63.5	55.7	47.4	30.4	95.2	92.6	89.1	34.2	30.7	4.6	33.1	160
Middle	66.5	68.4	60.3	47.9	34.3	90.8	86.2	79.2	42.1	35.0	9.2	37.5	78
Fourth	93.1	85.2	82.0	69.9	30.7	97.5	97.5	94.3	65.7	61.7	2.5	45.7	56
Highest	(98.4)	(98.4)	(96.9)	(88.4)	(39.9)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(93.1)	(82.1)	(80.6)	(0.0)	(62.7)	26
Total	64.7	65.2	55.5	46.1	30.5	90.6	87.5	82.4	40.4	32.8	7.0	34.4	478
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	36.0	38.5	33.0	24.9	3.6	84.3	74.7	42.2	16.2	11.6	14.0	17.6	na

Note: Total includes children from all other religions and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 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).

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			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
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children						
Age in months									
<6		13.5	201	*	*	6	(70.1)	(0.0)	27
6-11	11.6	27.5	275	(77.0)	(10.0)	32	63.3	1.8	76
12-23	7.9	24.7	478	(65.9)	(19.3)	38	58.6	4.2	118
24-35	7.3	20.3	437	(78.4)	(17.3)	32	68.2	3.6	89
36-47	5.8	16.6	470	*	*	27	44.3	4.1	78
48-59	5.1	13.4	482	*	*	24	68.4	2.1	65
Sex									
Male	6.8	20.4	1,237	80.2	15.2	85	66.2	4.7	252
Female	6.8	18.1	1,105	59.1	13.4	76	54.2	1.1	200
Residence									
Urban	6.4	18.4	276	(65.1)	(4.7)	18	59.7	3.2	51
Rural	6.9	19.4	2,067	70.9	15.5	142	61.0	3.1	401
Mother's education									
No education	6.6	19.4	1,630	68.4	12.8	108	60.6	3.0	316
<5 years complete	10.4	18.6	131	*	*	14	(65.4)	(5.7)	24
5-9 years complete	5.9	18.3	368	*	*	22	58.0	2.1	67
10 or more years complete	7.9	20.5	214	*	*	17	65.1	4.1	44
Religion									
Hindu	6.6	18.6	1,879	69.3	15.9	124	60.5	3.3	349
Muslim	7.8	22.2	463	(73.5)	(8.8)	36	62.0	2.5	103
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.1	22.9	464	*	*	28	56.9	1.3	106
Other backward class	6.2	17.8	1,378	68.4	17.1	86	60.6	4.1	245
Other ³	9.0	20.1	483	(73.6)	(9.6)	43	65.8	2.9	97
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.9	17.7	757	(74.6)	(3.7)	37	59.9	4.1	134
Second	8.6	20.7	752	74.7	21.5	64	64.2	2.3	155
Middle	7.7	20.4	400	(69.1)	(10.3)	31	51.9	2.2	82
Fourth	8.3	16.3	307	*	*	25	(58.5)	(5.5)	50
Highest	1.6	24.3	127	*	*	2	(75.9)	(1.3)	31
Total	6.8	19.3	2,343	70.2	14.3	160	60.9	3.1	452

Note: Total includes children from all other religions and children from scheduled tribes, 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 4.3 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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments							
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	ORS packets	Cruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	7.5	201	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
6-11	20.4	275	46.6	11.1	8.9	19.2	5.7	21.7	25.9	12.5	0.0	2.2	54.4	56
12-23	15.4	478	61.6	30.7	37.7	59.2	20.2	64.6	25.1	38.8	0.0	2.4	14.0	74
24-35	11.4	437	(52.6)	(27.1)	(19.1)	(40.7)	(17.2)	(47.1)	(19.6)	(27.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(32.2)	50
36-47	7.0	470	(42.8)	(22.3)	(37.9)	(43.3)	(30.7)	(55.9)	(23.5)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(15.1)	33
48-59	4.7	482	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Sex														
Male	11.0	1,237	53.7	19.2	27.2	39.1	22.8	48.1	25.5	21.5	0.0	2.9	29.9	136
Female	10.4	1,105	54.1	22.9	24.2	40.4	12.7	44.7	20.1	39.0	0.4	4.3	25.9	115
Residence														
Urban	12.0	276	60.5	28.4	19.8	40.7	16.0	46.9	32.1	30.9	1.2	6.2	16.0	33
Rural	10.5	2,067	52.9	19.7	26.8	39.5	18.5	46.5	21.7	29.3	0.0	3.2	29.9	217
Mother's education														
No education	10.5	1,630	52.3	16.1	28.7	38.4	18.7	47.5	19.7	31.5	0.0	3.9	27.9	172
<5 years complete	9.1	131	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
5-9 years complete	10.7	368	(56.5)	(33.3)	(29.2)	(52.0)	(18.2)	(55.1)	(25.3)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(20.7)	39
10 or more years complete	12.7	214	(55.0)	(40.9)	(14.1)	(45.4)	(19.7)	(45.4)	(39.4)	(27.8)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(26.8)	27
Religion														
Hindu	10.4	1,879	52.9	25.1	23.3	39.6	16.2	44.4	25.6	27.5	0.2	3.0	29.8	196
Muslim	11.6	463	57.2	5.6	34.6	39.5	25.4	53.9	13.0	37.2	0.0	5.9	22.1	54
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	9.0	464	(51.9)	(24.3)	(23.3)	(37.6)	(25.2)	(48.5)	(11.9)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(34.2)	42
Other backward class	12.0	1,378	51.6	21.5	30.3	43.9	15.9	48.2	24.9	25.4	0.0	3.7	25.9	165
Other ³	8.7	483	(63.3)	(15.7)	(11.8)	(26.5)	(20.7)	(39.7)	(27.5)	(35.8)	(1.0)	(3.3)	(31.5)	42
Wealth index														
Lowest	9.4	757	44.3	15.5	24.9	38.5	15.5	42.4	23.8	22.4	0.0	0.6	39.9	71
Second	11.5	752	55.8	14.2	23.3	30.6	18.0	43.4	15.8	34.1	0.0	6.9	26.3	87
Middle	10.6	400	(58.4)	(20.1)	(37.7)	(47.1)	(17.8)	(53.3)	(30.5)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(17.2)	43
Fourth	10.8	307	(59.3)	(28.2)	(19.1)	(39.0)	(16.2)	(41.4)	(30.7)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(32.8)	33
Highest	13.0	127	(62.4)	(66.8)	(25.8)	(74.2)	(35.1)	(74.2)	(23.3)	(40.1)	(2.5)	(5.0)	(5.0)	16
Total	10.7	2,343	53.9	20.9	25.8	39.7	18.2	46.6	23.0	29.5	0.2	3.6	28.1	250

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

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None				Never gave food	Don't know/missing
Age in months															
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
6-11	5.7 (17.2)	40.5 (34.3)	35.8 (32.8)	18.0 (17.8)	0.0 (0.0)	0.7 (3.6)	25.2 (30.7)	41.0 (52.1)	1.5 (10.0)	2.5 (2.8)	29.1 (4.9)	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	56	
12-23	20.2 (17.2)	29.9 (34.3)	32.0 (23.8)	17.8 (24.7)	0.0 (0.0)	3.6 (0.0)	30.7 (18.1)	43.2 (52.1)	4.3 (10.0)	4.3 (2.8)	4.9 (0.8)	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	74	
24-35	30.7 (30.7)	12.1 (12.1)	39.1 (39.1)	18.1 (18.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	18.1 (18.1)	51.2 (51.2)	21.0 (21.0)	9.7 (9.7)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	50	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	33	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	
Sex															
Male	22.8	30.9	30.5	15.8	0.0	1.6	26.9	43.8	13.1	2.6	11.9	0.0	100.0	136	
Female	12.7	32.8	33.0	21.1	0.4	1.2	23.6	46.4	15.4	4.8	7.3	1.2	100.0	115	
Residence															
Urban	16.0	48.1	22.2	12.3	1.2	2.5	24.7	39.5	11.1	2.5	19.8	0.0	100.0	33	
Rural	18.5	29.3	33.1	19.1	0.0	1.3	25.5	45.9	14.6	3.8	8.3	0.6	100.0	217	
Mother's education															
No education	18.7	31.6	30.9	18.6	0.2	0.8	27.9	42.6	16.2	2.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	172	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	
5-9 years complete	(18.2)	(36.9)	(28.8)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(25.3)	(48.4)	(11.6)	(3.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
10 or more years complete	(19.7)	(24.2)	(29.3)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(20.6)	(53.1)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(5.1)	100.0	27	
Religion															
Hindu	16.2	35.7	31.4	16.6	0.2	1.1	25.9	44.4	11.6	3.9	12.3	0.7	100.0	196	
Muslim	25.4	17.9	32.4	24.4	0.0	2.6	23.6	46.9	23.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	54	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	(25.2)	(25.2)	(30.9)	(17.6)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(26.6)	(45.2)	(17.6)	(1.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	42	
Other backward class	15.9	35.1	33.9	15.1	0.0	0.2	24.6	47.2	11.5	4.4	11.1	0.8	100.0	165	
Other ³	(20.7)	(26.1)	(21.7)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(27.9)	(34.4)	(21.7)	(3.3)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	42	
Wealth index															
Lowest	15.5	32.1	32.1	19.7	0.6	1.9	30.2	33.3	20.5	1.9	12.2	0.0	100.0	71	
Second	18.0	37.1	30.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	27.0	50.1	6.2	3.2	11.9	1.6	100.0	87	
Middle	(17.8)	(24.0)	(32.2)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(21.4)	(44.8)	(21.4)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	43	
Fourth	(16.2)	(26.0)	(35.8)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(19.9)	(57.3)	(13.7)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33	
Highest	(35.1)	(34.2)	(28.2)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(17.4)	(45.0)	(10.9)	(8.4)	(15.8)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Total	18.2	31.8	31.7	18.2	0.2	1.4	25.4	45.0	14.2	3.6	9.8	0.6	100.0	250	

Note: Total includes children from all other religions and scheduled tribe children, 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	56.7	946	55.3	183
20-24	60.4	685	59.0	511
25-34	60.5	1,121	60.1	776
35-49	53.6	1,067	46.2	200
Residence				
Urban	67.7	614	64.5	199
Rural	55.7	3,204	56.6	1,471
Education				
No education	47.4	2,371	50.3	1,144
<5 years complete	54.2	208	52.3	94
5-9 years complete	72.6	733	74.1	264
10 or more years complete	85.1	506	84.0	168
Religion				
Hindu	59.4	3,152	58.9	1,360
Muslim	48.7	660	51.7	308
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	48.9	648	50.7	339
Other backward class	56.6	2,233	58.2	983
Other ¹	66.1	914	62.4	336
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.9	999	46.2	531
Second	49.0	1,100	54.1	540
Middle	58.6	701	62.6	282
Fourth	72.8	610	75.4	217
Highest	85.0	409	84.0	100
Total	57.6	3,818	57.6	1,670

