District Level Household and Facility Survey
2007-08

Jharkhand

International Institute for Population Sciences
(*Deemed University*)
Mumbai-400088

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110011

2010

For additional information, please contact:
Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-3)
International Institute for Population Sciences
Govandi Station Road, Deonar
Mumbai - 400 088 (India)
Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5, 022-4237 2465, 42372411, 42372400
Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895
Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net
        Website: http://www.rchiips.org
                        http://www.iipsindia.org

Additional Director General (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23061334
Fax: 011 - 23061334
Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23062699
Fax: 011 - 23062699
Email: cdstat@nic.in
Website: http: //www.mohfw.nic.in

DLHS-3 Project Coordinators

Rajiva Prasad
F. Ram
L. Ladusingh
B. Paswan
Sayeed Unisa
T.V. Sekher
Chander Shekhar

Research Staff

Akash Wankhede, B.Amenla Nuken

S. Priyokumar Meitei
L. Priyananda Singh
Rajesh Kr. Rai
Prakash Malin

Arpita Das
Namrata Mondal
Ranjan Kr. Prusty

CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES
Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF MAPS

Preface and Acknowledgements

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poorer health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat, making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

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

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

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

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i[th] PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the ith PSU is either 22 or 27or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$n_i^S = n_i^d * \frac{\left(N_i^d / N_{sc} \right)}{\left(n_i^d / n_s \right)}$$, where n_i^d represents household sample in ith district, n_s is the total sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were

made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Details about antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behaviour for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey the information collected at the Sub-centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary health centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staffs, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 32,261 households, 26,886 ever-married women and 5,063 unmarried women in Jharkhand. The response rates are 96.9, 85.2 and 79.5 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate is above 90 percent in all the district of Jharkhand, except for the district of Ranchi (83.3 percent). The response rate of ever-married women varies from 76.0 percent in Palamu to 94.1 percent in Lohardaga. Similarly, the response rate for unmarried women varies from a low of 56.9 percent in Simdega to 91.6 percent in Lohardaga (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Jharkhand are concerned, it can be noted from 2001 census that the overall sex ratio of 941 females per 1,000 males is above the national figure of 933. Sex ratio is lowest in Dhanbad with 874 females per 1,000 males. In Kodarma district, females slightly exceed males, the sex ratio being 1,001 females per 1,000 males (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 29.6 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 77.9 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. None of the villages in Jharkhand have a government dispensary within the village and only 1.2 percent has Primary Health Centres (PHC). Seven percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the village (Table 2.11). In Jharkhand, 30 percent of villages have a government health facility. About one-fifth (18.6 percent) of the rural population are treated by doctors and it varies from 4.2 percent in Godda to 36.4 percent in Purbi (East) Singhbhum district. Most of the villages in Jharkhand (94.2 percent) have an *anganwadi* worker while only 54.1 percent of villages have an ASHA (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1,81,183 persons (Table 2.1) from 32,261 households (Table 2.8) in Jharkhand covering all the twenty-two districts of which 85.3 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 14. 7 percent are in urban areas. In Jharkhand, 67.2 percent of household heads are Hindu, 9.5 percent are Muslims and 6.9 percent are Christians. Five percent of household heads are females. About two-fifth of household heads belong to other backward classes (39.6 percent), 36.2 percent belongs to scheduled tribe, 13.6 percent belongs to scheduled castes and 10.6 percent to others. The median age of household heads is 45 years. The average household size in the state is 5.6 persons and there is only a marginal difference in rural and urban areas (Table 2.7).

Only one-third of households (32.5 percent) in Jharkhand have electricity connection. There is huge urban-rural gap in having electricity connection. While 91.6 percent in urban areas have electricity, only 22.3 percent in rural areas have the same. Little over half of household have improved source of water, with only 4.5 percent of the households having access to piped water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 13.1 percent of households have provision for flush toilet and 6.3 percent of households use LPG for cooking. About three-fourths of households (73.5 percent) live in *Kachha* houses and only 13.5 percent live in *Pucca* houses. Fifty-two percent of households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Jharkhand, 33.0 percent of

households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 17.1 percent in Bokaro to a high of 50.9 percent in Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, over two-fifths of households in Jharkhand (43.4 percent) of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 8.8 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas over half of households (50.5 percent) are in the lowest wealth quintile and only one percent is in the highest wealth quintile. In urban areas more than half of the households (51.8 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, and 2 percent are in the lowest wealth quintile shown as in Fig. 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	2	8	13	26	52
Rural	51	31	12	5	1
JHARKHAND	43	27	12	8	9
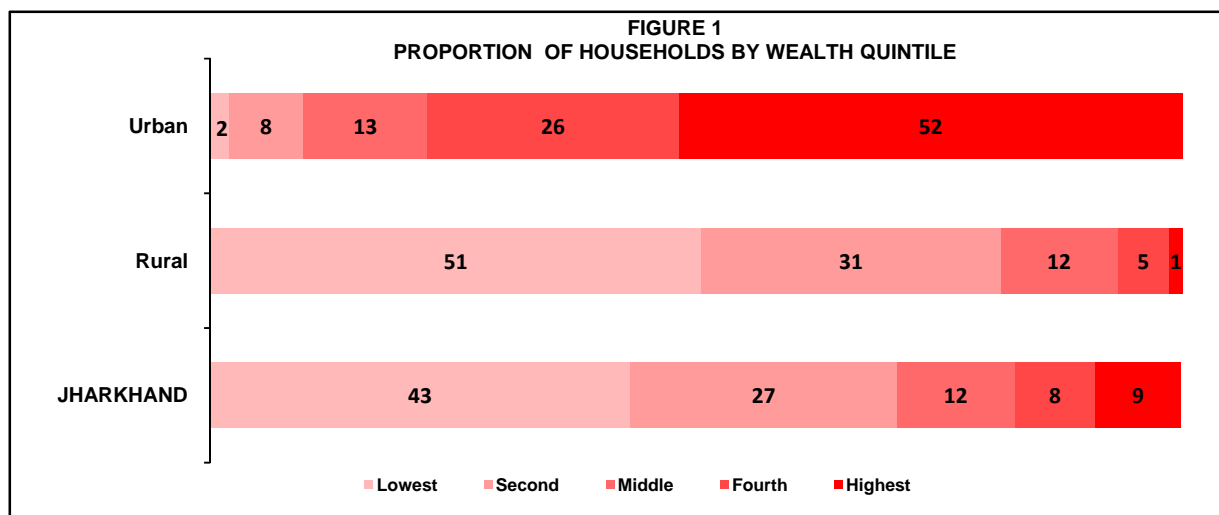
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Jharkhand is 929 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 11.0 percent of the total population below 5 years. Thirty-eight percent of the total population is below 15 years and 4 percent of the population is above the age of 65 years. The remaining 58.3 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (39.2 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (29.9 percent) (Table 2.1).

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Jharkhand are 22.9 and 18.3 years respectively. In Jharkhand 32.3 percent of boys and 35.9 percent of

FIGURE 2
AGE SEX PYRAMID
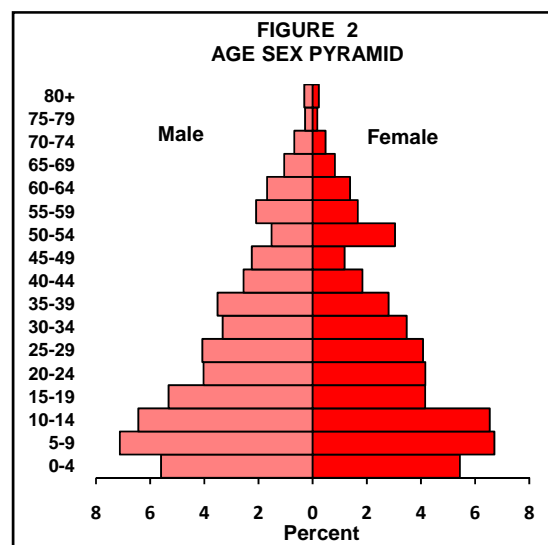
girls were married before the minimum legal age for marriage. In Jharkhand boys getting married below legal age is highest in Dumka (47.4 percent) and lowest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum (11.6 percent). Similarly percentage of girls getting married below legal age is highest in Kodarma and Deoghar (54.9 percent each) and lowest in Simdega (13.0 percent) (Table 2.3).

Literacy by Age and Sex

Thirteen percent of the population age 7-9 years are non-literate and non-literacy is 2.3 percentage points higher for female. The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for age group 7-9 and 10-14 years ranging from 2-6 percentage points. However for the age group 15-19 years, there is gap in literacy rate by 17 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig. 3.
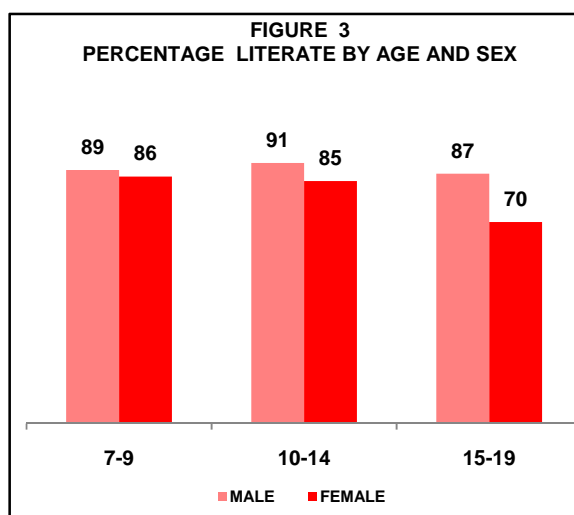
Among female children, there is noticeable decline in literacy with increase in age. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. Among girls below 18 years, who dropped out of school, as much as 30.5 percent stated that they were

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX

required for household work, followed by 16 percent of girls who stated further education is not necessary and 9.8 percent stated cost too much. Similarly, among boys, the main reported reason for dropping out of school is work related that is required for outside work (22.0 percent), required for household work (20.5 percent) and cost too much (9.9 percent)(Table 2.6).

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 46.4 percent of ever married sampled women age between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. Proportion of women who are illiterate is more in rural areas (69.3 percent) than in urban areas (27.8 percent). Compared to non-literate women, the proportions of husbands who are non-literate are relatively lower in both rural and urban. In Jharkhand, only 11.1 percent of married women and 25.3 percent of married men have at least 10 years education. Little over two-fifths (42.3 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more and 17.2 percent of ever-married women were married for less than 5 years. The distribution of ever-married women in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years of marital duration are almost uniform with at least 20 percent in each category. In Jharkhand, two-fifth and 9 percent of women belongs to households in the lowest and highest wealth index respectively. About half of ever- married women in rural areas belong to households in the lowest wealth index and only 1.7 percent belongs to households in the highest wealth index. The corresponding proportion is just the opposite for women in urban areas, with 1.9 percent of women belonging to households in the lowest wealth index and 51.2 percent in the highest wealth index (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women age between 15-49 years is found to be 2.9 with small differential by residence (3.0 in rural and 2.7 in urban), while it is 3.3 for non-literate and 2.0 for women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women age between 40-49 years is 4.4 (Table 3.5). Districts wise distribution of CEB depicted in the fig 4.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 47.5 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 56.3 and 23.0 percents for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 more years of schooling respectively (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (48.8 percent), women belonging to households in lowest

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICTS

District	Mean CEB
Latehar	3.6
Gumla	3.5
Lohardaga	3.3
Garhwa	3.3
Chatra	3.3
Simdega	3.2
Palamu	3.2
Kodarma	3.2
Pashchimi Singhbhum	3.0
Hazaribagh	3.0
JHARKHAND	2.9
Pakaur	2.9
Ranchi	2.8
Dhanbad	2.8
Bokaro	2.8
Giridih	2.7
Sahibganj	2.6
Godda	2.6
Dumka	2.6
Seraikela	2.6
Deoghar	2.5
Jamtara	2.4
Purbi Singhbhum	2.3

wealth quintile (53.9 percent), and those belonging to scheduled tribe (52.4 percent) compared to ever-married women in urban areas (33.8 percent), belonging to other castes (39.7 percent), and those belonging to highest wealth quintile (24.0 percent). With increase in education and wealth index, there is decrease in births of third and higher order. Births of third and higher order are highest in Gumla (56.8 percent) and lowest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum (27.9 percent). (Table 3.4).
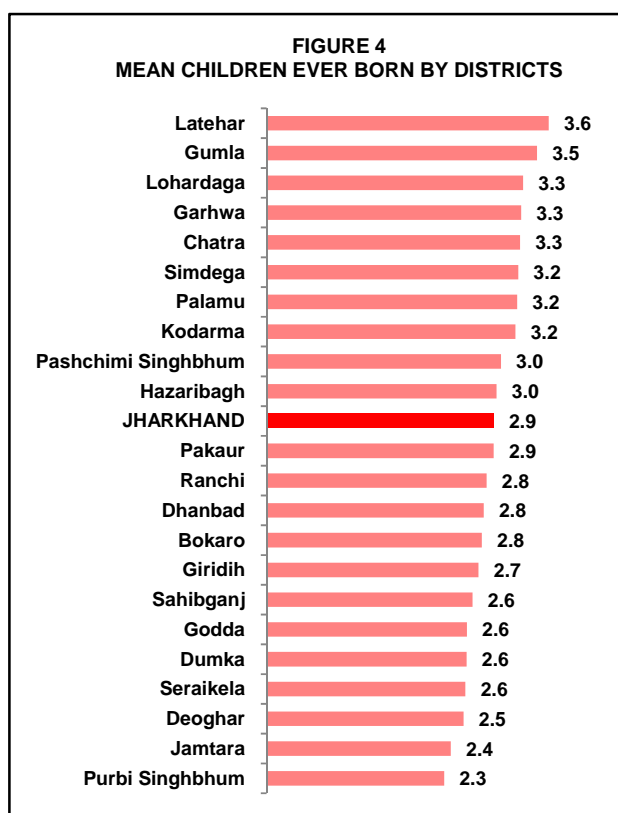
Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, more than half of women (53.8 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 30.5 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion of women wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years are 22.2 and 50.1 percents respectively. As many as 32.5 percent of currently married women want no more children, 13.6 percent want a child soon, 1.7 percent are undecided and 26.2 percent have undergone sterilization (Fig.5). Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, about one-thirds of women (32.4 percent) reported that sex of the child does not matter, about half (49.4 percent) said it is up to god, 16.5 and 1.8 percent want a boy and a girl child respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 34.4 to 66.3 percent for women with one and 4 or more living children (Table 3.6).

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
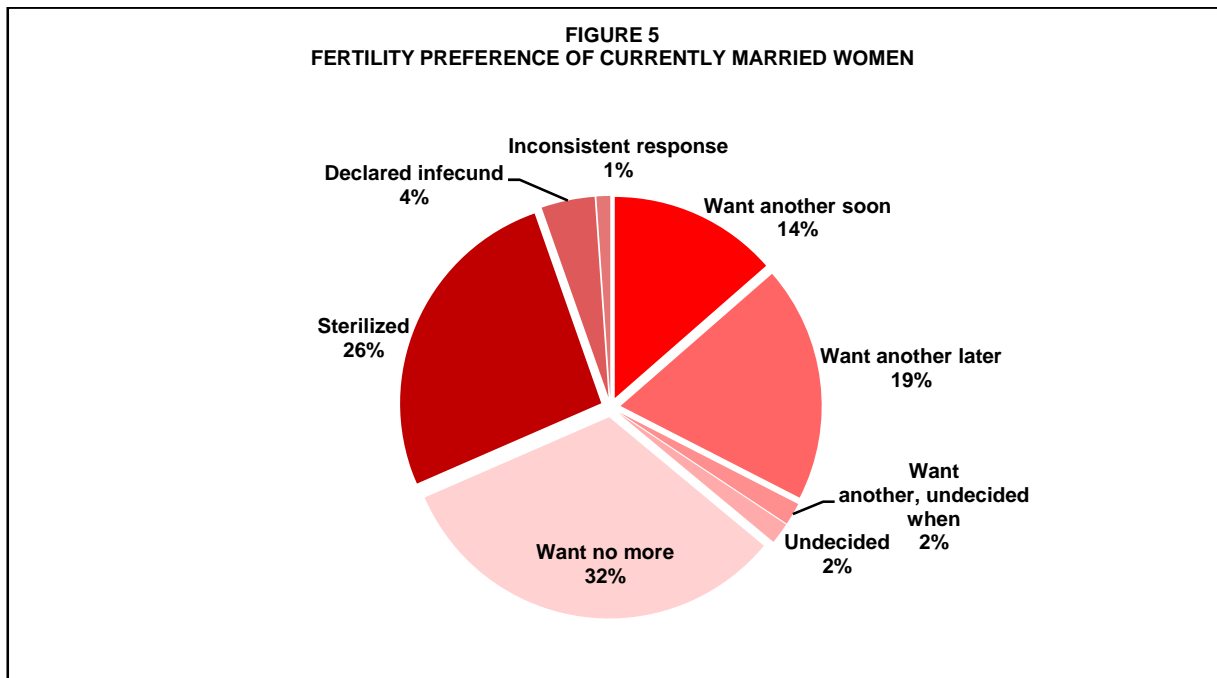
Most of the outcomes (96.6 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women age between 15-49 years are found to be live births. In Jharkhand, 2.2 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 0.4 percent in Pakaur to 5.2 percent in Hazaribagh (Table 3.8).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of foetus and giving TT injection at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three year period preceding the survey, less than three-fifths of women (55.8 percent) received at least one antenatal check, 25.5 percent from government health facility and 44.3 percent from private health facility and 6.8 percent from community based services (Table 4.1).

A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 45.2 percent among non-literate as against 91.0 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 43.2 percent among women in lowest wealth index as against 95.5 percent among women in the highest wealth index. There is huge rural-urban gap of 31.6 percent points in availing any ANC, with 84.5 percent among urban residents and 52.9 percent among rural residents (Table 4.1) also depicted in Fig. 6.

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age Group	
15-19	61
20-24	62
25-29	58
30-34	50
35 +	40
No. of living children	
0	57
1	67
2	61
3	56
4+	43
Residence	
Rural	53
Urban	85
Education	
Non-literate	45
Less than five years	59
5-9 years	72
10 or more years	91
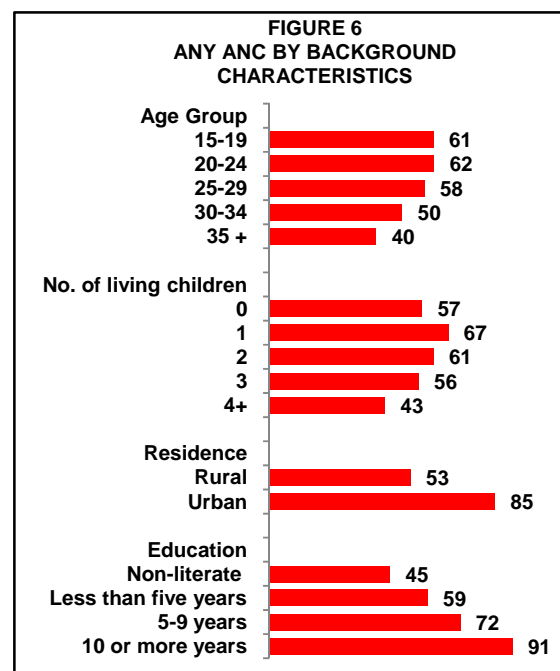
The coverage of ANC was highest in Hazaribagh (74.7 percent) and lowest in Giridih (38.5 percent). In all districts of Jharkhand, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both the facilities, mainly from private health facility (44.3 percent). Women in Garhwa stand highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (39.7 percent) while women in Bokaro (73.2 percent) stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (Table 4.2).

Even when women receive ANC, all checks and examinations recommended for ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy are not availed by women who had ANC during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 30.7 percent of women had an abdominal examination, 33.3 percent had their weight measured and 22.9 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 26.1 and 27.8 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3). All of these checks and measurements are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women, and women in the higher wealth index.

11

For the state as a whole, 8.7 percent of the total pregnancies ending either in still or live births are subjected to sonography/ultra sound test. Sonograhpy/ultra sound test is about six times higher in urban areas (34.4 percent) compared to rural areas (6.0 percent). It is also high among women belonging to households in the highest wealth index (53.9 percent) and women with 10 or more years of education (36.2 percent) (Table 4.3).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Jharkhand, the proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 30.5 percent and 30.8 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (Table 4.5A). Fifty-five percent of women had received at least one TT injection, 56 percent of women consumed 100 IFA tablets. Purbi(East) Singhbhum ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (59 percent), with three or more antenatal care visits (57.3 percent), and in having women with at least one tetanus toxoid injection (82.6 percent). Giridih district ranks highest in percentage of mothers who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (73.9 percent) while Garhwa district has the highest number of women suffering from any complications (80.3 percent). Besides, Purbi Singhbhum, the other districts that perform relatively well in all of these indicators are Hazaribagh, Seraikela, Godda, Borako and Dhanbad district (Table 4.6).

Only 9 percent of the women received full ANC in Jharkhand. The proportion of women who received full ANC is the lowest in Garhwa and Pakaur distrtict (2.9 percent each) and is the highest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum (22.1 percent). Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS

12
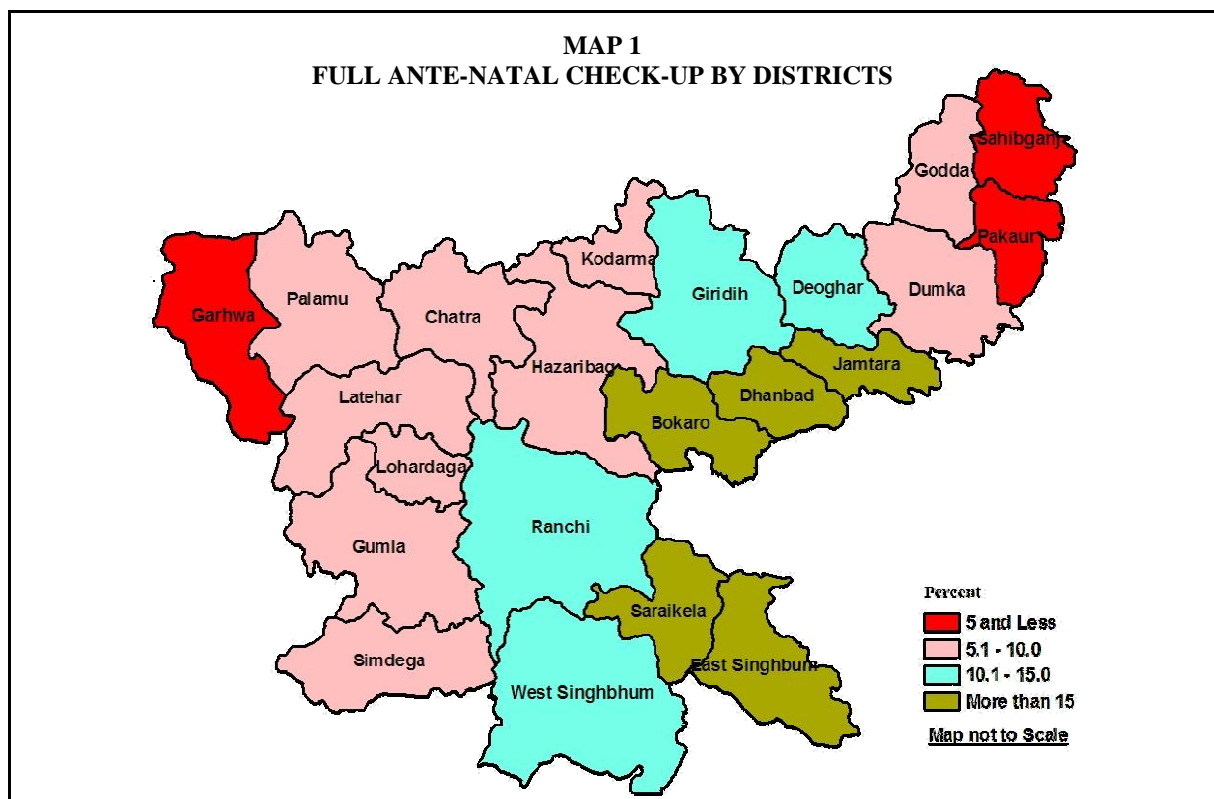
Institutional Delivery

In Jharkhand, the institutional delivery decreased from 22 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 18 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08), presented in the Fig. 7.

Less than one-fifths of deliveries (17.7 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were done in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 6.0 percent in Sahibganj to 49.0 percent in Purbi (East) Singhbhum. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

FIGURE 7
CHANGE IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS
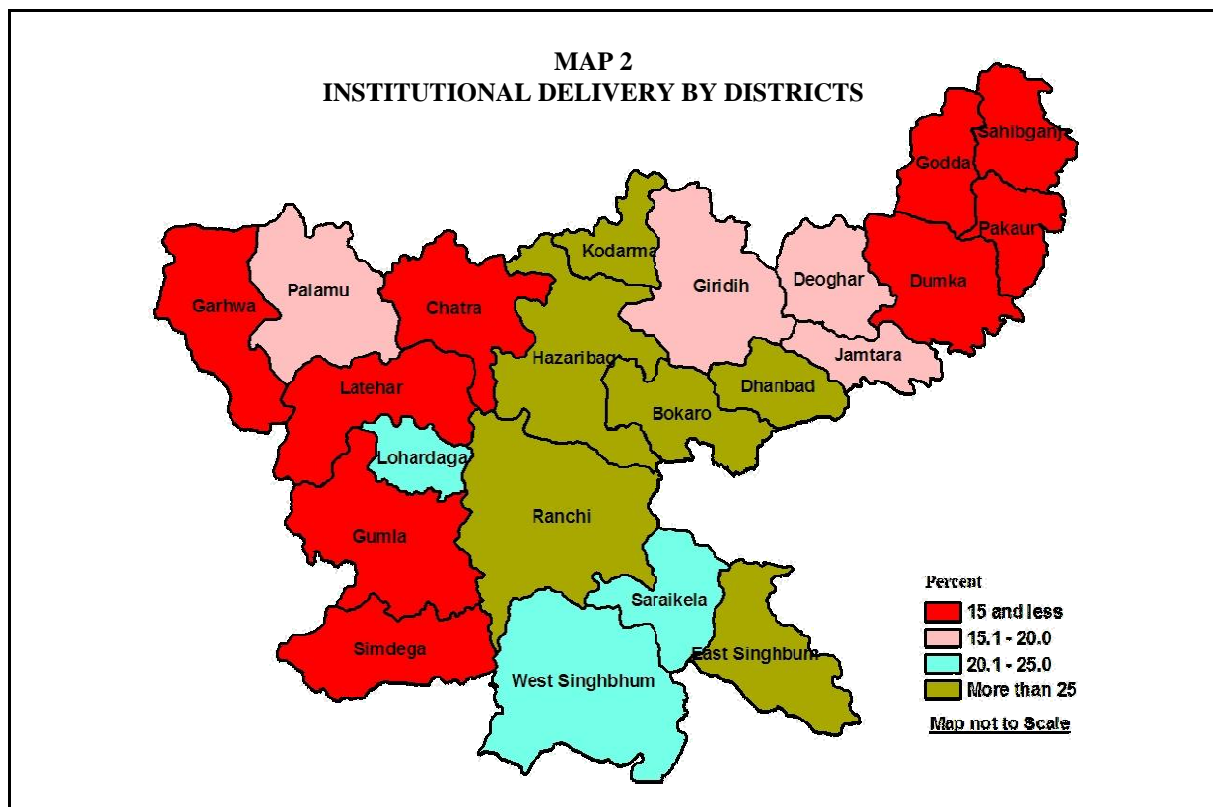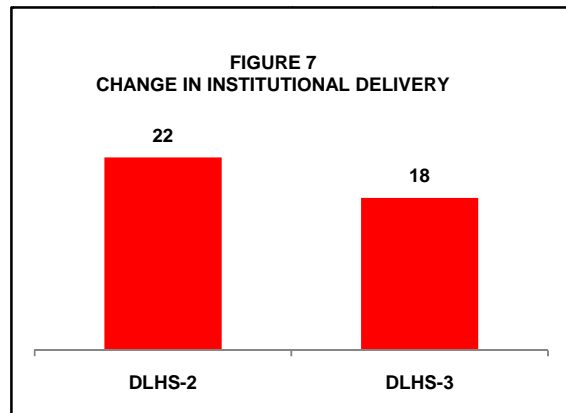
In Jharkhand, one-fourths of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were assisted by skilled persons. Little over half of the districts in Jharkhand are below the state average of safe delivery (24.9 percent). Safe delivery varies from a low of 9.0 percent in Sahibganj to the highest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum (53.7 percent). Dhanbad (43.3 percent), Kodarma districts (42.1 percent) and Hazaribagh (40.1 percent) perform relatively well in terms of safe delivery (Table 4.9). For 82 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not opting institutional delivery are, it cost too much (33.6 percent), not necessary (30.9 percent) and no time to go (20.8 percent) (Table 4.10).

13

In Jharkhand, 2.8 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.1,828/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs.5,519/-). Little over two-fifths (41.4 percent) women, who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation was Rs.445/- (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Jharkhand, as much as 66.7 percent of women who had still /live births in the three year period preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 45.9 percent in Seraikela to 80.3 percent in Garhwa. Only in 2 districts out of 22 districts in Jharkhand, namely Deoghar (46.6 percent) and Seraikela (45.9 percent) less than fifty percent of women had pregnancy complications. Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy, 32.0 percent of them sought treatment for the problem (Table 4.15).

More than four-fifths (84.0 percent) women in Jharkhand had faced at least one delivery complication. The main reason of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (78.8 percent), premature labour (61.2 percent), prolonged labour (36.7 percent) and excessive bleeding (20.4 percent). Delivery complication is higher among women who live in urban areas (90.6 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (83.3 percent) (Table 4.11). Delivery complications vary from a low of 65.2 percent in Deoghar to 93.3 percent in Dumka(Table 4.15).

About half (47.2 percent) of women in Jharkhand had post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period were lower abdominal pain (63.3 percent), high fever (53.6 percent) followed by foul smelling vaginal discharge (29.6 percent) (Table 4.12). Post-delivery complication varies from 29.0 percent in Seraikela to 60.7 percent in Hazaribagh district. Among those who had post-delivery complications, more than one-third (36.6 percent) of women had sought treatment, 14.2 percent in Godda and 54.8 percent in Dhanbad district (Table 4.15).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. In Jharkhand only 29.4 percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth.

Newborn care within 24 hours of birth, is more common among newborns to women residing in urban areas (57.3 percent), women educated up to 10 or more years (63.1 percent), belonging to other castes (54.0 percent) and newborns to women in highest wealth index (81.2 percent) as compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about two-fifths of them availed newborn care from private health facility (39.0 percent) and 38.3 percent from home, 16.9 percent from a government health facility and 5.8 percent from others (Table 5.1).

More than four-fifths (84.4 percent) of children, under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrums in the breast milk and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2).

In Jharkhand, feeding with colostrums is widespread across all socio-economic class with at least 80 percent of children being fed with colostrums in each category.

Feeding with colostrum is near universal in Lohardaga (98.1 percent) and Garhwa (97.1 percent). There is a visible variation across districts with more than 90 percent of children being fed with colostrums in the districts of Garhwa, Godda, Dumka and almost universal in Lohardaga (98.1 percent). In the remaining district, it varies from 72.1 to 89.9 percent (Table 5.5).

Little over one-thirds of women (34.5 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth was least practiced among women in Sahibganj (20.0 percent) and most widely practiced in Lohardaga (57.3 percent). More than four-fifths of women (81.1 percent) had started breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth, ranging from 69.0 percent in Simdega to 93.8 percent in Godda district (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 34.5, 81.1 and 18.9 percents respectively.

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child is 6.1 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.6 months, 8.4 months and 10.0 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child who have been exclusively breastfed for 6 months is 74.9 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning the women in case the card was not shown. For forty-three percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the vaccination card. Little over half (54.0 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Nine percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization increased by 27 percentage points during DLHS-2 and DLHS-3, from 27 percent in DLHS-2 to 54 percent in DLHS-3 and this is depicted in Fig.8.

Full immunization coverage would have been well about 80 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down to 16.8 percent point for first (79.3 percent) to third (62.5 percent) dose and had vaccination against polio not dropped 24.7 percent point for first (89 percent) to third (64.3 percent) dose. The coverage of measles vaccine (70.6 percent) is 14.4 percent point lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (85.0 percent). The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination

FIGURE 8
PROGRESS IN FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN
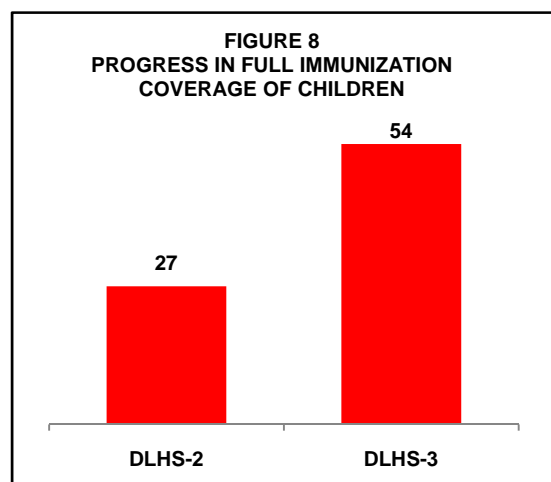
before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 16.5 percent points. Boys (54.6 percent) are slightly more likely than girls (53.4 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Similarly, boys are slightly more likely to receive DPT, Polio3 and measles vaccine.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order. Mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Less than half of children born to mothers who are non-literate (45.9 percent) and those in the lowest wealth index (45.0 percent) are fully vaccinated compared with children born to women with 10 or more years of education (72.2 percent) and children from households in the highest wealth index (75.5 percent) (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations. The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from a low of 26.5 percent in Giridih to 82.6 percent in Purbi (East) Singhbhum district. Similarly for the individual vaccines, there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Jharkhand is above 70 percent except in Giridih district (59.2 percent). Seraikela, Lohardaga and Purbi (East) Singhbhum are the three districts in Jharkhand where the measles coverage is above 90 percent. DPT3 and Polio 3 coverage is the lowest in Giridih district (32.3 and 38.7 percent respectively). DPT3 coverage is highest in Seraikela district (89.5) while Polio 3 is highest in Lohardaga district (89.2 percent) (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS

16
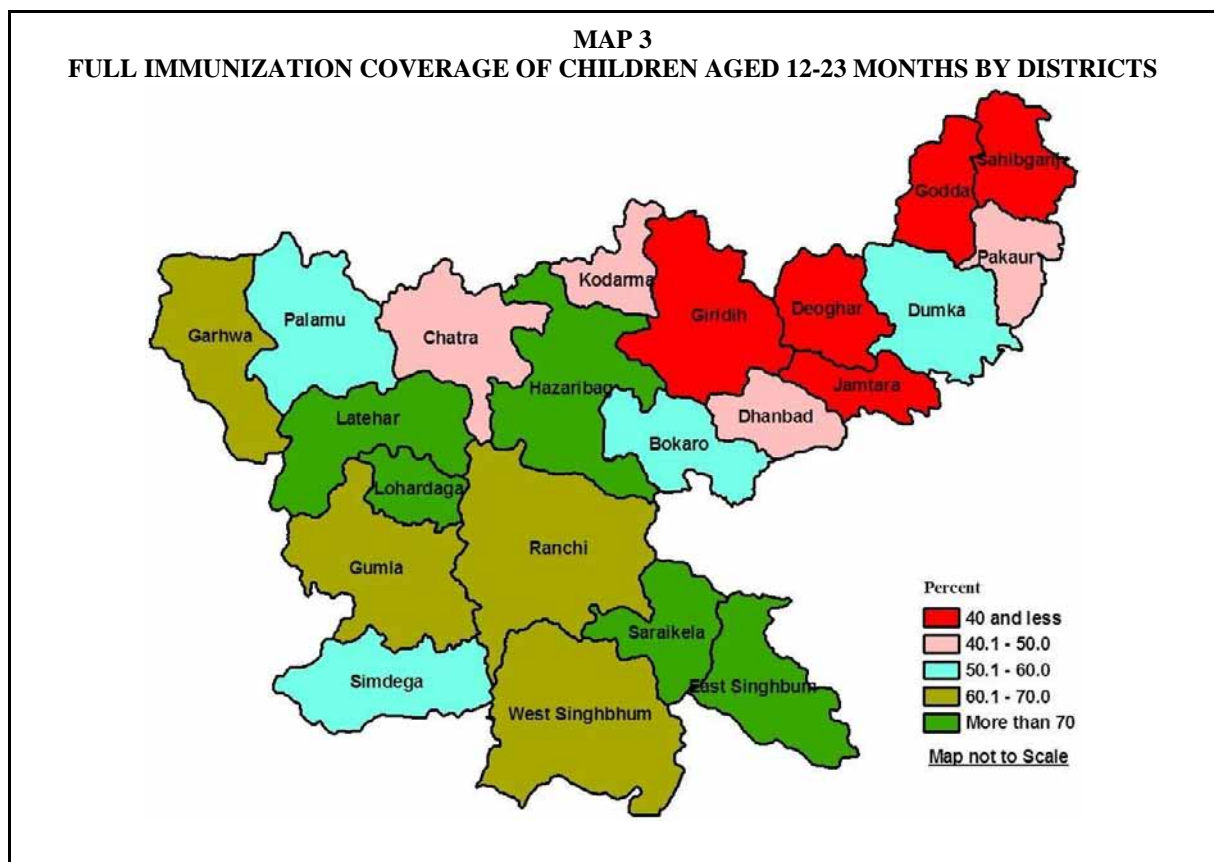
As regards the place of immunization, 6.4 and 8.4 percent of children received it from a Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) respectively and 81 percent from other government health facility (Table 5.8).