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Children in areas covered by an AWC								
			Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months	
			Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	88.8	476	9.5	1.0	8.8	0.3	422	na	na	0.3	422
12-23	86.9	478	6.3	1.3	5.7	0.3	415	na	na	0.0	415
24-35	88.8	437	11.0	4.6	9.3	1.8	388	na	na	1.4	388
36-47	88.0	470	11.1	5.0	8.4	0.3	413	4.0	413	0.7	413
48-59	87.3	482	11.5	6.6	8.2	1.3	421	4.3	421	1.3	421
60-71	88.0	483	9.8	6.8	6.2	1.0	425	6.2	425	na	na
0-35	88.1	1,391	8.9	2.3	7.9	0.8	1,226	na	na	0.6	1,226
36-71	87.7	1,435	10.8	6.2	7.6	0.9	1,259	4.8	1,259	na	na
Sex											
Male	88.9	1,496	9.9	4.4	7.4	1.2	1,331	5.4	666	0.8	1,098
Female	86.8	1,330	9.8	4.1	8.2	0.4	1,154	4.2	593	0.7	962
Residence											
Urban	14.4	338	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	0.0	27	0.0	38
Rural	97.9	2,487	10.1	4.3	7.9	0.9	2,436	4.9	1,233	0.8	2,021
Mother's education											
No education	91.1	1,984	10.3	4.5	7.9	1.0	1,806	5.1	931	0.6	1,486
<5 years complete	84.5	153	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	129	(0.0)	63	0.0	110
5-9 years complete	85.8	431	6.7	4.1	5.2	0.7	370	5.4	179	2.2	317
10 or more years complete	69.3	258	14.7	4.6	13.1	0.0	179	4.8	87	0.0	147
Religion											
Hindu	88.7	2,277	10.5	5.1	8.3	0.8	2,021	6.0	1,014	0.9	1,665
Muslim	84.9	547	6.9	0.6	5.4	0.9	464	0.0	245	0.0	395
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	91.9	556	8.9	4.9	6.5	0.8	510	3.3	254	0.3	426
Other backward class	86.4	1,681	11.1	5.0	9.0	0.9	1,453	7.0	732	1.0	1,189
Other ³	88.2	569	7.2	1.1	5.8	0.8	502	0.5	268	0.3	426
Wealth index											
Lowest	94.7	902	10.9	4.9	8.6	1.3	854	4.9	425	0.4	716
Second	91.6	915	10.7	3.5	8.9	0.3	838	4.3	419	0.6	685
Middle	88.7	482	8.4	4.9	5.5	0.3	428	6.7	227	1.2	354
Fourth	77.5	371	8.7	4.3	7.2	1.9	287	4.7	148	1.1	243
Highest	49.8	156	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	78	(0.0)	41	2.2	62
Years since AWC was established											
<6 years ago	na	na	8.9	3.3	7.2	0.9	789	3.9	392	0.2	657
6 or more years ago	na	na	10.3	4.7	8.0	0.8	1,696	5.3	867	1.0	1,403
Total	87.9	2,826	9.9	4.2	7.7	0.8	2,485	4.8	1,259	0.7	2,060

Note: Total includes children from all other religions, scheduled tribe children, and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49
Rural	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	2,436	99.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2,436
Mother's education										
No education	99.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	1,806	99.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1,806
<5 years complete	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	129	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129
5-9 years complete	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	370	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	370
10 or more years complete	98.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	179	97.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	179
Religion										
Hindu	99.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	2,021	99.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	2,021
Muslim	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	464	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	464
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	510	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	510
Other backward class	98.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	1,453	99.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,453
Other ³	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	502	99.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	502
Wealth index										
Lowest	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	854	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	854
Second	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	838	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	838
Middle	99.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	428	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	428
Fourth	97.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	287	97.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	287
Highest	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	78	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	789	99.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	789
6 or more years ago	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	1,696	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	1,696
Total	99.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	2,485	99.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2,485

Note: Total includes children from scheduled tribes and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	5.8	19.4	-0.8	12.6	36.3	1.5	-1.4	9.2	36.7	0.5	-1.6	176
6-11	13.5	34.2	-1.3	10.7	40.0	0.0	-1.6	22.5	50.3	0.0	-2.0	267
12-23	29.9	56.1	-2.2	11.8	34.9	0.0	-1.6	25.6	58.1	0.0	-2.3	452
24-35	37.3	67.4	-2.6	7.6	23.4	0.0	-1.4	31.3	62.4	0.0	-2.4	416
36-47	37.2	64.3	-2.5	6.4	19.7	0.4	-1.2	26.1	59.0	0.0	-2.3	434
48-59	31.1	62.4	-2.4	4.3	19.0	0.4	-1.1	20.7	55.7	0.1	-2.2	463
Sex												
Male	27.4	54.3	-2.1	9.1	28.8	0.2	-1.4	21.7	54.3	0.1	-2.1	1,173
Female	31.0	57.1	-2.2	7.4	25.2	0.3	-1.4	26.8	57.8	0.0	-2.3	1,034
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	20.3	47.0	-1.9	6.5	25.9	0.5	-1.3	18.1	47.7	0.1	-2.0	498
<24	32.4	58.4	-2.3	7.7	26.4	0.0	-1.3	24.0	57.1	0.0	-2.2	458
24-47	31.9	58.4	-2.2	9.3	29.5	0.2	-1.4	27.8	59.7	0.0	-2.3	928
48+	31.0	59.7	-2.2	10.1	24.6	0.1	-1.5	23.4	59.2	0.1	2.3	275
Birth order²												
1	20.4	47.1	-1.9	6.5	25.7	0.5	-1.3	18.2	47.9	0.1	-2.0	497
2-3	28.7	56.7	-2.1	7.5	27.9	0.2	-1.4	22.6	55.6	0.0	-2.2	821
4-5	31.9	58.2	-2.3	11.6	28.8	0.1	-1.5	28.3	58.1	0.0	-2.3	502
6+	39.3	63.4	-2.5	8.6	26.5	0.0	-1.5	30.6	67.7	0.1	-2.5	340
Residence												
Urban	21.2	48.4	-1.9	7.6	25.2	0.8	-1.3	19.4	47.8	0.5	-2.0	257
Rural	30.1	56.5	-2.2	8.4	27.4	0.2	-1.4	24.7	57.0	0.0	-2.2	1,950
Size at birth²												
Very small	27.8	58.2	-2.1	10.8	39.5	0.0	-1.6	29.9	57.3	0.0	-2.3	112
Small	30.2	57.0	-2.3	11.9	33.5	0.0	-1.6	29.2	61.4	0.1	-2.4	298
Average or larger	28.9	55.4	-2.1	7.6	25.4	0.3	-1.3	23.0	55.2	0.0	-2.2	1,740
Mother's education⁴												
No education	34.2	61.5	-2.4	9.9	29.7	0.1	-1.5	29.6	62.2	0.0	-2.4	1,505
<5 years complete	28.0	47.1	-2.1	4.6	21.4	0.0	-1.2	21.1	44.0	0.0	-2.0	129
5-9 years complete	20.4	51.2	-1.9	5.6	23.2	0.4	-1.3	13.2	51.7	0.1	-2.0	346
10 or more years complete	7.1	26.6	-1.2	3.4	19.2	0.6	-1.0	4.1	26.0	0.2	-1.4	196
Religion												
Hindu	27.9	54.7	-2.1	8.7	27.8	0.3	-1.4	24.1	55.0	0.1	-2.2	1,779
Muslim	34.0	59.1	-2.3	6.9	24.3	0.1	-1.3	24.1	59.8	0.0	-2.2	428
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	39.1	68.7	-2.6	10.2	33.7	0.3	-1.5	36.9	69.6	0.0	-2.6	417
Other backward class	27.3	54.2	-2.1	8.7	27.3	0.3	-1.4	22.3	55.0	0.1	-2.2	1,314
Other ⁵	25.1	47.7	-1.9	5.8	21.2	0.2	-1.2	17.9	46.1	0.1	-1.9	460
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	29.2	55.9	-2.2	8.4	27.4	0.2	-1.4	24.2	56.3	0.1	-2.2	2,160
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Not interviewed and not in household ⁶	(22.4)	(36.8)	(-1.6)	(5.8)	(19.3)	(4.5)	(-1.2)	(19.3)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	31

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	34.3	59.7	-2.4	10.1	32.3	0.1	-1.6	30.1	64.2	0.0	-2.4	970
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	25.9	53.4	-2.0	7.2	23.7	0.3	-1.3	20.1	51.1	0.1	-2.0	1,138
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	7.9	36.2	-1.4	0.0	6.9	0.7	-0.7	1.5	20.6	0.0	-1.3	55
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	30.7	57.2	-2.2	8.5	27.1	0.2	-1.4	24.9	56.8	0.0	-2.2	1,418
Living with one or neither parent	26.2	52.6	-2.0	8.0	27.1	0.4	-1.4	22.6	54.4	0.1	-2.1	790
Wealth index												
Lowest	36.8	63.3	-2.4	11.1	30.7	0.2	-1.5	31.7	66.2	0.1	-2.4	690
Second	31.4	59.2	-2.3	8.2	28.3	0.3	-1.4	27.2	58.3	0.0	-2.3	712
Middle	28.7	55.9	-2.1	7.8	24.3	0.5	-1.3	21.9	51.8	0.0	-2.1	392
Fourth	15.3	41.0	-1.6	4.2	23.9	0.0	-1.3	10.1	44.4	0.1	-1.8	293
Highest	6.0	24.5	-1.2	5.2	16.8	1.0	-1.0	3.7	24.6	0.3	-1.4	121
Total	29.1	55.6	-2.1	8.3	27.1	0.3	-1.4	24.1	55.9	0.1	-2.2	2,207
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.5	50.1	-2.0	10.4	32.6	0.2	-1.5	24.6	54.9	0.1	-2.2	1,292
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	39.9	58.4	-2.3	11.7	25.4	4.0	-1.0	24.6	52.2	1.0	-2.0	na

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

⁶ 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, Bihar, 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	95.7	292	5.5	6.1	34.3	85.4	193
Rural	94.2	2,222	2.4	3.4	29.4	91.4	1,425
Sex							
Male	94.7	1,321	2.1	3.1	31.3	92.5	884
Female	94.0	1,192	3.6	4.5	28.4	88.5	734
Mother's education							
No education	94.0	1,763	2.2	3.1	26.7	92.6	1,108
<5 years complete	95.5	141	3.1	3.1	27.5	93.4	89
5-9 years complete	95.2	386	3.1	4.2	36.5	84.7	257
10 or more years complete	95.1	223	6.4	7.5	43.7	85.0	163
Religion							
Hindu	94.4	2,014	3.1	4.0	31.7	89.9	1,319
Muslim	94.1	499	1.6	2.7	22.2	93.9	298
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.8	503	4.9	5.5	27.1	88.6	327
Other backward class	94.6	1,471	2.3	3.4	29.5	92.4	955
Other ⁴	93.5	520	2.3	3.1	35.2	87.4	325
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁵	95.6	736	3.8	4.7	37.3	85.9	505
Dai (TBA)	93.7	1,638	2.5	3.2	27.0	93.0	1,025
Other/no one	96.3	134	0.5	4.1	22.6	90.9	88
Place of delivery							
Health facility	96.3	497	3.6	4.7	39.0	84.4	340
At home	93.9	2,003	2.6	3.5	27.5	92.3	1,274
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.2	822	2.8	2.9	26.5	92.8	514
Second	92.7	809	1.8	3.8	23.4	92.5	520
Middle	94.9	421	2.2	2.2	36.9	88.3	276
Fourth	95.7	327	5.1	6.4	41.0	86.0	209
Highest	94.2	134	4.3	6.2	40.6	86.3	98
Total	94.4	2,514	2.8	3.7	30.0	90.6	1,618

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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 Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

⁵ 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, Bihar, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complimentary foods				
<2	7.9	50.2	24.5	2.4	14.9	0.0	100.0	57	3.1	57
2-3	0.0	35.2	35.9	7.9	16.2	4.8	100.0	58	7.6	58
4-5	0.0	7.6	35.6	2.1	28.6	26.0	100.0	83	11.5	86
6-8	2.8	1.7	22.4	2.4	16.3	54.4	100.0	190	13.6	192
9-11	1.5	0.0	7.7	0.5	9.1	81.2	100.0	83	18.9	83
12-17	12.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	86.8	100.0	191	9.9	193
18-23	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	84.4	100.0	264	6.0	285
24-35	37.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	61.8	100.0	304	4.1	437
<4	4.0	42.7	30.2	5.2	15.6	2.4	100.0	115	5.4	115
<6	2.3	27.9	32.5	3.9	21.1	12.3	100.0	198	8.0	201
6-9	2.5	1.4	20.9	2.2	15.1	58.0	100.0	231	15.3	232
12-23	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	85.4	100.0	455	7.6	478

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.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	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, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	8.5	41.9	7.5	185	99.3	8.2	40.9	7.3	190
9-11	na	na	na	na	27.4	24.0	9.0	82	100.0	27.0	23.6	8.8	83
12-17	na	na	na	na	47.2	66.9	33.1	168	99.6	44.3	64.7	31.7	191
18-23	na	na	na	na	50.1	67.6	37.0	225	95.1	46.2	63.9	32.8	264
Sex													
Male	32.6	0.9	4.4	790	36.6	52.4	23.6	358	98.8	35.3	52.2	23.1	398
Female	23.9	0.6	2.9	694	32.9	57.7	25.1	302	96.9	31.5	55.2	23.2	330
Residence													
Urban	23.4	1.3	3.5	171	38.8	50.0	26.3	62	98.3	37.0	46.4	23.8	74
Rural	25.9	0.7	3.7	1,313	34.5	55.3	24.1	598	97.9	33.2	54.3	23.0	654
Mother's education													
No education	25.7	0.7	3.8	1,030	29.4	57.8	22.0	462	97.6	28.2	56.9	21.1	502
<5 years complete	25.5	0.8	2.2	82	(46.6)	(41.3)	(29.1)	44	(99.1)	(44.4)	(39.3)	(27.7)	46
5-9 years complete	27.5	0.6	3.9	230	47.0	54.4	31.2	95	97.4	45.2	51.3	28.1	107
10 or more years complete	21.6	1.6	2.6	142	49.7	42.0	27.7	59	100.0	46.5	42.9	26.5	73
Religion													
Hindu	26.8	0.7	3.3	1,208	35.4	52.9	24.3	545	97.9	34.2	52.2	23.5	598
Muslim	23.4	1.7	5.3	276	32.4	64.1	24.0	115	98.3	30.4	59.6	21.6	130

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, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	26.0	1.5	2.7	297	24.3	58.8	16.6	154	97.5	24.0	58.9	16.5	164
Other backward class	25.9	0.7	3.9	888	39.1	52.7	27.1	389	97.8	37.4	52.0	25.9	432
Other ⁹	22.6	0.6	3.3	284	35.6	58.3	25.0	110	98.9	33.3	53.2	22.0	127
Wealth index													
Lowest	27.7	0.7	3.8	493	22.4	59.8	17.4	229	98.3	22.6	59.0	17.8	239
Second	24.4	1.4	3.9	491	38.1	56.5	31.0	212	96.9	35.0	54.3	27.5	240
Middle	25.9	0.4	0.8	230	43.6	55.1	27.8	110	98.9	42.8	57.6	28.6	123
Fourth	22.0	0.6	4.4	188	41.9	42.6	23.4	74	97.5	38.2	39.2	20.4	87
Highest	23.5	0.6	1.3	83	54.9	36.7	19.3	35	100.0	52.3	34.2	16.9	40
Total	25.4	0.7	3.7	1,484	34.9	54.8	24.3	660	97.9	33.6	53.5	23.1	728

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	29.0	57.9	1.1	88.0	247
12-23	24.2	63.9	2.8	90.9	462
24-35	28.5	53.8	1.6	83.9	420
36-47	30.9	36.0	1.6	68.4	450
48-59	35.1	28.3	0.7	64.1	469
Sex					
Male	29.5	45.0	1.6	76.1	1,100
Female	29.7	49.0	1.6	80.2	947
Birth order¹					
1	26.1	45.4	1.4	73.0	437
2-3	31.7	44.9	1.2	77.7	759
4-5	28.3	51.4	2.4	82.1	464
6+	29.1	49.8	1.8	80.7	321
Residence					
Urban	27.4	36.9	2.9	67.1	229
Rural	29.9	48.1	1.4	79.4	1,818
Mother's education²					
No education	29.6	49.5	2.0	81.0	1,402
<5 years complete	30.8	43.3	0.3	74.5	118
5-9 years complete	30.3	42.7	1.4	74.4	309
10 or more years complete	25.2	39.0	0.0	64.2	177
Religion					
Hindu	27.9	47.2	1.6	76.7	1,644
Muslim	36.6	45.0	1.7	83.3	403
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	21.2	59.3	1.5	82.0	400
Other backward class	31.2	44.3	2.0	77.4	1,210
Other ³	32.2	42.8	0.8	75.7	420
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.2	47.3	1.6	78.2	1,981
Not interviewed but in household	(40.6)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(73.4)	25
Not interviewed and not in household ⁴	(42.3)	(29.9)	(1.0)	(73.2)	41
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.3	48.2	1.6	79.1	1,319
Living with one or neither parent	30.1	44.4	1.5	76.1	728
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	32.1	35.5	1.2	68.7	588
Mildly anaemic	29.6	49.6	1.5	80.6	993
Moderately/severely anaemic	24.5	58.8	2.7	86.0	393
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.3	51.1	2.4	82.8	648
Second	33.2	47.9	1.3	82.4	655
Middle	29.7	42.0	1.7	73.4	364
Fourth	21.4	46.6	1.0	69.0	271
Highest	30.4	31.0	0.0	61.4	108
Total	29.6	46.8	1.6	78.0	2,047
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.4	59.0	2.0	87.4	1,103
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	27.1	49.7	4.2	80.9	na

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed 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 iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication given 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	9.9	0.7	190	na	na	11.7	1.4	1.4	192	58.6	189
9-11	31.8	0.5	83	na	na	27.0	1.7	3.3	83	62.0	83
12-17	55.1	6.4	191	43.0	193	43.0	5.2	14.8	193	65.3	187
18-23	63.6	9.1	264	30.8	285	30.8	2.4	22.0	285	65.4	277
24-35	68.7	9.3	304	29.2	437	29.2	2.4	25.2	437	67.4	426
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	24.6	2.4	25.0	470	62.7	458
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	22.3	3.8	24.1	482	65.1	467
Sex											
Male	51.0	6.9	570	36.7	494	28.8	3.3	20.7	1,133	65.6	1,101
Female	51.2	5.9	463	27.7	421	23.7	2.4	20.4	1,009	63.1	986
Birth order											
1	47.2	7.0	252	36.0	214	27.8	2.2	19.3	502	70.5	490
2-3	54.6	7.6	399	32.7	354	26.4	2.4	20.8	809	67.3	791
4-5	50.3	3.2	224	33.2	211	29.2	4.8	20.5	491	60.2	481
6+	49.5	7.2	157	25.9	136	20.5	2.2	22.2	339	54.2	325
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	46.6	5.9	849	34.1	595	28.4	2.2	15.3	980	63.3	955
Not breastfeeding	71.9	9.0	180	29.8	311	24.6	3.4	25.2	1,140	65.0	1,112
Residence											
Urban	54.6	9.2	107	22.5	107	18.7	2.3	21.2	245	85.6	242
Rural	50.7	6.1	926	33.9	808	27.4	2.9	20.5	1,897	61.6	1,846

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	50.4	5.7	717	31.6	636	25.4	2.1	19.8	1,488	58.8	1,444
<5 years complete	57.2	12.0	57	(20.9)	49	19.7	3.7	22.4	123	79.6	123
5-9 years complete	49.7	7.4	158	37.4	144	31.8	4.2	20.8	333	71.9	328
10 or more years complete	54.8	7.0	100	38.2	86	29.6	5.7	24.7	198	83.6	193
Religion											
Hindu	49.1	5.2	845	32.7	742	26.7	2.4	17.6	1,715	65.1	1,670
Muslim	60.1	11.9	187	31.7	172	25.1	4.6	32.7	426	61.4	416
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	47.8	8.1	223	31.1	195	26.3	3.0	19.3	426	56.2	394
Other backward class	49.0	4.9	605	31.9	536	25.7	2.2	18.4	1,255	66.2	1,242
Other ⁵	61.4	8.9	198	34.8	175	27.7	4.7	28.7	445	66.5	436
Wealth index											
Lowest	43.2	3.6	341	31.0	300	25.8	1.8	17.5	689	54.2	658
Second	61.0	7.6	337	34.2	301	26.1	4.0	21.4	683	63.7	670
Middle	45.5	7.8	170	30.5	148	25.0	1.0	21.4	371	67.6	369
Fourth	45.7	7.9	123	37.7	113	32.6	4.3	22.3	281	76.1	273
Highest	67.3	9.0	61	27.4	53	21.6	5.0	27.0	117	88.7	116
Total	51.1	6.4	1,033	32.6	915	26.4	2.9	20.6	2,142	64.4	2,087

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

na = Not applicable

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.

⁵ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, and total for NFHS-2, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	2.2	10.9	86.9	100.0	474
Rural	5.9	32.0	62.1	100.0	2,458
Religion of household head					
Hindu	5.0	28.4	66.6	100.0	2,435
Muslim	6.8	29.6	63.6	100.0	493
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	8.2	35.8	56.0	100.0	532
Other backward class	4.6	28.1	67.3	100.0	1,734
Other ¹	4.8	24.4	70.8	100.0	650
Wealth index					
Lowest	7.5	38.2	54.3	100.0	895
Second	5.3	32.7	62.0	100.0	872
Middle	5.4	23.7	70.9	100.0	518
Fourth	3.0	17.6	79.4	100.0	386
Highest	0.8	8.1	91.1	100.0	261
Total	5.3	28.6	66.1	100.0	2,932
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.3	32.2	43.6	100.0	na

Note: Only 2 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with household heads from all other religions and scheduled tribes, and households with missing information on caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

na = Not available

¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	34.6	23.2	38.8	3.3	100.0	3,818
Pulses or beans	74.4	21.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	3,818
Dark green leafy vegetables	82.9	14.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	3,818
Fruits	8.6	25.5	63.0	2.7	100.0	3,818
Eggs	1.4	19.1	50.1	29.2	100.0	3,818
Fish	0.8	16.2	62.6	20.5	100.0	3,818
Chicken/meat	0.3	11.2	65.0	23.4	100.0	3,818
Fish or chicken/meat	0.9	17.4	62.1	19.5	100.0	3,818
MEN						
Milk or curd	44.4	22.0	30.5	3.1	100.0	1,134
Pulses or beans	73.3	22.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,134
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.2	26.7	7.8	0.3	100.0	1,134
Fruits	7.1	23.7	67.4	1.6	100.0	1,134
Eggs	5.0	20.4	54.4	20.1	100.0	1,134
Fish	2.5	21.8	60.5	15.1	100.0	1,134
Chicken/meat	1.8	16.3	64.3	17.6	100.0	1,134
Fish or chicken/meat	2.9	24.6	58.8	13.7	100.0	1,134

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	52.0	20.1	1.3	0.0	827	61.6	31.7	0.7	0.0	220
20-29	44.3	17.6	3.1	0.3	1,034	30.3	8.6	7.5	1.1	336
30-39	41.9	19.3	6.3	1.2	834	27.2	9.9	8.1	0.4	307
40-49	41.4	20.3	9.0	1.3	631	28.3	9.3	7.4	1.4	239
Marital status										
Never married	53.9	23.3	1.2	0.0	582	49.9	24.1	1.4	0.0	341
Currently married	43.4	18.5	5.3	0.8	2,619	28.4	9.1	8.5	1.1	743
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	39.0	14.5	5.9	0.7	125	*	*	*	*	18
Residence										
Urban	32.0	14.7	12.6	2.9	542	32.3	12.8	7.9	1.5	248
Rural	47.6	20.0	3.0	0.2	2,784	36.1	14.0	5.8	0.5	854
Education										
No education	49.9	21.8	2.4	0.1	2,023	37.1	12.8	3.2	0.0	304
<5 years complete	45.3	17.3	2.6	1.0	182	40.3	20.2	0.8	0.0	121
5-9 years complete	39.9	15.9	7.2	0.8	659	43.0	18.3	2.2	0.7	291
10 or more years complete	31.2	13.2	11.1	2.4	461	26.4	9.0	13.5	1.6	387
Religion										
Hindu	44.2	18.4	4.9	0.7	2,756	34.9	13.5	6.7	0.9	953
Muslim	49.6	22.9	2.6	0.5	565	37.5	15.3	3.5	0.0	148
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	58.3	23.3	0.9	0.1	551	46.6	18.0	1.2	0.0	198
Other backward class	43.2	18.1	4.0	0.6	1,930	33.3	13.4	5.2	0.5	637
Other ²	39.8	18.3	8.5	1.0	828	31.6	10.8	13.0	1.9	254
Wealth index										
Lowest	55.2	24.5	0.9	0.0	837	41.9	16.4	1.9	0.0	240
Second	51.9	21.9	1.4	0.0	920	38.6	14.3	1.6	0.0	290
Middle	42.4	18.6	3.4	0.2	640	39.8	18.5	3.0	0.0	228
Fourth	37.5	14.8	7.5	0.5	550	28.6	10.4	9.2	2.0	176
Highest	21.4	7.9	18.2	4.5	378	20.8	5.9	21.8	2.8	168
Total	45.1	19.2	4.6	0.6	3,326	35.3	13.7	6.3	0.8	1,102