In Jharkhand, among children aged 12-35 months, about two-thirds (63.7 percent) had received at least one dose of vitamin-A and only 15 percent of children had received 3-5 doses of vitamin-A supplementation (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (84.5 percent), from richest households (84.0 percent), children from urban residence (79.0 percent), and children from other caste groups (75.6 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children from non-literate mothers (56.3 percent), poorest household (54.6 percent), rural residence (62.1 percent), and children from scheduled castes (62.1 percent) household.

In Jharkhand, the proportion of children aged 12-23 months, who received Vitamin A supplementation that is at least one dose of Vitamin-A ranges from a low of 30.3 percent in Giridih to highest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum district (89.7 percent). The districts where the coverage of Vit.-A, is below the state average of 63.7 percent are Giridih (30.3 percent), Godda (45.0 percent), Jamtara (48.2 percent) Chatra (50.1 percent), Sahibganj (50.9 percent), Kodarma (52.5 percent), Dhanbad (56.4 percent) Deoghar (57.8 percent) and Palamu (60.9 percent) (Table 5.7).

Only 11 percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Jharkhand, children living in urban areas (25.3 percent), first and second lowest birth order (13 percent each), mother's having 10 or more years of education (28.1 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (19.8 percent) and from richest households (32.9 percent) are more likely to receive Hep-B injection than children living in rural areas (9.7 percent), 4 or more birth order (7.8 percent), non-literate mothers (7.9 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (9.2 percent) and those from poorest households (7.7 percent) (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Just over half (51.3 percent) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women belonging to other castes/tribes and women in the highest wealth index are two times more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women, scheduled tribes and women in the lowest wealth index.

In Jharkhand, the common type of practices, which women are aware for treating children with diarrhoea are given salt and sugar solution (54.9 percent), ORS of (45.5 percent), continue breastfeeding (15.2 percent), plenty of fluids (12.3 percent), continue normal food (12.2 percent) and about little over two-fifths (42.9 percent) are aware of other treatment (Table 5.10). Over half of children (52.2 percent) suffering from diarrhoea sought treatment and 21.4 percent of children were actually treated with ORS (Table 5.11). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea for whom treatment is sought rises steadily with increasing education of mother and increasing wealth index. There is a huge gap between government and private health facility as

source of treatment for treating diarrhoea. Only 20.9 percent children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility while 71.0 percent of children with diarrhoea are treated in a private health facility (Table 5.11). In Godda 1.4 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 64.1 percent sought treatment and in Kodarma 15.1 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 60.6 percent of them sought treatment (Table 5.13).

Little over two-fifth of women (41.4 percent) are aware about the danger signs of ARI in Jharkhand (Table 5.12). Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 40.7 percent to 60.6 percent. Sixty-one percent of women are aware of pain in chest and productive cough, and six out of ten women are aware of difficulty in breathing. Ten percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey and more than three-fourth of children (77.8 percent) suffering from ARI or fever received treatment either from a government (13.9 percent) or private health facility (77.8 percent) (Table 5.12).The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.3 percent in Godda to 18.1 percent in Kodarma. The percentage of children suffering from pneumonia that received treatment varies from a low of 34.5 percent in Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum district to 82 percent in Dumka (Table 5.13).

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. More than nine out of 10 ever married and currently married women are aware of any modern contraceptive. Interestingly, more than ninety percent of currently married women are aware of female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Jharkhand. Male sterilization (65.6 percent) is the second most widely known contraceptive method for limiting. Pill is another widely known contraceptive method for spacing with about two-third of women knowing about it (64.9 percent). Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are condoms and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known method among currently married women with just 8.6 percent of them being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm method were known to 14.3, 23.3, 13.1 and 23.7 percent of currently married women respectively. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Jharkhand (Table 6.3).

Little over two-fifth of currently married women in Jharkhand ever used any contraceptive method either modern (35.7 percent) or traditional method (9.0 percent). Female sterilization is the most popular method ever used by 25.7 percent of currently married women age 15-49 years, followed by Oral pill (7.8 percent), Rhythm method (6.4 percent) and use of condom/nirodh (4.8 percent). IUD is ever used by only 1.2 percent of women. Forty-two percent of women between 35-49 years are sterilized. More than half of currently married women in urban areas, with 10 or more years of education and women in the higher wealth index, have ever used any modern method. Female sterilization is more among urban women (38.6 percent), women belonging to other caste/tribe (37.2 percent), women with four or more living children (36.5 percent), and women belonging to highest wealth index (39.9 percent). (Table 6.4).

18

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows that 35.7 percent of them are using any contraceptive method at the time of survey either one or the other modern, mostly female sterilization (25.7 percent) (Fig.9). Oral pills and IUD are currently being used by only 2.9 and 0.5 percent of currently married women. Male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is in use by 1.9 percent of the currently married women's husbands. Little over four out of every 10 women between 35-49 years are sterilized. Female sterilization is higher among urban women (38.7 percent) than women in rural areas (23.6 percent) (Table 6.5A).

FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Method	Percent
Any Method	36
Modern Method	32
Female Sterilization	26
Pill	3
Condom	2
IUD	1
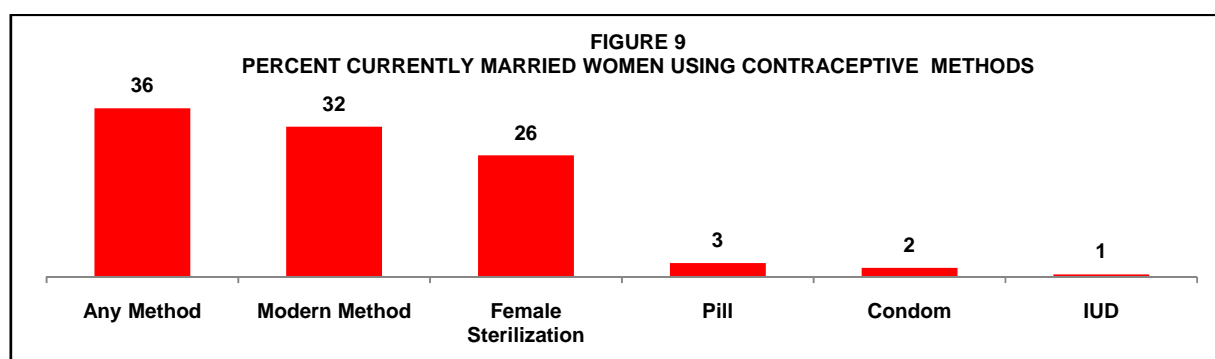
Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Six percent of women age 20-24 years, 20 percent of women age 25-29 years and 33.8 percent of women age 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Women in the urban areas, with more than 10 years education, women belonging to other castes/tribes and women from the richest households are more likely to have undergone female sterilization than others (Table 6.5 A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 28.0 years (Table 6.6).

Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are 31.1, 46.3, and 22.5 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 72.7 percent of the total users and 74.6 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method decreased by 2 percentage points from 38 percent in DLHS-2 to 36 percent in DLHS-3. (Fig.10).

The prevalence of female sterilization in nine districts of Jharkhand namely Ranchi, Chatra, Purbi (East) Singhbhum, Deoghar, Palamu, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Bokaro are above the state average (25.7 percent). Female sterilization is the lowest in Pakaur

FIGURE 10
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

DLHS-2	38
DLHS-3	36
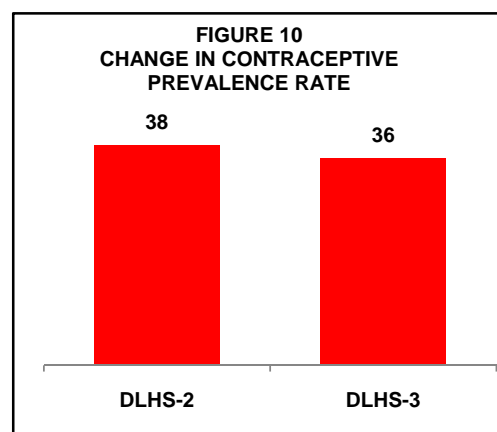
district (11.6 percent) and highest in Bokaro district (40.2 percent). In Jharkhand, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor with only 2.9 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. Use of pill and condom varies from almost no use in Godda district (0 and 0.3 percent respectively) to the highest in Purbi (East) Singhbhum (7 and 5.7 percent respectively). (Table 6.7).

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Pakaur district (16.5 percent) and highest in Bokaro district (53.8 percent). CPR for any method is below the state average of 35.7 percent in half of the districts in Jharkhand, ranging from 16.5-33.9 percent. Bokaro (53.8 percent) is the only district where the CPR for any method is above 50 percent. The CPR for any method is 40-50 percent in Palamu, Ranchi, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Purbi (East) (East) Singhbhum and Dhanbad district (Table 6.7). District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
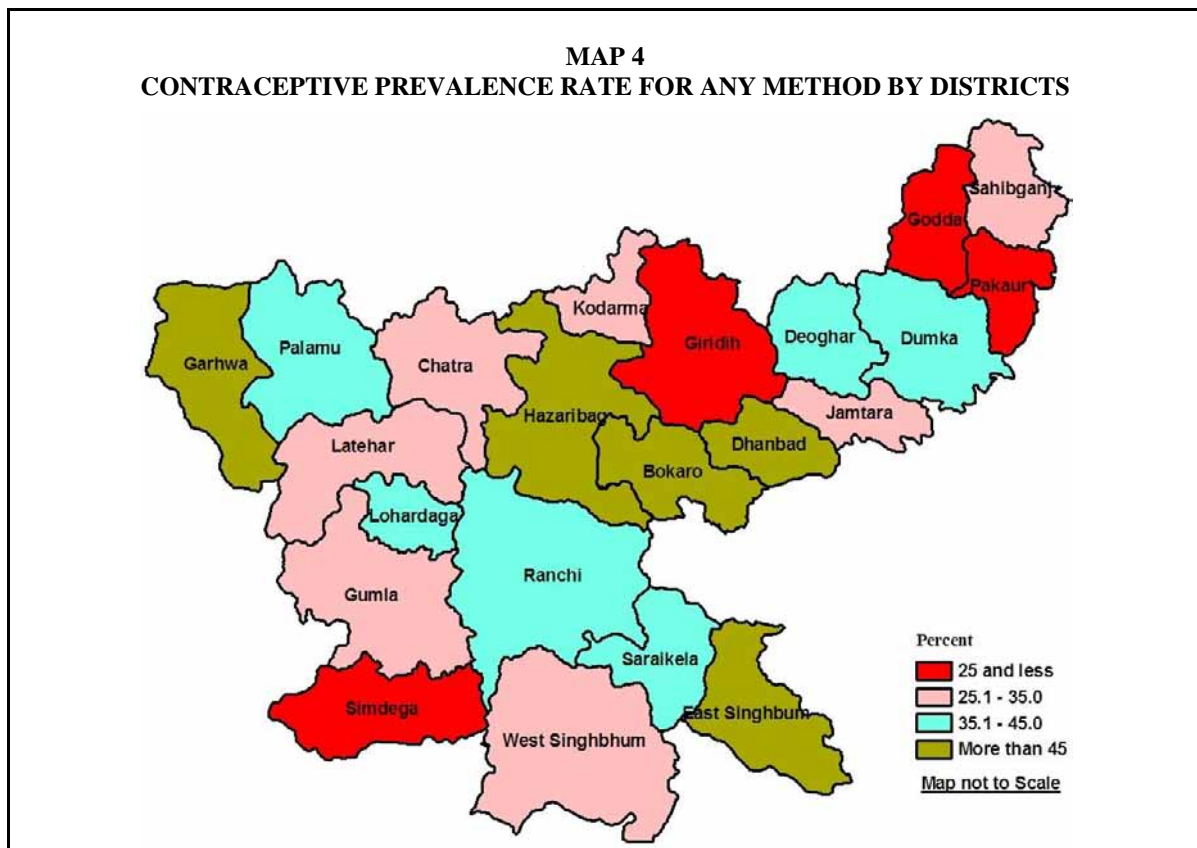
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state, 71.5 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility and only 29.6 percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). In Jharkhand, over half (54.0 percent) of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 85.1 percent of them at the time of discharge. Receiving cash benefits for sterilization varies from a low of 18.3 percent in Giridih to highest in Simdega district (84.1 percent) (Table 6.9).

In Jharkhand 27.0, 47.1 and 29.7 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 15.5, 13.1 and 10.8 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effects or health problems. The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization were body/backache (52.2 percent), weakness/inability to work (47.7 percent), abdominal pain (44.8 percent), Dizziness (24.8 percent) and fever (12.3 percent). For women using IUD, the main problems were body ache/backache (52.3 percent), irregular periods (40.5 percent), abdominal pain (34.8 percent), and weakness/inability to work (28.8 percent). The proportion of Pill users with health problems/side effects are weakness/inability to work (42.0 percent), dizziness (31.0 percent), body/back ache (21.6 percent), nausea/vomiting (21.3 percent), followed by irregular periods (16.6 percent) and abdominal pain (15.9 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (65.9 percent), while 13.6 percent mentioned side effects and 20.5 percent cited other reasons. For the younger women between 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child (Table 6.11). Thirteen percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years who are not using any contraceptive method intends to adopt limiting and 2.5 percent intend for spacing method in future. Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 25.2 percent want to use it within 12 months and 19.6 percent want to use it after 12 months, 55.2 percent of women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

Unmet Need for Contraception

The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is high with 33.5 percent. The unmet need for limiting (20.8 percent) is higher than unmet need for spacing (12.7 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 increased marginally by 1 percentage points, shown in the Fig. 11.

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraceptive for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 37.1 percent for women with one living child and 29-31 percent for women under 25 years (Table 6.15).

FIGURE 11
CHANGE IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION

	DLHS-2	DLHS-3
	33	34
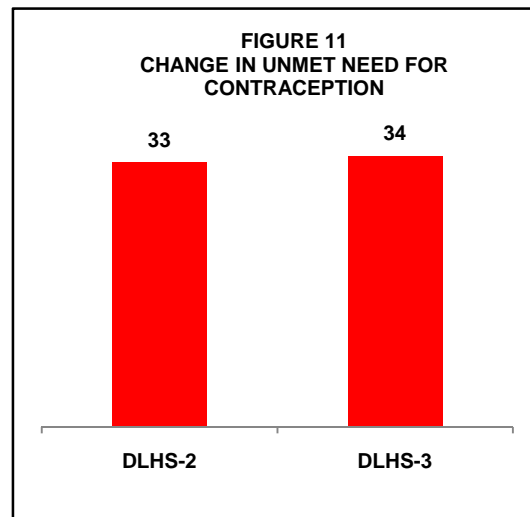
On the other hand, currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving but do not want more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting and 20.8 percent women in Jharkhand have unmet need for limiting. In contrast to high unmet need for spacing among women with one living child, unmet need for limiting is high among women with higher order of living children (19.6-35.0 percent), and among women belonging to lowest

wealth index (25.2 percent). Twenty-eight percent of women age 30-39 years have unmet need for limiting.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 45.4 percent in Simdega, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is the lowest in Garhwa (24.3 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 9.3 percent in Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum to high of 17.8 percent in Pakaur district (Table 6.16). It can be also noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates. District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig.12. Similar to the state pattern, in all districts of Jharkhand, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing except for Hazaribagh district where the unmet need for spacing is slightly higher than limiting.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge on RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for checking and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infection (RTI)/sexually transmitted infection (STI), HIV/AIDS and to encourage checking and treatment.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICT

District	Spacing	Limiting	CPR
Bokaro	14	10	54
Dhanbad	16	10	50
Purbi Singhbhum	18	10	50
Hazaribagh	12	12	49
Garhwa	13	11	46
Ranchi	19	11	42
Palamu	19	13	40
Seraikela	21	12	39
Dumka	20	10	38
Deoghar	17	13	38
Lohardaga	23	14	36
JHARKHAND	21	13	36
Latehar	24	14	34
Gumla	23	12	34
Chatra	22	15	34
Kodarma	23	15	32
Jamtara	21	13	30
Pashchimi Singhbhum	29	9	29
Sahibganj	20	16	29
Simdega	31	14	25
Giridih	24	13	25
Godda	22	15	22
Pakaur	25	18	17

22

Among ever married women age 15-49 years, 21 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (74.2 percent). Irregular periods (19.0 percent), scanty bleeding (16.3 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (11.3 percent), frequent or short periods (8.8 percent), prolonged bleeding (8.0 percent) and absence of periods (7.4 percent) are also some major menstrual related problems reported by women in Jharkhand invariant of the background of women (Table 7.1).

In Jharkhand, less than one-fifth (17.2 percent) of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by women with more than 10 years education (41.2 percent), women in the highest wealth index (37.7 percent), women belonging to other caste/tribe (29.0 percent), urban women (28.6 percent) and women married to husbands with 10 or more years of education (28.0 percent) than non-literate women (11.6 percent), women in the lowest wealth index (12.1 percent), women belonging to scheduled castes (14.6 percent), women living in rural areas (15.3 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (11.6 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Fig. 13. In Jharkhand, relative/friends (73.1 percent) are the major source of RTIs/STIs information. Other popular source of RTIs/STIs information includes TV (19.7 percent), radio (12.7 percent) and husband (12.4 percent). Print media (11.1 percent) and health personnel (10.5 percent) is also a popular source of RTIs/STIs information (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 63.8, 28.1, 23.1, 21.9, 19.4 and 11.5 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with homosexuals and unsafe IUD insertion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs. The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment; husband's education and wealth index (Table 7.3).
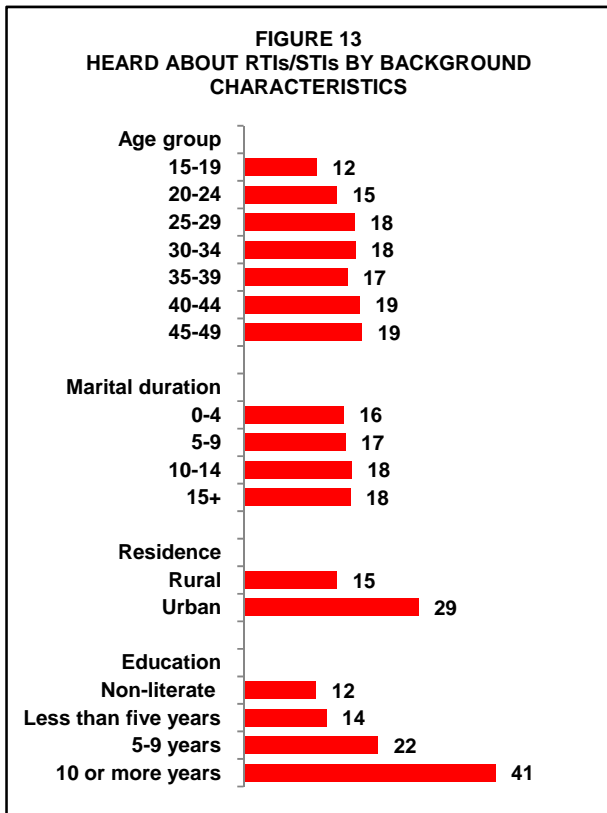
FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

One-fifth of ever married women age between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 9.4 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms among them 7.2, 5.2, 4.1 and 2.8 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva, pain during sexual act and boils/ulcers/warts around vulva. One percent reported symptoms of swelling in the groin (0.7 percent), painful blister like lesions (0.8 percent) and spotting after sexual act (1.0 percent) (Table 7.4). About two-thirds (63.0 percent) of women discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands. Among women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, only 26.3 percent of them have sought treatment, mainly from private doctors (66.9 percent) and also from a government health facility (18.3 percent) (Table 7.5).

23

Godda (2.8 percent) and Simdega (46.9 percent) are the two extreme districts as far as knowledge about RTIs/STIs among ever married women are concerned. In half of the districts of Jharkhand, the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is below the state average (17.2 percent). Dhanbad, Gumla, Hazaribagh and Simdega are the four districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 30 percent ranging from 31 to 47 percent. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Godda are 4.5 and 4.1 percent respectively and in Simdega it is 8.3 and 19.3 percent respectively. Proportion of women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs is lowest in Seraikela (3.2 percent) and Godda district (4.1 percent) and is the highest in Garhwa district (19.4 percent) and Ranchi (35.5 percent) respectively. More than two-fifth of women (41 percent) with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Hazaribagh compared to only 10 percent of women in Godda district who sought treatment for RTIs/STIs symptoms (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS constitute only of 25 percent and have heard about it mostly from TV (61.4 percent), Radio (41.3 percent), relatives/friends (33.6 percent), and print media (news papers/ books/maga-zines/pamphlets/posters) (23.3 percent). Fourteen percent has heard about it from health personnel and 15.8 percent from their husband. School/adult education program (3.0 percent) and leaders/community meeting (4.6 percent) are not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having many partners (66.0 percent), transfusion of infected blood (55.6 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (45.4 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (33.6 percent), mother to child (32.1 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (16.2 percent) (Table 7.8), presented in Fig.14. There is no significant variation in the knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by background of women (Table 7.8). In Pakaur district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (10.8 percent) and little over three-fifth of women (62.6 percent) in Purbi (East) Singhbhum have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).

At the state level, only 32.1 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. Kodarma, Lohardaga, Godda, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Dumka, Purbi (East) Singhbhum and Deoghar are the districts where women have this correct knowledge above the state average ranging form 32.6 to 62.6 percent. Only 14.6 percent of women in Pakaur district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute (59.8 percent), avoiding getting infected through blood (safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs, use of tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades) comprises of 56.1 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 37.4 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is the lowest in Pakaur (24.2 percent) and highest in Bokaro (53.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Category	Value
Unsafe sex with person having many partners	66
Transfusion of infected blood	56
Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	45
Unsafe sex with sex workers	34
Infected mother to child	32
Unsafe sex with homosexuals	16
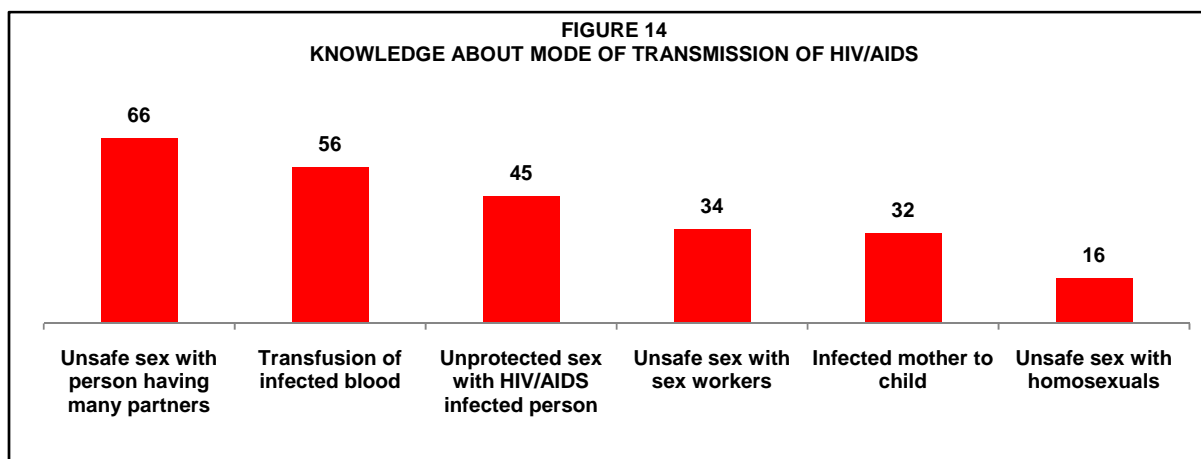
The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 16.3 percent of them. This misconception is more among rural women, non-literate and women in the lowest wealth index. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 4.8, 5.2, 8.9, 11.5 and 12.2 percents respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, half of ever married women (50.7 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. About half of the women (47.4 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a private hospital/clinic followed by 43.1 percent reporting government hospital/dispensary as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only 1.4 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 60.6 percent have done it more than a year ago and 39.4 percent in the last one year period (Table 7.12). More than three-fifth of women in Gumla, Purbi (East) Singhbhum and Deoghar know the place for testing HIV/AIDS and only 25.7 percent of women in Godda district are aware of the same. The districts where the knowledge of place for HIV/AIDS test is below the state average of 50.7 percent are Godda, Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum, Jamtara, Latehar, Seraikela, Giridih, Pakaur, Palamu and Ranchi (Table 7.13).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Nine percent of ever married women aged between 15-49 years in Jharkhand have infertility problem, among them 6.8 and 2.6 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively. About three-fourth (72.7 percent) of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 13.5 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 8.4 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). In Jharkhand, 21 percent women have menstruation related problem. More than 30 percent of women in Latehar, Chatra and Hazaribagh have menstrual problem. Over one in every ten ever married women have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility in Gumla, Hazaribagh, Simdega, Deoghar, Pakaur, Seraikela, Dumka, Latehar and Chhatra. Infertility problem is the highest in Chhatra district (15.1 percent) and is the lowest in Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum (5.7 percent) (Table 7.17).

Among currently married women age 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, 4.1 percent are childless and among them 3.2 percent had problem in conceiving. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 2.4 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Among currently married women age 20-49 years, childlessness is high among the women whose age at consummation of marriage is 18 years and above (5 percent), less educated women (4.7 percent) and among those who belong to the lowest wealth index (5.1 percent) (Table 7.15). For the state as a whole, about three-fourth of ever married women (72.3 percent) who had infertility problem had sought treatment, 74.4 percent of women had sought treatment for primary infertility and 66.4 percent for secondary infertility. Women in Urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). Kodarma is the only district where more than 90 percent of women (91.7 percent) with infertility problem had taken treatment. Treatment seeking for infertility is the lowest among women in Palamu district (54.0 percent). Over four-fifth of women with an infertility problem had sought treatment in Pakaur, Seraikela, Purbi (East) Singhbhum, Bokaro and Dhanbad district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning, Family Life Education, Marriage and Reproductive Health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 5,063 unmarried women were interviewed in Jharkhand, of which 80.0 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 20.0 percent were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 16.3 percent against 31.4 percent in urban areas. Only one-fifth (20.6 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas have 10 or more years of education and among urban unmarried women, 64.3 percent had more than 10 years of education. Highest proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 years belongs to Hindu religion (61.7 percent) in both rural and urban areas (59.1 and 69.6 percents respectively). In urban about three-fifth of unmarried women (58.0 percent) are from richest households (Table 8.1) and only 3.1 percent of unmarried women in rural area belong to the richest household.

Only about three-fifths of unmarried women (58.5 percent) are aware of Family Life Education. Awareness about Family life education is below the state average among women age 15-19 years, among unmarried women who live in rural areas, have lower level of education, belonging to schedule tribes, schedule castes, and women in the lowest two wealth index. There is a significant gap (12.3 percentage point) between the level of awareness and perception of importance of Family Life Education among the unmarried women in Jharkhand. One-third (32.5 percent) of unmarried women were of the opinion that Family Life Education should be introduced by age 15-17 years. As many as 44 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide Family Life Education before reaching eighth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart Family Life Education, 71.5 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 60.1 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law. Forty-

26

five percent had viewed that it should be provided by teacher/school/college and 25 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by friend/peers. Only 7.8 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education (Table 8.3).

Only forty-one percent of the unmarried women in Jharkhand had received Family Life Education. The main source of education is school/college (69.5 percent), followed by other sources (36.2 percent), 7.5 percent received family life education from youth club, 3 percent from a NGO programme/camp and 2 percent from government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 7 in every 10 unmarried women between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (73.1 percent for boys and 75.1 percent for girls). Ten percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 90 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women (96.6 percent) in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS
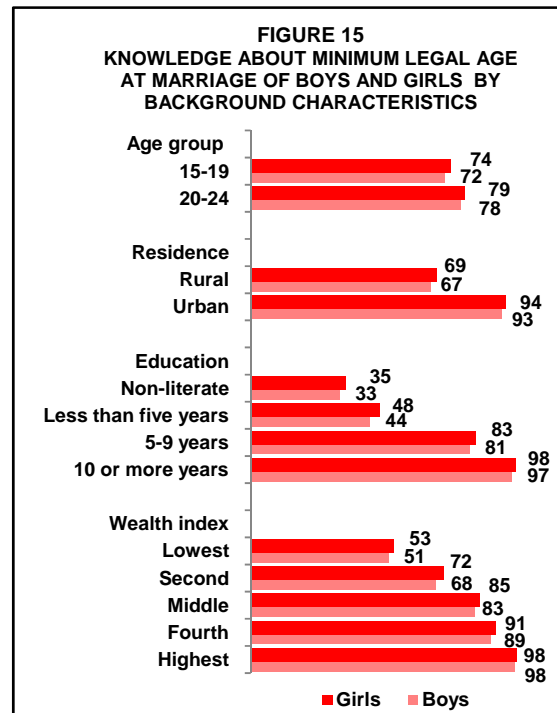
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. Little over one in every four women (26.2 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. Eighty-nine percent of unmarried women had painful periods, 13.8 percent had irregular periods, 8.5 percent had prolonged bleeding, 8.1 percent had blood clots/excessive bleeding and 6.9 percent had frequent or short periods. Some (1.2 to 4.9 percent) women had problems like inter-menstrual bleeding, absence of menstruation and scanty bleeding (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Ninety percent of the currently menstruating unmarried women used clothes, 13.0 percent use sanitary napkins and 8 percent used locally prepared napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of Family Life Education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About three-fifth (57.3 percent) of unmarried women age 15-24 years had the knowledge of male

sterilization and 79.4 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 69.2 percent had knowledge of pills, 52.9 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 35.2 percent had knowledge of IUD. About one-fifth (17.9 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and 28.9 percent have knowledge about Injectables (Table 8.8). With regard to source of availing pill and condom, about two-third (64.2 percent) of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facility and while 32.4 percent said it can be obtained from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 23.9 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Majority of unmarried women (82.8) percent had discussed with friends/peers, 44.9 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 14 percent had discussed with parents and only 5.3 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Less than one-fifth (17.2 percent) of unmarried women have heard of RTIs/STIs, mostly from friends (54.0 percent), 40.7 percent from print media (newspaper/books/magazines), 39.2 percent from television, 27.2 percent heard about from radio and 22.1 percent heard of RTIs/STIs from adult education programme/school teacher. The other sources of information are health personal, cinema, partner and religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/*mela* (Table 8.11).

Two-third of women (65.5 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 39.3 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers, 21-28 percent of the women were of the opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery, while 12.9 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

In Jharkhand, just over half of unmarried women (54.0 percent) are aware of HIV/AIDS and among them 62.2 percent of women have heard about HIV/AIDS from TV, 47.1 percent from print media, 40.2 percent from radio, 9.5 percent from health personnel, 8.2 from cinema and very few form adult education programme (Table 8.13). Two-third of women (66.7 percent) said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through transfusion of blood and three-fifth of women said that it can be transmitted thorough unsafe sex with person who has many partner. Forty-eight percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person while 37.8 percent said that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child. Thirty percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted due to unsafe sex with sex workers and unsafe sex with homosexuals (16.7 percent) (Table 8.14).

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Sixteen percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites, 5-12 percent were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by hugging, shaking hands, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food and stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Over half of unmarried women feel they could avoid by limit number of sexual partner and avoid sex with sex workers (55.3 percent) and avoid sex with person who inject drugs (52.0 percent).Thirty-six percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be

reduced if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse. Twenty-one percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex while 18 percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Jharkhand 54.1 percent of women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (89.1 percent) or private hospitals (44.3 percent) and CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (13 percent) (Table 8.17). Fifty-three percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by medical test, 5.1 percent also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging, 24.9 percent of women knew that pregnancy can occur on the very first time, a women has intercourse and 21.5 percent were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey is a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructures at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Jharkhand are 7,184, 1,27,298, and 1,20,303 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 920 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 783 Sub-Centres and 184 PHCs.

Thirty percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 11.9 and 58.3 percent in Kodarma and Gumla district respectively. More than 90 percent (91.3 percent) of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in all the districts of Jharkhand at least 70 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have ANM/FHW. In forty-four percent of the sampled Sub-Centres an ANM/FHW resides in Sub-Centre quarter. In Garhwa and Purbi (East) Singhbhum, though cent percent of ANMs are in position, no ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter. Along with these two in Jamtara and Seraikela districts no ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter while in Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum district all ANMs reside in Sub-Centres quarter (Table 9.2). Out of the 450 sampled Sub-Centres in public building, only 19 (4.2 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. In 91 (20.2 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labour rooms and out of this only 53 (58.2 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 120 (26.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and less than two-third (64.4 percent) of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. In Jharkhand, 652 (83.3 percent) the sampled Sub-Centres are adequately equipped. The Sub-Centres are adequately equipped in all the 22 districts of Jharkhand ranging from 52.4 to 100 percent. In Lohardaga and Pashchimi

(West) Singhbhum district, 100 percent adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres is observed. On the other hand, 520 (66.4 percent) of the total 783 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. In Purbi (East) Singhbhum district, the sampled Sub-Centres have 100.0 percent adequacy of essential drugs while in Chatra and Latehar district only 25.0 percent of the samples Sub-Centres have adequacy of essential drugs for RCH services (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in only 31.6 percent of the total 783 sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 81.7 and 86.7 percent respectively (Table 9.5).

In 172 PHCs (93.5 percent) of the total 184 sampled PHCs, 4-16 medical officers are serving. Lady Medical Officers are positioned in 93 (50.5 percent) of the 184 sampled PHCs. Seventy-three percent (134) PHCs of the total sampled PHCs have a pharmacist in position and only 14 PHCs (7.6 percent) have AYUSH doctors (Table 9.6).

Over four-fifth PHCs (84.2 percent) of the 184 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. Among the 184 sampled PHCs, 146 (79.4 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. About ninety percent of PHCs (89.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts. Eighty-one PHCs (44.0 percent) of the total sampled PHCs have regular power supply and 165 PHCs (89.7 percent) have functional vehicles (Table 9.7).

New born care equipments are available in 58 (31.2 percent) of the sampled PHCs, 121 (65.1 percent) have functional OTs and 69 (47.3 percent) provide referral services for delivery. One hundred and forty six PHCs (79.4 percent) of the PHCs in Jharkhand have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 164 PHCs (89.1 percent) has at least 60 percent cold storage systems. All the districts in Jharkhand have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month and in the state 70 PHCs (48.0 percent) of the total sampled 184 PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8).

Untied funds have been utilized by 90.2 percent of PHCs (166 of the 184 sampled PHCs), 64.0-75.0 percent of PHCs in Garhwa, Palamu, Sahibganj, Dumka, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Latehar and Jamtara have utilized untied funds and in the remaining districts 100.0 percent of sampled PHCs have utilized untied funds. Excluding the PHCs in the districts of Garhwa, Palamu Sahibganj, Dumka and Jamtara, 100 percent of PHCs out of the sampled PHCs in the remaining district have received hundred percent of united fund (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) have been constituted in 86 (46.7 percent) of the sampled PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 108 (58.7 percent) of the sampled PHCs.

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Jharkhand, 2007-08

State/district	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Jharkhand	32,261	27,508	4,753	96.9	26,886	23,127	3,759	85.2	5,063	3,808	1,255	79.5
Garhwa	1,630	1,564	66	98.8	1,276	1,231	45	84.1	173	164	9	83.6
Palamu	1,647	1,548	99	99.8	1,399	1,321	78	76.0	271	236	35	78.6
Chatra	1,326	1,245	81	98.2	1,420	1,330	90	88.9	213	174	39	82.2
Hazaribagh	1,295	975	320	95.9	1,195	959	236	86.0	245	175	70	80.6
Kodarma	1,262	1,046	216	93.5	1,188	1,016	172	78.9	167	107	60	67.9
Giridih	1,580	1,485	95	95.8	1,502	1,422	80	84.1	158	131	27	82.3
Deoghar	1,617	1,401	216	98.0	1,330	1,173	157	80.4	237	172	65	72.9
Godda	1,621	1,555	66	98.2	1,394	1,337	57	92.6	193	175	18	90.6
Sahibganj	1,645	1,448	197	99.7	1,219	1,072	147	84.2	133	112	21	74.3
Pakaur	1,649	1,550	99	99.9	1,216	1,147	69	79.7	155	131	24	73.1
Dumka	1,648	1,549	99	99.9	1,318	1,235	83	83.3	157	136	21	84.9
Dhanbad	1,061	489	572	96.5	912	458	454	88.7	222	73	149	86.4
Bokaro	1,290	685	605	95.6	1,183	724	459	87.9	239	99	140	83.9
Ranchi	1,050	680	370	83.3	810	580	230	88.0	291	175	116	80.2
Lohardaga	1,240	1,079	161	91.9	1,030	876	154	94.1	294	245	49	91.6
Gumla	1,570	1,503	67	95.2	1,157	1,100	57	83.2	238	217	21	71.5
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	1,571	1,311	260	95.2	1,265	1,069	196	93.1	380	325	55	89.8
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	1,078	473	605	98.0	825	339	486	88.2	265	61	204	91.4
Simdega	1,619	1,520	99	98.1	1,104	1,011	93	80.6	238	215	23	56.9
Seraikela	1,619	1,322	297	98.1	1,172	908	264	83.5	372	300	72	81.6
Latehar	1,625	1,559	66	98.5	1,510	1,440	70	88.0	232	211	21	70.1
Jamtara	1,618	1,521	97	98.1	1,461	1,379	82	89.7	190	174	16	85.6

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Jharkhand and its districts, Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[2]	Sex ratio[3]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Jharkhand	29,945	22.2	23.4	941	67.3	38.9	53.6
Garhwa	1,035	4.1	29.2	934	54.4	22.9	39.2
Palamu	2,098	6.0	27.2	935	58.9	29.9	44.9
Chatra	791	5.3	29.2	959	55.6	30.2	43.2
Hazaribagh	2,277	23.2	24.0	950	71.8	42.9	57.7
Kodarma	499	17.4	26.5	1,001	70.9	33.9	52.2
Giridih	1,904	6.4	27.3	982	62.1	26.6	44.5
Deoghar	1,165	13.7	24.9	914	66.4	32.0	50.1
Godda	1,048	3.5	21.7	926	57.5	27.4	43.1
Sahibganj	928	10.6	25.9	942	47.9	26.6	37.6
Pakaur	702	5.1	24.4	957	40.2	20.6	30.6
Dumka	1,760	6.5	17.6	961	62.9	32.4	47.9
Dhanbad	2,397	52.4	23.0	874	79.5	52.4	67.0
Bokaro	1,778	45.3	22.2	894	76.0	46.3	62.1
Ranchi	2,785	35.1	25.8	938	76.6	51.7	64.6
Lohardaga	365	12.7	26.2	976	67.3	39.6	53.6
Gumla	1,347	5.5	16.7	993	63.5	40.0	51.7
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	2,083	16.8	16.5	975	65.6	34.4	50.2
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	1,983	55.0	22.9	930	79.4	57.3	68.8

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] Including four new district namely Simdega carved out from West Singhbhum, Simdega from Gumla, Latehar from Palamu and Jamtara carved out from Dumka district.
[2] 1991-2001
[3] Female per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1-4	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
5-9	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.5	10.5	10.7	10.3
10-14	13.0	12.4	13.6	13.1	12.6	13.6	12.4	11.6	13.2
15-19	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.2	10.0	8.4	11.2	12.1	10.2
20-24	8.2	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	8.5	9.7	9.9	9.4
25-29	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7
30-34	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.8
35-39	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
40-44	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.8	3.6	5.3	5.4	5.1
45-49	3.4	4.3	2.4	3.3	4.2	2.3	4.4	5.2	3.6
50-54	4.6	2.9	6.3	4.4	2.8	6.2	5.3	3.8	7.0
55-59	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.9
60-64	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
65-69	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
70-74	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
80+	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Below 15	37.8	36.9	38.8	39.2	38.3	40.1	29.9	29.3	30.4
Number of Persons**	1,81,183	93,911	87,270	1,55,704	80,345	75,359	25,479	13,566	11,911
Sex ratio[1]	929	na	na	938	na	na	878	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
na = Not applicable.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Age	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
			Total			
10-14	99.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	23,518
15-19	84.1	15.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	17,172
20-24	41.8	57.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	14,835
25-29	17.3	81.2	0.1	1.5	100.0	14,772
30-44	3.2	93.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	31,717
45-59	0.7	88.4	0.1	10.8	100.0	21,261
60+	0.6	67.7	0.1	31.5	100.0	12,842
Total	35.1	59.0	0.2	5.8	100.0	1,36,117
			Male			
10-14	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,667
15-19	96.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	9,644
20-24	66.2	33.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	7,297
25-29	26.9	71.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	7,387
30-44	4.5	93.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	17,013
45-59	0.8	94.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	10,603
60+	0.6	82.2	0.0	17.2	100.0	7,254
Total	40.3	56.3	0.2	3.3	100.0	70,865
			Female			
10-14	98.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	11,851
15-19	68.7	30.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	7,528
20-24	18.2	80.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	7,538
25-29	7.6	90.4	0.1	1.9	100.0	7,385
30-44	1.6	93.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	14,704
45-59	0.6	82.9	0.1	16.4	100.0	10,658
60+	0.7	48.9	0.2	50.2	100.0	5,588
Total	29.4	61.9	0.2	8.5	100.0	65,252

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Garhwa	21.1	17.9	46.8	38.1	61.4
Palamu	21.4	17.7	41.0	36.0	62.6
Chatra	21.8	17.9	40.1	45.8	61.2
Hazaribagh	23.0	18.5	32.1	32.3	57.0
Kodarma	21.2	17.1	44.7	54.5	76.8
Giridih	21.7	17.4	45.0	48.4	72.1
Deoghar	21.9	17.2	40.2	54.7	62.3
Godda	22.3	17.6	32.2	38.8	53.4
Sahibganj	22.6	18.4	38.1	39.8	54.0
Pakaur	22.6	17.5	31.7	42.7	59.4
Dumka	21.4	17.0	47.4	53.5	50.8
Dhanbad	23.5	19.0	28.3	25.9	59.6
Bokaro	22.8	18.6	27.6	29.2	68.3
Ranchi	24.7	20.1	17.6	24.5	45.0
Lohardaga	23.4	18.8	26.0	23.6	39.9
Gumla	23.8	19.1	26.8	28.6	53.9
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	25.2	19.5	15.6	25.0	31.4
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	25.9	19.9	11.6	21.0	41.5
Simdega	25.4	21.0	18.8	12.9	44.7
Seraikela	24.8	19.1	15.0	25.4	41.1
Latehar	22.2	18.7	40.0	34.1	45.5
Jamtara	22.2	17.5	37.3	40.4	56.9
Rural	22.4	18.0	35.2	39.6	58.1
Urban	25.5	20.4	13.3	14.3	35.7
Jharkhand	22.9	18.3	32.3	35.9	55.7

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

39

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	12.5	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,677
10-14	12.2	65.1	30.5	4.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	23,518
15-19	20.1	22.2	31.1	33.0	13.6	0.1	100.0	17,172
20-29	36.1	22.2	22.9	30.7	23.9	0.2	100.0	29,607
30-39	49.3	24.3	21.1	31.4	22.9	0.3	100.0	23,753
40-49	52.8	25.8	22.8	30.7	20.1	0.5	100.0	14,167
50+	67.8	32.8	24.4	27.9	14.4	0.5	100.0	27,900
Total	37.9	43.1	22.9	21.0	12.7	0.2	100.0	1,49,794
Male								
7-9	11.4	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,011
10-14	9.0	65.3	30.7	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,667
15-19	12.7	21.2	31.9	33.0	13.8	0.1	100.0	9,644
20-29	19.6	19.5	22.3	32.1	25.9	0.2	100.0	14,684
30-39	32.4	22.6	19.7	32.7	24.7	0.2	100.0	12,385
40-49	40.4	24.6	21.7	31.7	21.6	0.4	100.0	8,697
50+	50.2	30.0	23.0	30.0	16.5	0.5	100.0	13,788
Total	26.2	39.0	22.6	23.3	14.9	0.2	100.0	77,876
Female								
7-9	13.7	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,666
10-14	15.3	64.8	30.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,851
15-19	29.6	23.7	29.8	32.9	13.3	0.3	100.0	7,528
20-29	52.3	26.8	23.9	28.5	20.4	0.3	100.0	14,923
30-39	67.6	28.2	24.1	28.5	18.7	0.5	100.0	11,368
40-49	72.5	29.8	26.9	27.5	14.9	0.9	100.0	5,470
50+	85.0	41.9	28.7	21.1	7.8	0.5	100.0	14,112
Total	50.6	49.9	23.3	17.3	9.2	0.3	100.0	71,918

Contd...…

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Rural				
7-9	13.6	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,181
10-14	13.4	68.5	28.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	20,374
15-19	22.8	25.5	34.2	30.7	9.4	0.2	100.0	14,315
20-29	40.8	26.4	25.8	31.2	16.3	0.3	100.0	24,916
30-39	54.5	28.9	23.4	31.0	16.3	0.4	100.0	20,244
40-49	59.2	31.4	25.8	29.1	13.1	0.6	100.0	11,678
50+	73.7	39.8	26.6	25.5	7.6	0.5	100.0	23,575
Total	41.8	48.3	23.9	19.4	8.2	0.2	100.0	1,27,283
				Male				
7-9	12.5	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,200
10-14	9.9	68.3	28.6	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,095
15-19	14.1	23.8	34.5	30.9	10.6	0.1	100.0	8,008
20-29	22.5	22.8	25.0	33.0	19.0	0.2	100.0	12,161
30-39	36.2	26.1	21.9	33.3	18.4	0.3	100.0	10,606
40-49	45.7	29.3	24.6	30.9	14.7	0.5	100.0	7,250
50+	56.4	36.9	25.4	28.3	8.8	0.6	100.0	11,589
Total	29.3	43.2	23.9	22.3	10.3	0.2	100.0	65,909
				Female				
7-9	14.7	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,981
10-14	16.9	68.7	27.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,279
15-19	33.9	28.2	33.6	30.4	7.5	0.3	100.0	6,307
20-29	58.2	32.9	27.3	28.0	11.4	0.4	100.0	12,755
30-39	74.7	36.5	27.8	24.6	10.5	0.6	100.0	9,638
40-49	81.4	41.4	31.4	20.5	5.5	1.2	100.0	4,428
50+	90.5	52.6	31.7	13.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	11,986
Total	55.1	56.9	23.9	14.4	4.6	0.3	100.0	61,374

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	4.3	98.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,496
10-14	4.1	45.3	43.8	10.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,144
15-19	6.6	8.5	18.4	42.1	30.9	0.1	100.0	2,857
20-29	11.1	7.3	12.6	29.2	50.7	0.1	100.0	4,691
30-39	18.7	9.5	13.3	32.8	44.2	0.1	100.0	3,509
40-49	22.7	12.0	15.5	34.8	37.5	0.3	100.0	2,489
50+	35.5	17.4	19.4	33.2	29.6	0.3	100.0	4,325
Total	16.2	22.8	19.0	27.5	30.6	0.1	100.0	22,511
Male								
7-9	3.6	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	811
10-14	3.6	47.5	43.4	8.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,572
15-19	5.8	9.7	20.1	42.2	27.9	0.1	100.0	1,636
20-29	5.6	6.4	11.7	28.7	53.2	0.0	100.0	2,523
30-39	9.6	7.7	10.5	30.2	51.5	0.0	100.0	1,779
40-49	14.0	9.9	12.2	34.1	43.7	0.1	100.0	1,447
50+	17.9	10.8	16.3	34.7	37.9	0.3	100.0	2,199
Total	9.1	20.6	17.2	27.6	34.5	0.1	100.0	11,967
Female								
7-9	5.1	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	685
10-14	4.5	43.1	44.3	11.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,572
15-19	7.7	6.9	16.0	42.1	34.9	0.2	100.0	1,221
20-29	17.4	8.6	13.9	30.0	47.4	0.1	100.0	2,168
30-39	28.0	11.9	17.0	36.0	34.8	0.2	100.0	1,730
40-49	34.8	15.8	21.5	35.9	26.3	0.6	100.0	1,042
50+	53.7	29.5	25.2	30.5	14.4	0.5	100.0	2,126
Total	24.3	25.9	21.5	27.3	25.2	0.2	100.0	10,544

Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Jharkhand, 2007-08										
	Total			Male			Female			
Age (years)	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
6-10	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.3	
11-13	95.9	98.1	96.2	95.9	97.2	96.1	95.9	99.0	96.4	
14-17	80.6	91.9	82.7	82.0	91.6	83.7	78.7	92.2	81.4	
6-11	99.2	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.4	99.2	
12-17	87.1	94.1	88.3	87.5	93.4	88.5	86.6	94.9	88.0	
Total	94.5	96.8	94.8	94.5	96.5	94.8	94.4	97.2	94.8	

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL						
Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Jharkhand, 2007-08						
	Total		Rural		Urban	
Reasons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	2.6	3.9	2.6	4.1	2.4	1.1
Transport not available	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.0	3.7
Further education not necessary	14.3	16.0	14.3	15.5	14.5	22.2
Required for household work	20.5	30.5	21.0	30.7	15.7	27.0
Required for work on family/business	8.6	5.3	9.2	5.6	3.0	2.2
Required for outside work	22.0	4.7	21.4	4.3	27.3	9.1
Cost too much	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	11.9	9.8
No proper school	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	2.4
Not safe to send girls	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	-	-
For taking care of siblings	4.5	3.0	4.3	2.7	6.6	7.2
Not interested in studies	13.2	8.2	13.0	8.2	15.1	7.6
Repeated failures	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0
Got married	0.1	8.0	0.2	8.3	0.0	4.2
Others	2.3	4.1	2.2	4.2	2.6	3.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,388	1,222	1,256	1,131	132	91
**Unweighted cases.						

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	94.8	95.0	93.4
Female	5.2	5.0	6.6
Age (years)			
< 30	11.9	12.4	8.9
30-44	38.0	38.7	34.3
45-59	31.1	30.2	36.3
60+	18.9	18.7	20.5
Median age	45	42	45
Religion			
Hindu	67.2	65.4	77.3
Muslim	9.5	9.1	11.7
Christian	6.9	7.5	3.6
Sikh	0.2	0.0	1.4
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	16.2	18.0	6.0
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	13.6	13.5	14.3
Scheduled tribes	36.2	40.2	13.0
Other backward classes	39.6	39.0	42.9
Others	10.6	7.3	29.8
Number of usual members			
1	1.7	1.6	2.4
2	7.1	7.3	6.0
3	9.9	9.7	10.6
4	16.1	15.4	19.8
5	18.9	18.5	20.8
6	16.7	16.7	16.3
7	11.8	12.2	9.4
8	7.0	7.3	5.5
9+	11.0	11.3	9.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.6	5.7	5.4
Number of households**	32,261	27,508	4,753

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

44

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	32.5	22.3	91.6
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	51.5	46.5	80.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	4.5	0.2	29.5
Public tap/standpipe	1.6	0.4	8.4
Tube Well or borehole	1.6	0.5	8.0
Other improved	43.8	45.3	34.6
Non Improved sources	48.5	53.5	19.6
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	14.0	4.5	69.1
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	13.1	3.7	67.6
Pit with slab	0.6	0.4	1.3
Pit ventilated improved	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not improved	86.0	95.5	30.9
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.1	0.0	0.4
Pit without slab	0.4	0.4	0.2
Dry toilet	0.1	0.1	0.0
No toilet/open space	85.5	95.0	30.3
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	6.3	0.6	39.0
Electricity	0.3	0.0	1.6
Kerosene	0.1	0.0	0.6
Wood	65.4	73.9	16.6
Others	27.9	25.4	42.3
Type of house			
Kachha	73.5	82.3	22.3
Semi - *pucca*	13.0	11.6	21.3
Pucca	13.5	6.0	56.4
Number of rooms			
1	16.4	17.6	9.3
2	31.4	33.0	22.1
3+	52.2	49.3	68.7
Household assets			
Fan	18.5	8.4	77.2
Radio/transistor	22.6	20.3	36.1
Sewing machine	6.5	3.1	26.0
Television	19.5	10.0	74.6
Telephone	18.5	10.9	62.7
Bicycle	66.0	65.1	71.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	11.7	6.7	40.9
Car / Jeep	1.1	0.2	6.1
Tractor	0.4	0.4	0.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	43.4	50.5	1.9
Second	27.4	30.8	7.7
Middle	12.1	12.0	12.7
Fourth	8.3	5.3	25.9
Highest	8.8	1.4	51.8
Number of households**	32,261	27,508	4,753

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Jharkhand, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Garhwa	24.8	58.5	5.9	3.7	7.7	31.9
Palamu	34.5	67.5	8.0	2.7	10.4	29.7
Chatra	22.3	44.9	7.5	1.4	8.7	41.4
Hazaribagh	59.8	32.2	25.8	10.6	30.2	27.2
Kodarma	47.8	37.9	15.0	6.7	22.7	33.4
Giridih	16.1	31.8	6.9	2.1	12.8	35.3
Deoghar	40.4	50.9	12.5	8.6	17.0	20.6
Godda	25.4	64.2	5.0	0.9	9.2	30.9
Sahibganj	11.1	51.4	9.0	2.8	7.9	19.9
Pakaur	13.5	64.1	7.0	2.0	5.3	21.7
Dumka	13.6	57.6	15.8	2.2	5.2	31.4
Dhanbad	82.5	63.7	29.1	7.8	32.4	21.8
Bokaro	64.6	62.4	36.9	23.2	41.8	17.1
Ranchi	54.0	51.0	28.6	23.6	23.5	44.2
Lohardaga	24.0	45.8	15.1	3.8	8.5	34.5
Gumla	15.0	29.7	13.0	3.5	3.3	32.3
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	24.2	63.4	17.1	8.2	9.7	50.9
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	68.2	71.9	53.4	33.0	38.8	29.8
Simdega	10.6	25.1	6.8	2.5	2.4	38.0
Seraikela	49.6	62.0	15.8	5.9	11.8	49.4
Latehar	11.0	49.3	7.6	1.4	4.5	44.5
Jamtara	35.2	58.2	5.7	2.2	7.4	31.2
Jharkhand	32.5	51.5	14.5	6.3	13.5	33.0

Note: [1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

[2] Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

46

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	88.3	9.6	1.8	0.3	100.0
Middle school	52.8	33.5	10.1	3.6	100.0
Secondary school	7.5	33.2	29.0	30.3	100.0
Higher secondary school	2.0	14.1	22.8	61.1	100.0
College	0.5	6.7	16.2	76.5	100.0
Madarasa	6.5	18.0	17.7	57.7	100.0
Number of villages	920				

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.
Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10km
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	
Sub-Centre	29.6	60.8	77.9	94.2	5.8
Primary Health Centre	1.2	12.9	22.7	52.9	47.1
Community Health Centre	0.3	1.6	3.0	9.2	90.8
District/Govt. Hospital	0.1	1.1	2.2	8.7	91.3
Government Dispensary	0.0	2.5	4.8	13.6	86.4
Private Clinic	6.5	27.0	39.5	67.2	32.8
Private Hospital	0.1	7.6	14.3	35.5	64.5
AYUSH Health Facility	0.1	2.2	3.9	12.4	87.6

Note: [1] Including facilities within village.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

District	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY benefici ary	VHSC	Aware of untied fund[2]	Number of villages
Garhwa	93.8	27.1	6.3	29.2	33.3	66.7	93.8	37.5	2.1	2.1	48
Palamu	91.5	19.1	0.0	19.1	34.0	72.3	95.7	48.9	4.3	10.6	47
Chatra	100.0	14.9	0.0	17.0	8.5	25.5	91.5	48.9	2.1	4.3	47
Hazaribagh	97.4	23.7	0.0	23.7	15.8	57.9	100.0	36.8	7.9	10.5	38
Kodarma	88.1	11.9	0.0	11.9	7.1	26.2	92.9	52.4	9.5	14.3	42
Giridih	91.5	12.8	0.0	12.8	10.6	31.9	80.9	34.0	4.3	4.3	47
Deoghar	81.4	30.2	0.0	30.2	30.2	79.1	81.4	58.1	9.3	9.3	43
Godda	81.3	25.0	6.3	25.0	4.2	20.8	100.0	50.0	2.1	8.3	48
Sahibganj	77.3	43.2	0.0	43.2	18.2	59.1	93.2	52.3	18.2	11.4	44
Pakaur	85.1	25.5	2.1	25.5	27.7	76.6	91.5	66.0	2.1	0.0	47
Dumka	68.1	19.1	0.0	19.1	12.8	53.2	93.6	55.3	0.0	2.1	47
Dhanbad	83.3	29.2	0.0	29.2	8.3	45.8	100.0	79.2	16.7	8.3	24
Bokaro	96.3	25.9	0.0	25.9	11.1	44.4	96.3	70.4	11.1	7.4	27
Ranchi	81.3	43.8	6.3	46.9	18.8	56.3	96.9	53.1	6.3	6.3	32
Lohardaga	84.1	40.9	0.0	40.9	31.8	50.0	100.0	52.3	25.0	15.9	44
Gumla	95.8	58.3	2.1	58.3	12.5	72.9	100.0	60.4	20.8	31.3	48
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	97.6	35.7	0.0	35.7	19.0	50.0	100.0	47.6	2.4	4.8	42
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	86.4	40.9	0.0	40.9	36.4	63.6	100.0	63.6	9.1	22.7	22
Simdega	95.7	51.1	2.1	51.1	23.4	72.3	93.6	70.2	19.1	12.8	47
Seraikela	90.2	36.6	0.0	36.6	17.1	68.3	100.0	43.9	2.4	7.3	41
Latehar	97.9	27.1	0.0	27.1	6.3	62.5	97.9	52.1	4.2	2.1	48
Jamtara	93.6	17.0	0.0	19.1	23.4	34.0	83.0	38.3	0.0	4.3	47
Jharkhand	89.1	29.6	1.2	30.0	18.6	54.1	94.2	52.2	7.8	8.8	920

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

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ *Mela*	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Oth ers	Number of women**
					Sources of knowledge						
Antenatal care	74.5	21.1	15.2	8.8	1.2	1.1	2.8	68.4	72.6	0.8	20,046
Institutional Delivery	57.4	22.2	16.6	9.4	1.4	0.9	2.6	67.7	72.6	0.7	15,448
Breastfeeding	77.5	20.7	15.9	8.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	61.1	77.2	1.4	20,861
Immunization	92.2	19.2	15.2	8.5	2.0	1.5	3.0	78.9	66.5	1.3	24,795
Family Planning	87.4	20.7	16.6	9.1	2.0	1.3	3.1	66.2	75.5	1.2	23,489
Personal hygiene	74.4	21.0	16.2	9.6	1.7	1.2	2.3	52.0	76.9	2.0	20,023
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	78.9	21.3	17.1	9.7	1.9	1.2	2.5	54.1	75.8	1.9	21,219
Prevention of Sex Selection	38.7	36.7	22.8	13.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	51.7	66.0	0.7	10,379
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	64.2	28.5	26.0	24.1	3.0	1.9	3.8	57.1	64.5	1.9	20,705
Leprosy eradication	45.6	36.7	32.2	33.5	4.2	2.8	4.2	52.7	59.0	1.7	14'735
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	80.7	23.0	23.1	20.1	3.0	1.7	3.8	68.4	60.2	1.2	26,042
Prevention of sex selection	32.5	47.4	35.6	31.2	3.3	2.1	3.8	47.0	54.8	1.2	10,483

**Unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	6.9	7.5	2.8
20-24	18.8	19.6	14.1
25-29	21.2	21.6	19.1
30-34	19.7	19.5	21.2
35-39	16.1	15.7	18.7
40-44	10.5	9.9	14.3
45-49	6.7	6.2	9.9
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	53.6	56.4	36.6
18 years & above	46.4	43.6	63.4
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	17.2	17.5	15.4
5-9 years	20.6	20.9	18.7
10-14 years	19.9	20.2	18.4
15 or more years	42.3	41.5	47.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	63.5	69.3	27.8
Less than 5 years	6.2	6.5	4.2
5-9 years	19.2	18.0	26.9
10 or more years	11.1	6.2	41.1
Non-literate[a] [†]	62.6	68.2	26.7
10 or more years[†]	11.4	6.5	42.7
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	34.8	38.5	12.3
Less than 5 years	7.8	8.5	3.4
5-9 years	31.4	32.3	25.8
10 or more years	25.3	19.9	58.2
Religion			
Hindu	68.9	67.3	78.4
Muslim	10.2	9.9	11.8
Christian	5.8	6.2	3.5
Sikh	0.1	0.0	10.5
Others	15.0	16.6	5.3
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	14.0	13.9	14.7
Scheduled tribes	32.8	36.1	12.3
Other backward classes	42.3	42.1	43.1
Others	10.9	7.9	29.8
Wealth index			
Lowest	40.4	46.6	1.9
Second	28.1	31.5	7.2
Middle	13.5	13.7	12.6
Fourth	9.5	6.6	27.2
Highest	8.6	1.7	51.2
Number of women (15-49)**	26,886	23,127	3,759
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	24,154	20,880	3,274

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

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling 0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years	Total percent	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	54.5	0.9	12.6	15.9	11.8	2.7	100.0	1,845
20-24	57.1	1.2	10.4	12.5	13.4	4.6	100.0	5,054
25-29	61.2	0.9	8.2	10.8	11.8	5.9	100.0	5,731
30-34	68.1	0.9	6.1	8.3	9.9	5.9	100.0	5,306
35-39	71.5	1.1	5.8	7.0	8.7	4.9	100.0	4,332
40-44	72.9	1.2	5.4	8.2	7.4	4.1	100.0	2,819
45-49	72.3	0.7	6.7	6.6	8.4	3.8	100.0	1,799
Place of residence								
Rural	70.9	1.0	7.9	9.1	7.8	2.2	100.0	23,127
Urban	28.5	1.2	6.8	14.2	26.9	21.8	100.0	3,759
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	93.2	1.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	9,386
Less than 5 years	81.0	1.2	9.6	5.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	2,088
5-9 years	61.6	1.3	13.2	14.4	7.3	0.8	100.0	8,429
10 or more years	25.0	0.5	7.7	17.0	31.1	18.2	100.0	6,792
Religion								
Hindu	63.1	1.1	7.6	10.7	11.2	5.5	100.0	18,521
Muslim	65.8	1.4	11.5	8.2	7.2	2.8	100.0	2,727
Christian	51.7	0.7	9.5	12.7	16.4	8.4	100.0	1,550
Sikh	9.8	0.0	9.5	14.5	24.9	45.8	100.0	40
Others	78.5	0.7	5.1	5.7	7.4	2.2	100.0	4048
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	74.8	1.2	7.4	7.0	6.4	2.5	100.0	3,761
Scheduled tribes	74.4	0.8	6.4	7.0	7.8	2.8	100.0	8,823
Other backward classes	62.1	1.2	8.7	11.6	10.8	4.2	100.0	11,357
Others	35.1	0.5	8.3	14.9	22.7	17.5	100.0	2,945
Wealth index								
Lowest	84.9	0.9	6.0	4.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	10,863
Second	71.1	1.2	8.9	9.7	6.3	1.3	100.0	7,540
Middle	51.0	1.1	10.7	16.7	14.9	4.2	100.0	3,620
Fourth	32.6	0.9	10.6	20.2	25.5	9.0	100.0	2,527
Highest	9.1	0.6	4.6	12.6	37.6	35.1	100.0	2,336
Jharkhand	65.0	1.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	4.9	100.0	26,886

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

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

Background characteristics	Distribution of births[†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above[†]		
Age group								
15-19	5.9	81.0	16.1	2.3	0.6	18.5	100.0	787
20-24	32.4	45.6	35.8	14.0	4.6	51.4	100.0	3,685
25-29	32.9	16.1	26.4	29.5	28.0	82.8	100.0	3,429
30-34	18.3	7.4	12.4	18.8	61.4	92.5	100.0	1,876
35-39	8.0	4.4	5.4	12.8	77.4	95.4	100.0	786
40-44	2.5	5.9	4.0	3.6	86.4	93.2	100.0	249
45-49	na	16.3	4.8	6.5	72.4	na	100.0	62
Place of residence								
Rural	90.9	27.2	23.9	18.5	30.3	72.8	100.0	9,890
Urban	9.1	38.5	27.6	17.7	16.1	62.3	100.0	984
Education								
Non-literate[a]	63.9	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.2	77.6	100.0	6,892
Less than 5 years	6.8	33.7	23.7	20.0	22.6	66.4	100.0	736
5-9 years	20.3	37.5	29.8	17.8	15.0	62.7	100.0	2,260
10 or more years	9.0	44.4	32.6	14.5	8.5	55.3	100.0	986
Religion								
Hindu	64.5	29.6	25.4	19.2	25.9	70.6	100.0	7,044
Muslim	12.6	23.2	22.8	16.0	38.1	76.3	100.0	1,350
Christian	6.0	28.0	23.5	17.6	30.8	73.0	100.0	666
Sikh	0.1	*	*	*	*	20.0	100.0	5
Others	16.8	26.7	21.4	18.0	34.0	73.1	100.0	1,809
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	14.7	25.9	21.7	20.6	31.8	74.5	100.0	1,633
Scheduled tribes	35.5	27.1	22.3	17.7	32.9	72.9	100.0	3,870
Other backward classes	41.2	28.8	26.6	18.6	26.0	71.0	100.0	4,419
Others	8.6	34.2	26.1	17.1	22.6	67.0	100.0	952
Wealth index								
Lowest	45.2	24.4	21.7	18.0	35.9	75.3	100.0	4,886
Second	29.1	28.1	25.1	18.2	28.5	72.4	100.0	3,193
Middle	12.6	31.4	26.7	21.4	20.5	68.3	100.0	1,390
Fourth	8.2	36.0	26.6	19.8	17.6	65.5	100.0	877
Highest	4.9	42.9	33.1	14.3	9.7	56.1	100.0	528
Jharkhand	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,149	28.2	24.3	18.5	29.0	71.8	100.0	10,874

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

55

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

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

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Garhwa	23.9	22.4	18.9	34.8	515
Palamu	24.2	24.1	18.5	33.2	648
Chatra	24.2	22.3	22.7	30.7	615
Hazaribagh	33.1	28.0	17.3	21.6	413
Kodarma	25.9	21.7	19.5	32.8	556
Giridih	33.4	23.6	19.2	23.8	653
Deoghar	28.7	28.0	17.0	26.3	508
Godda	34.6	21.5	18.4	25.4	543
Sahibganj	31.7	22.3	18.6	27.5	486
Pakaur	22.4	23.7	17.6	36.2	579
Dumka	39.1	23.8	16.9	20.2	504
Dhanbad	31.5	26.5	21.9	20.1	348
Bokaro	30.2	27.8	19.3	22.7	396
Ranchi	32.1	28.5	15.1	24.3	295
Lohardaga	25.3	22.2	16.7	35.8	428
Gumla	21.7	21.5	18.6	38.2	549
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	28.4	22.8	20.7	28.1	491
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	39.8	32.3	18.7	9.2	234
Simdega	24.2	22.0	18.3	35.5	520
Seraikela	37.7	22.1	23.4	16.7	362
Latehar	22.0	22.5	17.9	37.5	713
Jamtara	29.4	29.3	16.5	24.8	518
Jharkhand	28.2	24.3	18.5	29.0	10,874

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

56

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

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

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.51	0.26	0.25	1,845	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.40	0.71	0.69	5,054	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.55	1.32	1.23	5,731	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.47	1.81	1.67	5,306	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	4.00	2.09	1.91	4,332	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	4.33	2.26	2.07	2,819	4.33	2.26	2.07	2,819	4.40
45-49	4.52	2.37	2.15	1,799	4.52	2.37	2.15	1,799	na
Residence									
Rural	2.98	1.54	1.44	23,127	4.57	2.38	2.19	3,719	4.58
Urban	2.67	1.44	1.23	3,759	3.71	1.97	1.73	899	3.64
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.29	1.70	1.59	17,077	4.67	2.44	2.23	3,332	4.70
Less than 5 years	2.66	1.39	1.28	1,668	4.23	2.21	2.02	222	3.99
5-9 years	2.39	1.25	1.13	5,171	3.98	2.05	1.93	651	3.93
10 or more years	2.01	1.08	0.93	2,970	3.00	1.66	1.34	413	2.99
Religion									
Hindu	2.84	1.48	1.36	18,521	4.21	2.21	1.99	3,206	4.19
Muslim	3.39	1.76	1.62	2,727	5.56	2.84	2.72	401	5.69
Christian	3.03	1.55	1.48	1,550	4.34	2.25	2.09	322	4.26
Sikh	1.74	1.03	0.71	40	2.17	1.28	0.89	18	2.06
Others	3.04	1.56	1.47	4,048	4.72	2.45	2.27	671	4.79
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.16	1.65	1.51	3,761	4.84	2.53	2.31	647	4.82
Scheduled tribes	2.94	1.51	1.43	8,823	4.50	2.33	2.17	1,499	4.52
Other backward classes	2.93	1.53	1.40	11,357	4.38	2.28	2.10	1,862	4.42
Others	2.66	1.41	1.24	2,945	3.75	2.06	1.69	610	3.63
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.09	1.58	1.51	10,863	4.68	2.41	2.26	1,683	4.75
Second	2.99	1.56	1.43	7,540	4.63	2.40	2.23	1,204	4.63
Middle	2.83	1.47	1.36	3,620	4.40	2.31	2.09	648	4.34
Fourth	2.76	1.48	1.27	2,527	4.14	2.27	1.87	493	4.04
Highest	2.39	1.29	1.09	2,336	3.35	1.81	1.55	590	3.22
Jharkhand	2.93	1.53	1.41	26,885	4.40	2.30	2.10	4,618	4.40

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

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

| Desire for children | Number of surviving children | | | | | |
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	53.8	22.2	9.5	4.4	2.0	13.6
Want another later[2]	30.5	50.1	21.3	8.6	3.0	19.0
Want another, undecided when	3.1	4.1	2.2	0.9	0.3	1.8
Undecided	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.7
Want no more	1.1	12.7	34.0	38.7	50.7	32.5
Sterilized[3]	0.2	2.8	26.9	42.5	37.2	26.2
Declared infecund	5.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	6.0	4.3
Inconsistent response	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	3,102	4,162	5,410	5,561	7,537	25,772
Wanting no more children (15-44)[†]	1.0	12.6	46.2	67.7	83.1	43.4
Number of women (15-44)**[†]	3,040	3,977	3,835	3,026	4,216	18,094
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	16.5	34.4	45.2	64.3	66.3	35.1
Girl	1.8	14.4	14.6	9.3	4.8	9.7
Doesn't matter	32.4	20.4	14.8	8.2	9.6	21.4
Up to God	49.4	30.9	25.4	18.1	19.3	33.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	2,810	3,263	1,838	787	414	9,112

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

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

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	93.8	1.3	0.0	4.9	100.0	830
20-24	95.8	1.2	0.4	2.6	100.0	3,826
25-29	97.2	0.5	0.4	1.9	100.0	3,504
30-34	98.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	100.0	1,899
35-39	96.1	0.6	0.7	2.5	100.0	811
40-44	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	251
45-49	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	60
Sex-composition of living children [1]						
One son only	96.4	0.9	0.3	2.4	100.0	1,387
One daughter only	97.0	0.6	0.3	2.2	100.0	1,376
One son, one daughter only	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,473
Two sons only	98.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	753
Three sons only	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	257
Three daughters only	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	289
Four and above	98.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	2,936
Woman's Education						
Non-literate[a]	96.9	0.8	0.3	2.0	100.0	7,059
Less than 5 years	97.6	0.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	750
5-9 years	95.9	0.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	2,340
10 or more years	95.2	0.6	0.7	3.4	100.0	1,032
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	97.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	100.0	3,844
Less than 5 years	95.3	1.0	0.4	3.2	100.0	973
5-9 years	96.5	1.0	0.4	2.2	100.0	3,719
10 or more years	95.9	0.7	0.6	2.8	100.0	2,587
Religion						
Hindu	96.1	0.9	0.4	2.6	100.0	7,288
Muslim	97.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,372
Christian	97.5	0.7	0.1	1.6	100.0	675
Sikh	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Others	97.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,840
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	96.8	0.8	0.2	2.2	100.0	1,672
Scheduled tribes	96.8	0.9	0.3	2.0	100.0	3,965
Other backward classes	96.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	100.0	4,553
Others	95.2	1.1	1.2	2.5	100.0	991
Wealth index						
Lowest	97.1	0.7	0.2	2.0	100.0	4,993
Second	96.6	1.0	0.3	2.2	100.0	3,280
Middle	96.5	0.7	0.5	2.3	100.0	1,435
Fourth	95.3	0.8	1.1	2.8	100.0	917
Highest	94.5	0.6	1.7	3.3	100.0	556
Jharkhand	96.6	0.8	0.4	2.2	100.0	11,181