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

² Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	49.4	15.9	1.1	66.4	902	27.9	10.3	2.1	40.4	219
20-29	48.9	17.5	0.8	67.3	1,268	15.0	8.6	1.1	24.7	330
30-39	50.8	14.3	1.3	66.4	875	17.9	17.4	1.2	36.5	305
40-49	55.1	14.7	0.6	70.5	624	21.2	16.7	1.5	39.4	234
Marital status										
Never married	49.4	12.5	0.8	62.8	568	25.2	11.6	1.4	38.1	339
Currently married	50.5	16.3	1.0	67.8	2,976	17.2	13.6	1.5	32.3	731
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.3	21.6	2.2	80.1	125	*	*	*	*	18
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.8	29.9	1.7	60.4	354	na	na	na	na	0
Breastfeeding	56.1	17.6	1.0	74.6	1,010	na	na	na	na	0
Neither	51.4	13.0	0.9	65.3	2,305	na	na	na	na	0
Residence										
Urban	50.1	15.4	1.2	66.7	581	18.4	8.5	0.6	27.4	247
Rural	50.6	16.0	0.9	67.6	3,088	20.1	14.6	1.7	36.3	840
Education										
No education	50.9	17.4	1.2	69.5	2,266	23.4	19.4	1.3	44.1	299
<5 years complete	48.6	18.0	1.4	68.0	204	20.9	20.1	4.3	45.3	119
5-9 years complete	51.3	13.7	0.4	65.5	711	17.8	10.5	1.1	29.4	286
10 or more years complete	48.3	11.3	0.7	60.2	488	17.9	8.2	0.8	26.9	383
Religion										
Hindu	50.7	15.6	1.0	67.3	3,037	20.0	13.3	1.3	34.5	941
Muslim	50.0	17.4	0.8	68.1	627	18.0	12.6	2.4	33.0	146
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	53.1	16.8	1.9	71.8	614	22.9	16.9	2.6	42.5	194
Other backward class	49.6	17.0	0.7	67.4	2,153	19.5	12.3	0.6	32.3	630
Other ³	50.9	12.5	0.7	64.1	882	18.5	12.0	2.6	33.1	252
Wealth index										
Lowest	50.7	18.8	1.9	71.4	941	25.0	19.6	1.7	46.4	231
Second	50.9	16.2	0.8	67.9	1,062	15.5	14.7	2.2	32.4	287
Middle	49.9	17.6	0.4	67.9	677	22.7	10.7	2.3	35.7	226
Fourth	52.8	11.0	0.8	64.7	598	20.4	12.8	0.0	33.2	177
Highest	46.8	12.5	0.4	59.8	391	14.8	5.5	0.0	20.3	167
Total	50.5	15.9	1.0	67.4	3,669	19.7	13.2	1.4	34.3	1,088
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	50.8	16.5	1.0	68.3	3,101	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	42.5	16.5	1.4	60.4	na	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 from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable/not available

* 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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	44.3	82.6	25.6	66.2	33.6	74.1	14.1	26.7	32.5	61.4	1,631	413
15-19	42.4	81.7	22.6	65.9	31.5	72.8	12.8	24.3	30.1	60.3	946	228
20-24	46.8	83.8	29.7	66.5	36.5	75.6	15.8	29.6	36.0	62.7	685	185
25-29	38.1	84.9	24.2	74.3	30.3	78.0	12.4	38.6	29.7	67.1	637	164
30-39	35.2	73.7	21.6	62.1	27.8	68.2	9.9	23.4	26.6	55.3	895	312
40-49	30.0	58.1	15.9	47.9	22.7	49.4	7.3	12.4	21.3	42.1	655	245
Residence												
Urban	72.8	93.0	44.0	80.6	57.0	82.2	25.4	38.7	57.4	68.3	614	255
Rural	32.1	70.0	18.7	57.0	24.6	63.5	9.0	20.3	23.3	52.9	3,204	879
Education												
No education	19.5	43.6	9.5	29.6	14.0	33.1	3.1	5.5	12.2	22.8	2,371	314
<5 years complete	36.0	63.9	19.3	51.5	26.0	59.3	5.2	0.7	24.9	44.0	208	125
5-9 years complete	64.9	84.3	35.6	66.7	48.8	74.9	17.5	23.0	48.9	64.8	733	295
10 or more years complete	91.6	96.9	67.6	88.1	78.0	92.2	46.1	47.8	78.9	80.4	506	400
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	63.4	86.8	40.6	74.9	51.7	79.2	22.3	32.9	49.2	67.1	1,572	802
No	21.3	47.3	10.2	31.8	14.5	39.9	4.2	4.1	14.5	30.6	2,246	333
Marital status												
Never married	57.5	86.7	32.3	71.0	44.2	77.3	21.3	31.1	43.6	64.7	599	353
Currently married	35.5	70.2	21.2	58.2	27.3	63.4	9.9	21.7	26.3	53.2	3,091	762
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.1	*	17.0	*	23.7	*	8.0	*	19.5	*	127	20
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	65.5	na	54.0	na	59.6	na	17.0	na	46.9	na	335
1-2	na	74.3	na	61.0	na	65.9	na	23.9	na	60.6	na	264
3-4	na	81.9	na	72.6	na	77.8	na	32.3	na	60.0	na	190
5+	na	81.5	na	65.4	na	71.2	na	27.5	na	60.1	na	344

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	39.2	75.6	23.6	62.5	30.5	68.0	12.6	25.7	29.4	56.6	3,152	981
Muslim	35.6	72.4	18.5	60.6	26.0	65.2	6.7	16.1	25.2	54.3	660	152
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	22.2	59.9	12.3	39.4	15.9	46.8	4.1	11.7	13.7	40.4	648	206
Other backward class	35.8	75.8	20.4	63.5	26.8	68.9	10.9	24.0	25.8	56.5	2,233	652
Other ²	57.3	86.3	36.2	77.7	47.1	81.3	19.1	35.3	47.1	69.3	914	263
Wealth index												
Lowest	16.7	43.9	7.9	31.7	11.1	33.4	3.1	3.5	9.9	30.1	999	248
Second	22.7	73.3	12.0	55.7	17.7	62.8	4.9	12.4	15.0	49.2	1,100	297
Middle	40.9	81.1	23.5	65.0	32.1	75.8	10.5	26.1	29.7	61.3	701	232
Fourth	65.1	90.0	38.2	84.2	48.4	85.6	19.9	46.3	50.0	70.7	610	182
Highest	91.8	99.7	63.9	90.6	76.6	95.3	40.6	49.7	78.7	84.3	409	174
Total	38.7	75.2	22.8	62.3	29.8	67.7	11.7	24.4	28.8	56.4	3,818	1,134

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, scheduled tribes, and with missing information on religion, times slept away from home in the past 12 months, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

* 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	92.4	74.6	78.3	63.3	40.0	722	88.8	68.1	76.1	67.6	44.4	341
15-19	91.3	72.9	79.1	59.6	36.8	401	89.6	69.5	76.0	70.3	46.4	186
20-24	93.7	76.7	77.3	68.0	44.0	321	87.9	66.5	76.2	64.5	42.1	155
25-29	93.8	71.4	75.8	68.7	40.9	243	93.1	71.3	85.8	80.3	58.3	140
30-39	90.4	70.4	73.3	66.1	39.7	315	87.7	64.3	67.5	72.9	41.8	230
40-49	90.8	70.5	73.3	64.8	39.7	197	87.0	56.4	70.6	68.3	36.6	142
Residence												
Urban	93.6	77.3	83.2	59.0	41.0	447	90.2	75.9	79.3	71.8	50.8	237
Rural	91.3	70.6	73.1	67.6	39.7	1,029	88.4	61.7	72.5	71.0	42.3	616
Education												
No education	89.3	64.6	62.5	63.0	29.8	462	91.3	56.8	69.0	66.6	32.4	137
<5 years complete	90.2	63.2	74.2	70.5	39.2	75	79.2	48.1	63.0	62.2	28.1	80
5-9 years complete	91.6	70.8	77.0	67.6	41.4	476	85.3	56.7	68.7	76.2	42.8	249
10 or more years complete	95.3	84.0	89.3	63.5	49.0	463	92.4	78.1	82.4	71.6	53.6	387
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	93.7	75.7	78.7	66.8	43.5	997	90.2	69.4	77.0	72.5	48.8	696
No	88.3	66.1	70.9	61.3	32.9	479	83.2	49.1	63.1	65.9	26.5	157
Marital status												
Never married	92.9	79.2	85.7	59.5	41.6	345	90.4	72.0	78.7	69.0	48.2	306
Currently married	91.4	70.2	72.9	66.6	39.2	1,097	87.8	61.8	71.8	72.7	42.3	535
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(100.0)	(82.5)	(83.7)	(71.7)	(50.2)	35	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion												
Hindu	93.6	75.0	77.8	65.7	42.3	1,237	88.7	66.5	74.7	72.5	45.5	742
Muslim	83.0	59.5	67.4	61.1	27.8	235	90.5	59.3	72.5	62.9	39.1	110
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	93.4	68.3	70.4	58.1	32.5	144	85.9	47.0	66.2	75.9	36.1	123
Other backward class	93.3	74.9	74.4	65.2	40.5	800	87.1	66.1	74.8	72.0	44.0	494
Other ²	89.6	70.7	80.4	66.5	41.7	524	94.3	74.3	77.3	67.7	51.0	227
Wealth index												
Lowest	89.6	66.3	62.7	58.5	27.0	167	88.2	43.3	61.2	75.7	32.4	109
Second	90.1	68.5	66.6	67.9	36.7	250	81.3	55.4	65.7	62.7	31.8	218
Middle	90.0	71.2	75.0	66.7	39.7	287	91.5	74.6	74.6	80.3	48.1	188
Fourth	94.2	69.7	78.1	67.1	41.2	397	92.1	74.6	80.1	68.8	53.0	164
Highest	93.4	82.4	87.4	62.6	47.1	375	93.1	84.2	88.1	71.7	56.8	174
Total	92.0	72.6	76.2	65.0	40.0	1,476	88.9	65.7	74.4	71.3	44.7	853

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() 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.

² Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.3	2.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.7	3.5	0.2	4.5	0.3	4.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.5	1.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	428	142	2,521	586	2,949	728
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	*	*	(20.6)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	3	5	6	26	8	31
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	455	152	2,743	659	3,198	811
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.5	na	1.1	na	0.9
Number of men	na	255	na	879	na	1,134
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	1	na	9	na	11
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.1	4.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	2.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	31.8	24.6	41.1	27.5	39.6	26.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.5
Number of respondents	614	255	3,204	879	3,818	1,134
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	95.6	94.2	88.3	84.0	89.3	86.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	195	63	1,316	242	1,511	305

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	30.2	41.4	11.0	21.9	14.1	26.7
Percentage who know a condom source	73.2	84.7	57.5	74.6	60.0	77.1
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	41.9	18.5	68.1	36.8	63.9	32.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	6.0	1.4	19.2	4.0	17.1	3.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.8	2.7	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	31.0	27.0	40.8	32.3	39.2	31.0
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
Number of respondents age 15-24	260	101	1,371	312	1,631	413
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	96.4	91.7	88.9	89.2	89.8	89.7
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	81	27	559	101	639	128
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	3.8	(19.5)	0.6	6.8	0.9	8.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	109	19	934	115	1,043	133
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1.2	(26.7)	0.3	17.5	0.4	18.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	104	14	887	98	991	111
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1	4	3	17	4	21
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.5	90.5	99.4	88.8	99.4	89.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	4.0	0.3	5.6	0.2	5.1
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	152	91	439	222	590	313

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls				Number of respondents	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys						
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older			Don't know/missing	Total	<10 years	10-12 years		13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total		
WOMEN																		
Moral values	97.5	85.2	12.0	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	3,723	97.8	3,818	84.9	12.0	1.9	0.3	1.0	100.0	3,734	
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	58.7	3,818	12.8	50.3	28.2	6.0	2.8	100.0	2,240	68.8	3,818	10.4	44.5	31.3	8.3	5.5	100.0	2,625
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	75.6	3,818	5.8	53.0	35.8	3.5	1.9	100.0	2,885	48.3	3,818	3.7	38.5	41.4	10.7	5.6	100.0	1,843
Sex and sexual behaviour	50.5	3,818	0.8	9.6	49.2	35.7	4.7	100.0	1,927	45.4	3,818	0.8	8.8	42.3	42.5	5.6	100.0	1,734
Contraception	49.6	3,818	0.4	6.8	37.2	51.5	4.2	100.0	1,894	42.8	3,818	0.4	5.4	32.3	57.0	4.9	100.0	1,635
HIV/AIDS	41.7	3,818	2.5	11.0	28.1	45.9	12.5	100.0	1,591	41.5	3,818	3.0	11.3	26.1	45.5	14.1	100.0	1,585
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	40.9	3,818	0.6	5.8	23.7	58.5	11.3	100.0	1,560	40.5	3,818	0.6	5.3	20.5	61.3	12.3	100.0	1,548
MEN																		
Moral values	99.5	1,134	87.5	7.4	3.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	1,129	100.0	1,134	89.7	7.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,134
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	74.3	1,134	21.1	44.1	25.9	6.8	2.2	100.0	843	89.9	1,134	29.6	38.8	21.4	7.6	2.5	100.0	1,019
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	80.8	1,134	10.5	43.5	35.2	9.3	1.6	100.0	917	67.4	1,134	11.1	35.3	33.5	17.1	3.1	100.0	765
Sex and sexual behaviour	61.0	1,134	8.0	22.7	37.0	29.1	3.1	100.0	692	60.4	1,134	10.6	21.1	32.0	33.4	3.0	100.0	685
Contraception	61.0	1,134	7.5	22.9	31.1	36.2	2.4	100.0	692	58.9	1,134	9.2	17.2	29.2	41.7	2.7	100.0	668
HIV/AIDS	77.0	1,134	9.9	26.9	33.9	26.1	3.3	100.0	874	78.1	1,134	11.7	26.7	33.4	24.6	3.5	100.0	886
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	65.6	1,134	9.2	20.6	29.4	36.7	4.2	100.0	745	67.0	1,134	7.1	21.8	31.3	36.5	3.3	100.0	760

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	131	131	939
15-59	617	589	1,460
60+	1,087	1,087	188
Sex			
Women	524	524	1,251
Men	429	398	1,337
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	794	765	1,392
Other fuel	103	103	1,190
Total	475	459	2,587
RURAL			
Age			
<15	403	403	6,145
15-59	1,107	998	6,342
60+	1,907	1,669	1,155
Sex			
Women	760	646	7,242
Men	968	946	6,400
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	880	807	13,300
Other fuel	0	0	340
Total	858	787	13,642
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	367	367	7,084
15-59	1,015	922	7,803
60+	1,792	1,587	1,343
Sex			
Women	725	628	8,493
Men	875	852	7,737
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	872	803	14,692
Other fuel	80	80	1,530
Total	797	735	16,230

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	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	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	94.7	946	42.5	69.8	78.1	14.5	895	40.3	50.9	90.5	18.0	214	
20-34	97.3	1,806	49.4	75.0	81.7	13.0	1,757	43.7	62.1	94.5	15.9	492	
35-49	98.3	1,067	47.4	74.4	84.0	13.7	1,048	41.9	58.2	92.9	18.3	385	
Residence													
Urban	98.5	614	56.0	75.9	89.5	16.4	604	52.9	56.2	94.9	16.5	250	
Rural	96.6	3,204	45.4	73.1	79.9	13.0	3,096	39.3	59.2	92.6	17.3	840	
Education													
No education	96.1	2,371	41.2	70.6	77.4	13.2	2,279	27.7	47.2	90.8	22.5	290	
<5 years complete	97.8	208	45.1	72.2	79.3	10.8	204	37.3	63.9	91.1	24.4	112	
5-9 years complete	97.5	733	53.0	76.6	86.7	15.4	715	38.8	67.9	91.5	14.7	289	
10 or more years complete	99.6	506	66.8	83.3	93.5	13.9	503	57.2	58.5	96.6	13.0	400	
Religion													
Hindu	96.8	3,152	47.6	74.3	81.9	11.9	3,052	43.5	59.2	93.3	15.8	939	
Muslim	97.4	660	44.9	69.7	79.4	21.5	643	35.3	54.0	92.1	25.9	151	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	96.4	648	39.7	74.4	78.0	10.8	625	34.8	58.7	93.2	18.8	189	
Other backward class	96.5	2,233	46.3	71.7	81.2	14.0	2,154	41.5	61.0	92.6	17.4	628	
Other ¹	98.6	914	53.9	77.5	84.6	14.6	902	50.4	51.5	94.0	15.3	262	
Wealth index													
Lowest	94.5	999	38.9	71.3	75.9	11.4	944	26.6	50.7	92.1	19.7	226	
Second	96.7	1,100	43.1	69.6	78.3	12.5	1,064	35.2	61.6	89.0	20.9	286	
Middle	98.4	701	49.7	74.3	81.3	15.7	689	48.9	64.0	94.5	16.0	227	
Fourth	97.6	610	49.1	76.8	87.4	13.7	596	49.9	65.2	96.1	16.7	177	
Highest	100.0	409	69.7	83.3	94.6	17.6	409	58.7	49.9	96.5	9.7	174	
Total	96.9	3,818	47.2	73.6	81.5	13.6	3,701	42.4	58.5	93.1	17.2	1,091	

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
¹ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	43	439	336	946	0	0	0	228
20-34	947	1,214	857	1,806	306	881	306	507
35-49	2,025	3,626	1,306	1,067	2,282	1,666	388	400
Residence								
Urban	1,864	1,531	799	614	535	713	0	255
Rural	864	1,727	864	3,204	1,058	1,058	353	879
Education								
No education	1,099	2,009	659	2,371	987	2,612	0	314
<5 years complete	2,384	664	1,328	208	0	0	0	125
5-9 years complete	712	978	789	733	525	680	525	295
10 or more years complete	566	1,691	1,660	506	1,505	228	388	400
Wealth index								
Lowest	831	1,426	693	999	1,875	3,126	0	248
Second	1,043	1,821	1,006	1,100	0	674	521	297
Middle	1,162	1,790	314	701	196	0	668	232
Fourth	1,031	2,216	747	610	0	250	0	182
Highest	1,201	1,077	1,916	409	3,187	521	0	174
Total	1,024	1,696	853	3,818	940	981	273	1,134

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	1.4	5.6	4.9	24.2	30.3	29.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.2
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	2.3	3.3	3.2	51.2	62.3	59.8
Uses snuff	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	96.1	91.1	92.0	40.6	31.4	33.5
Drinks alcohol	0.2	1.1	1.0	31.4	36.0	34.9
Number of respondents	614	3,204	3,818	255	879	1,134
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	1.6	1.5	20.6	32.6	30.3
1-4	*	36.4	36.7	54.4	45.9	47.5
5-9	*	27.9	28.6	12.5	12.2	12.3
10 or more	*	32.6	31.7	11.8	9.3	9.8
Missing	*	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	9	178	187	62	267	329
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(7.7)	(8.5)	11.9	8.3	9.1
About once a week	*	(38.5)	(38.3)	17.0	19.1	18.7
Less than once a week	*	(53.8)	(53.2)	70.5	72.5	72.1
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.1
Total	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	1	36	37	80	316	396

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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 percentage 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, Bihar, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	10.5	6.0	6.8	4.7	8.2	7.9	8.7	6.7
Government/municipal hospital	8.4	3.4	3.8	2.4	4.6	6.9	7.1	4.2
Government dispensary	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.7	0.9	1.2	1.8
Sub-centre	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Private medical sector	88.7	93.7	92.8	95.1	91.5	91.3	90.8	92.9
Private hospital	15.2	11.7	13.9	12.1	10.4	9.5	14.5	12.2
Private doctor/clinic	67.5	63.8	59.3	62.8	64.9	74.0	72.8	64.4
Private paramedic	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.3
Traditional healer	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	3.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.2
Other private medical sector	0.4	15.5	15.5	17.7	12.8	5.3	1.0	13.1
Other source	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
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	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	6.7	1.0
Number of households	481	2,535	937	891	531	393	263	3,016
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)	(51.6)	*	nc	*	*	*	(56.3)	(46.0)
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	(22.6)	*	nc	*	*	*	(11.7)	(14.5)
Community health insurance programme	(3.2)	*	nc	*	*	*	(2.3)	(10.8)
Other health insurance through employer	(3.2)	*	nc	*	*	*	(2.3)	(10.8)
Medical reimbursement from employer	(12.9)	*	nc	*	*	*	(9.3)	(5.6)
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	(6.5)	*	nc	*	*	*	(10.2)	(7.5)
Missing	(0.0)	*	nc	*	*	*	(7.9)	(4.7)
Number of households	13	17	0	1	6	4	18	29

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN												
15-19	18.5	426	16.3	44.5	24.6	14.6	0.0	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0	79
20-24	21.8	603	21.6	22.4	39.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	131
25-29	35.6	611	20.9	26.8	27.7	24.6	0.0	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	217
30-34	43.9	465	23.4	29.7	29.5	17.3	0.0	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	204
35-39	46.8	386	18.2	33.0	25.5	23.3	0.0	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	181
40-44	46.9	324	18.8	29.1	33.6	18.5	0.0	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	152
45-49	44.9	276	20.7	27.1	32.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	124
Total	35.2	3,091	20.4	29.5	30.2	19.9	0.0	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0	1,088
MEN												
15-19	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	13
20-24	94.5	84	68.2	11.7	17.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	80
25-29	94.2	130	71.8	21.5	6.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	123
30-34	98.7	151	69.4	22.0	6.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	28.5	71.5	100.0	149
35-39	97.7	148	70.1	23.9	4.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	38.4	61.6	100.0	144
40-44	96.2	128	59.8	20.9	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0	123
45-49	97.2	105	55.8	30.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	102
Total	96.3	762	66.0	22.0	10.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	733