[#] Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included..
[1] 263 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Garhwa	97.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	528
Palamu	97.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	100.0	666
Chatra	96.5	0.7	0.5	2.3	100.0	632
Hazaribagh	91.8	1.6	1.4	5.2	100.0	449
Kodarma	96.0	0.7	0.8	2.5	100.0	572
Giridih	98.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	665
Deoghar	96.0	1.7	0.2	2.1	100.0	522
Godda	98.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	548
Sahibganj	95.3	2.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	496
Pakaur	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	579
Dumka	97.4	0.3	0.4	1.9	100.0	518
Dhanbad	95.7	0.2	0.7	3.4	100.0	360
Bokaro	95.0	0.4	1.0	3.6	100.0	416
Ranchi	94.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	100.0	305
Lohardaga	96.5	0.2	0.2	3.1	100.0	439
Gumla	94.3	1.0	0.9	3.8	100.0	572
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	491
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	95.9	1.8	0.9	1.4	100.0	243
Simdega	96.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	100.0	536
Seraikela	94.7	1.1	0.5	3.7	100.0	381
Latehar	96.0	0.6	0.3	3.2	100.0	741
Jamtara	97.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	100.0	522
Jharkhand	96.4	0.8	0.4	2.2	100.0	11,181

[#] Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Any antenatal check-up[1] | Place of antenatal check-up[b] | | | Number of women[**] |
		Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Community based services[4]	
Age group					
15-19	61.4	2.0	3.5	0.4	746
20-24	61.7	8.7	16.8	2.3	3,546
25-29	58.1	8.5	15.2	2.3	3,641
30-34	49.8	4.3	6.1	1.3	2,133
35 +	40.0	2.1	2.6	0.5	1,307
No. of living children					
0	57.2	25.2	53.3	13.2	40
1	67.0	25.2	54.8	6.5	2,728
2	61.4	26.7	47.5	6.4	2,715
3	55.9	24.0	41.4	7.0	2,229
4+	43.3	25.8	31.1	7.2	3,661
Residence					
Rural	52.9	21.9	34.3	6.1	10,298
Urban	84.5	3.7	10.0	0.7	1,075
Education					
Non-literate[a]	45.2	13.3	16.5	4.0	7,233
Less than five years	59.3	2.1	3.0	0.5	765
5-9 years	71.6	6.9	13.4	1.5	2,296
10 or more years	91.0	3.2	11.5	0.8	1,079
Religion					
Hindu	57.0	17.9	32.2	4.7	7,384
Muslim	54.2	2.7	6.9	0.6	1,371
Christian	63.7	1.6	1.6	0.4	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	9
Other	49.6	3.3	3.6	1.0	1,923
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	51.7	4.1	5.2	1.2	1,678
Scheduled tribes	50.2	7.1	8.0	2.4	4,074
Other backward classes	58.3	11.8	23.0	2.6	4,618
Others	74.4	2.5	8.1	0.5	1,003
Wealth index					
Lowest	43.2	8.3	8.8	3.0	5,144
Second	55.6	8.3	11.4	1.8	3,278
Middle	68.6	4.5	8.4	1.0	1,422
Fourth	81.2	3.0	8.1	0.6	922
Highest	95.5	1.5	7.5	0.4	607
Jharkhand (15-49) [†]	55.8	25.5	44.3	6.8	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	55.9	25.6	44.4	6.8	11,298

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.
[2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[3] Includes private hospital/clinic.
[4] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

| District | Any ANC | Place of antenatal check-up[a] | | | Number of Women** |
		Government[1] health facility	Private[2] health facility	Community[3] based services	
Garhwa	53.0	39.7	33.1	5.1	548
Palamu	42.5	31.2	52.3	14.1	664
Chatra	43.6	20.7	58.5	14.0	624
Hazaribagh	74.7	22.3	63.2	11.5	438
Kodarma	50.9	23.1	71.7	3.4	565
Giridih	38.5	23.3	66.7	9.0	699
Deoghar	45.7	23.3	59.3	5.4	542
Godda	41.9	23.2	33.9	5.2	547
Sahibganj	46.9	26.7	32.1	7.1	518
Pakaur	49.8	28.2	28.4	12.8	582
Dumka	64.8	21.0	36.7	2.8	540
Dhanbad	69.3	24.9	73.1	3.5	346
Bokaro	67.4	21.7	73.2	9.7	429
Ranchi	69.0	32.3	40.7	3.8	318
Lohardaga	64.6	24.4	46.2	7.1	466
Gumla	64.3	20.0	25.3	5.0	560
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	67.4	23.7	21.1	8.0	525
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	82.9	20.4	56.1	2.8	262
Simdega	68.3	20.3	20.0	2.5	538
Seraikela	70.6	34.4	53.5	4.7	396
Latehar	59.8	28.2	25.9	8.2	704
Jamtara	46.7	28.1	49.1	4.3	562
Jharkhand (15-49)	55.8	25.5	44.3	6.8	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	55.9	25.6	44.4	6.8	11,298

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[2] Includes Private hospital/clinic,
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	35.8	9.8	25.4	31.8	33.8	36.7	14.1	10.1	746
20-24	36.9	10.6	27.5	30.9	33.3	36.1	13.6	10.6	3,546
25-29	36.2	10.3	25.0	28.3	30.3	32.1	12.8	9.9	3,641
30-34	28.7	6.3	18.1	20.0	20.8	24.7	9.0	5.7	2,133
35+	21.5	4.3	10.9	13.7	14.0	18.5	6.2	4.0	1,307
No. of living children									
0	30.0	8.0	25.0	22.6	38.0	32.3	5.4	7.3	40
1	44.1	13.7	34.1	39.0	41.3	42.1	17.4	15.0	2,728
2	38.3	11.2	27.9	31.7	33.6	36.2	14.4	10.6	2,715
3	30.8	7.0	20.5	23.8	25.7	28.9	10.2	6.8	2,229
4+	23.0	4.8	12.3	13.8	14.7	19.2	6.3	3.7	3,661
Residence									
Rural	29.8	7.2	19.4	22.1	24.1	27.6	9.7	6.0	10,298
Urban	66.9	25.9	57.0	65.0	63.9	60.9	30.4	34.4	1,075
Education									
Non- literate[a]	23.1	4.7	13.0	14.8	16.2	19.9	6.2	3.1	7,233
Less than five years	32.7	7.7	24.0	26.2	29.0	31.3	11.5	7.7	765
5-9 years	46.2	13.8	34.3	41.0	43.1	45.3	18.3	13.6	2,296
10 or more years	74.6	27.8	63.9	70.1	72.1	71.3	34.3	36.2	1,079
Religion									
Hindu	33.8	9.8	25.7	29.1	31.2	33.3	13.1	10.2	7,384
Muslim	33.2	10.9	27.4	29.5	32.7	33.8	14.1	10.6	1,371
Christian	37.0	5.5	12.1	18.1	18.5	21.7	7.0	4.3	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	29.8	5.0	12.4	14.6	14.4	21.4	6.0	2.6	1,923
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	26.9	7.9	18.2	21.3	23.3	27.1	9.1	6.2	1,678
Scheduled tribes	27.4	4.6	11.6	14.3	15.1	19.9	6.1	2.9	4,074
Other backward classes	36.8	10.6	29.0	32.8	35.2	36.6	14.6	10.9	4,618
Others	51.7	20.2	48.6	51.1	53.2	53.1	25.0	26.0	1,003
Wealth index									
Lowest	21.2	3.7	9.8	11.4	12.4	16.3	4.7	2.1	5,144
Second	31.8	7.3	20.3	23.9	26.0	29.9	9.7	5.1	3,278
Middle	42.4	12.5	34.6	39.1	42.5	44.9	19.1	12.8	1,422
Fourth	59.3	20.6	51.3	57.6	60.5	57.8	23.9	21.8	922
Highest	83.0	35.9	77.5	84.9	84.5	82.4	45.8	53.9	607
Jharkhand (15-49)	33.3	8.9	22.9	26.1	27.8	30.7	11.7	8.7	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	33.4	9.0	22.4	26.2	27.9	30.7	11.7	8.7	11,298

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	50.0	43.7	45.3	30.9	30.3	46.7	34.1	746
20-24	56.3	46.4	49.0	36.3	33.3	50.8	37.3	3,546
25-29	59.1	49.0	50.4	39.3	36.8	54.0	39.5	3,641
30-34	55.5	43.6	45.5	35.1	34.4	52.7	36.7	2,133
35+	52.4	41.2	42.3	32.4	31.8	51.4	28.9	1,307
No. of living children								
0	25.9	30.7	8.7	8.5	4.4	39.3	21.2	40
1	58.8	48.5	50.0	37.1	34.9	52.8	41.7	2,728
2	59.9	51.0	52.7	42.0	38.3	54.1	40.1	2,715
3	55.1	43.5	47.2	36.3	33.4	50.4	34.0	2,229
4+	51.2	40.6	42.1	30.0	30.6	50.0	31.1	3,661
Residence								
Rural	54.5	44.2	46.6	33.9	32.0	50.7	34.7	10,298
Urban	67.6	58.1	56.9	51.2	48.0	59.0	50.9	1,075
Education								
Non-literate[a]	49.6	38.1	40.2	26.5	25.8	46.0	28.4	7,233
Less than 5 years	50.0	41.5	43.4	32.5	30.4	48.6	32.7	765
5-9 years	61.3	52.3	53.8	43.0	39.8	55.8	42.7	2,296
10 or more year	73.4	64.8	66.6	59.8	55.4	66.8	58.1	1,079
Religion								
Hindu	56.9	46.7	48.3	36.5	34.8	50.4	37.5	7,384
Muslim	53.5	49.7	48.8	35.8	32.3	51.1	35.9	1,371
Christian	53.5	48.8	49.9	40.2	37.9	59.3	42.0	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	57.1	39.5	45.3	34.1	31.8	55.5	33.4	1,923
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	53.6	43.9	45.4	33.6	31.5	46.5	31.6	1,678
Scheduled tribes	53.3	41.2	44.7	33.5	31.9	53.2	34.6	4,074
Other backward classes	56.7	47.8	48.6	37.0	34.4	51.2	37.7	4,618
Others	66.5	56.4	58.2	45.0	43.6	57.2	47.6	1,003
Wealth index								
Lowest	48.9	37.4	38.6	26.9	26.0	46.4	27.5	5,144
Second	54.8	44.9	46.1	32.8	30.6	50.5	33.9	3,278
Middle	57.3	48.9	53.1	40.3	39.6	53.6	42.7	1,422
Fourth	65.6	55.2	58.3	47.5	42.5	57.9	48.0	922
Highest	76.1	67.6	68.7	63.0	58.9	67.3	60.2	607
Jharkhand	56.3	46.2	48.1	36.4	34.3	51.9	37.0	11,373

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	39.8	7.8	19.3	33.1	33.8	24.3	2.7	746
20-24	39.8	6.1	19.7	34.5	35.0	23.7	1.9	3,546
25-29	42.7	5.7	18.8	32.8	33.2	22.2	1.8	3,641
30-34	51.3	5.3	18.1	25.3	25.6	21.6	1.5	2,133
35+	60.5	4.6	14.5	20.4	19.4	18.5	1.5	1,307
No. of living children								
0	45.3	5.2	9.6	39.8	35.2	16.9	2.5	40
1	34.3	6.1	18.8	40.8	41.4	22.8	1.8	2,728
2	39.8	5.6	19.3	35.2	36.2	22.2	1.7	2,715
3	44.9	5.9	19.1	30.1	29.2	24.2	1.7	2,229
4+	57.6	5.6	17.4	19.4	19.8	20.7	1.9	3,661
Residence								
Rural	48.2	6.0	18.8	26.9	27.5	22.5	1.8	10,298
Urban	16.3	3.3	15.2	65.2	62.7	19.8	1.3	1,075
Education								
Non literate[a]	55.7	6.0	18.0	20.3	21.0	21.5	1.8	7,233
Less than 5 years	41.7	5.7	18.5	34.1	32.7	24.1	1.5	765
5-9 years	30.0	6.1	21.4	42.5	43.1	25.2	2.1	2,296
10 or more years	10.2	3.7	15.5	70.6	69.1	19.6	1.4	1,079
Religion								
Hindu	44.1	5.1	17.9	33.0	32.2	22.0	1.8	7,384
Muslim	46.7	5.7	19.5	28.1	29.9	21.6	1.9	1,371
Christian	37.6	9.6	22.4	30.5	33.3	27.5	1.7	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	51.6	7.3	18.8	22.4	25.0	21.7	1.6	1,923
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	49.6	5.3	18.3	26.7	26.7	22.3	1.8	1,678
Scheduled tribes	50.8	6.6	19.6	23.0	24.5	22.9	1.6	4,074
Other backward classes	42.8	5.4	18.0	33.8	33.8	21.6	1.9	4,618
Others	26.7	4.6	16.8	51.9	49.0	22.4	2.0	1,003
Wealth index								
Lowest	57.6	5.9	17.5	19.1	19.8	20.9	1.7	5,144
Second	45.5	6.4	20.2	27.9	28.5	24.1	1.8	3,278
Middle	32.5	6.0	21.3	40.2	40.2	24.8	2.5	1,422
Fourth	20.9	5.0	18.7	55.4	55.1	22.8	2.1	922
Highest	5.6	2.4	11.0	81.0	77.7	16.8	0.5	607
Jharkhand (15-49)	45.2	5.8	18.5	30.5	30.8	22.2	1.8	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	45.1	5.8	18.5	30.5	30.1	22.3	1.8	11,298

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

| Background characteristics | Women who received TT | | | Women who received IFA tablets/syrup | | Full ANC[b] | Number of Women** |
	0	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	39.6	4.0	56.2	14.4	12.9	7.0	746
20-24	39.2	3.6	56.9	11.5	17.1	10.5	3,546
25-29	43.0	3.0	53.8	11.0	16.2	10.5	3,641
30-34	51.1	3.2	45.4	9.5	14.0	7.1	2,133
35+	61.0	3.5	35.3	7.4	9.6	5.1	1,307
No. of living children							
0	42.8	5.2	52.0	12.0	12.7	10.5	40
1	34.1	3.0	62.6	11.8	21.2	13.9	2,728
2	39.3	3.3	57.1	10.8	18.7	11.3	2,715
3	45.1	3.3	51.5	11.7	12.8	7.4	2,229
4+	57.9	3.6	38.2	9.2	9.3	4.7	3,661
Residence							
Rural	48.2	3.4	48.1	10.2	12.7	7.2	10,298
Urban	15.9	2.9	80.9	15.9	37.6	27.1	1,075
Education							
Non literate[a]	56.0	3.6	40.1	10.2	9.1	4.2	7,233
Less than 5 years	41.8	3.5	54.7	12.0	13.4	9.0	765
5-9 years	29.1	3.0	67.6	12.6	21.8	13.3	2,296
10 or more years	9.3	2.3	88.3	9.1	42.3	32.2	1,079
Religion							
Hindu	43.9	2.6	53.2	10.9	15.4	10.2	7,384
Muslim	46.3	2.8	50.7	15.6	12.5	6.8	1,371
Christian	38.9	8.6	52.5	9.2	18.9	8.6	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	51.6	4.6	43.5	6.7	14.1	6.2	1,923
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	49.0	3.3	47.4	11.6	11.1	6.6	1,678
Scheduled tribes	51.4	4.7	43.6	7.6	13.4	6.2	4,074
Other backward classes	42.3	2.5	55.0	12.4	15.4	10.2	4,618
Others	26.5	1.9	71.3	13.5	27.3	19.0	1,003
Wealth index							
Lowest	58.1	3.7	37.9	8.7	8.8	4.0	5,144
Second	45.3	3.2	51.2	11.2	13.0	7.0	3,278
Middle	31.9	3.1	64.9	12.7	20.1	12.7	1,422
Fourth	19.1	1.9	78.4	15.4	26.8	17.8	922
Highest	4.9	3.7	91.1	12.9	50.4	40.4	607
Jharkhand (15-49)	45.2	3.3	51.2	10.7	15.1	9.0	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	45.1	3.1	51.3	10.7	15.1	9.1	11,298

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Garhwa	20.6	20.1	52.8	51.8	2.9	80.3	548
Palamu	20.5	22.4	41.1	65.3	5.3	69.3	664
Chatra	23.2	22.9	43.4	64.1	6.6	72.7	624
Hazaribagh	50.6	38.6	73.3	36.0	9.0	72.4	438
Kodarma	32.2	33.3	50.3	60.0	8.8	74.1	565
Giridih	25.6	25.0	37.3	73.9	11.1	63.9	699
Deoghar	29.3	22.9	44.3	66.3	10.1	46.6	542
Godda	22.3	24.1	40.1	71.6	8.5	58.0	547
Sahibganj	21.7	23.2	45.5	60.3	3.4	58.2	518
Pakaur	18.5	17.4	47.4	54.2	2.9	78.7	582
Dumka	20.5	27.2	62.6	44.6	5.8	72.3	540
Dhanbad	47.7	50.9	68.5	49.4	15.4	59.6	346
Bokaro	41.0	46.2	66.8	52.7	17.5	65.8	429
Ranchi	46.8	40.6	67.4	48.5	13.6	79.5	318
Lohardaga	38.8	29.4	63.8	50.2	10.0	69.3	466
Gumla	37.0	29.3	63.2	48.1	6.0	65.4	560
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	35.1	32.6	65.5	53.3	14.7	68.8	525
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	59.1	55.0	82.6	42.5	22.1	52.2	262
Simdega	35.3	36.8	67.0	44.2	7.3	74.7	538
Seraikela	49.3	49.7	70.1	48.1	17.0	45.9	396
Latehar	26.1	28.7	59.3	50.3	6.3	66.7	704
Jamtara	33.0	34.2	45.6	70.0	15.5	66.0	562
Jharkhand (15-49)	30.8	30.5	54.5	56.0	9.0	66.7	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	30.1	30.5	54.4	56.3	9.1	67.5	11,298

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.
[2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	22.7	76.6	10.5	33.2	746
20-24	21.7	77.9	7.8	29.5	3,546
25-29	18.6	81.1	7.3	25.9	3,641
30-34	13.4	86.1	6.1	19.5	2,133
35+	8.6	91.0	5.6	14.2	1,307
No. of living children					
0	27.4	69.9	7.6	35.0	40
1	30.6	69.0	9.0	39.6	2,728
2	21.4	78.3	7.9	29.3	2,715
3	13.5	86.0	6.8	20.3	2,229
4+	7.8	91.8	5.7	13.5	3,661
Residence					
Rural	13.4	86.2	7.5	20.9	10,298
Urban	59.4	40.3	4.9	64.3	1,075
Education					
Non literate[a]	8.4	91.2	6.5	14.9	7,233
Less than 5 years	15.9	83.6	7.8	23.7	765
5-9 years	27.6	71.9	9.3	36.9	2,296
10 or more years	60.0	39.6	7.6	67.6	1,079
Religion					
Hindu	21.0	78.7	7.8	28.8	7,384
Muslim	17.4	82.3	7.7	25.1	1,371
Christian	10.9	88.3	5.5	16.4	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	9
Others	7.4	92.1	5.1	12.5	1,923
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	14.5	85.2	7.7	22.2	1,678
Scheduled tribes	7.9	91.5	5.2	13.1	4,074
Other backward classes	20.9	78.8	8.5	29.4	4,618
Others	47.9	51.6	8.6	56.5	1,003
Wealth index					
Lowest	5.8	93.8	5.6	11.4	5,144
Second	14.0	85.5	8.1	22.1	3,278
Middle	26.1	73.6	10.5	36.6	1,422
Fourth	42.7	56.9	9.4	52.1	922
Highest	81.4	18.2	5.4	86.8	607
Jharkhand (15-49)	17.7	81.9	7.2	24.9	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	17.8	81.8	7.2	25.0	11,298

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand,2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c]	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	39.7	6.9	53.4	541	2,158	5,278	5.8	174
20-24	41.1	8.8	50.2	462	1,696	5,440	2.7	769
25-29	43.3	10.4	46.3	393	1,956	5,720	2.6	681
30-34	40.5	8.3	51.2	437	2,199	5,599	2.1	289
35+	37.6	4.3	58.1	514	876	4,909	2.1	109
No. of living children								
0	(45.5)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(422)	1,644	7,964	(0.0)	11
1	42.3	8.7	49.0	475	2,158	5,831	4.8	835
2	42.0	11.8	46.2	412	1,685	5,636	2.8	588
3	39.5	5.7	54.8	436	1,246	4,790	1.7	301
4+	39.5	6.9	53.6	432	1,852	5,002	1.8	287
Residence								
Rural	43.8	8.0	48.2	507	1,800	5,399	3.0	1,383
Urban	36.3	10.6	53.1	278	1,934	5,769	1.0	639
Education								
Non literate[a]	35.6	6.9	57.5	496	1,603	5,400	2.3	612
Less than 5	42.1	7.4	50.5	405	1,445	4,906	4.6	122
5-9 years	40.7	7.8	51.5	407	1,814	5,412	3.8	639
10 or more years	47.5	12.0	40.5	440	2,516	5,797	2.8	649
Religion								
Hindu	42.6	8.7	48.7	457	1,894	5,679	3.2	1,555
Muslim	42.9	9.7	47.4	462	1,578	5,611	1.5	241
Christian	39.4	8.9	51.7	338	1,904	2,844	3.2	71
Sikh	*	*	*	*	3,169	14,032	*	9
Other	29.1	8.5	62.5	360	1,392	4,194	2.2	146
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	34.4	7.2	58.4	499	1,531	5,788	3.8	249
Scheduled Tribes	37.8	6.6	55.6	429	1,427	4,024	2.7	326
Other backward classes	42.7	9.4	47.9	440	2,036	5,317	2.7	968
Others	45.0	10.1	44.9	438	2,058	6,589	2.3	479
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.8	4.7	59.5	558	1,388	5,046	2.4	299
Second	39.8	8.6	51.7	479	1,987	5,187	3.6	463
Middle	42.7	7.3	50.1	437	1,599	5,721	3.6	371
Fourth	42.1	8.3	49.6	368	2,025	5,336	2.1	395
Highest	44.9	13.2	41.9	398	2,620	5,960	1.8	494
Jharkhand (15-49)	41.4	8.8	49.7	445	1,828	5,519	2.8	2,022
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	41.4	8.9	49.8	444	1,829	5,523	2.8	2,006

JSY= Janani Suraksha yajana.
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. .
[b] Percentage women who got JSY assistance.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

71

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of Women**
Garhwa	10.7	88.5	12.3	23.0	548
Palamu	18.0	81.4	7.7	25.7	664
Chatra	14.4	85.1	8.5	22.9	624
Hazaribagh	25.9	73.9	14.3	40.2	438
Kodarma	27.0	72.4	15.1	42.1	565
Giridih	16.5	83.0	7.5	24.0	699
Deoghar	16.2	82.9	6.6	22.8	542
Godda	10.6	89.2	5.8	16.4	547
Sahibganj	5.9	93.8	3.0	8.9	518
Pakaur	10.8	89.0	2.8	13.6	582
Dumka	9.2	89.2	7.2	16.4	540
Dhanbad	35.4	64.4	7.9	43.3	346
Bokaro	31.9	67.9	7.4	39.3	429
Ranchi	27.5	70.5	7.6	35.1	318
Lohardaga	20.9	78.7	9.0	29.9	466
Gumla	10.2	89.8	6.0	16.2	560
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	21.9	77.5	8.6	30.5	525
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	49.1	51.0	4.7	53.8	262
Simdega	10.1	89.3	5.5	15.6	538
Seraikela	24.4	74.9	5.6	30.0	396
Latehar	11.4	88.2	6.1	17.5	704
Jamtara	17.8	81.9	5.0	22.8	562
Jharkhand (15-49)	17.7	81.9	7.2	24.9	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	17.8	81.8	7.2	25.0	11,298

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

72

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Cus-tomary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Know-ledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	31.5	9.0	14.8	20.9	33.3	2.4	12.9	7.8	9.0	3.1	575
20-24	31.7	6.5	15.0	23.6	30.0	3.3	14.6	7.1	6.6	1.9	2,784
25-29	33.9	6.7	13.8	21.2	31.1	3.8	16.0	6.2	6.9	1.4	2,982
30-34	34.4	5.1	14.8	18.9	31.2	4.6	15.7	7.2	9.8	1.5	1,849
35+	36.8	6.9	13.7	16.5	30.7	4.3	14.4	5.7	8.0	1.4	1,215
No. of living children											
0	40.0	7.3	7.4	17.8	28.1	3.6	14.2	14.1	3.6	0.0	28
1	31.3	7.0	15.5	23.1	27.7	2.9	15.6	7.6	7.3	2.1	1,911
2	30.5	6.9	14.2	24.5	30.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	6.1	1.8	2,144
3	34.6	5.6	14.2	23.5	29.6	3.6	16.3	7.1	6.8	1.6	1,931
4+	36.1	6.4	14.1	15.7	33.6	4.4	14.2	6.3	9.4	1.4	3,391
Residence											
Rural	33.5	6.6	14.7	20.4	31.2	3.8	15.1	6.5	7.9	1.7	8,968
Urban	35.0	4.5	7.4	30.2	24.0	3.1	15.9	10.1	2.6	1.0	437
Education											
Non literate[a]	35.9	7.1	15.3	17.8	31.6	4.1	14.6	6.3	9.1	1.5	6,672
Less than 5 years	33.8	5.0	14.4	21.6	32.9	3.6	13.0	7.7	6.3	1.3	646
5-9 years	28.0	5.5	12.8	28.1	27.7	2.7	18.0	7.4	3.7	2.3	1,660
10 or more years	18.7	2.6	5.9	38.8	29.0	2.3	16.0	8.3	1.7	2.4	427
Religion											
Hindu	32.7	5.9	13.8	21.9	30.2	3.5	16.1	6.8	8.0	1.6	5,856
Muslim	32.9	6.8	11.2	18.8	33.1	6.0	15.5	8.3	6.0	1.8	1,139
Christian	31.4	6.0	16.6	20.5	27.2	2.6	16.7	9.5	5.4	2.9	617
Others	37.6	8.4	17.5	18.8	33.0	3.6	11.4	4.3	8.2	1.2	1,793
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	31.6	5.5	11.9	21.7	30.5	3.3	16.8	5.5	10.2	1.3	1,442
Scheduled tribes	33.8	6.3	16.2	19.4	32.2	3.2	14.2	5.9	8.3	1.6	3,770
Other backward classes	34.3	7.3	14.0	20.9	30.4	4.5	15.1	7.4	6.2	1.8	3,666
Others	31.4	4.4	11.0	28.3	26.5	3.9	17.5	10.2	5.7	2.0	527
Wealth index											
Lowest	36.2	7.1	17.6	17.1	31.9	3.8	14.1	5.4	9.7	1.5	4,887
Second	33.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	30.8	4.0	15.8	7.5	6.9	1.4	2,829
Middle	27.0	6.1	9.4	26.2	28.5	3.7	16.5	8.6	3.8	2.9	1,053
Fourth	23.8	3.7	7.9	34.3	28.0	2.0	17.4	8.6	1.1	2.4	525
Highest	16.0	3.7	6.8	43.3	23.0	6.3	19.8	12.2	2.6	1.9	111
Jharkhand	33.6	6.5	14.4	20.8	30.9	3.8	15.1	6.7	7.6	1.7	9,405

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had complications during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	86.0	61.3	21.6	40.3	77.7	12.4	14.6	1.2	746
20-24	84.5	62.1	20.6	38.1	77.0	9.0	14.7	0.6	3,546
25-29	83.8	61.3	20.8	37.2	79.3	8.8	14.2	0.7	3,641
30-34	83.7	60.2	20.2	34.4	79.4	9.3	13.9	0.3	2,133
35+	82.6	60.0	18.1	33.1	81.8	9.6	14.1	0.5	1,307
No. of living children									
0	92.5	64.7	35.0	45.5	73.4	29.6	27.1	2.7	40
1	86.4	61.9	19.5	38.7	78.4	9.8	14.0	0.9	2,728
2	83.4	62.9	22.1	38.9	78.4	9.9	14.9	0.7	2,715
3	83.1	60.9	19.5	35.7	78.7	9.2	13.8	0.4	2,229
4+	83.1	59.5	20.1	33.9	79.5	8.3	14.2	0.4	3,661
Residence									
Rural	83.3	61.2	20.7	37.4	78.9	9.4	14.1	0.6	10,298
Urban	90.6	61.2	17.6	30.0	77.7	8.5	16.6	0.8	1,075
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	80.7	61.1	21.4	36.4	75.6	9.0	13.8	0.5	5,147
1	84.2	65.5	21.0	36.2	84.5	11.7	15.9	0.5	656
2	86.6	61.2	18.2	33.5	83.5	8.0	14.5	0.4	2,104
3+	87.3	60.6	20.1	39.0	79.2	10.0	14.6	0.9	3,466
Delivery									
Normal	83.7	60.8	20.0	35.6	79.1	8.7	13.9	0.5	10,773
Caesarean	88.9	65.3	24.2	52.7	71.5	21.8	21.9	2.0	418
By instrument or assisted	91.7	71.5	29.2	56.3	77.1	15.1	20.3	1.2	182
Place of Delivery	90.7	65.5	24.9	43.6	77.9	13.4	19.7	2.0	666
Government facility	88.2	63.3	20.9	44.1	75.6	14.6	17.4	1.4	1,348
Private facility	82.9	60.5	19.9	34.9	79.3	8.1	13.3	0.4	9,312
Home	82.7	61.1	28.3	50.9	79.7	13.1	36.7	0.0	47
Other									
Jharkhand	84.0	61.2	20.4	36.7	78.8	9.3	14.3	0.6	11,373

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had post-delivery complications and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	47.7	53.6	59.7	32.7	24.7	53.3	746
20-24	47.5	54.1	65.9	28.5	24.2	56.6	3,546
25-29	47.9	52.5	63.8	29.2	23.0	53.9	3,641
30-34	46.9	51.5	62.6	31.8	25.3	55.1	2,133
35+	44.7	59.1	57.7	28.6	22.7	58.8	1,307
No. of living children							
0	62.6	67.1	67.7	36.5	32.6	52.0	40
1	45.6	52.7	62.3	30.4	21.8	52.9	2,728
2	45.8	50.8	66.2	31.4	25.3	54.7	2,715
3	46.5	53.4	64.9	29.7	24.4	55.2	2,229
4+	49.6	56.1	61.0	27.7	23.9	57.9	3,661
Residence							
Rural	48.6	54.3	62.9	28.9	24.4	56.1	10,298
Urban	33.5	43.6	68.4	40.3	16.1	46.5	1,075
Delivery							
Normal	46.7	53.3	62.9	29.8	23.5	54.9	10,773
Caesarean	54.1	56.7	69.8	28.9	26.2	58.3	418
By instrument or assisted	62.0	62.0	66.6	23.3	35.1	71.8	182
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	46.5	47.0	67.9	32.1	24.5	54.6	666
Private facility	45.1	51.3	66.7	34.9	26.0	53.1	1,348
Home	47.5	54.3	62.5	28.7	23.5	55.7	9,312
Others	53.0	64.9	63.6	32.5	36.2	71.9	47
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	54.4	64.4	66.1	27.2	29.2	59.5	440
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	48.3	56.3	68.4	36.1	31.1	67.4	369
Other health personal	(22.0)	(61.0)	(41.0)	(21.0)	(61.0)	(80.0)	23
Dai	47.9	53.4	62.2	28.9	22.8	54.7	7,793
Relatives/friends	40.1	56.5	59.7	22.4	22.9	59.8	618
Others	47.2	52.6	65.7	26.2	20.9	57.5	80
No one	33.3	91.6	58.2	41.4	24.5	66.7	36
Jharkhand	47.2	53.6	63.3	29.6	23.9	55.4	11,373

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] received any check-up after delivery, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	34.4	32.5	746
20-24	35.5	33.6	3,546
25-29	32.7	30.9	3,641
30-34	25.6	24.3	2,133
35+	19.0	17.9	1,307
No. of living children			
0	35.0	34.9	40
1	42.3	40.3	2,728
2	34.5	32.3	2,715
3	27.8	26.4	2,229
4+	21.2	19.9	3,661
Residence			
Rural	27.9	26.2	10,298
Urban	58.6	57.3	1,075
Education			
Non literate[a]	21.6	20.3	7,233
Less than 5 years	31.1	28.8	765
5-9 years	43.2	40.8	2,296
10 or more years	65.1	63.5	1,079
Religion			
Hindu	34.7	32.9	7,384
Muslim	31.3	29.8	1,371
Christian	18.8	17.5	686
Sikh	100.0	*	9
Others	19.2	17.6	1,923
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	28.5	27.2	1,678
Scheduled tribes	19.4	17.8	4,074
Other backward classes	36.4	34.6	4,618
Others	54.4	52.8	1,003
Wealth index			
Lowest	19.1	17.4	5,144
Second	29.1	27.8	3,278
Middle	41.8	39.4	1,422
Fourth	52.0	49.8	922
Highest	80.9	79.7	607
Jharkhand (15-49)	30.8	29.1	11,373
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	30.9	29.2	11,298

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	68.3	34.4	86.0	47.7	33.9	746
20-24	69.5	35.6	84.5	47.5	37.0	3,546
25-29	67.5	32.1	83.8	47.9	37.8	3,641
30-34	65.2	27.8	83.7	46.9	31.9	2,133
35+	65.4	23.8	82.6	44.7	31.7	1,307
No. of living children						
0	75.3	40.4	92.5	62.6	51.8	40
1	69.5	38.4	86.4	45.6	36.3	2,728
2	66.7	34.9	83.4	45.8	38.0	2,715
3	66.9	30.0	83.1	46.5	35.3	2,229
4+	66.8	24.9	83.1	49.6	33.2	3,661
Residence						
Rural	67.8	29.6	83.3	48.6	34.6	10,298
Urban	64.2	52.3	90.6	33.5	48.5	1,075
Education						
Non literate[a]	66.4	23.3	83.1	48.3	29.9	7,233
Less than five years	69.6	34.6	83.4	49.4	38.4	765
5-9 years	69.0	42.5	85.3	45.3	45.7	2,296
10 or more years	69.9	60.6	87.4	42.2	53.5	1,079
Religion						
Hindu	67.0	34.2	83.5	46.5	37.7	7,384
Muslim	70.2	37.4	85.4	49.9	41.7	1,371
Christian	70.8	20.4	86.7	47.2	29.0	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	66.2	21.5	84.3	48.0	25.1	1,923
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	67.0	30.7	84.4	48.8	36.4	1,678
Scheduled tribes	67.0	20.7	84.5	46.4	26.3	4,074
Other backward classes	67.9	37.3	83.1	47.7	41.2	4,618
Others	68.6	50.9	85.6	45.6	45.1	1,003
Wealth index						
Lowest	67.7	20.4	83.7	48.8	27.6	5,144
Second	67.0	31.4	82.1	48.6	35.4	3,278
Middle	67.3	45.6	85.0	46.9	49.7	1,422
Fourth	67.5	51.8	87.8	43.2	51.5	922
Highest	68.3	66.2	88.7	32.9	57.7	607
Jharkhand	67.5	31.7	84.0	47.2	35.5	11,373

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.
[2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women[1]					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[2]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[3]	
Garhwa	80.3	25.9	84.5	53.2	36.4	548
Palamu	69.3	37.9	86.2	53.8	41.2	664
Chatra	72.7	33.5	82.6	56.0	43.1	624
Hazaribagh	72.4	49.9	82.0	60.7	44.8	438
Kodarma	74.1	34.7	87.8	55.1	48.1	565
Giridih	63.9	36.7	79.7	47.7	40.4	699
Deoghar	46.6	30.7	65.2	29.8	38.3	542
Godda	58.0	15.4	76.7	37.6	14.2	547
Sahibganj	58.2	16.4	83.1	39.7	27.2	518
Pakaur	78.7	25.8	88.4	56.1	28.7	582
Dumka	72.3	28.5	93.3	51.0	37.4	540
Dhanbad	59.6	44.5	84.5	40.9	54.8	346
Bokaro	65.8	55.8	82.9	39.5	44.6	429
Ranchi	79.5	42.8	86.0	59.2	34.8	318
Lohardaga	69.3	35.0	88.6	49.2	39.8	466
Gumla	65.4	26.5	83.2	55.1	30.8	560
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	68.8	27.8	88.5	35.2	30.0	525
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	52.2	31.4	80.7	31.4	33.6	262
Simdega	74.7	22.7	86.0	44.7	33.4	538
Seraikela	45.9	31.9	77.2	29.0	29.1	396
Latehar	66.7	34.3	89.0	51.0	38.3	704
Jamtara	66.0	27.6	80.0	37.9	26.3	562
Jharkhand	66.7	32.0	84.0	47.2	36.6	11,373

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
[2] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
[3] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	10.5	23.4	22.8	8.9	7.1	28.9	20.8	746
20-24	13.7	26.8	25.1	9.3	9.3	33.1	26.7	3,546
25-29	15.2	28.8	27.5	10.0	10.2	37.3	28.9	3,641
30-34	12.9	26.8	26.2	7.8	8.4	36.6	26.7	2,133
35+	12.1	28.0	24.9	7.6	7.6	36.2	27.1	1,307
No. of living children								
0	7.4	20.0	15.4	2.7	5.2	22.7	33.1	40
1	14.1	26.2	24.8	9.5	9.5	33.6	25.8	2,728
2	15.3	28.8	27.6	10.5	10.3	35.2	28.4	2,715
3	12.9	27.3	25.7	8.4	8.9	36.5	27.6	2,229
4+	12.6	27.3	25.7	8.0	7.9	35.7	26.6	3,661
Residence								
Rural	13.1	27.1	25.6	8.8	8.7	34.5	26.5	10,298
Urban	18.8	29.8	28.9	10.8	12.4	41.9	32.8	1,075
Education								
Non literate[a]	11.7	24.7	23.0	7.1	7.2	32.2	24.0	7,233
Less than 5 years	10.9	27.1	26.5	8.8	8.1	35.4	24.8	765
9-10 years	16.3	30.6	29.9	10.8	11.1	39.3	32.1	2,296
10 or more years	22.8	38.1	36.4	17.8	17.9	46.4	38.3	1,079
Religion								
Hindu	14.3	27.6	25.7	9.8	9.0	34.3	26.5	7,384
Muslim	13.0	26.4	25.3	8.4	8.0	32.3	27.2	1,371
Christian	12.9	30.9	27.6	9.1	12.1	41.4	31.8	686
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	12.0	25.6	26.3	6.6	8.9	38.3	27.4	1,923
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	13.6	28.1	26.5	9.9	9.1	34.8	24.7	1,678
Scheduled tribes	12.6	27.1	26.1	7.1	8.8	36.1	25.5	4,074
Other backward classes	14.0	26.7	24.4	9.7	9.0	33.4	27.5	4,618
Others	15.9	29.9	31.3	12.2	10.6	40.4	35.1	1,003
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.0	25.5	24.1	7.2	7.7	34.4	24.8	5,144
Second	13.4	27.9	25.9	9.2	8.5	33.8	26.2	3,278
Middle	14.8	28.2	26.9	10.5	11.1	34.1	29.5	1,422
Fourth	17.3	30.1	29.0	11.4	11.9	40.4	33.4	922
Highest	20.7	33.7	33.7	16.2	14.6	44.0	35.8	607
Jharkhand	13.6	27.4	25.9	9.0	9.1	35.2	27.1	11,373

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up[b]				Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	
Age group							
15-19	34.6	741	23.8	37.2	35.3	3.8	256
20-24	33.8	3,513	17.3	40.1	37.9	4.6	1,183
25-29	29.6	3,297	15.4	42.7	36.7	5.2	973
30-34	24.6	1,795	14.8	34.1	41.8	9.3	440
35-39	18.6	750	15.9	31.3	44.4	8.4	139
40-44	19.9	236	18.1	11.1	51.7	19.0	47
45-49	13.3	60	*	*	*	*	8
Residence							
Rural	26.6	9,445	16.2	32.3	44.5	7.1	2,506
Urban	57.3	947	20.1	69.7	10.0	0.2	540
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	20.6	6,572	15.9	24.1	50.6	9.3	1,350
Less than 5 years	29.9	699	16.6	31.8	45.0	6.6	209
5-9 years	41.1	2,165	19.2	42.9	34.2	3.6	886
10 or more years	63.1	956	15.5	68.6	14.8	1.1	601
Religion							
Hindu	33.3	6,760	17.0	40.7	37.0	5.2	2,244
Muslim	29.9	1,304	14.7	42.1	39.7	3.6	389
Christian	15.7	625	28.8	27.4	36.6	7.1	98
Sikh	*	5	*	*	*	*	4
Others	18.4	1,698	13.8	26.0	47.6	12.6	311
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	27.9	1,565	20.2	30.7	40.4	8.8	435
Scheduled Tribes	17.5	3,655	16.8	23.9	49.4	9.9	638
Other Backward Classes	34.9	4,254	16.1	40.1	39.5	4.3	1,479
Others	54.0	906	16.2	61.9	19.1	2.8	488
Wealth index							
Lowest	17.7	4,638	16.0	17.1	55.2	11.7	817
Second	28.2	3,061	17.5	30.3	45.0	7.2	859
Middle	39.8	1,340	19.4	41.7	35.8	3.1	532
Fourth	51.0	845	17.3	57.7	24.3	0.8	427
Highest	81.2	508	13.5	77.5	8.8	0.3	411
Jharkhand	29.4	10,392	16.9	39.0	38.3	5.8	3,046

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[3] Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.
[4] Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CAHRACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	83.3	30.4	81.7	18.3	741
20-24	84.7	33.9	79.9	20.1	3,513
25-29	84.3	34.5	81.4	18.6	3,297
30-34	84.9	35.5	82.5	17.5	1,795
35-39	84.6	38.7	82.1	17.9	750
40-44	82.6	36.1	79.4	20.6	236
45-49	78.4	38.1	74.9	25.1	60
Residence					
Rural	84.4	34.2	80.5	19.5	9,445
Urban	84.6	38.3	86.4	13.6	947
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	83.1	33.3	79.4	20.6	6,572
Less than 5 years	82.2	29.7	79.7	20.3	699
5-9 years	87.5	36.9	84.6	15.4	2,165
10 or more years	88.4	41.1	85.4	14.6	956
Religion					
Hindu	84.0	34.0	80.1	19.9	6,760
Muslim	85.8	36.4	83.7	16.3	1,304
Christian	84.1	30.4	81.3	18.7	625
Sikh	*	*	*	*	5
Others	85.4	36.6	82.8	17.2	1,698
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	81.2	32.5	79.3	20.7	1,565
Scheduled Tribes	85.3	35.8	81.9	18.1	3,655
Other Backward Classes	84.7	33.9	80.7	19.3	4,254
Others	85.5	35.8	82.4	17.6	906
Wealth index					
Lowest	83.1	32.6	78.9	21.1	4,638
Second	84.6	35.3	80.9	19.1	3,061
Middle	85.3	36.9	83.0	17.0	1,340
Fourth	88.1	34.7	86.5	13.5	845
Highest	87.8	41.5	87.2	12.8	508
Jharkhand (15-49)	84.4	34.5	81.1	18.9	10,392
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	84.5	34.6	81.1	18.9	10,269

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Jharkhand, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/ Semi-solid food	
<2	82.9	1.5	0.0	7.9	7.9	546
2-3	79.6	2.4	0.1	9.6	9.7	696
4-5	63.2	9.2	2.7	11.9	14.6	654
6-8	29.4	14.9	16.7	29.0	45.7	957
9-11	2.8	2.9	17.4	71.4	88.8	677
12-17	2.1	0.3	2.8	84.7	87.5	1,945
18-23	3.8	0.4	1.1	77.4	78.5	1,425
24-35	9.8	0.8	1.3	58.3	59.6	3,492
6-9	24.4	12.9	18.2	35.3	53.5	1,193
6-35[2]	49.4	2.4	4.6	65.3	69.9	8,496
6-9 (15-44)[†]	24.5	12.6	18.1	35.4	53.5	1,177
6-35[2] (15-44)[†]	49.5	2.4	4.6	65.4	70.0	8,384
Median duration (months)	6.05	6.61	8.36	9.95	9.15	10,392

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
[2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	75.9	220
20-24	72.8	680
25-29	75.3	574
30-34	78.9	271
35-39	74.8	111
40-44	77.2	35
45-49	*	5
Residence		
Rural	75.4	1,743
Urban	69.6	153
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	74.7	1,196
Less than 5 years	82.0	139
5-9 years	75.6	403
10 or more years	68.5	158
Religion		
Hindu	74.6	1,186
Muslim	71.6	252
Christian	76.2	116
Sikh	*	2
Others	78.3	340
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	78.3	282
Scheduled Tribes	79.1	693
Other Backward Classes	70.7	752
Others	70.6	166
Wealth index		
Lowest	76.6	860
Second	74.5	569
Middle	74.5	238
Fourth	70.8	157
Highest	68.6	72
Jharkhand (15-49)	74.9	1,896
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	75.3	1,885

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

		Percentage started breastfeeding			
Districts	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	Number of children**
Garhwa	97.1	36.0	83.5	16.5	493
Palamu	86.0	22.3	71.2	28.8	621
Chatra	73.6	29.8	73.2	26.8	591
Hazaribagh	85.1	23.8	80.0	20.0	399
Kodarma	86.2	25.4	77.5	22.5	536
Giridih	80.6	36.7	80.2	19.8	636
Deoghar	84.4	39.8	75.8	24.2	490
Godda	95.2	45.0	93.8	6.2	529
Sahibganj	81.2	20.0	81.2	18.8	457
Pakaur	87.6	31.5	81.2	18.8	537
Dumka	90.8	41.5	85.4	14.6	484
Dhanbad	77.5	27.5	81.9	18.1	330
Bokaro	86.1	31.6	80.1	19.9	371
Ranchi	85.1	40.5	90.3	9.7	271
Lohardaga	98.1	57.3	93.6	6.4	409
Gumla	78.5	38.7	81.9	18.1	527
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	89.6	39.4	89.4	10.6	464
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	89.9	46.1	90.8	9.2	219
Simdega	73.8	24.1	69.0	31.0	493
Seraikela	79.4	42.4	77.6	22.4	345
Latehar	72.1	35.9	69.3	30.7	681
Jamtara	84.3	39.1	85.6	14.4	509
Jharkhand (15-49)	84.4	34.5	81.1	18.9	10,392
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	84.5	34.6	81.1	18.9	10,269

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	84.1	78.1	71.3	60.9	27.1	88.5	83.2	63.1	69.1	52.4	9.5	42.3	3082
Urban	93.2	90.7	83.1	77.1	16.7	93.2	87.0	75.5	84.8	68.9	5.1	47.7	336
Sex of the child													
Male	84.7	79.9	72.9	63.2	25.5	88.7	82.9	64.6	71.6	54.6	9.6	43.8	1762
Female	85.4	78.6	72.0	61.7	26.7	89.2	84.2	64.0	69.6	53.4	8.6	41.8	1656
Birth order													
1	86.2	80.5	74.5	64.6	23.2	89.7	84.5	67.4	72.7	56.7	8.7	45.5	974
2	87.1	82.4	75.7	68.0	24.7	91.1	86.0	66.9	74.7	58.0	6.9	45.6	858
3	84.6	78.9	71.5	60.3	27.1	88.5	83.5	62.6	71.2	52.1	9.2	40.2	614
4+	82.2	75.4	67.9	56.7	29.8	86.6	80.5	59.7	64.2	48.6	11.3	39.2	958
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	79.6	72.9	65.4	54.6	30.1	85.4	79.2	57.5	62.5	45.9	12.2	38.5	2146
Less than 5 years	90.9	85.7	77.6	68.0	22.5	90.9	84.5	70.2	75.6	59.3	7.0	44.8	229
5-9 years	93.1	89.1	84.2	76.6	21.3	94.9	91.1	76.0	84.5	68.3	4.2	50.8	723
10 or more years	99.4	95.6	89.8	79.8	12.8	98.2	95.4	79.1	90.5	72.2	0.6	51.8	320
Religion													
Hindu	87.1	81.4	74.7	64.7	23.8	90.4	84.6	66.8	73.2	56.7	8.1	46.4	2269
Muslim	75.9	69.5	59.9	52.8	28.8	84.6	78.1	56.5	58.4	41.8	11.4	34.2	433
Christian	85.8	82.0	76.6	63.8	36.2	88.5	85.8	61.7	71.7	55.7	11.0	28.2	184
Sikh	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	83.3	77.5	72.1	60.6	30.4	86.3	82.8	60.9	69.1	51.8	10.6	39.3	532
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	85.5	79.3	73.2	59.5	27.4	88.7	82.9	62.6	68.9	52.4	10.2	39.9	531
Scheduled Tribes	81.8	75.8	69.4	58.5	30.3	85.9	81.4	60.2	68.2	51.4	11.7	38.3	1130
Other Backward Classes	85.4	79.2	71.9	63.4	24.5	89.9	83.7	65.2	70.0	53.5	7.9	45.0	1439
Others	93.9	91.8	84.4	77.9	16.4	95.9	91.8	77.5	84.4	68.1	3.5	54.1	313
Wealth index													
Lowest	78.3	70.6	64.2	52.0	34.4	84.2	78.2	55.3	60.8	45.0	13.3	34.5	1132
Second	85.5	79.8	71.8	61.1	26.9	88.9	82.6	62.8	69.5	52.0	9.2	43.4	1146
Middle	89.0	84.3	78.6	71.3	18.9	92.3	88.8	72.1	77.8	62.0	6.2	48.7	549
Fourth	90.6	86.4	80.0	72.2	16.4	92.8	88.3	73.7	81.1	62.5	5.5	51.8	350
Highest	97.6	95.7	89.9	84.8	14.4	98.1	94.9	82.4	90.7	75.5	0.8	52.5	241
Jharkhand (15-49)	85.0	79.3	72.5	62.5	26.1	89.0	83.6	64.3	70.6	54.0	9.1	42.8	3,418
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	85.0	79.3	72.5	62.6	26.0	88.9	83.5	64.4	70.5	54.1	9.2	42.9	3,380

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

| Districts | Vaccination card seen | Percentage immunized | | | | | | | Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A[2] | Number of children** |
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Garhwa	48.7	91.2	73.6	27.6	71.4	81.9	65.1	4.0	78.0	149
Palamu	49.7	87.8	60.2	16.7	62.9	69.8	51.2	6.6	60.9	195
Chatra	33.1	82.3	52.8	32.1	55.8	62.0	45.9	11.1	50.1	212
Hazaribagh	56.4	94.3	78.5	13.4	80.8	83.6	74.3	4.4	76.8	142
Kodarma	38.8	88.0	61.2	21.8	66.7	62.0	48.8	8.6	52.5	166
Giridih	23.7	59.2	32.3	26.3	38.7	47.3	26.5	27.1	30.3	235
Deoghar	34.3	78.1	55.5	29.9	57.8	54.9	38.2	9.0	57.8	158
Godda	29.6	70.0	40.8	40.8	50.9	51.0	35.8	18.9	45.0	174
Sahibganj	31.2	75.1	41.5	32.9	41.8	62.3	35.0	21.2	50.9	154
Pakaur	51.3	88.5	52.9	26.6	51.5	66.3	47.2	2.3	64.0	161
Dumka	45.1	83.8	61.1	32.5	70.7	69.7	54.9	2.8	64.4	155
Dhanbad	40.6	81.9	55.3	19.5	63.7	65.8	46.8	15.3	56.4	108
Bokaro	62.9	92.0	78.2	12.5	77.6	70.9	57.1	5.1	73.0	130
Ranchi	57.5	95.4	79.9	11.9	78.0	89.0	69.0	3.3	75.6	85
Lohardaga	45.0	98.4	85.6	17.4	89.2	95.9	81.5	0.9	84.7	126
Gumla	43.0	94.0	75.5	25.4	77.0	84.7	67.3	2.7	80.3	166
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	51.1	88.2	66.3	23.3	68.1	77.7	60.8	10.2	66.5	153
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	67.9	100.0	88.6	7.5	84.3	97.8	82.6	0.0	89.7	66
Simdega	28.6	92.4	73.6	38.2	66.1	82.4	59.6	5.6	76.8	161
Seraikela	71.3	98.3	89.5	14.5	87.0	91.9	82.0	1.0	78.6	113
Latehar	49.0	97.3	83.8	31.3	82.3	88.7	77.7	2.0	81.1	217
Jamtara	38.9	70.6	53.4	36.2	53.6	53.7	39.4	12.9	48.2	192
Jharkhand (15-49)	42.8	85.0	62.5	26.1	64.3	70.6	54.0	9.1	63.7	3,418
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	42.9	85.0	62.6	26.0	83.5	70.5	54.1	9.2	61.6[#]	3,380

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.
[2] Children aged 12-35 months.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

89

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Place of vaccination | | | | | Number of children** |
| | Government health sector | | | Private health sector[1] | Others | |
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government			
Residence						
Rural	6.7	7.9	83.6	5.5	2.7	8,183
Urban	2.7	13.0	60.5	29.4	2.3	879
Sex of the child						
Male	6.4	8.1	81.0	8.1	2.7	4,614
Female	6.3	8.7	81.8	7.4	2.6	4,448
Birth order						
1	6.0	9.6	78.1	11.8	2.5	2,554
2	6.2	9.4	79.8	9.3	2.7	2,246
3	7.6	8.1	81.8	5.7	3.0	1,679
4+	5.9	6.3	86.0	3.7	2.7	2,548
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	6.3	6.6	85.8	3.3	2.9	5,518
Less than 5 years	8.4	8.3	81.2	7.0	4.0	626
5-9 years	6.6	11.1	77.5	11.2	2.2	1,987
10 or more years	4.9	13.0	63.6	27.2	1.3	931
Religion						
Hindu	6.9	10.0	78.4	9.1	2.7	5,955
Muslim	5.2	7.4	83.4	8.5	3.0	1,087
Christian	4.1	4.3	86.9	4.3	3.8	549
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	6.0	3.9	90.0	3.1	1.7	1,467
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	6.5	7.9	83.7	6.2	2.6	1,344
Scheduled Tribes	5.1	5.0	88.9	3.2	2.4	3,129
Other Backward Classes	7.2	10.8	77.7	9.1	2.9	3,757
Others	6.7	10.7	66.7	21.5	2.7	821
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.6	5.1	88.4	2.4	3.2	2,829
Second	6.6	7.6	84.8	4.4	2.5	3,065
Middle	7.3	10.6	80.6	7.3	2.3	1,553
Fourth	6.5	13.9	70.0	15.3	2.6	953
Highest	6.0	12.4	53.9	36.7	1.8	662
Jharkhand	6.4	8.4	81.4	7.8	2.7	9,062

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included .

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	62.0	6.8	10.4	3,418
24-35 months	65.2	22.7	11.8	3,515
Residence				
Rural	62.1	15.4	9.7	6,294
Urban	79.0	12.8	25.3	639
Sex of the child				
Male	64.3	15.0	11.5	3,532
Female	63.0	15.2	10.8	3,401
Birth order				
1	66.6	14.8	12.8	1,901
2	68.0	15.6	13.0	1,682
3	64.5	14.8	11.4	1,312
4+	56.5	14.8	7.8	1,997
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	56.3	14.2	7.9	4,420
Less than 5 years	66.9	14.2	9.1	451
5-9 years	76.3	15.5	14.1	1,423
10 or more years	84.5	18.7	28.1	639
Religion				
Hindu	65.9	14.9	12.6	4,562
Muslim	52.7	11.8	7.9	860
Christian	70.4	17.0	12.2	407
Sikh	*	*	*	2
Others	60.6	17.3	7.2	1,102
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	62.1	13.2	9.6	1,047
Scheduled Tribes	62.6	16.6	9.2	2,394
Other Backward Classes	62.5	14.4	11.5	2,880
Others	75.6	15.4	19.8	604
Wealth index				
Lowest	54.6	14.1	7.7	2,260
Second	62.8	15.6	8.2	2,370
Middle	70.0	14.7	12.0	1,145
Fourth	72.2	14.9	16.6	692
Highest	84.0	17.3	32.9	466
Jharkhand (15-49)	63.7	15.1	11.1	6,933
Jharkhand (15-44)[#][†]	61.6	14.4	10.9	7,522

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	34.9	46.2	55.3	8.9	16.7	9.0	36.4	1,845
20-24	46.8	47.3	53.2	10.8	18.0	10.8	40.4	5,054
25-29	53.4	47.0	54.7	12.0	15.2	11.7	42.5	5,731
30-34	53.7	45.3	55.9	12.2	14.7	12.6	43.6	5,306
35-39	53.5	45.5	56.4	13.7	14.3	13.6	44.3	4,332
40-44	54.2	42.9	53.0	13.2	14.6	13.8	44.1	2,819
45-49	56.9	40.4	55.1	13.2	12.3	13.5	47.2	1,799
Residence								
Rural	46.4	37.3	49.6	11.8	16.2	10.1	48.0	23,127
Urban	81.3	74.1	73.1	13.5	11.9	19.9	25.2	3,759
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	41.1	28.3	41.5	11.0	15.3	9.6	55.0	17,077
Less than 5 years	50.1	37.6	50.4	11.1	12.4	9.0	46.1	1,668
5-9 years	64.0	56.6	64.6	12.0	15.0	13.0	33.4	5,171
10 or more years	88.7	79.8	79.5	15.8	16.3	19.5	21.8	2,970
Religion								
Hindu	54.7	46.8	56.0	12.7	15.0	13.1	42.2	18,521
Muslim	47.8	48.8	61.3	10.4	10.9	14.0	38.2	2,727
Christian	53.1	43.5	51.9	10.5	21.4	9.7	47.6	1,550
Sikh	92.9	94.9	97.8	13.4	18.1	27.3	4.8	40
Others	36.8	33.5	42.1	11.4	16.9	6.6	50.6	4,046
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	52.5	40.9	49.5	13.5	18.2	13.3	46.2	3,761
Scheduled Tribes	41.6	33.9	43.8	10.7	16.4	8.3	51.9	8,823
Other Backward Classes	52.8	47.1	58.0	12.2	13.9	12.6	40.5	11,357
Others	73.2	64.6	69.9	13.7	14.0	17.4	31.8	2,910
Wealth index								
Lowest	38.6	24.9	38.1	10.5	15.5	7.5	57.8	10,863
Second	46.9	36.6	49.4	12.1	15.6	10.1	48.2	7,540
Middle	59.1	49.0	60.9	12.3	15.4	13.4	38.0	3,620
Fourth	71.9	65.6	70.2	12.6	15.3	15.4	29.9	2,527
Highest	90.3	80.4	78.0	15.2	13.6	21.8	20.6	2,336
Jharkhand	51.3	45.5	54.9	12.2	15.2	12.3	42.9	26,886

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	9.1	5,208	19.4	53.1	17.1	76.2	9.1	251
25-29	7.9	4,527	25.2	58.4	27.2	63.6	12.1	208
30-34	8.2	2,528	18.8	44.1	20.0	73.5	11.0	91
35-39	6.1	1,088	25.2	46.0	12.8	67.6	19.5	31
40-49	7.0	435	20.0	36.7	(18.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	11
Residence								
Rural	8.4	12,512	20.1	51.4	20.6	70.5	11.9	539
Urban	6.4	1,274	38.6	63.7	23.4	76.6	0.0	53
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	8.1	8,814	16.3	47.7	21.3	68.2	13.2	339
Less than 5 years	8.7	926	14.9	56.6	24.5	64.6	15.3	45
5-9 years	8.8	2,792	26.2	56.4	18.9	77.4	6.7	138
10 or more years	7.7	1,254	52.5	71.9	20.5	76.6	4.3	70
Religion								
Hindu	8.7	8,928	21.0	57.4	21.3	71.6	10.1	445
Muslim	7.0	1,731	26.5	54.8	19.6	77.3	4.6	66
Christian	7.8	810	24.4	38.8	19.9	68.3	11.8	25
Sikh	(10.0)	10	100.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	7.5	2,307	18.4	32.6	19.8	60.4	23.4	56
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	10.4	2,041	15.9	59.8	21.1	70.2	12.6	127
Schedule Tribes	6.9	4,874	15.9	34.4	22.4	59.5	19.1	116
Other Backward Classes	8.6	5,686	26.3	59.2	20.7	74.1	7.7	286
Others	8.6	1,168	28.4	61.8	17.3	81.2	6.5	62
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.9	4,575	12.7	44.0	16.4	64.8	21.4	159
Second	8.0	4,677	17.9	51.0	17.8	75.5	8.3	191
Middle	8.7	2,277	24.5	59.5	29.1	65.8	7.7	117
Fourth	9.2	1,345	35.6	58.9	23.5	79.2	4.3	73
Highest	8.4	912	49.8	67.8	23.7	74.3	3.9	52
Jharkhand (15-49)	8.2	13,786	21.4	52.2	20.9	71.0	10.8	592
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	8.3	13,600	21.3	52.3	21.0	71.0	10.9	587

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	26.1	1,845	58.1	59.5	46.9	38.1	58.3	12.8	67.4	10.2	78.4	11.4	798
20-24	37.5	5,054	58.3	58.5	49.2	40.6	60.1	12.0	66.4	12.7	80.3	6.9	4,410
25-29	42.4	5,731	60.9	60.1	51.8	40.1	61.2	9.8	61.4	18.8	73.6	7.7	4,527
30-34	43.3	5,306	60.0	60.0	52.5	40.9	61.3	9.9	55.3	10.6	80.0	9.4	2,528
35-39	44.5	4,332	58.4	61.7	53.1	41.9	58.1	9.6	55.0	15.1	78.1	6.8	1,088
40-44	45.6	2,819	60.4	64.8	53.5	41.2	57.1	11.5	56.0	4.2	79.2	16.7	348
45-49	45.0	1,799	62.8	60.3	51.4	40.1	52.6	10.5	90.9	0.0	80.0	20.0	87
Residence													
Rural	36.9	23,127	58.0	60.0	51.4	40.7	58.9	11.0	61.1	13.5	77.7	8.8	12,512
Urban	68.7	3,759	65.8	62.7	52.5	40.6	60.6	7.7	75.4	18.6	79.4	2.1	1,274
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	32.2	17,077	56.2	59.9	50.4	39.8	57.1	10.0	57.2	13.0	77.7	9.2	8,814
Less than 5 years	38.7	1,668	59.5	59.4	49.0	39.5	62.3	11.9	65.3	10.0	77.8	12.2	926
5-9 years	52.0	5,171	61.6	61.5	52.6	40.8	59.7	12.6	66.4	17.0	77.4	5.7	2,792
10 or more years	77.3	2,970	66.3	61.6	54.4	43.1	63.2	11.0	79.4	14.3	79.6	6.1	1,254
Religion													
Hindu	45.3	18,521	59.6	62.4	51.5	40.5	60.0	11.2	65.7	15.0	76.9	8.1	8,928
Muslim	44.0	2,727	63.7	55.8	51.6	41.5	57.3	11.0	67.3	9.3	80.8	9.9	1,731
Christian	37.2	1,550	57.9	55.4	53.7	44.8	61.5	8.6	39.6	24.2	66.7	9.1	810
Sikh	87.6	40	68.0	82.5	56.7	53.9	77.6	20.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10
Other	22.9	4,046	57.0	52.7	52.1	38.4	53.0	9.3	47.4	11.2	82.4	6.4	2,307
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	43.8	3,761	61.1	60.1	51.5	43.3	59.4	11.5	68.6	15.3	71.4	13.3	2,041
Scheduled Tribes	28.0	8,823	56.3	57.2	52.2	41.8	58.4	8.7	48.3	18.6	71.5	9.9	4,874
Other Backward Classes	45.5	11,357	59.7	60.4	50.6	39.0	58.5	11.6	65.8	12.7	81.3	6.0	5,686
Others	62.4	2,910	63.4	66.2	54.5	41.8	62.7	13.7	75.9	8.3	85.4	6.3	1,168
Wealth index													
Lowest	28.4	10,863	54.3	59.6	50.6	40.0	56.6	9.5	55.3	11.6	77.7	10.6	4,575
Second	38.9	7,540	58.1	59.4	51.3	41.6	59.5	10.8	58.6	14.6	76.5	8.9	4,677
Middle	49.0	3,620	62.5	60.4	52.7	39.9	60.1	11.9	65.6	16.1	76.2	7.6	2,277
Fourth	59.2	2,527	63.1	60.1	51.5	39.9	58.7	12.9	74.5	14.5	80.5	5.0	1,345
Highest	78.8	2,336	66.2	64.8	53.4	41.7	63.2	9.9	79.7	12.8	83.0	4.3	912
Jharkhand (15-49)	41.4	26,886	59.8	60.6	51.7	40.7	59.3	10.7	62.1	13.9	77.8	8.2	13,786
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	41.5	24,154	59.5	60.6	51.6	40.6	59.8	10.7	62.0	14.0	77.8	8.2	13,000

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

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

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

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/ treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/ treatment[2]	Number of children**
Garhwa	40.6	8.6	69.7	13.3	69.9	669
Palamu	40.3	7.4	76.5	20.0	70.1	838
Chatra	37.1	12.3	54.4	11.1	75.6	743
Hazaribagh	45.7	14.4	52.5	20.6	69.3	522
Kodarma	34.3	15.1	60.6	18.1	71.9	679
Giridih	65.3	5.7	42.7	9.4	49.2	855
Deoghar	41.8	5.3	38.8	3.1	63.4	657
Godda	78.6	1.4	64.1	1.3	81.3	686
Sahibganj	50.5	6.3	50.7	8.2	75.0	611
Pakaur	10.7	4.2	63.4	4.8	53.1	710
Dumka	31.1	6.3	47.8	8.4	81.5	648
Dhanbad	69.5	10.5	43.8	14.7	59.8	430
Bokaro	59.1	12.1	67.4	16.0	69.6	500
Ranchi	53.8	10.5	50.9	19.6	59.0	373
Lohardaga	49.9	8.0	51.0	16.2	56.9	580
Gumla	40.2	10.7	38.0	16.1	45.1	693
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	50.0	6.5	18.9	3.3	34.5	637
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	68.5	4.1	49.4	2.2	66.7	302
Simdega	48.6	14.4	41.0	13.6	42.6	634
Seraikela	50.1	3.1	56.1	3.9	44.4	470
Latehar	21.1	8.2	57.9	6.8	63.5	875
Jamtara	59.5	7.1	55.0	5.7	55.2	674
Jharkhand (15-49)	45.5	8.2	52.2	10.7	62.1	13,786
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	46.1	8.3	52.3	10.7	62.0	13,000

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	92.9	91.8	99.8	93.2	92.2	99.8
Any modern method[1]	92.1	90.8	99.8	92.4	91.2	99.8
Female sterilization	90.6	89.2	99.7	91.0	89.6	99.6
Male sterilization	65.3	61.4	89.2	65.6	61.8	89.4
IUD	36.4	29.9	76.4	36.7	30.1	77.2
Pills	64.4	59.9	92.0	64.9	60.4	92.5
Emergency contraceptive pills	14.1	10.5	35.9	14.3	10.7	36.4
Injectables	23.1	18.0	54.0	23.3	18.2	54.7
Condom/*Nirodh*	40.4	34.0	79.4	40.8	34.4	80.2
Female condom	8.5	6.1	23.3	8.6	6.2	23.5
Rhythm method	23.5	20.4	42.5	23.7	20.6	42.8
Withdrawal	12.9	11.2	23.5	13.1	11.3	23.8
Other	6.4	6.8	3.8	6.4	6.8	3.8
Number of women**	26,886	23,127	3,759	25,775	22,170	3,605

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

TABLE 6.2   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	89.8	89.0	60.7	86.6	32.7	64.0	12.4	20.7	40.7	7.6	19.8	10.1	4.4	6,726
25-29	93.1	92.4	66.9	91.1	39.0	67.7	15.5	24.9	43.9	9.9	23.5	13.4	5.7	5,605
30-34	94.4	93.4	66.8	92.3	38.3	64.6	14.2	23.9	41.2	9.1	25.4	13.9	7.7	5,129
35-39	95.3	94.3	68.6	93.6	38.0	64.9	14.8	24.1	39.3	8.2	26.0	15.1	7.4	4,095
40-49	95.3	94.5	67.4	93.7	36.8	62.9	15.1	23.7	37.9	8.5	26.1	14.3	7.8	4,220
No. of living children														
0	86.4	85.4	57.3	83.1	29.6	59.3	12.5	19.3	38.0	7.3	18.0	9.2	4.7	3,103
1	91.6	90.7	64.0	88.5	37.8	66.9	15.4	24.5	44.5	9.9	24.4	12.8	5.1	4,162
2	94.4	93.7	68.7	92.2	42.9	69.2	17.8	28.7	48.1	11.8	26.8	15.1	5.9	5,411
3	95.2	94.6	68.3	93.8	39.5	66.4	15.1	25.2	42.9	8.9	25.5	14.4	6.3	5,561
4+	94.7	93.6	65.8	92.6	32.6	61.8	11.2	18.9	33.2	6.0	22.2	12.5	8.2	7,538
Residence														
Rural	92.2	91.2	61.8	89.6	30.1	60.4	10.7	18.2	34.4	6.2	20.6	11.3	6.8	22,170
Urban	99.8	99.8	89.4	99.6	77.2	92.5	36.4	54.7	80.2	23.5	42.8	23.8	3.8	3,605
Education														
Non-literate[a]	90.7	89.5	58.1	87.9	23.9	54.2	7.7	12.9	26.6	3.6	18.3	9.7	7.3	16,273
Less than five years	93.3	92.7	62.7	91.0	35.7	66.0	10.5	21.4	38.8	6.3	18.6	9.5	5.3	1,615
5-9 years	97.6	97.4	75.6	96.0	51.9	81.1	19.1	34.2	59.9	12.5	27.1	15.2	4.8	4,996
10 or more years	99.6	99.6	92.5	99.4	83.2	96.4	44.7	64.1	88.7	31.7	51.4	30.1	4.8	2,891
Religion														
Hindu	94.7	94.0	68.0	92.9	38.3	66.2	15.7	25.1	42.7	9.4	24.2	13.4	5.4	17,809
Muslim	91.5	91.2	65.6	89.1	37.4	67.2	14.4	25.3	40.1	7.9	20.6	10.8	2.3	2,636
Christian	93.3	91.2	65.3	89.4	41.1	69.2	13.9	21.6	46.2	8.2	31.6	18.5	16.5	1,463
Sikh	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	95.0	100.0	70.1	79.3	97.5	55.9	59.3	59.7	0.0	38
Others	87.4	85.9	54.2	83.7	26.4	55.1	7.2	13.4	30.1	5.1	20.5	10.8	10.0	3,829
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	94.7	94.4	68.5	93.2	32.1	64.4	12.6	20.5	37.4	7.5	21.0	11.9	4.6	3,602
Scheduled tribes	88.6	86.5	55.4	84.7	26.9	55.8	8.9	14.0	30.7	5.0	21.4	11.9	12.0	8,364
Other backward classes	95.0	94.7	68.5	93.4	38.4	66.8	14.5	24.8	42.5	8.4	23.2	12.1	3.3	10,969
Others	98.3	98.1	81.2	97.5	65.1	84.8	31.0	48.3	68.3	21.4	36.2	22.1	3.9	2,840
Wealth index														
Lowest	89.0	87.4	54.5	85.8	19.5	51.1	6.0	10.5	23.3	2.9	17.3	9.1	9.2	10,332
Second	93.7	93.1	65.1	91.4	31.7	62.9	10.6	18.0	35.5	5.8	20.0	10.9	5.1	7,244
Middle	96.4	96.2	71.5	94.8	45.8	73.5	16.7	29.7	52.0	11.5	25.9	13.9	4.1	3,485
Fourth	99.0	99.0	81.4	98.2	65.7	87.3	25.5	43.1	70.2	15.6	33.5	18.5	4.4	2,451
Highest	99.8	99.8	92.4	99.6	86.0	96.3	47.9	67.5	89.0	31.9	51.2	31.0	3.2	2,263
Jharkhand	93.2	92.4	65.6	91.0	36.7	64.9	14.3	23.3	40.8	8.6	23.7	13.1	6.4	25,775