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:										Percentage of currently married men who report that:			
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with her earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	
Age														
15-19	(61.6)	48	43.5	397	(6.0)	46	nc	0	*	8	nc	0		
20-29	84.2	162	57.7	1,176	14.2	159	*	7	56.8	178	*	5		
30-39	86.0	201	74.2	837	19.8	196	(80.0)	28	67.0	272	*	25		
40-49	88.8	132	74.4	589	27.3	128	*	16	67.7	187	*	13		
Residence														
Urban	85.0	63	67.0	430	31.3	60	*	8	72.5	129	*	7		
Rural	83.9	480	63.1	2,570	17.1	469	(70.4)	42	62.2	516	*	36		
Education														
No education	83.9	448	65.5	2,048	16.8	437	*	25	66.9	221	*	22		
<5 years complete	*	13	57.3	150	*	13	*	2	76.6	73	*	2		
5-9 years complete	(79.6)	40	60.8	491	(9.3)	39	*	5	50.4	148	*	5		
10 or more years complete	86.2	42	59.2	311	46.8	41	*	18	66.9	203	*	15		
Religion														
Hindu	83.4	448	62.2	2,523	17.5	437	(73.3)	48	62.9	549	(24.6)	42		
Muslim	87.0	94	71.7	473	24.5	93	*	2	71.8	96	*	1		
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	85.3	186	68.0	540	17.0	183	*	14	68.2	122	*	11		
Other backward class	82.1	282	60.6	1,817	14.8	273	(70.3)	28	58.4	382	(20.5)	27		
Other ¹	89.2	72	68.7	627	39.2	70	*	9	76.3	132	*	5		
Wealth index														
Lowest	83.9	240	66.5	832	15.1	234	*	14	70.2	173	*	12		
Second	83.1	161	66.5	916	16.1	159	*	13	58.1	164	*	12		
Middle	85.9	84	58.5	542	25.5	81	*	8	55.2	131	*	7		
Fourth	82.2	43	60.7	435	26.9	41	*	13	68.4	100	*	10		
Highest	(89.3)	15	60.7	275	(44.0)	15	*	2	73.9	78	*	2		
Total	84.0	543	63.7	3,000	18.7	529	(73.4)	50	64.2	646	(25.9)	43		

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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 Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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 the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision						
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	23.0	32.9	33.6	9.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.9	49.2	25.6	16.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	14.6	80.2	5.2	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	33.2	28.3	19.9	15.9	2.6	0.1	100.0	13.3	45.1	41.6	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.2	52.2	22.6	15.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	33.1	59.7	6.5	0.6	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	14.3	54.5	29.9	1.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	10.4	88.0	1.3	0.3	100.0
	RURAL											
Own health care	22.4	30.5	28.5	15.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	10.3	39.4	26.1	19.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	30.9	64.6	4.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	29.9	28.0	17.1	20.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	25.7	43.6	29.9	0.7	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.5	43.9	23.1	19.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	37.2	49.4	12.0	1.5	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	24.7	54.1	20.0	1.2	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	19.2	78.1	1.2	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL											
Own health care	22.5	30.9	29.2	14.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	9.8	40.8	26.1	19.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	27.9	67.5	4.6	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	30.4	28.0	17.5	19.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	23.4	43.9	32.1	0.6	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.3	45.1	23.0	18.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	36.4	51.3	11.0	1.3	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	22.8	54.2	21.8	1.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	17.6	79.9	1.3	1.3	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Bihar, 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:		
	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	Number of men
Age										
15-19	31.0	24.9	25.9	27.9	11.2	53.6	426	*	*	16
20-24	40.6	34.6	41.7	38.3	18.8	42.0	603	34.3	6.1	84
25-29	53.7	50.4	60.1	53.5	31.2	26.0	611	40.1	10.2	130
30-39	65.1	65.2	74.7	68.1	43.7	13.1	851	47.3	6.8	299
40-49	65.1	64.4	73.5	70.9	47.9	14.6	600	38.2	9.9	233
Residence										
Urban	55.9	56.1	61.5	60.4	34.8	20.8	439	55.8	3.2	140
Rural	52.9	49.7	57.9	53.4	32.3	28.2	2,652	38.4	9.2	622
Education										
No education	55.6	53.1	62.6	58.0	35.0	23.6	2,088	40.8	9.4	259
<5 years complete	50.2	50.3	53.0	51.7	32.4	34.1	158	32.9	8.2	87
5-9 years complete	46.9	39.9	45.4	42.9	24.7	38.6	523	34.8	13.7	176
10 or more years complete	51.1	52.0	55.3	51.0	30.8	28.1	322	50.7	2.6	240
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	62.8	56.3	69.1	61.2	39.1	17.4	1,088	42.6	8.4	733
Employed, for cash	68.8	67.5	74.3	64.9	47.0	14.4	543	44.4	8.9	646
Employed, not for cash	56.9	45.1	64.0	57.5	31.1	20.4	546	29.2	5.3	87
Not employed	48.2	47.5	52.6	50.7	29.2	32.5	2,003	(16.6)	(0.0)	29
Number of living children										
0	30.4	28.2	28.8	28.3	14.6	55.6	414	47.3	6.3	96
1-2	47.9	44.7	52.3	49.1	28.0	31.7	993	39.3	9.1	231
3-4	61.4	56.0	66.6	60.7	37.2	19.9	1,028	46.7	6.2	257
5+	63.6	65.3	73.5	68.9	44.2	13.8	656	34.1	10.6	177
Household structure²										
Nuclear	63.7	64.7	74.2	67.3	43.2	13.5	1,335	44.7	8.5	335
Non-nuclear	45.6	39.9	46.5	44.6	24.7	37.5	1,757	39.2	7.8	426
Religion										
Hindu	51.9	49.3	57.2	53.1	31.5	28.4	2,601	41.0	8.1	655
Muslim	61.0	57.5	65.1	61.3	39.0	20.9	486	44.9	8.6	106
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	53.7	53.8	65.1	58.5	33.4	21.9	554	36.2	7.3	149
Other backward class	51.5	47.0	54.4	51.5	30.3	30.0	1,871	39.1	8.9	441
Other ³	58.0	57.5	63.4	58.6	38.6	24.0	652	53.8	5.1	161
Wealth index										
Lowest	57.8	55.3	67.6	60.2	37.1	20.9	848	40.8	11.5	203
Second	52.8	51.4	56.5	55.5	32.1	28.0	944	33.1	9.1	202
Middle	51.9	45.1	51.5	46.8	30.6	32.4	557	32.8	9.7	151
Fourth	47.6	45.0	53.2	48.2	27.2	32.5	463	50.2	4.9	114
Highest	54.3	54.1	59.5	58.4	34.5	24.1	281	65.5	0.0	92
Total	53.4	50.6	58.4	54.4	32.7	27.2	3,091	41.6	8.1	762

Note: Total includes women/men from all other religions, from scheduled castes, and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	42.3	4.0	17.9	0.1	8.5	946
20-24	60.0	5.8	25.1	0.2	17.6	685
25-29	62.8	8.7	28.3	0.5	25.7	637
30-39	68.1	11.8	33.1	2.0	36.7	895
40-49	63.6	11.3	32.5	2.2	41.2	655
Residence						
Urban	55.7	16.8	34.3	0.5	31.6	614
Rural	59.2	6.6	25.6	1.1	24.0	3,204
Education						
No education	58.1	4.9	22.7	1.4	26.9	2,371
<5 years complete	55.9	10.1	32.8	1.5	22.8	208
5-9 years complete	56.5	7.7	28.9	0.2	18.2	733
10 or more years complete	65.2	23.5	42.1	0.2	28.7	506
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	63.9	7.4	26.5	1.9	35.3	1,298
Employed, for cash	64.8	9.8	30.1	1.7	41.9	655
Employed, not for cash	63.0	4.9	22.7	2.2	28.6	643
Not employed	55.9	8.6	27.2	0.5	20.0	2,518
Marital status						
Never married	39.4	5.9	23.9	0.0	10.8	599
Currently married	61.4	8.5	27.7	1.2	26.8	3,091
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.9	13.0	25.5	0.0	54.2	127
Number of living children						
0	46.5	4.6	23.1	0.4	10.8	1,032
1-2	63.2	9.8	26.4	0.3	23.9	1,036
3-4	63.5	10.4	29.7	1.6	31.9	1,076
5+	62.1	7.7	29.7	2.0	38.8	674
Household structure²						
Nuclear	59.7	8.3	27.7	1.4	29.9	1,686
Non-nuclear	57.7	8.1	26.4	0.7	21.5	2,132
Religion						
Hindu	59.2	9.0	26.7	1.0	26.2	3,152
Muslim	55.4	4.3	28.2	1.1	20.5	660
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	56.3	3.9	23.2	1.7	29.6	648
Other backward class	57.2	7.5	24.4	0.9	24.1	2,233
Other ³	64.0	13.0	36.0	0.8	25.1	914
Wealth index						
Lowest	58.2	3.9	19.4	1.0	27.4	999
Second	56.1	3.8	25.1	1.4	23.9	1,100
Middle	54.9	7.5	27.3	0.9	21.4	701
Fourth	61.3	11.4	30.6	0.8	22.6	610
Highest	68.7	27.0	45.0	0.4	33.9	409
Total	58.6	8.2	27.0	1.0	25.2	3,818

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

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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	23.6	26.2	18.9	24.3	22.9	25.7
She neglects the house or children	21.7	29.3	19.6	28.5	21.4	29.0
She argues with him	33.4	35.6	26.0	35.7	32.2	35.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	12.9	7.5	8.5	9.8	12.2	8.2
She doesn't cook food properly	18.2	18.5	16.4	15.0	17.9	17.4
He suspects she is unfaithful	27.6	42.2	21.2	33.6	26.6	39.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	33.0	33.7	26.7	35.2	32.0	34.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	58.4	57.5	48.9	57.0	56.9	57.4
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	88.6	83.7	74.1	80.2	86.3	82.6
Knows husband has sex with other women	85.1	86.2	75.2	85.8	83.5	86.1
Is tired or not in the mood	78.2	85.0	62.4	85.6	75.7	85.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	70.1	73.8	53.8	69.9	67.6	72.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.6	6.2	17.0	5.9	6.5	6.1
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	29.3	na	28.1	na	28.9
Refuse to give her financial support	na	15.2	na	15.1	na	15.1
Use force to have sex	na	15.7	na	13.6	na	15.1
Have sex with another woman	na	8.5	na	10.3	na	9.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.0	na	3.3	na	2.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	59.3	na	60.0	na	59.5
Number of respondents	3,219	782	599	353	3,818	1,134

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, Bihar, 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	57.0	65.4	57.8	67.3	56.7	946	228
20-24	56.0	60.6	71.9	75.9	58.7	685	185
25-29	59.1	57.8	70.3	68.6	59.8	637	164
30-39	53.7	47.7	72.9	77.5	59.0	895	312
40-49	59.9	59.5	67.3	71.2	63.2	655	245
Residence							
Urban	44.6	38.1	74.8	79.5	60.4	614	255
Rural	59.2	63.0	66.2	70.5	59.3	3,204	879
Education							
No education	65.0	67.3	64.9	58.9	56.1	2,371	314
<5 years complete	55.2	70.1	69.2	67.6	62.2	208	125
5-9 years complete	48.9	62.7	69.7	73.7	51.8	733	295
10 or more years complete	31.0	41.6	76.6	84.0	67.1	506	400
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	62.9	59.2	62.6	72.9	59.4	1,298	948
Employed, for cash	64.1	58.7	58.8	72.8	57.8	655	842
Employed, not for cash	61.7	62.8	66.4	74.2	71.9	643	106
Not employed	53.8	48.3	70.1	70.7	60.3	2,518	185
Marital status							
Never married	48.9	57.0	53.8	69.9	60.0	599	353
Currently married	58.3	57.1	70.1	73.5	59.2	3,091	762
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	59.4	*	71.0	*	*	127	20
Number of living children							
0	52.8	59.0	59.1	70.8	60.6	1,032	454
1-2	56.7	54.4	69.1	72.5	54.8	1,036	238
3-4	57.2	55.8	72.7	75.6	65.4	1,076	261
5+	62.8	59.6	70.0	72.7	54.7	674	181
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	57.5	57.6	66.5	73.9	58.5	1,686	510
Non-nuclear	56.4	57.2	68.5	71.5	60.3	2,132	625
Religion							
Hindu	56.1	57.0	69.3	72.6	60.1	3,152	981
Muslim	60.7	60.3	59.3	72.1	55.4	660	152
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	65.0	71.3	60.5	59.3	62.7	648	206
Other backward class	59.2	58.0	68.5	74.3	57.5	2,233	652
Other ⁵	45.3	45.2	70.3	78.2	63.2	914	263
Wealth index							
Lowest	67.3	68.1	60.1	55.2	59.5	999	248
Second	62.0	68.6	67.2	65.7	56.5	1,100	297
Middle	58.0	61.9	69.6	83.9	56.9	701	232
Fourth	47.4	40.2	70.5	79.9	60.6	610	182
Highest	29.8	35.0	79.0	86.2	67.1	409	174
Total	56.9	57.4	67.6	72.6	59.5	3,818	1,134

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

* 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.

⁵ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	58.2	22.4	52.7
Sexual violence ever	19.5	0.7	16.7
Physical and sexual violence ever	16.3	0.1	13.8
Physical or sexual violence ever	61.5	23.0	55.6
Number of women	2,026	366	2,392
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	92.0	0.0	86.0
Former husband	4.0	0.0	3.7
Father/step-father	2.2	20.9	3.4
Mother/step-mother	7.2	44.8	9.7
Sister/brother	6.7	52.1	9.6
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	1.2	5.4	1.5
Mother-in-law	4.6	0.0	4.3
Father-in-law	1.1	0.0	1.0
Other in-law	3.7	0.0	3.4
Teacher	1.1	15.7	2.0
Other	0.6	0.0	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence	1,179	82	1,261
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	92.2	*	91.5
Former husband	3.6	*	3.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.2
Other relative	1.3	*	1.6
In-law	1.1	*	1.1
Own friend/acquaintance	1.3	*	1.5
Family friend	0.3	*	0.4
Stranger	0.1	*	0.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	396	3	399

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	55.6	11.1	29.4	40.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	23.2	3.1	12.6	15.8
Slapped her	53.8	8.3	29.8	38.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	24.0	3.3	12.8	16.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	19.7	2.9	9.2	12.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	16.7	2.3	8.5	10.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.5	0.4	1.2	1.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	19.1	2.4	12.1	14.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	18.2	2.2	11.6	13.8
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	5.9	0.7	3.4	4.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	19.7	3.6	11.8	15.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	15.9	2.0	10.6	12.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.1	1.3	3.9	5.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.6	1.9	5.1	7.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	59.0	12.4	33.2	45.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	15.8	4.6	9.1	13.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	60.8	13.8	34.2	48.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	8.1	3.2	4.2	7.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Number of ever-married women	2,026	1,957	1,957	1,957

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, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	12.4	38.2	16.7	44.4	45.3	288
20-24	18.6	54.3	15.8	57.3	59.2	378
25-29	23.5	62.9	21.4	66.4	69.3	390
30-39	20.1	59.4	24.1	63.2	64.5	571
40-49	21.7	57.1	14.7	57.9	59.6	398
Residence						
Urban	27.9	60.4	22.6	62.2	64.6	287
Rural	18.4	54.9	18.6	58.5	60.1	1,739
Education						
No education	22.3	60.6	21.3	63.6	64.6	1,407
<5 years complete	17.1	56.9	19.4	59.9	61.9	88
5-9 years complete	11.4	42.7	14.3	48.1	51.3	335
10 or more years complete	16.7	41.5	11.9	44.5	48.5	196
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	25.3	63.6	22.1	65.9	67.7	721
Employed, for cash	29.0	59.7	26.6	63.6	65.4	369
Employed, not for cash	21.5	67.7	17.3	68.4	70.2	352
Not employed	16.6	51.3	17.5	55.2	56.9	1,305
Marital status						
Currently married	19.8	56.0	19.3	59.4	61.2	1,938
Widowed	9.2	42.3	6.4	42.3	42.3	69
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	19
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	19.4	55.9	19.0	59.3	60.9	1,901
0-4 years	11.9	38.5	11.7	42.2	43.5	422
5-9 years	20.6	63.5	20.7	68.1	70.1	352
10+ years	21.9	60.1	21.3	63.0	64.5	1,127
Married more than once	(38.6)	(59.0)	(31.4)	(65.1)	(75.7)	37
Number of living children						
0	12.2	37.6	16.0	42.1	42.6	303
1-2	21.6	57.9	16.4	62.0	64.5	609
3-4	21.0	59.0	22.4	62.7	64.6	699
5+	20.2	59.9	20.1	60.9	62.0	414
Household structure²						
Nuclear	23.7	58.2	20.7	61.6	63.4	873
Non-nuclear	16.7	53.7	18.0	57.1	58.7	1,153
Religion						
Hindu	19.7	56.1	18.6	59.3	61.2	1,695
Muslim	20.0	53.4	22.0	58.1	58.6	329
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.1	67.2	26.2	70.3	71.8	381
Other backward class	18.7	54.4	17.4	57.9	59.8	1,209
Other ³	17.6	48.3	18.0	51.7	53.2	426
Wealth index						
Lowest	23.7	61.1	23.1	64.8	66.2	577
Second	19.9	55.8	18.7	58.8	60.2	616
Middle	17.4	48.7	20.4	53.1	55.3	345
Fourth	17.4	54.9	16.1	58.3	60.5	306
Highest	14.6	52.2	11.0	53.9	56.4	182
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	33.3	76.0	32.4	78.1	78.9	495
No	13.8	45.8	14.2	50.0	51.8	1,277
Don't know	23.7	66.3	18.3	68.1	71.7	245
Total	19.7	55.6	19.1	59.0	60.8	2,026

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 from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe and whether respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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.

³ Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Bihar, 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	23.3	59.6	22.1	62.8	63.9	773
<5 years complete	22.2	61.9	21.2	65.1	66.4	134
5-7 years complete	17.6	53.6	18.2	56.0	57.2	266
8-9 years complete	20.5	59.0	18.0	61.0	62.7	218
10-11 years complete	17.0	52.5	20.0	57.1	59.0	312
12 or more years complete	13.2	47.4	11.2	51.2	54.4	301
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	14.7	46.6	14.7	50.4	52.6	1,240
Drinks/never gets drunk	16.9	50.8	16.9	53.1	56.0	124
Gets drunk sometimes	26.1	72.1	23.0	74.9	75.5	496
Gets drunk often	40.1	79.6	42.6	81.9	83.0	158
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(21.4)	(49.5)	(18.3)	(60.8)	(63.6)	31
Wife is same age	(27.1)	(41.5)	(22.0)	(45.8)	(50.0)	41
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.6	56.9	18.4	59.1	60.9	788
Wife 5-9 years younger	19.4	56.2	21.2	60.5	61.5	809
Wife 10+ years younger	22.7	55.3	15.1	59.0	62.3	266
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	17.8	55.0	18.0	58.5	60.3	1,078
Wife better educated	18.5	43.6	17.1	49.4	52.8	96
Both equally educated	13.7	45.0	10.4	47.9	51.2	92
Neither educated	23.3	60.3	22.1	62.9	64.0	738
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	8.0	39.7	10.4	42.8	45.5	545
1-2	18.7	59.3	15.9	61.1	62.6	968
3-4	32.8	69.1	33.6	74.4	75.5	410
5-6	39.2	52.1	38.6	64.4	65.2	103
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.1	48.9	19.0	52.4	54.0	512
1-2	21.4	62.1	24.4	64.3	65.6	446
3-4	20.4	56.9	17.1	60.9	62.9	980
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	15.3	44.8	16.5	49.3	50.9	833
1-2	20.1	61.6	18.7	64.5	66.1	606
3-4	26.8	65.2	20.8	66.8	68.9	379
5-6	29.1	65.5	29.3	68.1	70.8	136
7	12.0	62.5	25.7	67.4	67.7	72
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	13.2	43.8	11.6	47.8	48.8	88
1-2	20.4	56.2	19.4	58.1	59.7	512
3	19.9	56.2	19.5	60.0	61.9	1,426
Total	19.7	55.6	19.1	59.0	60.8	2,026

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	51.5	2.5	8.8	5.4	52.7	1,127
In the past 12 months ¹	56.7	3.2	9.7	5.8	58.2	793
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	51.7	2.7	16.6	8.9	53.9	388
In the past 12 months ¹	46.6	3.7	15.5	8.6	49.2	285
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	48.5	2.3	8.3	5.1	49.7	1,196
In the past 12 months ¹	51.5	2.9	8.7	5.4	52.8	892
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	62.8	3.3	20.2	10.8	65.4	320
In the past 12 months ¹	66.4	5.5	23.4	12.3	70.4	185

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Bihar, 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	67.3	85.7	52.0	63.9	71.9	64.5
Never sought help but told someone	11.1	4.5	12.8	11.2	11.0	11.2
Sought help	18.0	3.0	32.5	21.5	10.8	20.9
Don't know/missing	3.5	6.8	2.7	3.3	6.3	3.5
Number of women who experienced violence	931	68	330	1,245	84	1,330
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	60.2	*	53.5	55.7	*	57.2
Husband's family	40.7	*	52.5	47.1	*	45.6
Husband/last husband	0.7	*	1.1	0.9	*	0.9
Friend	10.1	*	7.5	9.3	*	9.0
Neighbour	12.0	*	35.9	21.9	*	21.2
Religious leader	0.7	*	1.9	1.2	*	1.1
Police	1.0	*	4.2	2.3	*	2.2
Social service organization	1.0	*	0.0	0.7	*	0.6
Other	1.6	*	0.0	1.0	*	1.0
Number of women who sought help	168	2	107	268	9	277

* 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 Bihar, there were 102 clusters. Hence, 102 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 102 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 101 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 Bihar 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, Bihar, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
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, Bihar, 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	947	23	3256	1333	1.165	0.024	902	993
Rural	1110	20	4754	6543	1.146	0.018	1070	1151
Total	1083	17	8010	7877	1.262	0.016	1049	1117
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.409	0.041	2650	1085	3.098	0.099	0.327	0.490
Rural	0.638	0.018	4410	6070	1.957	0.029	0.602	0.675
Total	0.603	0.017	7060	7155	2.186	0.027	0.570	0.636
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.241	0.032	2824	1157	3.078	0.135	0.176	0.306
Rural	0.379	0.020	3749	5160	1.948	0.052	0.339	0.418
Total	0.353	0.017	6573	6316	2.214	0.048	0.319	0.387
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	475	120	6318	2587	1.312	0.252	235	714
Rural	858	127	9912	13642	1.278	0.149	603	1112
Total	797	109	16230	16230	1.450	0.137	579	1014
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.869	0.027	1157	474	2.730	0.031	0.815	0.924
Rural	0.621	0.028	1786	2458	2.453	0.045	0.565	0.677
Total	0.661	0.024	2943	2932	2.752	0.036	0.613	0.709
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.161	0.010	3818	3818	1.686	0.062	0.141	0.181
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.225	0.015	1128	1134	1.240	0.069	0.194	0.256
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.621	0.020	3818	3818	2.482	0.031	0.582	0.660
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.277	0.022	1128	1134	1.654	0.080	0.233	0.321
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.132	0.011	3818	3818	1.956	0.081	0.111	0.154
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.352	0.024	1128	1134	1.685	0.068	0.304	0.400
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.157	0.008	3818	3818	1.366	0.051	0.141	0.173
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.311	0.016	1128	1134	1.137	0.050	0.280	0.342
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.810	0.008	3818	3818	1.332	0.010	0.793	0.827
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.672	0.016	1128	1134	1.172	0.024	0.639	0.704
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.811	0.012	2895	2872	1.606	0.014	0.788	0.834
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.581	0.025	705	722	1.353	0.043	0.530	0.631
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.506	0.029	1075	439	1.901	0.057	0.448	0.564
Rural	0.314	0.017	1917	2652	1.630	0.055	0.279	0.348
Total	0.341	0.015	2992	3091	1.760	0.045	0.310	0.371
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.413	0.030	1075	439	2.011	0.073	0.353	0.474
Rural	0.268	0.017	1917	2652	1.686	0.064	0.234	0.302
Total	0.289	0.015	2992	3091	1.825	0.052	0.258	0.319
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.093	0.013	1075	439	1.466	0.140	0.067	0.119
Rural	0.045	0.006	1917	2652	1.253	0.131	0.033	0.057
Total	0.052	0.005	2992	3091	1.345	0.105	0.041	0.063