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

TABLE 6.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Garhwa	99.5	99.0	76.0	98.3	29.6	70.3	12.7	14.0	29.3	8.4	26.2	14.3	3.6	1,236
Palamu	93.9	93.9	73.5	93.0	31.8	62.5	17.3	26.9	32.5	10.9	22.0	9.1	2.0	1,370
Chatra	95.8	95.8	76.1	95.4	31.9	55.7	5.2	14.1	32.6	2.8	14.8	4.4	1.7	1,354
Hazaribagh	98.4	98.1	75.8	96.1	57.7	82.0	24.4	30.9	65.4	14.1	34.6	20.7	5.2	1,148
Kodarma	88.9	87.7	58.7	86.4	32.2	59.1	19.1	30.9	39.2	8.9	25.3	17.4	7.8	1,129
Giridih	80.3	79.8	44.0	77.6	13.4	33.2	5.7	12.8	16.8	5.1	6.7	3.3	0.8	1,468
Deoghar	98.6	98.6	71.6	98.2	59.7	82.7	20.7	35.6	52.6	13.0	20.8	21.3	4.2	1,297
Godda	86.7	86.5	48.0	86.0	14.7	34.9	4.0	12.3	16.8	3.9	14.6	3.7	0.9	1,330
Sahibganj	95.4	93.9	58.6	93.3	25.8	56.8	8.0	10.7	30.8	4.2	25.7	11.9	17.6	1,169
Pakaur	80.2	72.6	48.2	70.7	15.6	33.6	6.8	14.4	13.6	4.4	10.1	1.6	19.2	1,149
Dumka	94.1	93.3	66.0	92.3	26.8	66.9	19.7	20.9	32.4	5.8	32.0	25.0	12.9	1,257
Dhanbad	94.1	93.6	77.3	92.0	60.1	77.6	22.4	36.2	62.2	16.6	31.8	15.2	4.6	883
Bokaro	98.3	97.8	79.1	95.8	46.9	76.2	20.0	32.7	58.1	11.8	26.5	12.0	2.0	1,133
Ranchi	96.4	95.7	74.6	94.2	56.9	80.2	15.4	33.8	64.9	13.1	29.1	20.0	3.4	769
Lohardaga	94.9	94.5	74.5	91.0	49.0	80.8	13.5	26.9	47.6	12.6	25.3	7.1	7.6	971
Gumla	97.9	97.5	70.4	94.6	53.7	80.3	16.7	27.9	59.0	12.3	38.1	24.4	10.7	1,096
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	92.6	91.6	63.4	90.0	37.2	67.5	16.2	21.2	43.9	5.9	20.5	11.2	7.9	1,198
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	97.3	97.2	78.6	96.0	63.7	87.1	41.6	50.6	71.5	24.6	36.9	30.8	1.7	790
Simdega	97.4	96.0	78.6	94.7	44.2	76.4	18.0	24.3	53.1	8.7	32.4	22.1	17.2	1,048
Seraikela	98.3	97.9	64.9	96.9	59.0	84.3	16.4	28.8	61.9	5.0	25.6	12.0	4.7	1,115
Latehar	95.6	95.4	76.1	94.6	31.8	60.8	5.4	18.1	32.5	4.2	23.2	10.4	5.4	1,456
Jamtara	85.4	85.1	43.2	83.7	17.9	47.7	9.1	17.8	28.2	5.5	15.4	8.1	0.9	1,409
Jharkhand	93.2	92.4	65.6	91.0	36.7	64.9	14.3	23.3	40.8	8.6	23.7	13.1	6.4	25,775

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	10.7	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.8	1.9	0.1	1,757
20 - 24	21.9	16.2	0.2	5.6	0.6	6.4	0.3	0.3	5.5	0.2	6.1	2.4	0.4	4,969
25 - 29	38.1	33.4	0.4	20.0	1.4	9.8	0.6	0.4	7.0	0.1	5.8	2.6	1.1	5,605
30 - 34	51.1	44.5	0.5	33.7	1.4	9.1	0.2	0.4	4.7	0.0	7.3	2.7	2.3	5,129
35 - 39	57.4	51.1	0.5	41.8	1.7	9.0	0.4	0.5	4.1	0.1	7.2	3.1	2.8	4,095
40 - 44	54.8	48.2	0.5	42.0	1.8	6.3	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.0	6.8	2.9	3.4	2,600
45 – 49	53.2	48.7	0.9	42.4	0.8	6.1	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	6.8	2.5	2.1	1,620
No. of living children														
0	7.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.2	3,103
1	21.5	15.9	0.1	2.7	1.1	7.1	0.4	0.3	7.1	0.1	6.5	2.6	0.4	4,162
2	45.5	39.5	0.3	26.5	1.8	9.3	0.5	0.4	7.2	0.2	7.5	3.3	0.9	5,411
3	56.8	51.1	0.6	41.8	1.3	8.3	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.1	7.0	2.8	2.3	5,561
4+	52.1	45.6	0.7	36.5	1.2	9.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	6.7	2.7	3.3	7,538
Residence														
Rural	38.4	32.5	0.4	23.6	0.9	7.3	0.3	0.3	3.7	0.1	6.3	2.4	1.9	22,170
Urban	60.0	55.8	0.6	38.6	3.0	11.3	0.7	0.7	11.7	0.2	7.3	4.4	0.6	3,605
Education														
Non-literate[a]	37.0	31.0	0.4	24.7	0.6	5.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	5.7	2.1	2.2	16,273
Less than five years	40.0	35.2	0.4	26.5	1.5	8.0	0.3	0.4	3.2	0.0	5.2	1.9	1.9	1,615
5-9 years	46.3	41.2	0.4	27.5	1.4	11.0	0.7	0.5	7.3	0.2	7.3	3.4	0.9	4,996
10 or more years	58.2	53.1	0.6	28.2	4.3	15.1	0.9	0.9	17.1	0.4	9.4	5.1	0.4	2,891
Religion														
Hindu	46.8	42.0	0.5	32.5	1.2	7.5	0.4	0.4	5.1	0.1	6.1	2.7	1.4	17,809
Muslim	27.1	21.6	0.0	11.0	0.8	7.7	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.1	6.6	2.6	1.1	2,636
Christian	33.0	21.8	0.2	9.5	1.9	9.3	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.1	10.4	2.4	4.1	1,463
Sikh	76.8	65.7	0.0	33.4	2.8	27.1	5.5	0.0	24.0	0.0	11.1	19.4	0.0	38
Others	29.1	21.6	0.5	10.5	1.4	8.5	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	3.0	3,829
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	43.3	38.1	0.4	29.8	0.9	6.7	0.4	0.4	3.9	0.0	6.0	2.1	1.6	3,602
Scheduled tribes	29.0	21.4	0.4	11.5	1.1	7.7	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	6.3	2.1	3.1	8,364
Other backward classes	46.1	41.7	0.3	32.2	1.0	7.4	0.4	0.4	5.2	0.1	6.2	2.7	0.9	10,969
Others	57.3	52.2	0.7	37.2	2.6	11.3	0.7	0.4	9.3	0.1	8.1	4.7	0.9	2,840
Wealth index														
Lowest	29.1	22.8	0.3	16.2	0.5	5.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	4.9	1.6	2.6	10,332
Second	40.8	35.2	0.4	26.7	0.8	6.9	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.1	6.2	2.1	1.5	7,244
Middle	50.1	45.0	0.3	33.7	1.3	9.7	0.6	0.6	6.5	0.2	7.9	3.4	1.0	3,485
Fourth	58.6	53.5	0.4	38.4	1.9	11.6	0.8	0.7	9.5	0.2	8.3	4.4	1.2	2,451
Highest	67.5	62.8	0.9	39.9	4.7	14.6	1.2	0.9	16.3	0.4	9.5	6.5	0.3	2,263
Jharkhand (15-49)	41.4	35.7	0.4	25.7	1.2	7.8	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.1	6.4	2.6	1.7	25,775
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	40.6	34.9	0.4	24.6	1.2	7.9	0.4	0.4	5.0	0.1	6.4	2.7	1.7	24,155

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	5.8	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	1,757
20 - 24	14.8	11.8	0.2	5.6	0.4	3.0	0.4	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	4,969
25 - 29	31.1	28.0	0.3	20.0	0.6	3.8	0.2	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.0	5,605
30 - 34	45.7	40.8	0.6	33.8	0.6	3.5	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	5,129
35 - 39	53.6	48.0	0.6	41.8	0.8	2.9	0.3	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.0	4,095
40 - 44	50.0	45.5	0.5	42.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	2,600
45 – 49	47.7	45.4	1.1	42.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	1,620
No. of living children												
No children	3.1	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	3,103
1 child	13.9	10.7	0.1	2.7	0.6	3.5	0.2	3.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	4,162
1 son	15.8	12.3	0.1	3.5	0.8	3.6	0.3	3.9	2.9	0.6	0.0	2,212
No son	11.7	9.0	0.1	1.8	0.5	3.3	0.1	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	1,950
2 children	38.7	34.8	0.4	26.5	0.8	3.7	0.4	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.0	5,411
1 or more sons	43.4	39.6	0.4	31.1	0.8	3.7	0.4	2.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	4,464
No sons	16.6	12.6	0.1	5.0	0.8	3.5	0.4	2.7	2.3	1.3	0.0	947
3 children	51.7	47.6	0.6	41.9	0.5	2.8	0.2	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	5,561
1 or more sons	54.6	50.3	0.6	44.5	0.5	2.8	0.2	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	5,159
No sons	15.0	12.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	402
4+ children	47.1	41.9	0.8	36.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	7,538
1 or more sons	48.2	42.9	0.8	37.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	7,264
No sons	18.6	14.9	0.0	11.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	274
Residence												
Rural	32.6	28.7	0.4	23.6	0.4	2.6	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	22,170
Urban	54.5	50.9	0.6	38.7	1.2	4.9	0.3	5.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	3,605
Education												
Non-literate[a]	32.2	28.2	0.5	24.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	16,273
Less than five years	34.6	31.5	0.3	26.6	0.4	2.7	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	1,615
5-9 years	39.0	35.7	0.4	27.5	0.7	4.2	0.4	2.4	2.3	0.7	0.0	4,996
10 or more years	49.9	45.6	0.6	28.2	1.7	6.6	0.3	7.8	3.1	1.0	0.0	2,891
Religion												
Hindu	41.6	38.3	0.5	32.5	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	17,809
Muslim	21.3	17.7	0.1	11.0	0.3	3.5	0.4	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.0	2,636
Christian	23.8	15.9	0.1	9.6	1.3	2.8	0.2	2.0	4.4	0.7	0.0	1,463
Sikh	63.2	54.8	0.0	33.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	38
Others	22.3	17.1	0.5	10.5	0.7	3.7	0.3	1.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	3,829

Continued …

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	38.6	35.3	0.6	29.8	0.5	2.5	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	3,602
Scheduled tribes	22.8	17.2	0.3	11.6	0.6	3.0	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.0	8,364
Other backward classes	40.7	37.9	0.4	32.3	0.4	2.6	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	10,969
Others	50.3	46.9	0.8	37.0	0.8	4.0	0.6	3.6	2.3	0.7	0.0	2,840
Wealth index												
Lowest	24.2	19.9	0.3	16.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	10,332
Second	34.9	31.4	0.6	26.7	0.4	2.3	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	7,244
Middle	43.6	40.4	0.4	33.7	0.4	3.4	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	3,485
Fourth	52.2	48.3	0.4	38.2	0.7	5.1	0.3	3.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	2,451
Highest	60.5	56.3	0.8	40.1	1.9	5.7	0.4	7.2	3.0	1.3	0.0	2,263
Jharkhand (15-49)	35.7	31.8	0.4	25.7	0.5	2.9	0.3	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.0	25,775
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	34.9	30.8	0.4	24.6	0.5	3.3	0.3	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	24,155

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

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

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*		Spacing method [c†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *Nirodh* users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	1	51.9	29	51.1	33	1.9
20 - 24	(55.6)	(44.4)	(0.0)	18	53.9	167	57.5	107	3.4
25 - 29	45.0	49.2	5.8	35	73.7	225	73.9	159	5.6
30 - 34	31.1	49.1	19.8	31	78.2	193	88.0	97	5.2
35 - 39	15.8	40.4	43.9	33	85.0	133	92.1	59	4.8
40 - 44	*	*	*	9	89.3	46	88.9	21	2.4
45 - 49	*	*	*	4	(87.5)	21	*	4	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	49.9	26	49.8	35	0.9
1	57.0	35.7	7.4	25	62.4	154	70.1	147	5.3
2	32.2	49.3	18.4	45	71.1	224	80.3	150	6.1
3	25.6	45.3	29.1	26	82.4	167	77.3	81	4.3
4+	14.7	51.6	33.7	35	77.0	243	81.1	67	3.9
Residence									
Rural	32.1	53.6	14.3	91	69.7	627	70.5	299	3.4
Urban	29.0	31.1	39.9	40	82.3	187	81.7	181	10.4
Education									
Non-literate [a]	26.5	52.3	21.1	41	71.1	332	74.9	118	2.2
Less than five years	*	*	*	7	66.4	47	(61.1)	19	3.2
5-9 years	41.5	36.4	22.1	34	70.8	235	73.2	116	5.9
10 or more years	30.2	44.4	25.4	49	79.1	200	76.5	227	13.8
Religion									
Hindu	32.5	46.6	21.0	78	73.8	508	75.6	343	4.1
Muslim	*	*	*	7	70.3	103	79.6	58	4.7
Christian	(17.6)	(64.7)	(17.6)	18	88.1	43	72.7	29	5.7
Sikh	nc	nc	nc	nc	*	5	*	3	20.3
Others	38.2	39.2	22.6	28	66.0	155	62.8	47	4.2
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(12.5)	(62.5)	(25.0)	17	66.9	97	75.9	56	3.5
Scheduled tribes	33.2	44.7	22.1	50	74.3	281	66.1	106	4.0
Other backward classes	34.4	52.9	12.7	43	71.9	306	76.6	215	4.0
Others	33.5	23.8	42.7	21	75.5	130	78.5	103	7.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	21.5	57.3	21.2	30	66.5	235	71.9	71	2.2
Second	37.4	47.6	14.9	28	74.1	180	67.7	89	3.1
Middle	(35.7)	(57.1)	(7.1)	16	68.5	130	69.7	72	4.9
Fourth	(33.3)	(53.3)	(13.3)	16	79.1	132	72.9	86	8.1
Highest	30.7	32.5	36.8	41	79.2	137	83.2	162	13.9
Jharkhand	31.1	46.3	22.5	131	72.7	814	74.6	480	4.3

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[c] Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.4	22.7	39.1	23.0	8.8	5.0	100.0	28.6	954
2-3	1.5	22.5	40.8	22.4	9.8	3.1	100.0	28.4	1,178
4-5	1.6	20.0	37.1	27.2	11.3	2.9	100.0	28.4	1,144
6-7	1.9	24.1	39.4	23.9	8.7	1.9	100.0	28.4	780
8-9	2.2	22.4	37.6	26.3	9.9	1.7	100.0	28.2	692
10+	3.4	28.4	39.6	22.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	26.8	1,689
No. of living children									
0	0.0	38.1	41.7	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.3	6
1	13.3	34.1	28.4	15.6	6.8	10.9	100.0	25.5	117
2	6.0	42.4	35.8	12.0	3.5	0.3	100.0	25.2	1,465
3	1.3	29.6	43.3	19.0	5.4	1.4	100.0	27.0	2,373
4+	0.3	9.2	37.7	34.6	14.2	4.0	100.0	30.2	2,804
Residence									
Rural	2.1	23.3	39.0	23.8	9.0	2.7	100.0	28.1	5,313
Urban	2.1	25.6	39.2	24.7	7.7	0.7	100.0	27.6	1,452
Education									
Non-literate[a]	1.8	19.6	38.1	26.6	10.7	3.1	100.0	28.7	4,089
Less than five years	2.1	27.5	40.2	21.6	7.5	1.2	100.0	27.3	436
5-9 years	3.0	32.5	39.9	18.2	5.6	0.9	100.0	26.6	1,397
10 or more years	2.0	27.6	41.8	22.5	5.3	0.8	100.0	27.2	843
Religion									
Hindu	2.2	24.8	39.4	23.5	8.0	2.1	100.0	27.8	5,891
Muslim	2.9	16.1	40.5	24.0	12.9	3.5	100.0	28.9	297
Christian	0.8	15.7	26.8	36.3	17.4	3.0	100.0	29.8	140
Sikh	(0.0)	(41.7)	(16.7)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(8.3)	100.0	28.5	13
Others	0.5	17.2	38.0	27.3	13.8	3.3	100.0	29.2	424
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.1	22.9	36.9	25.8	9.4	2.9	100.0	28.4	1,100
Scheduled tribes	1.2	18.2	35.5	27.9	13.7	3.4	100.0	29.1	997
Other backward classes	2.5	24.8	39.7	23.5	7.6	1.8	100.0	27.7	3,589
Others	1.5	26.5	42.2	20.5	7.3	2.0	100.0	27.6	1,079
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.2	19.7	38.7	24.9	10.5	4.0	100.0	28.7	1,711
Second	1.8	23.0	38.6	24.2	10.3	2.1	100.0	28.1	1,967
Middle	2.4	25.6	39.1	23.7	7.2	2.0	100.0	27.7	1,192
Fourth	2.6	28.2	38.2	23.5	6.3	1.2	100.0	27.2	962
Highest	1.7	26.3	41.6	22.9	6.6	0.8	100.0	27.4	933
Jharkhand	2.1	23.8	39.1	24.0	8.7	2.3	100.0	28.0	6,765

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Garhwa	46.3	40.8	0.3	35.8	0.8	2.5	0.1	1.1	2.9	0.9	0.0	1,236
Palamu	40.4	39.0	0.6	35.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,370
Chatra	33.9	32.8	0.1	30.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1,354
Hazaribagh	48.9	46.0	0.3	38.9	0.3	2.2	0.5	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	1,148
Kodarma	32.3	28.5	0.4	25.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.0	1,129
Giridih	24.6	24.3	0.4	22.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,468
Deoghar	38.1	36.7	0.6	32.3	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1,297
Godda	22.4	21.7	0.2	21.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,330
Sahibganj	29.2	24.8	0.1	21.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	1,169
Pakaur	16.5	15.1	0.3	11.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	1,149
Dumka	38.3	30.1	0.0	23.1	0.6	4.9	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	1,257
Dhanbad	50.0	45.7	0.3	39.1	0.4	3.8	0.2	2.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	883
Bokaro	53.8	48.4	0.9	40.2	0.1	3.6	0.2	3.6	3.6	1.3	0.0	1,133
Ranchi	42.1	38.3	0.6	27.0	1.0	4.7	0.5	4.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	769
Lohardaga	36.2	31.3	0.3	20.4	0.9	6.9	0.5	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.0	971
Gumla	33.9	26.1	0.9	13.9	1.1	5.1	0.5	4.6	4.5	1.2	0.0	1,096
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	29.4	22.4	0.4	14.5	0.9	2.6	0.2	3.7	4.2	0.6	0.0	1,198
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	49.8	46.3	0.6	31.3	1.7	7.0	0.1	5.7	1.5	1.8	0.0	790
Simdega	24.6	17.3	0.3	12.3	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.4	4.6	0.5	0.0	1,048
Seraikela	39.4	34.8	0.3	23.8	0.4	6.1	0.8	3.5	2.8	0.2	0.0	1,115
Latehar	33.9	30.8	1.4	24.9	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	1,456
Jamtara	30.4	27.2	0.3	21.6	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	1,409
Jharkhand (15-49)	35.7	31.8	0.4	25.7	0.5	2.9	0.3	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.0	25,775
Jharkhand (15-44) †	34.9	30.8	0.4	24.6	0.5	3.3	0.3	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	24,155

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

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	27.1	37.1	35.9	100.0	62	*	*	*	100.0	6
20 - 24	25.0	44.5	30.5	100.0	282	67.7	31.6	0.7	100.0	289
25 - 29	29.6	41.7	28.7	100.0	391	65.0	34.6	0.4	100.0	1,143
30 - 34	28.1	44.4	27.5	100.0	296	69.8	29.6	0.6	100.0	1,769
35 - 39	34.8	37.6	27.6	100.0	197	73.3	26.3	0.4	100.0	1,741
40 - 44	43.5	29.9	26.6	100.0	67	76.1	22.8	1.1	100.0	1,110
45 – 49	26.7	43.3	30.0	100.0	25	76.4	22.3	1.2	100.0	707
No. of living children										
0	22.2	34.1	43.7	100.0	62	*	*	*	100.0	6
1	23.8	44.0	32.2	100.0	305	63.6	35.5	0.9	100.0	117
2	26.1	41.6	32.3	100.0	383	65.9	33.7	0.4	100.0	1,465
3	31.4	47.2	21.4	100.0	252	71.3	28.0	0.7	100.0	2,373
4+	39.1	36.0	24.9	100.0	318	75.0	24.2	0.8	100.0	2,804
Residence										
Rural	36.9	37.5	25.6	100.0	944	75.5	24.1	0.5	100.0	5,313
Urban	11.1	51.6	37.3	100.0	376	56.8	41.9	1.3	100.0	1,452
Education										
Non-literate[a]	40.5	34.3	25.2	100.0	460	78.5	20.9	0.5	100.0	4,089
Less than five years	33.2	43.1	23.8	100.0	66	73.3	26.5	0.2	100.0	436
5-9 years	26.8	40.5	32.6	100.0	358	66.3	32.8	0.9	100.0	1,397
10 or more years	19.7	49.7	30.6	100.0	436	45.1	53.7	1.2	100.0	843
Religion										
Hindu	25.5	44.6	29.9	100.0	868	71.6	27.8	0.7	100.0	5,891
Muslim	17.9	49.9	32.2	100.0	166	49.3	50.7	0.0	100.0	297
Christian	52.0	20.8	27.2	100.0	72	79.7	19.6	0.7	100.0	140
Sikh	*	*	*	100.0	8	(38.5)	(61.5)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Others	49.1	28.5	22.4	100.0	206	85.1	13.7	1.2	100.0	424
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	32.0	39.9	28.1	100.0	157	78.0	21.3	0.7	100.0	1,100
Scheduled tribes	49.4	29.3	21.3	100.0	392	83.0	16.5	0.5	100.0	997
Other backward classes	21.6	46.6	31.8	100.0	535	71.1	28.3	0.6	100.0	3,589
Others	13.2	51.3	35.5	100.0	236	55.8	43.2	1.1	100.0	1,079
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.4	27.1	23.5	100.0	313	81.8	17.6	0.6	100.0	1,711
Second	40.5	33.3	26.2	100.0	274	77.5	22.3	0.2	100.0	1,967
Middle	25.7	46.7	27.7	100.0	207	71.8	27.6	0.6	100.0	1,192
Fourth	17.1	51.9	31.0	100.0	221	66.0	33.4	0.6	100.0	962
Highest	11.1	52.6	36.3	100.0	305	44.9	53.3	1.8	100.0	933
Jharkhand	29.6	41.5	28.9	100.0	1,320	71.5	27.8	0.7	100.0	6,765

Note: Spacing methods include – Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female), and Injectables. Limiting methods include – Male sterilization and female sterilization.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.
[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi*/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.
[3] Hospitals, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.
[4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.
[5] Hospitals, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.
[6] Hospitals, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.
[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percentage distribution of women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total[1]	Number of Women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Garhwa	57.7	92.0	2.3	5.7	100.0	455
Palamu	52.9	72.1	9.9	17.9	100.0	497
Chatra	44.0	89.3	6.7	3.9	100.0	417
Hazaribagh	40.3	78.3	10.6	11.1	100.0	458
Kodarma	39.7	71.6	8.6	19.8	100.0	304
Giridih	18.3	74.6	20.6	4.8	100.0	336
Deoghar	60.4	80.4	15.9	3.7	100.0	413
Godda	45.3	93.0	4.7	2.3	100.0	288
Sahibganj	62.0	83.9	12.3	3.9	100.0	224
Pakaur	46.7	84.4	4.7	10.9	100.0	143
Dumka	67.4	89.8	5.6	4.6	100.0	269
Dhanbad	43.8	86.3	6.5	7.2	100.0	366
Bokaro	51.6	82.9	11.8	5.3	100.0	450
Ranchi	60.4	91.4	7.0	1.6	100.0	214
Lohardaga	66.4	85.1	3.5	11.3	100.0	199
Gumla	77.6	78.4	12.8	8.8	100.0	181
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	61.1	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	142
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	67.7	81.8	17.6	0.6	100.0	269
Simdega	84.1	91.9	5.4	2.7	100.0	143
Seraikela	69.5	93.8	3.3	2.9	100.0	262
Latehar	59.9	90.0	6.5	3.5	100.0	382
Jamtara	52.6	85.2	7.4	7.4	100.0	353
Jharkhand	54.0	85.1	8.5	6.4	100.0	6,765

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

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side-effects before adoption of the method	27.0	47.1	29.7
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	15.5	13.1	10.8
Number of current users**	6,649	131	814
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	47.7	(28.8)	42.0
Body ache/ backache	52.2	(52.3)	21.6
Abdominal pain	44.8	(34.8)	15.9
Weight gain	3.3	(0.0)	10.4
Dizziness	24.8	(12.1)	31.0
Nausea/vomiting	7.4	(5.6)	21.3
Fever	12.3	(5.6)	3.4
Breast tenderness	4.2	(0.0)	4.7
Irregular periods	10.3	(40.5)	16.6
Excessive bleeding	3.4	(13.1)	2.2
Spotting	2.8	(11.6)	1.1
Amenorrhoea	1.0	(0.0)	2.3
Cramps	10.8	(23.6)	2.3
Decreased libido	4.4	(5.8)	4.5
Rashes/allergy	3.3	(0.0)	3.1
Infection	3.5	(0.0)	0.0
Others	10.6	(0.0)	2.2
Number of users with side effects**	1,025	17	88
Source of treatment	.		
Government health facility	29.9	*	(40.9)
Private health facility	65.8	*	(59.1)
Other	4.3	*	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	647	7	22

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	86.8	5.8	7.4	83
20 - 24	77.1	7.7	15.2	348
25 - 29	74.7	11.1	14.2	396
30 - 34	58.2	18.5	23.4	278
35 - 39	49.6	19.4	31.0	160
40 - 44	41.4	18.5	40.0	104
45 - 49	32.6	29.6	37.9	55
No. of living children				
0	89.3	4.0	6.7	122
1	78.0	8.5	13.5	304
2	71.6	10.1	18.2	354
3	56.8	15.2	28.0	285
4+	49.4	23.2	27.4	359
Residence				
Rural	66.7	12.9	20.4	1,233
Urban	61.2	17.6	21.2	191
Education				
Non-literate[a]	65.9	14.1	20.1	760
Less than five years	66.3	14.5	19.2	82
5-9 years	67.4	12.3	20.3	347
10 or more years	64.0	13.4	22.6	235
Religion				
Hindu	68.0	12.0	20.0	904
Muslim	70.0	13.9	16.1	153
Christian	58.3	15.9	25.8	129
Sikh	*	*	*	4
Others	60.7	17.6	21.7	234
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	72.8	10.1	17.1	161
Scheduled tribes	64.9	14.7	20.4	505
Other backward classes	67.9	13.4	18.8	572
Others	56.9	13.9	29.3	186
Wealth index				
Lowest	69.7	13.9	16.4	501
Second	66.0	13.9	20.1	410
Middle	65.2	9.6	25.2	218
Fourth	66.0	10.5	23.4	140
Highest	54.5	20.1	25.4	155
Jharkhand	65.9	13.6	20.5	1,424

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become pregnant.
[2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

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

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	2.0	11.3	8.0	15.2	76.7	1,656
20 - 24	3.0	15.6	15.5	16.7	67.8	4,233
25 - 29	3.3	17.4	24.7	23.2	52.2	3,856
30 - 34	2.9	14.9	38.7	20.7	40.6	2,783
35 - 39	1.7	8.4	40.4	20.0	39.6	1,894
40 - 44	0.8	4.5	46.8	19.3	34.0	1,294
45 - 49	0.9	1.3	45.5	9.3	45.3	847
No. of living children						
0	1.1	4.8	2.5	6.5	91.0	3,008
1	2.8	11.9	8.8	13.9	77.3	3,582
2	2.9	17.4	20.6	21.7	57.6	3,309
3	2.8	18.2	30.8	22.5	46.6	2,678
4+	2.9	13.2	44.7	23.3	32.0	3,986
Residence						
Rural	2.6	13.3	24.6	20.1	55.4	14,958
Urban	1.9	10.3	33.3	14.0	52.7	1,605
Education						
Non-literate[a]	2.0	11.9	26.9	20.7	52.4	11,026
Less than five years	2.9	14.3	22.2	20.4	57.4	1,056
5-9 years	3.7	15.7	22.3	17.8	59.9	3,042
10 or more years	4.0	15.1	23.6	17.0	59.4	1439
Religion						
Hindu	2.2	16.5	23.8	19.9	56.3	10,390
Muslim	3.2	5.5	27.1	18.3	54.5	2,072
Christian	2.7	6.0	21.3	18.1	60.7	1,118
Sikh	(7.1)	(14.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	14
Others	3.0	8.8	32.1	19.4	48.5	2,969
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.1	18.4	23.6	22.0	54.4	2,209
Scheduled tribes	2.7	8.9	26.0	21.3	52.7	6,457
Other backward classes	2.4	14.4	25.1	18.1	56.8	6,490
Others	3.0	16.9	26.2	16.8	57.0	1,407
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.3	11.7	27.2	19.5	53.4	7,834
Second	2.5	14.2	23.3	19.7	57.0	4,721
Middle	3.1	15.4	21.0	21.9	57.1	1,960
Fourth	2.9	13.9	28.6	18.1	53.3	1,159
Highest	3.3	12.9	26.8	16.3	56.9	889
Jharkhand	2.5	13.0	25.2	19.6	55.2	16,563

Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilization and female sterilization.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent of non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [1]	10.8	11.1	8.8
Number of non-users**	16,563	14,958	1,605
Percent of traditional method users advised to use modern method	16.1	15.4	20.9
Number of traditional method users**	1,015	876	139
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	75.6	75.1	80.2
Male sterilization	12.1	12.2	11.2
IUD	12.7	12.0	20.2
Pill(daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	1.8	1.5	5.1
Condom/*Nirodh*	14.9	15.0	13.5
Female condom	0.7	0.6	1.7
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	2.5	2.6	0.6
Withdrawal	1.2	1.1	1.7
Other	0.4	0.4	0.6
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	13.2	13.4	11.2
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	13,357	12,133	1,224
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [v]	27.9	28.9	24.4
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	7,480	5,809	1,671
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	70.4	67.0	83.7
Number of users (15-44)**	6,185	4,885	1,300

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice from Doctor, ANM, Health worker, *anganwadi* worker and ASHA.

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	51.6	21.0	27.4	29
20 - 24	31.5	39.1	29.4	133
25 - 29	22.2	41.0	36.8	138
30 - 34	18.8	41.0	40.3	156
35 - 39	22.1	36.7	41.2	140
40 - 44	17.1	33.4	49.5	57
45 - 49	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	23
No. of living children				
0	25.9	44.4	29.7	27
1	36.2	32.2	31.7	125
2	23.0	39.6	37.4	178
3	21.2	35.7	43.0	147
4+	16.7	42.9	40.4	199
Residence				
Rural	22.9	39.6	37.5	551
Urban	25.1	34.0	40.9	125
Education				
Non-literate[a]	20.3	41.9	37.8	379
Less than five years	27.8	33.3	39.0	33
5-9 years	25.1	36.0	38.9	145
10 or more years	29.7	32.2	38.1	119
Religion				
Hindu	27.6	38.4	34.0	395
Muslim	18.9	46.5	34.6	82
Christian	13.4	45.1	41.5	75
Sikh	*	*	*	3
Others	19.0	29.0	52.0	121
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	34.4	42.2	23.4	73
Scheduled tribes	15.9	38.8	45.3	264
Other backward classes	26.3	35.3	38.4	254
Others	28.6	43.9	27.5	85
Wealth index				
Lowest	16.4	42.1	41.4	233
Second	27.5	39.2	33.4	170
Middle	21.6	35.8	42.6	96
Fourth	34.8	34.6	30.6	81
Highest	25.1	34.6	40.3	96
Jharkhand	23.3	38.5	38.1	676

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	31.2	2.5	33.7	1,757
20 - 24	29.0	11.3	40.2	4,969
25 - 29	16.0	21.2	37.2	5,605
30 - 34	5.8	28.2	34.0	5,129
35 - 39	1.8	28.4	30.2	4,095
40 - 44	0.8	26.8	27.6	2,600
45 - 49	0.3	15.4	15.7	1,620
Residence				
Rural	13.4	21.6	35.0	22,170
Urban	8.6	15.4	24.0	3,605
Education				
Non-literate[a]	11.8	23.6	35.4	16,273
Less than five years	15.6	17.9	33.4	1,615
5-9 years	15.2	16.2	31.5	4,996
10 or more years	12.1	14.1	26.2	2,891
Religion				
Hindu	12.0	18.0	30.0	17,809
Muslim	14.5	27.1	41.6	2,636
Christian	13.9	25.9	39.9	1,463
Sikh	5.3	11.1	16.4	38
Others	14.3	27.5	41.8	3,829
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	13.2	18.7	31.9	3,602
Scheduled tribes	13.9	26.2	40.1	8,364
Other backward classes	12.4	18.5	30.9	10,969
Others	9.7	16.2	25.9	2,840
Number of living children				
0	7.8	0.7	8.5	3,103
1	37.1	4.8	41.9	4,162
2	16.6	19.6	36.3	5,411
3	7.3	25.7	33.0	5,561
4+	2.5	35.0	37.5	7,538
Wealth index				
Lowest	14.3	25.2	39.5	10,332
Second	13.0	20.7	33.7	7,244
Middle	12.2	16.8	29.0	3,485
Fourth	10.7	14.7	25.4	2,451
Highest	7.6	13.3	20.9	2,263
Jharkhand (15-49)	12.7	20.8	33.5	25,775
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	13.6	21.1	34.7	24,155

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Garhwa	11.0	13.4	24.3	1,236
Palamu	12.8	19.2	32.0	1,370
Chatra	15.0	21.5	36.5	1,354
Hazaribagh	12.4	11.9	24.4	1,148
Kodarma	15.1	22.8	37.8	1,129
Giridih	12.7	23.7	36.3	1,468
Deoghar	12.8	16.9	29.7	1,297
Godda	14.8	22.4	37.2	1,330
Sahibganj	15.6	19.6	35.1	1,169
Pakaur	17.8	24.5	42.3	1,149
Dumka	10.0	20.3	30.4	1,257
Dhanbad	9.9	16.0	25.9	883
Bokaro	10.3	14.3	24.6	1,133
Ranchi	11.2	18.7	29.9	769
Lohardaga	14.3	23.3	37.6	971
Gumla	12.4	22.7	35.1	1,096
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	9.3	29.0	38.3	1,198
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	9.9	18.0	28.0	790
Simdega	13.9	31.4	45.4	1,048
Seraikela	11.5	21.0	32.5	1,115
Latehar	14.3	24.1	38.4	1,456
Jamtara	13.0	20.8	33.8	1,409
Jharkhand (15-49)	12.7	20.8	33.5	25,775
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	13.6	21.1	34.7	24,155

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.

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

[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	25.2	1,107	6.4	86.2	4.7	12.6	6.9	14.5	1.1	11.2	278
20-24	22.8	2,920	7.1	78.0	6.4	19.2	9.1	13.7	3.1	12.7	662
25-29	21.2	3,877	6.5	74.5	8.7	19.3	7.9	15.8	3.1	11.3	819
30-34	19.8	4,208	8.9	74.8	10.4	20.9	7.4	17.0	3.5	10.2	829
35-39	20.6	3,588	6.2	70.7	12.0	18.6	7.6	18.2	3.7	11.8	732
40-44	20.5	2,006	9.1	68.6	6.0	17.6	9.4	17.3	5.4	9.9	412
45-49	23.8	821	7.5	64.7	9.6	22.0	7.2	17.2	3.6	13.0	196
Place of residence											
Rural	22.1	15,706	7.8	74.3	9.0	18.7	8.2	16.2	3.4	11.6	3,454
Urban	17.0	2,821	4.3	73.0	7.3	21.0	6.2	16.8	3.6	8.9	474
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	22.9	10,513	6.7	76.5	8.5	17.8	8.2	15.6	3.0	10.7	2,400
18 years & above	19.2	8,014	8.3	70.5	9.1	20.9	7.7	17.3	4.1	12.3	1,528
Marital duration											
0-4	23.1	2,595	6.9	81.2	5.4	17.2	7.4	14.2	2.4	13.6	597
5-9	20.7	3,522	6.6	75.5	7.7	19.2	8.9	15.3	3.1	12.2	726
10-14	19.5	3,983	8.7	72.5	8.8	19.7	7.8	16.7	3.4	10.5	771
15+	21.8	8,427	7.2	72.1	10.2	19.2	7.9	17.2	3.9	10.6	1,834
Education											
Non-literate[a]	21.4	11,566	7.7	74.0	8.5	19.2	7.8	17.8	3.6	11.4	2,457
Less than 5 yrs	24.5	1,107	9.1	77.3	8.4	17.9	9.7	11.0	3.8	13.9	269
5-9 years	22.4	3,596	5.7	73.7	9.7	18.5	8.4	15.8	2.8	11.2	800
10 or more years	17.8	2,258	7.5	74.0	8.8	19.6	7.5	11.5	3.4	9.5	402
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	20.6	6,329	9.0	73.6	9.2	18.1	7.2	18.2	3.2	12.1	1,301
Less than 5 yrs	24.7	1,395	7.5	77.8	6.2	17.3	7.0	16.8	3.0	9.7	342
5-9 years	22.5	5,708	6.2	75.3	8.5	20.4	8.5	16.1	3.7	12.0	1,277
10 or more years	19.9	5,095	6.7	72.2	9.4	18.9	8.7	13.8	3.4	9.9	1,008
Religion											
Hindu	21.4	13,114	7.4	75.6	8.8	19.1	8.3	16.3	3.9	11.7	2,793
Muslim	21.9	1,748	6.9	75.1	10.4	16.2	7.8	12.0	3.1	9.7	383
Christian	19.2	970	8.6	63.9	7.9	18.0	9.1	20.7	2.6	9.9	185
Sikh	12.0	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	21.2	2,664	7.1	70.2	8.0	20.4	6.4	17.4	1.6	10.9	563

Continued…

119

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

| Background characteristics | Who had any menstruation related problem (%) | Total number of women[1] | Reported Symptoms | | | | | | | | Number of women who had menstruation problem** |
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	22.6	2,511	6.9	80.7	6.3	16.3	7.9	16.5	3.8	10.8	564
Scheduled Tribes	19.7	5,777	8.7	68.4	8.3	20.9	7.7	20.6	2.8	13.6	1,135
Other Backward Classes	22.0	8,045	6.0	75.8	9.3	18.9	7.5	13.7	3.6	10.5	1,762
Others	21.3	2,170	9.8	74.5	10.7	17.6	10.8	15.2	3.9	8.9	460
Wealth index											
Lowest	21.1	7,102	8.5	72.6	8.1	18.9	6.8	18.1	3.2	12.5	1,494
Second	22.3	5,181	7.1	76.6	8.5	18.8	8.9	16.2	2.9	11.3	1,153
Middle	22.6	2,590	7.8	75.5	10.3	17.2	8.3	13.6	4.4	8.9	581
Fourth	21.9	1,821	3.8	74.9	9.9	18.1	9.7	16.4	4.1	12.6	394
Highest	16.8	1,833	6.3	69.1	8.6	24.6	7.7	12.7	3.5	8.6	306
Jharkhand	21.3	18,527	7.4	74.2	8.8	19.0	8.0	16.3	3.4	11.3	3,928

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTIs/STIs, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand , 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTIs/STIs | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTIs/STIs** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	12.0	1,845	9.8	13.0	0.9	9.9	3.6	0.9	1.4	11.8	80.1	3.8	222
20-24	15.3	5,054	15.2	18.6	3.6	10.5	7.3	1.6	2.6	14.4	71.9	5.5	771
25-29	18.2	5,731	15.5	22.4	4.1	11.2	11.7	1.7	3.5	13.9	70.2	5.7	1,045
30-34	18.3	5,306	13.8	20.8	3.7	12.6	11.7	1.2	3.5	11.9	70.8	6.1	971
35-39	17.0	4,332	11.6	19.6	3.4	11.4	11.2	1.3	2.7	11.4	74.5	5.7	738
40-44	19.0	2,819	9.3	20.3	2.9	10.3	11.2	0.2	3.7	11.4	75.4	7.2	536
45-49	19.4	1,799	5.2	15.0	1.4	9.3	12.7	0.9	1.2	9.1	79.2	6.5	352
Residence													
Rural	15.3	23,127	11.9	12.6	1.6	8.1	11.3	1.2	3.5	13.4	76.0	6.3	3,548
Urban	28.6	3,759	15.3	43.2	9.0	20.9	8.0	1.2	1.2	9.4	63.3	4.5	1,087
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	15.3	14,969	9.2	12.8	1.7	6.3	9.4	0.7	2.6	12.2	79.0	5.9	2,290
18 years & above	19.6	11,917	16.1	26.5	5.0	15.8	11.7	1.8	3.3	12.7	67.2	5.9	2,345
Marital duration													
0-4	16.4	4,609	17.7	24.2	5.4	16.4	7.0	2.3	2.5	11.5	70.4	4.3	758
5-9	16.7	5,539	16.4	22.4	3.9	11.6	10.0	1.6	2.9	16.3	67.9	5.7	930
10-14	17.7	5,365	14.1	20.9	3.5	11.1	12.5	1.1	3.2	12.1	69.9	7.2	946
15+	17.5	11,373	8.5	16.2	2.2	8.8	11.2	0.7	3.0	11.1	78.0	5.9	2,001
Education													
Non-literate[a]	11.9	17,077	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.2	2.3	11.3	87.4	5.2	2,038
Less than 5 yrs	13.6	1,668	6.1	7.8	0.9	0.4	11.6	0.0	2.1	13.7	85.9	2.6	227
5-9 years	22.0	5,171	15.9	20.4	2.6	9.5	10.1	1.5	3.3	13.3	71.5	6.1	1,141
10 or more years	41.2	2,970	24.5	47.1	9.9	32.2	15.4	3.0	3.9	13.1	48.2	7.5	1,229
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	11.6	9,488	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.5	6.7	0.2	2.0	9.6	89.0	5.7	1,100
Less than 5 years	13.3	2,088	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.5	8.5	0.4	2.9	12.7	89.9	2.6	277
5-9 years	15.7	8,429	10.0	13.0	1.8	4.8	9.5	1.3	2.9	11.0	78.0	6.0	1,321
10 or more years	28.0	6,881	21.3	36.2	6.5	22.8	13.7	1.9	3.5	15.0	58.2	6.4	1,937
Religion													
Hindu	17.0	18,521	13.5	23.6	3.7	12.2	9.7	1.0	3.0	12.5	71.3	5.4	3,162
Muslim	12.6	2,727	15.2	22.2	4.1	9.0	11.8	1.7	2.1	12.4	71.1	6.2	342
Christian	28.2	1,550	9.2	8.1	2.5	11.4	15.7	3.0	4.3	16.5	74.2	9.2	440
Sikh	65.9	40	27.4	61.6	14.1	39.0	11.8	12.0	0.0	4.0	50.4	11.3	26
Others	16.4	4,046	9.6	5.9	1.2	5.4	10.2	0.4	2.6	9.7	82.5	5.8	665

Continued…

121

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —*Continued*

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTIs/STIs | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTIs/STIs** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	14.6	3,761	12.8	17.0	2.9	6.2	8.1	1.4	2.4	10.7	76.6	6.5	548
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	8,823	9.3	7.1	1.5	7.1	11.9	1.4	3.6	12.8	79.3	7.1	1,455
Other Backward Classes	15.6	11,357	12.4	20.7	2.8	10.9	10.1	0.8	2.7	13.1	72.2	5.0	1,768
Others	29.0	2,910	19.1	41.0	7.9	21.5	10.6	1.6	2.7	11.5	62.1	5.1	856
Wealth index													
Lowest	12.1	10,863	4.0	1.4	0.2	1.8	7.3	0.4	2.1	11.6	87.1	5.7	1,315
Second	14.6	7,540	11.1	6.5	1.4	6.1	12.5	1.2	3.6	12.6	77.6	5.1	1,098
Middle	19.3	3,620	17.5	21.5	2.8	10.9	12.8	2.2	4.4	14.2	69.8	8.1	695
Fourth	25.3	2,527	17.8	30.4	4.1	14.1	10.6	1.7	3.9	14.0	64.2	6.0	638
Highest	37.7	2,336	20.2	54.8	10.4	29.4	10.9	1.5	1.7	10.8	55.3	5.3	889
Jharkhand (15-49)	17.2	26,886	12.7	19.7	3.3	11.1	10.5	1.2	3.0	12.4	73.1	5.9	4,635
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	17.2	24,154	13.4	20.3	3.6	11.3	10.4	1.3	3.1	13.0	72.2	5.8	4,149

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTIs/STIs and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTIs/STIs, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Heard of RTIs/STIs	knowledge of transmission of RTIs/STIs							Number of women heard of RTIs/STIs **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	12.0	13.6	12.4	2.7	17.9	62.4	25.9	15.3	222
20-24	15.3	20.8	17.5	9.1	18.4	69.9	30.3	14.6	771
25-29	18.2	24.4	21.1	10.7	19.3	68.2	30.0	13.7	1,045
30-34	18.3	24.0	25.9	12.5	21.0	60.4	28.3	14.1	971
35-39	17.0	21.9	22.9	16.9	23.1	60.9	27.4	16.6	738
40-44	19.0	22.5	19.5	8.7	15.9	62.1	23.2	17.1	536
45-49	19.4	29.8	28.5	13.3	15.2	55.3	26.4	18.7	352
Residence									
Rural	15.3	17.4	16.1	6.8	18.5	67.0	27.4	16.7	3,548
Urban	28.6	38.3	37.3	24.0	21.8	55.1	29.8	11.0	1,087
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	15.3	19.9	17.0	9.1	18.6	63.2	26.8	17.0	2,290
18 years & above	19.6	25.5	25.6	13.3	20.0	64.2	29.1	13.8	2,345
Marital duration									
0-4	16.4	21.0	20.2	9.7	20.1	68.6	29.0	13.3	758
5-9	16.7	24.1	21.5	11.4	18.4	67.7	32.0	12.3	930
10-14	17.7	22.8	24.4	12.1	18.8	62.0	26.6	17.3	946
15+	17.5	23.6	21.4	12.0	20.0	60.4	26.3	16.4	2,001
Education									
Non-literate[a]	11.9	14.1	12.8	5.0	15.4	58.3	23.1	25.5	2,038
Less than 5 years	13.6	13.9	11.0	10.6	19.2	63.3	17.2	18.8	227
5-9 years	22.0	21.1	17.5	8.2	15.8	65.3	29.4	13.8	1,141
10 or more years	41.2	31.1	31.7	18.0	24.3	66.5	31.6	8.8	1,229
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	11.6	11.7	14.4	7.3	19.6	51.5	22.0	28.6	1,100
Less than 5 years	13.3	13.8	17.8	5.0	16.5	57.6	24.1	23.4	277
5-9 years	15.7	18.4	15.5	9.0	13.1	65.5	28.1	16.5	1,321
10 or more years	28.0	28.4	26.7	14.0	22.4	66.2	29.8	10.9	1,937
Religion									
Hindu	17.0	23.7	21.9	12.3	20.0	64.3	27.8	15.0	3,162
Muslim	12.6	24.6	29.2	9.7	14.4	68.2	32.0	12.8	342
Christian	28.2	17.3	21.2	11.3	23.4	57.6	28.2	20.2	440
Sikh	65.9	70.7	24.3	29.8	14.0	37.4	23.6	0.0	26
Others	16.4	19.8	16.2	5.5	15.7	64.1	27.2	14.4	665
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	14.6	19.3	17.1	16.6	18.5	63.8	31.8	12.9	548
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	18.7	16.9	8.0	18.9	61.9	30.1	16.7	1,455
Other Backward Classes	15.6	22.6	21.2	8.1	17.9	62.3	23.6	17.7	1,768
Others	29.0	30.7	30.7	18.9	23.3	68.4	32.1	10.2	856
Wealth index									
Lowest	12.1	11.9	13.2	4.1	17.6	56.4	24.0	25.4	1,315
Second	14.6	16.0	13.1	6.3	17.1	63.5	27.5	19.2	1,098
Middle	19.3	19.2	17.9	7.1	19.4	71.3	28.4	12.8	695
Fourth	25.3	25.5	22.6	12.3	17.8	68.5	28.6	11.1	638
Highest	37.7	37.2	37.0	23.0	23.7	60.8	30.7	9.3	889
Jharkhand (15-49)	17.2	23.1	21.9	11.5	19.4	63.8	28.1	15.2	4,635
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	17.2	22.6	21.3	11.3	19.6	64.2	28.5	14.8	4,149

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTIs/STIs symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTIs/STIs symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTIs/STIs[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	7.9	18.2	3.9	2.2	6.1	0.6	0.5	8.0	2.8	1,845
20-24	8.8	20.5	5.8	3.1	7.0	0.7	0.9	6.3	1.7	5,054
25-29	9.6	20.0	4.9	2.6	7.2	0.7	0.8	4.2	1.0	5,731
30-34	10.1	20.8	5.5	3.1	7.7	0.9	0.8	3.1	0.7	5,306
35-39	10.9	21.3	5.3	2.8	7.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.6	4,332
40-44	8.9	20.6	5.2	3.2	7.0	1.0	0.9	2.5	0.5	2,819
45-49	7.5	19.8	4.2	2.2	6.7	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.1	1,799
Residence										
Rural	9.8	21.6	5.5	3.1	7.6	0.8	0.9	4.4	1.1	23,127
Urban	7.4	13.0	3.3	1.4	4.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	3,759
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	10.8	21.7	5.6	3.2	7.9	0.9	0.9	3.9	1.0	14,969
18 years & above	7.7	18.7	4.7	2.3	6.3	0.6	0.7	4.3	1.1	11,917
Marital duration										
0-4	7.5	19.3	4.7	2.7	6.0	0.6	0.7	7.8	2.4	4,609
5-9	8.8	19.1	5.1	2.4	7.0	0.6	0.8	4.5	1.1	5,539
10-14	9.8	19.6	5.2	2.8	7.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	0.8	5,365
15+	10.3	21.8	5.4	3.1	7.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.5	11,373
Education										
Non-literate[a]	9.7	20.8	5.3	2.9	7.3	0.7	0.8	3.7	1.0	17,077
Less than 5 yrs	10.3	21.4	5.6	4.2	8.1	1.0	1.0	4.2	1.1	1,668
5-9 years	9.9	21.4	5.2	2.6	7.4	0.7	0.9	5.2	1.2	5,171
10 or more years	6.6	15.7	4.5	1.9	5.6	0.5	0.7	4.0	0.9	2,970
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	9.0	20.4	5.3	3.0	7.2	0.7	0.7	3.4	0.9	9,488
Less than 5 years	11.4	21.4	5.9	3.5	7.5	0.6	0.9	3.9	1.4	2,088
5-9 years	9.7	21.4	5.1	2.8	7.3	0.9	0.9	5.0	1.1	8,429
10 or more years	9.1	18.9	4.8	2.5	7.0	0.6	0.8	3.9	1.0	6,881
Religion										
Hindu	9.9	20.0	4.9	2.7	7.0	0.7	0.8	4.0	1.0	18,521
Muslim	8.6	21.5	5.7	3.0	8.2	0.9	0.5	4.2	1.3	2,727
Christian	7.9	19.7	6.9	3.8	7.6	0.8	0.8	3.8	1.1	1,550
Sikh	7.7	7.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	40
Others	8.2	21.6	5.6	2.9	7.2	0.7	0.9	4.6	1.0	4,046

Continued…

124

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTIs/STIs symptoms[1] | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTIs/STIs[1] | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	10.2	22.1	5.4	2.8	7.2	0.6	0.8	4.6	1.1	3,761
Scheduled Tribes	8.7	19.8	5.4	2.9	6.5	0.7	0.7	4.0	1.1	8,823
Other Backward Classes	9.8	20.4	5.0	2.9	7.7	0.8	0.8	4.1	1.0	11,357
Others	9.0	19.7	5.0	2.5	7.5	0.9	1.1	3.5	0.8	2,910
Wealth index										
Lowest	9.4	20.1	5.2	2.7	6.7	0.6	0.7	3.8	1.1	10,863
Second	10.1	21.8	5.5	3.4	8.0	0.7	0.9	4.5	1.2	7,540
Middle	10.1	22.6	5.7	2.9	7.8	0.9	1.1	4.8	1.0	3,620
Fourth	9.1	20.3	4.9	2.6	8.0	1.0	0.9	4.3	0.8	2,527
Highest	6.8	13.6	3.9	1.5	5.2	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.6	2,336
Jharkhand (15-49)	9.4	20.4	5.2	2.8	7.2	0.7	0.8	4.1	1.0	26,886
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	9.6	20.6	5.3	2.9	7.3	0.7	0.8	4.2	1.1	24,154

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTIs/STIs PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTIs/STIs[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTIs/STIs problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTIs/STIs problems	Number of women having any RTIs/STIs[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	58.6	15.6	418	13.7	75.6	10.6	65
20-24	61.7	21.1	1,220	19.0	70.1	10.9	257
25-29	64.9	23.0	1,371	20.2	65.8	13.9	317
30-34	64.0	28.4	1,293	15.7	68.9	15.4	367
35-39	62.4	30.2	1,097	20.5	64.3	15.3	332
40-44	61.4	33.3	674	19.2	63.4	17.4	224
45-49	65.7	36.2	406	15.2	65.5	19.3	146
Residence							
Rural	62.2	24.7	5,869	17.7	65.6	16.7	1,449
Urban	70.0	41.8	610	21.5	73.9	4.6	259
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	62.0	27.0	3,869	16.3	69.7	14.0	1044
18 years & above	64.4	25.4	2,610	21.5	62.4	16.1	664
Marital duration							
0-4	63.0	19.4	1,048	21.8	69.4	8.7	204
5-9	62.5	21.0	1,285	16.2	69.6	14.2	270
10-14	62.6	25.8	1,245	19.4	62.5	18.0	322
15+	63.3	31.5	2,901	17.7	67.0	15.3	912
Education							
Non-literate[a]	59.8	22.6	4,204	18.3	64.2	17.5	950
Less than 5 yrs	64.9	27.9	417	19.7	64.8	15.5	116
5-9 years	68.4	32.3	1,313	18.1	69.3	12.7	424
10 or more years	72.8	39.5	545	17.9	75.2	6.9	218
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	57.9	20.9	2,250	19.6	61.0	19.4	471
Less than 5 years	61.4	24.0	545	17.8	63.2	19.0	130
5-9 years	63.9	26.2	2,130	18.9	64.5	16.6	557
10 or more years	69.4	35.2	1,554	16.6	75.1	8.2	550
Religion							
Hindu	62.2	26.8	4,483	18.8	70.2	11.0	1,206
Muslim	64.6	35.0	659	18.7	63.8	17.5	231
Christian	64.4	23.0	343	18.8	48.1	33.1	78
Sikh	*	*	4	*	*	*	3
Others	64.6	19.2	990	14.9	57.0	28.0	189
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	61.4	24.0	993	22.5	65.3	12.1	239
Scheduled Tribes	60.4	19.0	2,041	17.2	54.2	28.7	385
Other Backward Classes	65.2	30.3	2,760	18.6	69.9	11.5	837
Others	64.5	36.1	674	15.0	78.0	7.0	246
Wealth index							
Lowest	58.1	17.8	2,604	17.9	58.7	23.4	462
Second	61.8	26.0	1,924	18.5	63.9	17.6	500
Middle	69.4	33.2	965	17.2	72.0	10.8	320
Fourth	71.2	40.1	602	19.2	73.6	7.2	242
Highest	72.1	47.3	384	19.2	77.6	3.2	184
Jharkhand	63.0	26.3	6,479	18.3	66.9	14.8	1,708

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Weighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Any RTIs/STIs (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTIs/STIs problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTIs/STIs INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTIs/STIs problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTIs/STIs	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTIs/STIs[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTIs/STIs[2]	Number of women having any RTIs/STIs[2]
Garhwa	9.5	19.4	30.4	1,276	15.0	465
Palamu	11.9	11.7	21.1	1,399	30.6	389
Chatra	20.8	9.1	21.5	1,420	26.4	359
Hazaribagh	36.1	13.3	33.0	1,195	40.9	435
Kodarma	15.0	15.1	20.7	1,188	31.2	308
Giridih	6.1	6.4	14.2	1,502	22.7	277
Deoghar	8.0	5.9	13.1	1,330	19.2	235
Godda	2.8	4.5	4.1	1,394	9.5	102
Sahibganj	28.7	8.6	9.8	1,219	19.0	173
Pakaur	4.8	12.0	28.6	1,216	30.7	393
Dumka	4.9	9.5	13.0	1,318	24.8	295
Dhanbad	31.0	10.9	23.4	912	39.6	241
Bokaro	27.4	7.9	26.3	1,183	34.4	350
Ranchi	29.3	12.7	35.5	810	25.1	318
Lohardaga	21.1	4.8	26.1	1,030	30.9	301
Gumla	35.1	11.8	35.0	1,157	24.1	432
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	6.6	8.8	13.8	1,265	22.3	248
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	21.6	4.8	17.3	825	26.3	159
Simdega	46.9	8.3	19.3	1,104	22.4	235
Seraikela	12.9	3.2	11.3	1,172	17.5	161
Latehar	24.6	9.3	23.6	1,510	16.3	390
Jamtara	5.3	8.8	10.2	1,461	22.1	213
Jharkhand (15-49)	17.2	9.4	20.4	26,886	26.3	6,479
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	17.2	9.6	20.6	24,154	26.0	6,379

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.
[2] Any RTIs/STIs (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTIs/STIs problem).
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	20.6	1,845	43.4	52.5	8.0	22.8	8.3	5.0	3.2	16.6	35.6	4.2	379
20-24	26.6	5,054	41.6	57.8	9.6	21.1	12.5	4.8	4.0	18.6	33.9	4.8	1,342
25-29	27.4	5,731	42.8	61.0	9.5	23.6	14.5	2.5	4.7	15.7	34.3	5.9	1,573
30-34	25.0	5,306	40.6	62.6	9.4	24.6	16.1	2.5	4.9	15.9	32.9	5.5	1,325
35-39	24.1	4,332	42.1	63.5	11.4	25.4	13.7	2.7	5.2	14.4	34.4	5.8	1,046
40-44	22.9	2,819	40.1	65.1	11.0	22.8	13.8	1.8	5.1	15.2	33.6	7.5	645
45-49	24.3	1,799	34.9	68.0	8.1	20.7	16.8	1.2	4.4	10.6	29.0	6.7	439
Residence													
Rural	18.3	23,127	43.0	43.8	5.6	19.2	17.6	3.6	6.0	18.7	38.9	7.4	4,221
Urban	67.1	3,759	38.4	90.9	16.7	30.0	8.0	2.0	2.2	10.9	24.8	2.9	2,528
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	19.8	14,969	38.7	53.6	6.6	17.1	13.6	2.0	4.6	16.2	36.7	6.1	2,959
18 years & above	31.9	11,917	43.3	67.5	12.2	28.1	14.3	3.7	4.6	15.5	31.2	5.4	3,790
Marital duration													
0-4	30.5	4,609	43.8	61.5	11.6	26.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	17.2	33.5	4.5	1,401
5-9	27.4	5,539	42.4	60.9	8.9	23.9	14.8	2.8	4.6	17.5	32.5	5.2	1,516
10-14	24.6	5,365	41.0	60.9	10.0	23.5	15.3	2.2	4.2	16.0	34.5	6.4	1,316
15+	22.1	11,373	39.3	62.0	9.1	20.8	14.6	1.9	5.2	13.8	33.9	6.3	2,516
Education													
Non-literate[a]	9.2	17,077	33.6	37.8	1.5	4.1	14.2	1.1	4.8	17.5	45.0	6.7	1,559
Less than 5 yrs	18.1	1,668	37.8	46.7	4.4	5.5	15.3	1.7	4.8	21.1	37.7	3.8	302
5-9 years	44.7	5,171	43.6	61.0	8.1	19.5	12.8	2.7	4.3	15.8	33.4	4.9	2,311
10 or more years	86.5	2,970	44.3	77.9	16.9	40.4	14.8	4.5	4.7	14.1	26.5	6.0	2,577
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	7.2	9,488	34.7	35.9	2.7	6.2	15.9	1.5	5.0	12.7	45.1	8.8	677
Less than 5 years	11.0	2,088	34.5	32.7	2.3	11.8	12.5	3.5	6.2	16.7	46.5	8.1	228
5-9 years	22.6	8,429	39.5	53.7	6.1	14.6	14.1	2.9	4.7	16.2	37.0	5.2	1,897
10 or more years	57.2	6,881	43.6	71.2	13.2	31.1	13.7	3.3	4.4	16.1	29.3	5.3	3,947
Religion													
Hindu	27.3	18,521	40.7	66.0	10.3	23.4	12.7	2.9	4.2	15.4	33.3	4.7	5,072
Muslim	23.6	2,727	45.6	65.3	10.1	17.2	8.7	2.4	4.0	15.2	33.3	3.3	642
Christian	27.7	1,550	37.3	35.7	10.5	29.3	26.8	4.6	5.8	15.7	30.5	15.0	417
Sikh	92.9	40	38.9	97.2	15.4	41.8	16.9	11.4	8.2	10.9	30.8	8.0	37
Others	14.4	4,046	44.6	34.3	4.2	23.0	22.3	3.2	7.8	19.8	39.0	10.2	580

Continued…

128

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — _Continued_

| Background characteristics | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS | Total women** | Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	21.1	3,761	44.4	62.6	8.8	17.4	12.3	2.4	3.4	17.5	37.7	6.0	797
Scheduled Tribes	15.4	8,823	40.7	34.7	6.7	22.6	23.4	4.0	7.0	18.1	36.5	11.3	1,342
Other Backward Classes	26.2	11,357	40.0	63.7	8.8	21.3	11.5	2.3	4.2	15.3	32.9	4.0	2,974
Others	55.5	2,910	42.8	79.1	14.6	30.3	11.7	3.7	3.8	13.8	30.6	3.9	1,622
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.5	10,863	34.9	16.0	2.5	10.3	21.7	3.7	6.3	20.2	45.9	9.7	807
Second	16.5	7,540	42.5	29.0	4.1	16.5	17.4	4.0	6.0	18.3	41.3	8.7	1,242
Middle	35.5	3,620	43.8	51.2	5.9	20.1	16.6	3.2	5.0	17.8	36.0	6.3	1,283
Fourth	57.4	2,527	44.8	78.9	9.7	22.1	10.7	2.3	4.0	15.0	30.1	4.0	1,447
Highest	84.4	2,336	38.9	94.8	19.0	36.0	9.4	2.4	3.2	11.5	24.7	3.1	1,970
Jharkhand (15-49)	25.1	26,886	41.3	61.4	9.8	23.3	14.0	3.0	4.6	15.8	33.6	5.7	6,749
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	25.4	24,154	41.7	61.1	9.9	23.5	13.8	3.1	4.5	16.5	33.7	5.5	6,132

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/_mela._
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	12.8	57.5	29.0	45.3	28.7	59.5	4.7	379
20-24	16.8	66.3	30.0	45.9	29.7	53.1	4.1	1,342
25-29	16.8	66.2	34.3	46.0	33.5	56.4	5.1	1,573
30-34	17.0	67.1	33.0	44.7	32.9	56.8	4.4	1,325
35-39	16.6	66.5	36.2	46.4	31.9	54.9	4.6	1,046
40-44	12.5	65.4	36.2	44.5	33.8	53.0	6.6	645
45-49	17.5	68.1	37.6	43.2	33.1	58.6	5.4	439
Residence								
Rural	15.0	64.8	30.0	44.5	26.1	51.8	4.5	4,221
Urban	18.1	67.9	39.0	46.9	41.1	61.3	5.3	2,528
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	13.5	67.0	33.2	40.4	26.6	51.6	4.7	2,959
18 years & above	18.1	65.3	33.9	48.9	35.9	58.3	4.9	3,790
Marital duration								
0-4	16.9	63.1	31.9	48.5	32.1	55.9	4.6	1,401
5-9	16.5	67.5	30.5	45.6	33.7	57.2	4.4	1,516
10-14	17.1	65.7	34.1	46.9	31.9	57.5	5.1	1,316
15+	15.2	67.0	36.3	42.7	31.3	53.3	5.1	2,516
Education								
Non-literate[a]	9.4	68.4	31.4	34.7	19.8	39.7	3.4	1,559
Less than 5 yrs	14.2	70.5	27.4	34.7	20.8	44.8	4.2	302
5-9 years	14.2	64.7	33.0	44.8	29.2	52.6	5.1	2,311
10 or more years	20.8	65.6	35.4	51.3	40.3	65.2	5.2	2,577
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	10.5	65.8	32.9	39.6	20.6	39.5	5.5	677
Less than 5 years	14.5	67.2	35.3	38.6	16.6	39.2	2.1	228
5-9 years	12.9	65.2	31.9	42.7	28.5	49.2	4.1	1,897
10 or more years	18.4	66.3	34.3	47.6	35.7	60.9	5.1	3,947
Religion								
Hindu	16.8	66.8	34.2	45.6	33.4	56.7	4.7	5,072
Muslim	14.4	65.1	37.4	43.9	28.3	50.2	2.1	642
Christian	17.5	61.1	26.3	47.7	31.3	53.3	9.6	417
Sikh	13.1	72.3	55.2	53.2	43.3	61.2	7.8	37
Others	13.0	63.3	27.8	42.9	24.6	52.8	4.8	580
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	16.2	66.3	39.5	46.3	33.7	52.9	3.0	797
Scheduled Tribes	13.8	64.3	30.0	43.4	27.2	52.9	5.9	1,342
Other Backward Classes	16.2	66.3	32.6	44.2	29.3	53.7	4.7	2,974
Others	18.3	66.7	35.6	48.5	39.8	61.6	5.0	1,622
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.8	65.1	30.7	37.8	17.2	40.8	4.0	807
Second	12.1	63.9	30.4	41.7	24.8	48.7	4.8	1,242
Middle	16.2	66.5	31.3	43.3	29.6	53.8	4.0	1,283
Fourth	15.4	67.5	33.4	45.8	31.3	54.8	4.0	1,447
Highest	20.0	66.1	37.5	50.7	42.4	65.2	6.0	1,970
Jharkhand	16.2	66.0	33.6	45.4	32.1	55.6	4.8	6,749

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
Age group						
15-19	15.6	31.2	53.4	57.2	13.9	379
20-24	19.7	37.5	59.2	59.9	14.0	1,342
25-29	17.4	35.5	60.8	55.4	15.7	1,573
30-34	19.3	41.2	60.1	54.0	14.8	1,325
35-39	18.8	39.2	62.9	55.0	14.8	1,046
40-44	15.8	34.1	60.6	55.5	16.4	645
45-49	23.1	37.3	54.1	55.2	16.2	439
Residence						
Rural	17.8	29.6	58.4	61.8	13.1	4,221
Urban	19.7	48.9	62.1	46.5	18.0	2,528
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	17.5	32.8	54.9	63.2	12.0	2,959
18 years & above	19.3	40.4	63.6	50.5	17.1	3,790
Marital duration						
0-4	17.7	37.5	61.6	54.6	15.7	1,401
5-9	19.0	38.2	60.6	55.2	15.6	1,516
10-14	19.0	40.0	59.8	55.4	14.4	1,316
15+	18.6	35.4	58.3	57.7	14.6	2,516
Education						
Non-literate[a]	16.6	23.0	45.2	76.6	8.5	1,559
Less than 5 yrs	22.0	29.2	46.5	71.1	12.9	302
5-9 years	17.3	32.0	59.3	58.8	12.4	2,311
10 or more years	20.0	47.4	70.6	39.3	19.6	2,577
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	17.6	26.7	44.6	75.4	13.0	677
Less than 5 years	21.6	30.0	49.0	74.6	10.7	228
5-9 years	18.7	27.9	54.7	65.4	12.3	1,897
10 or more years	18.5	42.6	65.5	47.2	16.5	3,947
Religion						
Hindu	18.8	38.3	60.2	54.8	15.8	5,072
Muslim	17.8	34.8	55.6	62.1	14.2	642
Christian	19.7	33.9	66.2	52.3	10.2	417
Sikh	26.1	44.0	87.5	37.6	26.7	37
Others	16.2	34.1	54.8	64.4	12.0	580
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.3	33.8	59.1	59.2	14.6	797
Scheduled Tribes	19.1	31.5	60.4	59.1	11.3	1,342
Other Backward Classes	18.6	35.7	56.7	58.8	13.5	2,974
Others	19.1	46.2	65.5	47.0	20.5	1,622
Wealth index						
Lowest	19.2	23.3	49.8	71.2	8.3	807
Second	19.7	26.3	56.9	67.4	11.3	1,242
Middle	18.1	30.9	56.8	60.6	13.8	1,283
Fourth	16.8	36.9	60.5	56.4	13.3	1,447
Highest	19.3	50.8	67.2	39.2	20.6	1,970
Jharkhand	18.6	37.4	59.8	56.1	15.1	6,749

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partners, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.
[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

131

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	7.6	8.9	11.8	15.0	14.9	16.8	379
20-24	6.1	5.4	9.3	11.9	12.8	18.5	1,342
25-29	4.0	5.0	8.6	11.4	12.8	16.5	1,573
30-34	5.2	5.4	8.9	12.1	12.3	15.2	1,325
35-39	3.9	4.4	8.3	10.2	10.6	15.5	1,046
40-44	3.7	5.1	8.5	10.5	12.1	15.8	645
45-49	3.5	4.0	7.9	10.4	9.4	14.7	439
Residence							
Rural	6.6	7.3	11.9	15.4	15.8	21.2	4,221
Urban	1.7	1.8	3.9	4.9	6.2	8.1	2,528
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	6.6	7.2	11.7	15.0	14.5	19.2	2,959
18 years & above	3.3	3.7	6.7	8.8	10.4	14.1	3,790
Marital duration							
0-4	5.1	5.2	8.4	11.2	11.8	15.6	1,401
5-9	4.9	5.1	8.6	11.0	12.5	16.9	1,516
10-14	4.0	5.0	8.6	11.1	12.2	15.7	1,316
15+	4.9	5.5	9.5	12.3	12.2	16.8	2,516
Education							
Non-literate[a]	7.2	8.1	13.5	17.4	18.0	22.7	1,559
Less than 5 years	4.9	6.2	11.9	19.3	15.6	18.9	302
5-9 years	5.5	5.7	9.7	12.3	12.8	17.3	2,311
10 or more years	2.6	3.0	5.0	6.4	7.6	11.2	2,577
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	7.3	7.9	12.8	17.2	16.0	21.9	677
Less than 5 years	6.5	7.0	9.9	15.7	17.5	21.6	228
5-9 years	6.3	6.5	11.5	15.4	15.9	19.7	1,897
10 or more years	3.5	4.0	6.9	8.4	9.4	13.4	3,947
Religion							
Hindu	4.9	5.6	9.0	11.6	12.5	16.9	5,072
Muslim	4.1	3.8	6.4	9.3	8.7	10.8	642
Christian	5.1	5.1	10.5	11.9	12.3	13.9	417
Sikh	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.7	5.2	37
Others	3.7	4.0	9.4	13.7	13.2	20.1	580
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.8	5.2	10.3	12.0	13.0	18.5	797
Scheduled Tribes	4.6	5.1	10.8	13.2	14.2	17.1	1,342
Other Backward Classes	5.1	5.5	8.5	11.8	12.3	16.9	2,974
Others	4.2	4.9	7.2	9.3	9.9	13.5	1,622
Wealth index							
Lowest	7.3	7.8	13.5	17.7	16.5	24.6	807
Second	9.2	9.6	14.1	18.4	17.9	21.1	1,242
Middle	6.0	7.0	12.1	14.0	16.1	19.3	1,283
Fourth	3.3	3.7	6.1	9.4	9.8	15.0	1,447
Highest	1.1	1.3	3.6	4.5	5.8	8.9	1,970
Jharkhand	4.8	5.2	8.9	11.5	12.2	16.3	6,749