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Bihar, 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	0.312	0.025	1075	439	1.771	0.080	0.262	0.362
Rural	0.226	0.017	1917	2652	1.754	0.074	0.192	0.259
Total	0.238	0.015	2992	3091	1.891	0.062	0.209	0.268
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.031	0.006	1075	439	1.135	0.195	0.019	0.043
Rural	0.010	0.002	1917	2652	0.989	0.220	0.006	0.015
Total	0.013	0.002	2992	3091	1.028	0.162	0.009	0.018
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.010	0.003	1075	439	0.884	0.265	0.005	0.016
Rural	0.005	0.002	1917	2652	0.923	0.291	0.002	0.008
Total	0.006	0.001	2992	3091	0.968	0.229	0.003	0.009
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.047	0.011	1075	439	1.737	0.238	0.025	0.070
Rural	0.019	0.004	1917	2652	1.224	0.199	0.012	0.027
Total	0.023	0.004	2992	3091	1.326	0.157	0.016	0.031
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.406	0.033	456	186	1.421	0.081	0.340	0.471
Rural	0.573	0.028	520	719	1.294	0.049	0.517	0.629
Total	0.539	0.024	976	906	1.472	0.044	0.492	0.586
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.700	0.023	1075	439	1.630	0.033	0.655	0.746
Rural	0.586	0.012	1917	2652	1.092	0.021	0.561	0.610
Total	0.602	0.011	2992	3091	1.238	0.018	0.580	0.624
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.708	0.024	308	140	0.907	0.033	0.661	0.755
Rural	0.686	0.026	401	622	1.103	0.037	0.635	0.737
Total	0.690	0.021	709	762	1.228	0.031	0.647	0.733
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.165	0.009	2992	3091	1.291	0.053	0.148	0.183
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.149	0.016	709	762	1.194	0.107	0.117	0.181
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.678	0.040	3786	3783	2.778	0.015	2.598	2.758
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.642	0.050	1105	1109	1.578	0.019	2.543	2.741
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.503	0.050	487	199	2.189	0.099	0.404	0.602
Rural	0.316	0.020	1063	1471	1.436	0.065	0.275	0.357
Total	0.338	0.019	1550	1670	1.590	0.055	0.301	0.376
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.232	0.035	487	199	1.828	0.151	0.162	0.302
Rural	0.079	0.008	1063	1471	1.005	0.105	0.062	0.096
Total	0.097	0.008	1550	1670	1.124	0.085	0.081	0.114
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.525	0.060	714	292	2.579	0.114	0.405	0.645
Rural	0.262	0.024	1606	2222	1.779	0.091	0.214	0.310
Total	0.293	0.022	2320	2514	1.971	0.076	0.248	0.337
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.440	0.059	714	292	2.607	0.133	0.323	0.557
Rural	0.167	0.021	1606	2222	1.920	0.127	0.124	0.209
Total	0.199	0.020	2320	2514	2.067	0.100	0.159	0.238
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.318	0.048	487	199	2.289	0.152	0.221	0.415
Rural	0.136	0.019	1063	1471	1.773	0.137	0.099	0.174
Total	0.159	0.017	1550	1670	1.916	0.110	0.124	0.194
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.284	0.055	81	33	1.024	0.195	0.173	0.395
Rural	0.197	0.033	157	217	1.027	0.168	0.131	0.264
Total	0.209	0.030	238	250	1.111	0.143	0.149	0.269

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Bihar, 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	0.605	0.051	81	33	0.938	0.085	0.502	0.708
Rural	0.529	0.048	157	217	1.143	0.091	0.432	0.625
Total	0.539	0.042	238	250	1.260	0.079	0.454	0.623
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.346	0.047	136	56	1.157	0.137	0.251	0.440
Rural	0.344	0.034	305	422	1.251	0.099	0.276	0.412
Total	0.344	0.031	441	478	1.385	0.089	0.283	0.406
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.706	0.050	136	56	1.266	0.070	0.607	0.805
Rural	0.639	0.039	305	422	1.398	0.060	0.562	0.716
Total	0.647	0.035	441	478	1.555	0.053	0.578	0.716
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.522	0.059	136	56	1.379	0.113	0.404	0.640
Rural	0.452	0.036	305	422	1.244	0.079	0.381	0.524
Total	0.461	0.032	441	478	1.388	0.070	0.396	0.525
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.904	0.030	136	56	1.191	0.033	0.844	0.965
Rural	0.813	0.026	305	422	1.177	0.032	0.761	0.866
Total	0.824	0.023	441	478	1.325	0.028	0.777	0.871
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.485	0.061	136	56	1.413	0.125	0.364	0.607
Rural	0.393	0.035	305	422	1.238	0.088	0.324	0.463
Total	0.404	0.032	441	478	1.381	0.078	0.341	0.467
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.456	0.061	136	56	1.423	0.133	0.334	0.578
Rural	0.311	0.033	305	422	1.244	0.107	0.245	0.378
Total	0.328	0.030	441	478	1.381	0.092	0.268	0.389
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.187	0.027	599	245	1.464	0.143	0.133	0.241
Rural	0.274	0.021	1371	1897	1.468	0.076	0.233	0.316
Total	0.264	0.019	1970	2142	1.654	0.071	0.227	0.302
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.556	0.021	2392	2392	2.041	0.037	0.514	0.597
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.252	0.018	628	257	0.973	0.071	0.216	0.288
Rural	0.274	0.013	1417	1950	1.012	0.046	0.249	0.299
Total	0.271	0.011	2045	2207	1.138	0.042	0.248	0.294
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.484	0.034	628	257	1.555	0.071	0.416	0.552
Rural	0.565	0.019	1417	1950	1.375	0.033	0.528	0.603
Total	0.556	0.017	2045	2207	1.544	0.031	0.522	0.590
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.478	0.031	628	257	1.393	0.064	0.416	0.539
Rural	0.570	0.018	1417	1950	1.261	0.032	0.534	0.606
Total	0.559	0.016	2045	2207	1.419	0.029	0.527	0.592
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.320	0.019	1327	542	1.509	0.061	0.281	0.358
Rural	0.476	0.014	2012	2784	1.240	0.029	0.449	0.504
Total	0.451	0.012	3339	3326	1.394	0.027	0.427	0.475
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.323	0.023	545	248	1.158	0.072	0.276	0.369
Rural	0.361	0.021	551	854	1.017	0.058	0.320	0.403
Total	0.353	0.017	1096	1102	1.177	0.048	0.319	0.387
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.126	0.016	1327	542	1.702	0.123	0.095	0.157
Rural	0.030	0.004	2012	2784	1.136	0.143	0.022	0.039
Total	0.046	0.004	3339	3326	1.229	0.097	0.037	0.055

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Bihar, 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	0.079	0.014	545	248	1.199	0.176	0.051	0.107
Rural	0.058	0.011	551	854	1.121	0.193	0.036	0.080
Total	0.063	0.009	1096	1102	1.259	0.147	0.044	0.081
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.728	0.044	1502	614	3.827	0.061	0.640	0.817
Rural	0.321	0.025	2316	3204	2.552	0.077	0.272	0.371
Total	0.387	0.022	3818	3818	2.828	0.058	0.342	0.431
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.930	0.022	561	255	2.034	0.024	0.887	0.974
Rural	0.700	0.028	567	879	1.450	0.040	0.644	0.756
Total	0.752	0.023	1128	1134	1.772	0.030	0.706	0.798
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.254	0.027	1502	614	2.359	0.105	0.201	0.307
Rural	0.090	0.013	2316	3204	2.257	0.149	0.063	0.117
Total	0.117	0.012	3818	3818	2.321	0.104	0.092	0.141
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.387	0.034	561	255	1.626	0.087	0.320	0.454
Rural	0.203	0.019	567	879	1.131	0.094	0.165	0.241
Total	0.244	0.017	1128	1134	1.303	0.068	0.211	0.278
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.872	0.285	na	1696	1.838	0.099	2.302	3.442
Rural	4.222	0.148	na	8871	1.219	0.035	3.927	4.517
Total	4.005	0.138	na	10567	1.396	0.034	3.729	4.281
(15-19) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.065	0.011	na	389	1.315	0.170	0.043	0.087
Rural	0.139	0.010	na	2234	1.192	0.071	0.119	0.158
Total	0.128	0.009	na	2623	1.354	0.067	0.111	0.145
(20-24) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.209	0.019	na	344	1.376	0.091	0.171	0.247
Rural	0.288	0.012	na	1667	1.094	0.043	0.263	0.313
Total	0.274	0.011	na	2011	1.231	0.040	0.253	0.296
(25-29) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.178	0.018	na	282	1.236	0.102	0.142	0.215
Rural	0.209	0.010	na	1512	0.899	0.049	0.188	0.229
Total	0.204	0.009	na	1794	1.018	0.045	0.186	0.222
(30-34) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.068	0.010	na	229	0.933	0.148	0.048	0.088
Rural	0.114	0.012	na	1146	1.085	0.106	0.089	0.138
Total	0.106	0.010	na	1375	1.213	0.096	0.085	0.126
(35-39) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.028	0.010	na	192	1.169	0.361	0.008	0.048
Rural	0.072	0.010	na	998	1.011	0.133	0.053	0.091
Total	0.065	0.008	na	1190	1.152	0.127	0.048	0.081
(40-44) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.022	0.015	na	167	1.585	0.669	0.000	0.052
Rural	0.015	0.005	na	827	0.979	0.357	0.004	0.026
Total	0.016	0.005	na	993	1.118	0.316	0.006	0.027
(45-49) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.004	0.004	na	92	1.012	1.004	0.000	0.013
Rural	0.009	0.005	na	487	0.982	0.566	0.000	0.018
Total	0.008	0.004	na	580	1.120	0.523	0.000	0.016
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	34.626	6.915	721	295	0.982	0.200	20.795	48.457
Rural	40.473	4.617	1607	2223	0.895	0.114	31.239	49.708
Total	39.788	4.162	2328	2518	1.020	0.105	31.464	48.111
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	19.444	6.211	723	296	1.121	0.319	7.023	31.866
Rural	22.237	3.917	1607	2223	0.991	0.176	14.402	30.071
Total	21.921	3.536	2330	2519	1.126	0.161	14.848	28.994

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Bihar, 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	54.070	7.926	721	295	0.881	0.147	38.218	69.923
Rural	62.710	6.434	1609	2226	1.010	0.103	49.842	75.578
Total	61.709	5.770	2330	2521	1.140	0.094	50.169	73.248
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	21.562	4.071	751	307	0.853	0.189	13.419	29.704
Rural	25.066	4.133	1634	2261	1.046	0.165	16.800	33.332
Total	24.653	3.656	2385	2568	1.177	0.148	17.340	31.965
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	74.466	9.653	734	300	1.006	0.130	55.160	93.772
Rural	86.204	8.014	1631	2256	1.086	0.093	70.176	102.232
Total	84.840	7.166	2365	2556	1.228	0.084	70.508	99.172
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.667	0.017	1422	581	1.346	0.025	0.633	0.700
Rural	0.676	0.013	2232	3088	1.320	0.019	0.649	0.702
Total	0.674	0.011	3654	3669	1.464	0.017	0.652	0.697
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.274	0.026	544	247	1.383	0.097	0.221	0.327
Rural	0.363	0.024	542	840	1.138	0.065	0.316	0.411
Total	0.343	0.019	1086	1088	1.330	0.056	0.305	0.382
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.671	0.031	559	229	1.522	0.047	0.608	0.734
Rural	0.794	0.014	1321	1818	1.240	0.018	0.766	0.823
Total	0.780	0.013	1880	2047	1.395	0.017	0.754	0.807

na = Not applicable