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

132

TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Government				Private			Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC / RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospltal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	45.4	379	34.1	5.3	1.2	0.0	56.0	0.6	2.3	172
20-24	47.3	1,342	44.5	4.9	1.1	0.5	46.1	1.6	1.4	637
25-29	50.3	1,573	45.3	3.1	1.0	0.6	45.6	2.5	1.9	789
30-34	53.5	1,325	41.7	3.4	1.0	0.6	49.0	2.2	2.1	710
35-39	51.6	1,046	43.8	4.2	1.3	0.0	46.9	2.6	1.1	540
40-44	54.5	645	44.1	2.4	3.1	0.2	46.3	3.0	0.8	353
45-49	50.4	439	39.7	4.5	1.1	0.8	48.5	3.2	2.1	222
Residence										
Rural	49.4	4,221	43.9	5.5	0.7	0.4	45.8	2.0	1.7	2,082
Urban	52.9	2,528	41.9	1.2	2.2	0.5	49.9	2.7	1.5	1,341
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	48.1	2,959	41.9	4.1	0.5	0.3	50.3	1.3	1.5	1,423
18 years & above	52.7	3,790	43.9	3.6	1.8	0.6	45.3	3.0	1.7	2,000
Marital duration										
0-4	48.9	1,401	43.7	4.1	1.3	0.5	47.1	1.4	1.7	686
5-9	50.6	1,516	43.7	3.7	1.3	0.5	46.5	2.4	1.9	766
10-14	52.4	1,316	41.0	4.3	0.9	0.4	49.1	2.8	1.4	689
15+	50.8	2,516	43.6	3.4	1.5	0.4	47.1	2.4	1.5	1,282
Education										
Non-literate[a]	41.3	1,559	43.6	4.7	0.7	0.3	48.5	1.1	1.2	644
Less than 5 yrs	39.1	302	40.2	3.4	0.9	0.8	51.4	2.6	0.0	117
5-9 years	48.8	2,311	45.4	5.2	0.9	0.3	45.6	1.4	1.0	1,128
10 or more years	59.4	2,577	41.4	2.4	1.9	0.5	47.9	3.4	2.4	1,534
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	40.2	677	42.3	6.7	1.5	0.3	46.6	1.5	1.1	273
Less than 5 years	43.3	228	51.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	42.6	1.0	1.0	99
5-9 years	47.0	1,897	42.8	3.7	0.7	0.3	50.3	1.0	1.1	892
10 or more years	54.7	3,947	42.9	3.6	1.5	0.5	46.5	3.0	1.9	2,159
Religion										
Hindu	51.6	5,072	41.5	3.4	1.1	0.5	49.3	2.3	1.7	2,620
Muslim	45.0	642	46.9	3.4	1.6	0.0	46.3	0.8	1.1	290
Christian	49.9	417	51.7	3.3	2.3	0.0	35.1	4.8	2.8	208
Sikh	60.5	37	(22.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(68.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	22
Others	48.6	580	48.7	8.5	1.5	0.4	38.7	1.8	0.4	283

Continued…

TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	47.8	797	40.3	4.5	1.2	0.8	48.7	2.3	1.7	379
Scheduled Tribes	48.1	1,342	48.5	5.7	1.6	0.3	40.1	2.7	1.2	648
Other Backward Classes	49.0	2,974	43.2	3.8	1.2	0.5	47.9	1.5	1.9	1,458
Others	57.2	1,622	40.3	2.2	1.3	0.3	51.3	3.2	1.4	929
Wealth index										
Lowest	42.3	807	45.5	6.8	1.4	0.3	43.9	1.5	0.6	341
Second	45.4	1,242	44.0	5.9	0.7	0.0	46.5	1.8	0.9	564
Middle	49.5	1,283	47.3	3.4	0.8	0.9	43.9	1.8	1.8	637
Fourth	48.8	1,447	42.8	5.2	0.6	0.1	47.2	1.7	2.2	707
Highest	59.7	1,970	39.8	1.2	2.2	0.6	50.9	3.4	1.8	1,174
Jharkhand (15-49)	50.7	6,749	43.1	3.8	1.3	0.4	47.4	2.3	1.6	3,423
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	50.6	6,132	43.4	3.7	1.3	0.4	47.3	2.2	1.6	3,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the test, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand , 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	0.9	379	*	*	3
20-24	1.5	1,342	(42.9)	(57.1)	21
25-29	2.5	1,573	38.2	61.8	38
30-34	1.2	1,325	(26.7)	(73.3)	15
35-39	0.5	1,046	*	*	6
40-44	1.8	645	(50.0)	(50.0)	12
45-49	0.2	439	*	*	1
Residence					
Rural	1.4	4,221	40.9	59.1	61
Urban	1.4	2,528	36.8	63.2	35
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	1.2	2,959	42.3	57.7	35
18 years & above	1.6	3,790	37.8	62.2	61
Marital duration					
0-4	2.0	1,401	37.8	62.2	28
5-9	1.9	1,516	42.7	57.3	29
10-14	1.3	1,316	(25.0)	(75.0)	17
15+	0.9	2,516	(47.8)	(52.2)	22
Education					
Non-literate[a]	0.9	1,559	(50.0)	(50.0)	14
Less than 5 yrs	1.7	302	*	*	5
5-9 years	0.8	2,311	(35.3)	(64.7)	17
10 or more years	2.3	2,577	34.8	65.2	60
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	1.3	677	*	*	9
Less than 5 years	1.7	228	*	*	4
5-9 years	0.9	1,897	(41.2)	(58.8)	17
10 or more years	1.7	3,947	38.9	61.1	66
Religion					
Hindu	1.6	5,072	42.4	57.6	81
Muslim	0.6	642	*	*	4
Christian	1.5	417	*	*	7
Sikh	0.0	37	nc	nc	0
Others	0.8	58	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	1.2	797	(70.0)	(30.0)	10
Scheduled Tribes	1.0	1,342	(38.5)	(61.5)	13
Other Backward Classes	1.6	2,974	27.2	72.8	46
Others	1.6	1,622	51.2	48.8	26
Wealth index					
Lowest	1.3	807	(45.5)	(54.5)	11
Second	0.8	1,242	(60.0)	(40.0)	10
Middle	1.1	1,283	(50.0)	(50.0)	14
Fourth	1.3	1,447	(15.8)	(84.2)	19
Highest	2.1	1,970	40.6	59.4	42
Jharkhand (15-49)	1.4	6,749	39.4	60.6	96
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	1.5	6,132	40.0	60.0	95

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

135

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Garhwa	18.5	33.3	43.8	58.8	4.1	27.2
Palamu	26.1	31.9	26.2	45.6	3.3	63.0
Chatra	17.9	32.7	31.2	55.1	2.0	26.7
Hazaribagh	46.6	35.0	25.3	54.6	1.7	78.7
Kodarma	21.2	31.0	32.6	55.7	1.3	63.1
Giridih	12.9	30.4	23.1	38.8	0.7	100.0
Deoghar	21.7	42.9	62.6	68.6	0.8	71.2
Godda	12.5	41.4	39.4	25.7	1.4	18.9
Sahibganj	12.6	38.4	24.1	57.0	0.0	0.0
Pakaur	10.8	24.2	14.6	41.5	3.2	0.0
Dumka	18.7	24.8	44.4	56.7	0.8	0.0
Dhanbad	41.7	40.2	41.4	55.7	0.3	100.0
Bokaro	39.1	53.5	28.7	53.9	0.9	0.0
Ranchi	43.8	40.2	31.6	50.0	2.1	33.1
Lohardaga	29.6	38.1	33.1	51.8	1.4	19.1
Gumla	26.7	26.4	27.0	63.2	0.0	0.0
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	29.4	38.6	22.6	30.8	3.3	70.5
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	62.6	43.4	49.4	64.4	1.2	37.5
Simdega	22.4	30.7	23.8	58.8	1.4	27.1
Seraikela	36.3	26.1	24.8	34.9	1.3	45.3
Latehar	20.2	39.3	20.9	33.7	0.6	100.0
Jamtara	18.7	38.0	25.9	33.1	1.5	3.5
Jharkhand (15-49)	25.1	37.4	32.1	50.7	1.4	39.4
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	25.4	37.5	32.1	50.6	1.5	40.0

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

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women**[1]	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem:				Number of women having primary/ secondary infertility**
					In the first con-ception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	
Age group									
15-19	6.8	5.4	1.4	1,797	79.5	4.2	12.2	3.3	122
20-24	9.0	6.9	2.1	5,047	76.8	7.1	10.8	4.5	450
25-29	9.9	7.2	2.8	5,730	72.1	15.9	7.6	3.4	565
30-34	9.5	6.5	3.0	5,306	68.1	15.8	9.4	5.4	503
35-39	9.7	7.0	2.7	4,332	71.9	15.6	7.2	4.4	416
40-44	9.3	6.9	2.4	2,819	74.5	15.0	6.2	2.7	257
45-49	10.5	7.6	2.9	1,799	71.9	15.4	6.2	6.6	190
Residence									
Rural	9.8	7.1	2.6	23,074	73.0	13.4	8.4	4.1	2,251
Urban	7.2	5.0	2.1	3,756	70.1	14.5	8.4	6.4	252
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	9.3	6.9	2.4	14,926	73.9	12.5	8.2	4.2	1,382
18 years & above	9.5	6.8	2.7	11,904	71.2	14.8	8.7	4.4	1,121
Marital duration									
0-4	7.1	5.7	1.4	4,571	80.1	4.1	10.0	4.9	320
5-9	10.7	7.6	3.1	5,527	71.1	13.8	10.4	3.9	590
10-14	10.1	7.0	3.1	5,359	69.7	14.4	10.0	4.6	539
15+	9.4	6.8	2.5	11,373	72.8	15.9	6.0	4.2	1,054
Education									
Non-literate[a]	10.1	7.4	2.7	17,051	73.4	13.8	7.7	4.1	1,711
Less than 5 yrs	10.1	7.5	2.6	1,664	74.3	8.2	8.6	6.5	167
5-9 years	8.6	6.1	2.6	5,149	70.5	14.7	9.2	5.2	441
10 or more years	6.3	4.5	1.9	2,966	70.2	12.7	13.2	2.4	184
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	10.6	7.8	2.8	9,470	73.3	13.1	7.7	4.7	1,001
Less than 5 years	10.7	8.5	2.2	2,088	79.3	10.3	7.7	1.3	223
5-9 years	9.1	6.6	2.6	8,411	71.6	14.4	8.2	5.0	760
10 or more years	7.7	5.4	2.3	6,861	70.3	14.5	10.3	3.8	519
Religion									
Hindu	9.5	6.9	2.5	18,468	73.3	12.8	8.5	4.5	1,733
Muslim	6.9	5.6	1.3	2,726	81.7	7.8	6.2	1.1	186
Christian	9.8	6.2	3.6	1,550	63.1	20.5	9.0	6.8	152
Sikh	7.6	5.0	2.6	40	*	*	*	*	3
Others	10.7	7.5	3.2	4,046	69.7	16.4	8.8	4.1	429
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	10.1	7.7	2.4	3,755	75.8	12.3	8.4	3.5	379
Scheduled Tribes	11.0	7.6	3.5	8,819	68.6	16.6	8.1	5.4	967
Other Backward Classes	8.3	6.4	1.9	11,317	76.8	10.8	8.0	3.2	932
Others	7.7	5.2	2.5	2,904	67.8	14.0	11.9	5.6	223
Wealth index									
Lowest	10.6	7.8	2.8	10,839	73.3	13.8	7.6	4.0	1,145
Second	9.6	7.0	2.6	7,519	72.6	13.1	9.0	4.8	722
Middle	9.0	6.5	2.5	3,613	72.2	13.0	9.6	3.9	322
Fourth	7.6	5.4	2.2	2,525	71.3	16.4	7.2	4.6	185
Highest	5.7	4.1	1.6	2,334	71.2	10.8	11.0	4.7	129
Jharkhand (15-49)	9.4	6.8	2.6	26,830	72.7	13.5	8.4	4.3	2,503
Jharkhand (15-44)[†]	9.4	6.8	2.6	24,154	72.3	13.7	8.7	4.1	2,242

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.
[2] Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	4.4	3.4	18,083	2.7	2.4	3,391
Urban	2.3	2.0	3,037	1.1	0.9	822
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	3.4	2.6	12,428	1.8	1.7	2,085
18 years & above	5.0	4.0	8,692	3.0	2.5	2,128
Marital duration						
5-9	7.6	5.1	5,257	*	*	8
10-14	4.3	3.6	5,200	12.4	12.4	34
15+	2.3	2.0	10,663	2.3	2.0	4,171
Education						
Non-literate[a]	4.3	3.4	14,042	2.6	2.2	3,014
Less than 5 yrs	4.7	3.3	1,249	3.4	3.4	212
5-9 years	3.5	2.5	3,687	1.6	1.5	605
10 or more years	3.2	2.6	2,142	2.0	1.7	382
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	4.7	3.8	7,651	2.7	2.4	1,679
Less than 5 years	4.6	3.8	1,675	2.4	1.8	332
5-9 years	3.9	2.8	6,408	2.4	2.1	1,194
10 or more years	3.3	2.5	5,386	1.9	1.8	1,008
Religion						
Hindu	3.9	2.9	14,626	2.3	2.0	2,969
Muslim	3.0	2.1	2,122	2.2	1.4	370
Christian	4.4	3.8	1,219	4.0	3.6	270
Sikh	9.1	6.4	31	(5.2)	(0.0)	16
Others	5.4	4.7	3,121	2.4	2.4	587
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.1	2.3	2,942	1.4	1.4	592
Scheduled Tribes	5.7	4.7	6,808	3.3	3.0	1,308
Other Backward Classes	3.5	2.5	9,008	2.1	1.7	1,737
Others	3.0	2.3	2,340	2.3	2.0	573
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.1	3.9	8,534	3.7	3.3	1,495
Second	3.9	3.0	5,900	2.2	1.8	1,111
Middle	3.9	3.0	2,816	1.7	1.5	595
Fourth	2.7	2.2	1,979	1.4	1.2	458
Highest	2.0	1.6	1,891	1.1	0.9	554
Jharkhand	4.1	3.2	21,120	2.4	2.1	4,213

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	64.1	39.5	97	63.5	55.5	25
20-24	71.5	47.7	345	70.4	50.1	105
25-29	73.7	49.6	408	58.2	40.1	157
30-34	76.9	49.5	343	70.4	44.8	160
35-39	76.5	50.5	297	63.8	38.9	119
40-44	75.3	44.9	192	67.8	45.2	65
45-49	79.6	48.8	138	76.2	48.6	52
Residence						
Rural	73.8	46.2	1,644	66.3	41.8	607
Urban	80.0	66.5	176	67.3	62.4	76
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	74.2	50.4	1,022	67.1	46.6	360
18 years & above	74.7	45.6	798	65.5	41.6	323
Marital duration						
0-4	62.7	40.7	256	59.8	45.7	64
5-9	75.0	48.8	420	63.5	40.3	170
10-14	80.1	53.6	376	67.4	49.2	163
15+	75.3	47.9	768	68.9	43.4	286
Education						
Non-literate[a]	71.7	43.3	1,256	62.4	36.2	455
Less than 5 yrs	79.0	53.0	124	62.0	44.0	43
5-9 years	82.0	59.7	310	76.9	61.8	131
10 or more years	78.5	64.3	130	77.8	69.0	54
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	69.8	39.9	734	59.7	30.5	267
Less than 5 years	73.4	39.2	177	67.4	52.5	46
5-9 years	77.4	51.7	545	65.5	44.1	215
10 or more years	79.7	64.1	364	78.7	65.4	155
Religion						
Hindu	75.1	52.5	1,271	68.6	48.6	462
Muslim	78.2	54.9	152	79.3	70.7	34
Christian	80.4	43.2	96	52.1	22.7	56
Sikh	*	*	2	*	*	1
Others	67.6	28.2	299	61.1	30.3	130
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	70.6	46.6	287	66.1	44.4	92
Scheduled Tribes	70.9	33.9	663	60.6	29.0	304
Other Backward Classes	77.8	57.3	717	69.4	56.2	215
Others	81.4	72.2	151	81.9	72.3	72
Wealth index						
Poorest	69.4	34.9	841	59.1	29.7	304
Second	77.5	53.0	524	69.4	45.9	198
Middle	77.6	62.2	233	71.9	59.6	89
Fourth	83.8	71.7	131	75.4	70.4	54
Highest	80.2	72.2	91	82.6	77.8	38
Jharkhand	74.4	48.3	1,820	66.4	44.2	683

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Garhwa	24.3	7.5	78.0
Palamu	18.7	7.6	54.0
Chatra	30.8	15.1	60.8
Hazaribagh	33.4	10.4	72.8
Kodarma	27.6	8.8	91.7
Giridih	17.3	6.9	73.2
Deoghar	14.3	10.8	78.6
Godda	13.1	7.7	62.8
Sahibganj	19.2	8.2	72.4
Pakaur	21.9	10.8	80.4
Dumka	19.2	12.7	77.3
Dhanbad	17.3	7.2	88.6
Bokaro	24.4	8.2	85.9
Ranchi	26.0	9.6	66.6
Lohardaga	14.9	9.8	57.7
Gumla	25.1	10.3	77.4
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	19.8	5.7	61.9
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	15.5	7.4	82.8
Simdega	22.1	10.4	68.3
Seraikela	15.2	11.4	81.3
Latehar	30.6	13.3	57.1
Jamtara	19.0	10.0	77.4
Jharkhand (15-49)	21.3	9.4	72.3
Jharkhand (15-44) [†]	21.0	9.4	71.8

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	80.0	83.7	68.6
20-24	20.0	16.3	31.4
Education			
Non-literate[a]	20.8	25.9	5.3
Less than five years	7.8	9.3	3.1
5-9 years	40.0	44.1	27.3
10 or more years	31.4	20.6	64.3
Religion			
Hindu	61.7	59.1	69.6
Muslim	14.5	12.9	19.5
Christian	6.8	7.9	3.5
Sikh	0.3	0.0	1.2
Others	16.7	20.1	6.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	11.2	10.9	12.1
Scheduled tribes	34.0	41.0	12.7
Other backward classes	40.7	39.1	45.8
Others	14.1	9.0	29.4
Wealth index			
Lowest	29.6	39.1	0.6
Second	25.1	31.9	4.6
Middle	15.2	16.9	9.9
Fourth	13.5	9.0	27.0
Highest	16.6	3.1	58.0
Jharkhand**	5,063	3,808	1,255

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important, and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced[b]					From which standard family life education should be introduced[b]				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	55.6	69.2	4,037	8.3	35.7	32.1	23.8	100.0	24.4	36.0	39.6	100.0	2,790
20-24	70.2	77.3	1,026	7.9	36.4	33.8	22.0	100.0	24.4	36.1	39.5	100.0	793
Residence													
Rural	51.8	66.4	3,808	8.6	34.3	32.1	25.1	100.0	25.2	34.9	39.9	100.0	2,520
Urban	78.8	84.2	1,255	7.4	39.6	33.5	19.5	100.0	22.5	38.8	38.7	100.0	1,063
Education													
Non-literate[a]	29.4	41.0	1,061	5.9	23.2	25.1	45.8	100.0	17.0	14.4	68.6	100.0	431
Less than five years	35.2	49.9	391	7.0	34.1	24.7	34.2	100.0	28.2	25.4	46.4	100.0	194
5-9 years	57.9	73.7	2,009	9.3	36.9	32.7	21.1	100.0	28.7	38.5	32.8	100.0	1,483
10 or more years	84.3	92.1	1,602	8.0	38.8	35.5	17.7	100.0	21.8	41.3	36.9	100.0	1,475
Religion													
Hindu	59.9	71.9	3,133	8.6	35.5	32.8	23.1	100.0	23.4	37.2	39.4	100.0	2,256
Muslim	50.8	66.7	713	6.8	39.3	27.5	26.4	100.0	25.6	32.5	41.8	100.0	472
Christian	70.9	78.2	354	8.3	43.1	32.4	16.3	100.0	31.2	37.6	31.2	100.0	276
Sikh	(81.3)	(100.0)	16	(14.5)	(23.5)	(37.5)	(25.0)	(100.0)	(14.5)	(48.3)	(37.5)	(100.0)	16
Others	54.3	66.7	847	8.0	31.1	35.4	25.5	100.0	24.4	33.5	42.1	100.0	563
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	55.5	68.6	561	6.8	33.1	32.4	27.8	100.0	21.4	34.7	43.9	100.0	386
Scheduled tribes	53.5	66.0	1,743	8.8	35.2	31.7	24.3	100.0	26.8	32.2	41.1	100.0	1,147
Other backward classes	58.8	72.2	2,040	8.0	37.2	31.9	22.8	100.0	24.3	37.1	38.6	100.0	1,472
Others	71.7	80.4	712	8.7	35.5	35.5	20.4	100.0	22.0	41.8	36.3	100.0	573
Wealth index													
Lowest	40.0	54.1	1,507	7.8	31.6	30.4	30.3	100.0	25.7	27.5	46.8	100.0	813
Second	52.9	68.3	1,273	8.0	37.2	30.0	24.8	100.0	24.4	36.8	38.8	100.0	867
Middle	61.5	74.8	765	11.2	34.6	32.0	22.1	100.0	26.9	37.5	35.6	100.0	573
Fourth	71.8	83.0	671	7.5	38.3	32.8	21.4	100.0	22.1	41.4	36.5	100.0	558
Highest	86.2	90.9	847	7.4	38.0	37.6	17.1	100.0	23.0	39.1	37.9	100.0	772
Jharkhand	58.5	70.8	5,063	8.2	35.9	32.5	23.4	100.0	24.4	36.0	39.5	100.0	3,583

[#] Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
			Parents	Brother/ sister/ sister in law	Husband/ partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	69.2	4,037	70.6	60.6	5.3	25.3	6.9	2.6	43.6	1.7	2,790
20-24	77.3	1,026	74.7	58.4	5.9	23.3	11.1	4.3	48.3	1.4	793
Residence											
Rural	66.4	3,808	68.1	61.4	6.4	28.0	5.9	2.8	39.4	2.0	2,520
Urban	84.2	1,255	79.8	57.1	3.1	17.2	12.2	3.3	57.1	0.9	1,063
Education											
Non-literate[a]	41.0	1,061	64.3	60.2	6.5	24.8	1.8	1.9	8.4	0.8	431
Less than five years	49.9	391	59.4	65.0	7.0	27.0	2.7	2.0	16.6	1.6	194
5-9 years	73.7	2,009	69.3	60.1	4.9	25.8	6.3	2.6	46.6	1.8	1,483
10 or more years	92.1	1,602	77.5	59.4	5.4	23.6	11.8	3.8	56.5	1.8	1,475
Religion											
Hindu	71.9	3,133	72.1	59.9	5.2	24.8	8.2	2.9	46.1	1.7	2,256
Muslim	66.7	713	72.8	64.7	3.9	21.3	6.8	2.1	44.3	1.0	472
Christian	78.2	354	76.6	51.9	3.4	21.6	8.1	4.3	50.9	1.9	276
Sikh	(100.0)	16	(75.0)	(56.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	16
Others	66.7	847	65.5	61.0	8.6	29.8	6.8	3.3	35.3	2.1	563
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	68.6	561	67.1	63.9	5.0	25.3	6.7	2.9	38.9	1.7	386
Scheduled tribes	66.0	1,743	70.8	59.5	7.1	27.1	6.3	3.4	39.3	1.8	1,147
Other backward classes	72.2	2,040	71.7	60.3	4.7	25.0	7.3	2.8	45.9	1.7	1,472
Others	80.4	712	75.2	58.0	4.0	19.8	12.8	2.5	55.6	1.1	573
Wealth index											
Lowest	54.1	1,507	66.7	59.8	5.9	26.7	4.3	2.5	30.2	0.9	813
Second	68.3	1,273	65.9	62.4	6.3	28.5	4.9	2.2	38.7	2.1	867
Middle	74.8	765	68.3	58.7	6.5	26.8	7.4	4.2	49.1	2.3	573
Fourth	83.0	671	77.8	64.5	4.4	22.3	8.2	2.9	49.2	2.2	558
Highest	90.9	847	80.7	55.7	3.8	19.2	14.6	3.5	59.8	1.0	772
Jharkhand	70.8	5,063	71.5	60.1	5.4	24.8	7.8	3.0	44.7	1.6	3,583

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

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	38.6	4,037	2.9	1.7	68.4	6.7	37.3	1,556
20-24	49.4	1,026	3.0	3.0	73.0	10.1	32.7	508
Residence								
Rural	35.5	3,808	2.8	2.3	64.7	8.4	38.0	1,348
Urban	56.8	1,255	3.2	1.5	78.7	5.9	32.7	716
Education								
Non-literate[a]	14.3	1,061	5.6	2.0	1.2	9.6	83.0	152
Less than five years	18.8	391	6.8	0.0	20.2	6.6	67.7	74
5-9 years	40.4	2,009	1.9	1.8	70.0	8.0	36.1	811
10 or more years	64.3	1,602	3.0	2.3	82.8	6.9	27.1	1,027
Religion								
Hindu	41.9	3,133	3.1	2.0	69.8	7.2	36.5	1,311
Muslim	35.5	713	2.1	1.3	69.9	3.4	39.7	252
Christian	56.0	354	2.7	2.6	76.6	11.5	28.3	198
Sikh	(68.8)	16	(0.0)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(28.4)	11
Others	34.5	847	3.0	2.1	62.8	9.9	37.4	292
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	37.6	561	2.9	1.4	61.2	6.8	45.1	212
Scheduled tribes	37.1	1,743	4.0	2.8	65.2	10.2	36.2	645
Other backward classes	41.7	2,040	2.5	1.7	72.0	6.5	35.7	852
Others	49.5	712	1.9	1.9	76.5	6.0	32.2	352
Wealth index								
Lowest	26.1	1,507	3.6	3.6	49.0	13.3	45.2	393
Second	33.8	1,273	2.7	1.2	63.6	6.2	42.2	430
Middle	42.9	765	3.2	1.8	76.7	5.8	30.1	328
Fourth	55.4	671	2.2	1.1	76.4	6.5	31.2	370
Highest	63.6	847	2.9	2.4	80.0	6.3	32.2	543
Jharkhand	40.8	5,063	2.9	2.0	69.5	7.5	36.2	2,064

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

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls, and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	71.9	74.1	11.1	88.9	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	4,037
20-24	77.8	79.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	1,026
Residence									
Rural	66.6	68.8	13.2	86.8	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	3,808
Urban	92.9	94.2	4.1	95.9	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	1,255
Education									
Non-literate[a]	33.0	35.2	31.1	68.9	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	1,061
Less than five years	44.1	47.6	24.5	75.5	100.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	391
5-9 years	81.0	83.3	10.5	89.5	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	2,009
10 or more years	96.7	98.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,602
Religion									
Hindu	77.1	79.2	10.2	89.8	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	3,133
Muslim	73.4	74.9	8.5	91.5	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	713
Christian	73.8	75.5	11.0	89.0	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	354
Sikh	(93.8)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	16
Others	57.3	59.5	12.8	87.2	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	847
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	71.9	73.2	15.5	84.5	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	561
Scheduled tribes	61.5	63.8	13.1	86.9	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	1,743
Other backward classes	78.0	80.2	8.9	91.1	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	2,040
Others	87.5	89.1	6.0	94.0	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	712
Wealth index									
Lowest	51.0	53.1	21.7	78.3	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	1,507
Second	68.4	71.5	12.0	88.0	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	1,273
Middle	82.9	84.6	7.9	92.1	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	765
Fourth	88.9	90.7	5.0	95.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	671
Highest	97.7	98.4	3.8	96.2	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	847
Jharkhand	73.1	75.1	10.3	89.7	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	5,063

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

147

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	27.1	4,037	3.2	90.5	6.5	13.6	8.4	4.8	1.1	7.5	1,062
20-24	22.7	1,026	4.9	82.8	8.9	14.8	8.9	5.5	1.6	11.3	231
Residence											
Rural	27.5	3,808	3.7	89.5	7.7	13.7	9.2	5.6	1.1	9.4	1,012
Urban	22.6	1,255	2.6	88.0	4.0	14.5	5.6	2.3	1.4	3.7	281
Education											
Non-literate[a]	25.7	1,061	5.0	87.2	7.8	13.6	9.7	4.3	1.6	13.4	266
Less than five years	26.8	391	1.0	89.7	2.2	14.0	10.8	7.4	0.7	9.9	100
5-9 years	28.0	2,009	3.7	90.5	7.0	12.8	7.8	5.5	1.1	6.7	546
10 or more years	24.3	1,602	2.7	88.4	7.5	15.5	8.0	3.8	1.0	6.1	381
Religion											
Hindu	25.5	3,133	2.8	88.9	6.4	14.4	8.1	4.4	1.3	7.6	771
Muslim	25.7	713	4.8	85.7	5.9	11.9	10.1	5.1	1.2	5.6	183
Christian	27.1	354	5.6	88.3	7.5	10.7	11.9	3.3	0.0	5.3	94
Sikh	(18.8)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Others	29.3	847	3.7	92.9	9.2	15.0	7.0	7.0	1.2	13.0	242
Castes/tribes#											
Scheduled castes	29.4	561	4.0	89.7	7.7	16.1	10.0	2.8	1.9	9.1	157
Scheduled tribes	26.4	1,743	4.5	88.8	7.6	14.3	7.6	6.3	1.1	10.2	447
Other backward classes	26.0	2,040	2.9	88.7	6.8	12.8	8.2	5.0	0.8	6.5	522
Others	24.2	712	2.2	90.8	4.9	13.8	10.1	3.0	1.8	7.0	166
Wealth index											
Lowest	26.7	1,507	3.6	88.3	6.1	13.9	9.7	5.5	1.8	11.1	388
Second	28.4	1,273	4.7	89.6	7.7	13.1	9.0	7.5	0.6	9.3	351
Middle	27.5	765	4.0	92.0	8.9	14.2	9.2	2.0	0.9	5.4	204
Fourth	27.2	671	1.7	88.0	6.7	12.3	4.3	3.5	0.0	6.0	180
Highest	20.3	847	1.9	88.1	5.1	16.4	8.1	2.9	2.3	4.6	170
Jharkhand	26.2	5,063	3.5	89.2	6.9	13.8	8.5	4.9	1.2	8.1	1,293

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating**
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	92.0	7.2	10.2	0.0	4,037
20-24	81.3	12.1	24.2	0.3	1,026
Residence					
Rural	96.6	3.9	5.1	0.1	3,808
Urban	69.8	20.8	36.6	0.1	1,255
Education					
Non-literate[a]	98.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	1,061
Less than five years	98.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	391
5-9 years	94.7	5.0	7.6	0.1	2,009
10 or more years	76.3	18.6	30.8	0.2	1,602
Religion					
Hindu	87.7	9.1	15.4	0.1	3,133
Muslim	93.8	6.2	12.3	0.0	713
Christian	92.0	10.2	12.1	0.0	354
Sikh	(50.0)	(18.8)	(50.0)	(0.0)	16
Others	94.2	5.7	4.6	0.0	847
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	91.2	5.5	12.0	0.2	561
Scheduled tribes	95.2	5.7	5.2	0.0	1,743
Other backward classes	91.4	8.3	12.8	0.1	2,040
Others	71.5	15.9	33.6	0.0	712
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.2	1.4	1.2	0.0	1,507
Second	98.2	2.6	2.7	0.1	1,273
Middle	96.4	7.0	7.8	0.1	765
Fourth	87.2	14.5	20.1	0.0	671
Highest	59.2	24.2	47.8	0.2	847
Jharkhand	89.9	8.2	13.0	0.1	5,063

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

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number Of Women**
Age group														
15-19	82.3	82.2	53.7	77.2	31.0	66.1	14.9	25.8	48.6	7.9	7.8	2.8	2.4	4,037
20-24	91.7	91.6	71.8	88.4	51.7	81.5	30.0	41.3	70.2	15.8	18.0	8.3	2.7	1,026
Residence														
Rural	80.2	79.9	50.0	74.7	27.6	62.6	12.3	23.3	43.5	6.6	7.4	2.5	2.6	3,808
Urban	96.5	96.5	79.6	93.7	58.1	89.1	35.1	46.1	81.6	18.3	17.2	8.0	1.9	1,255
Education														
Non-literate[a]	64.7	64.4	33.3	60.4	10.0	41.6	4.2	8.5	20.3	1.5	3.7	0.9	2.3	1,061
Less than five years	71.4	70.9	36.3	66.1	16.4	46.7	5.5	13.3	25.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	391
5-9 years	85.8	85.7	53.6	79.5	29.4	69.1	13.9	25.7	49.4	7.3	7.6	2.6	2.4	2,009
10 or more years	98.3	98.2	83.1	95.2	63.8	93.1	35.2	50.4	85.7	19.6	18.7	7.9	2.8	1,602
Religion														
Hindu	85.3	85.2	58.6	81.0	37.2	70.1	19.7	30.3	54.2	10.4	10.5	4.0	2.1	3,133
Muslim	83.6	83.4	59.6	78.1	32.8	68.4	18.6	29.3	51.4	7.4	8.6	3.7	2.4	713
Christian	87.5	87.5	58.5	80.9	37.5	75.4	15.9	31.4	60.9	9.5	13.2	4.4	5.7	354
Sikh	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.5)	(93.8)	(50.0)	(93.8)	(50.0)	(56.3)	(87.5)	(37.5)	(25.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	16
Others	79.2	78.8	49.2	73.8	28.2	63.3	11.1	21.9	45.7	7.7	7.0	2.8	2.3	847
Castes/tribes#														
Scheduled castes	84.2	84.2	56.8	79.9	31.1	65.7	18.4	26.7	45.6	9.9	7.5	3.0	1.4	561
Scheduled tribes	79.1	78.7	47.5	73.4	26.7	62.1	12.1	22.7	44.7	6.7	7.8	2.9	3.6	1,743
Other backward classes	85.9	85.9	60.3	81.5	36.7	71.2	18.9	30.9	55.6	10.0	10.8	4.3	1.9	2,040
Others	91.6	91.3	72.3	87.4	54.2	83.0	29.0	40.2	70.9	14.6	14.0	5.7	2.0	712
Wealth index														
Lowest	71.6	71.2	39.0	66.2	16.3	49.3	6.5	15.0	27.6	3.4	4.2	1.4	3.2	1,507
Second	82.3	82.1	51.8	77.5	27.5	64.7	11.0	22.9	44.3	5.9	6.4	2.3	2.0	1,273
Middle	88.6	88.6	60.9	83.2	38.3	75.8	18.9	29.3	60.8	10.0	10.6	3.4	2.4	765
Fourth	94.0	94.0	71.7	89.1	51.0	84.9	27.0	41.9	72.3	15.2	13.5	4.6	2.1	671
Highest	97.5	97.5	83.2	94.5	64.5	92.6	40.5	51.8	88.1	20.8	21.4	10.4	1.9	847
Jharkhand	84.2	84.1	57.3	79.4	35.2	69.2	17.9	28.9	52.9	9.5	9.8	3.9	2.4	5,063

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

| Background characteristics | Sources from where to get pills and condoms | | | Number of women** |
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	61.4	30.6	0.5	4,037
20-24	75.5	39.8	0.6	1,026
Residence				
Rural	58.9	26.4	0.5	3,808
Urban	80.2	50.6	0.6	1,255
Education				
Non-literate[a]	38.9	13.3	0.7	1,061
Less than five years	41.9	17.5	1.1	391
5-9 years	65.7	31.3	0.3	2,009
10 or more years	84.6	50.1	0.6	1,602
Religion				
Hindu	64.4	36.3	0.6	3,133
Muslim	62.9	27.1	0.4	713
Christian	72.4	30.5	0.7	354
Sikh	(93.8)	(62.5)	(0.0)	16
Others	60.8	22.7	0.2	847
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	58.9	31.8	0.0	561
Scheduled tribes	59.7	24.4	0.4	1,743
Other backward classes	65.9	35.0	0.7	2,040
Others	74.3	44.9	0.5	712
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.8	15.8	0.4	1,507
Second	60.7	29.2	0.5	1,273
Middle	74.1	34.3	0.4	765
Fourth	77.2	43.5	0.7	671
Highest	82.8	56.1	0.6	847
Jharkhand	64.2	32.4	0.5	5,063

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

151

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	21.2	4,037	14.6	43.8	83.7	3.5	0.3	4.6	0.4	854
20-24	34.6	1,026	12.8	47.4	80.7	5.6	1.3	6.9	0.9	356
Residence										
Rural	21.7	3,808	10.4	43.5	84.2	4.2	0.6	5.3	0.6	825
Urban	30.4	1,255	22.0	47.8	79.7	3.7	0.7	5.3	0.5	385
Education										
Non-literate[a]	11.6	1,061	10.0	42.7	80.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	122
Less than five years	11.0	391	7.0	44.1	74.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	43
5-9 years	21.6	2,009	13.9	43.8	84.0	4.6	0.5	4.5	0.7	435
10 or more years	38.1	1,602	15.5	46.2	82.9	4.3	0.9	7.3	0.5	610
Religion										
Hindu	23.3	3,133	14.0	44.4	82.8	4.1	0.5	5.3	0.7	730
Muslim	18.9	713	22.1	58.7	77.5	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	137
Christian	34.6	354	11.7	38.6	83.3	2.8	1.5	7.3	1.6	122
Sikh	(50.0)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Others	25.4	847	10.8	41.1	85.1	5.2	0.9	4.6	0.0	213
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	21.8	561	17.0	54.2	76.0	4.2	0.8	6.8	0.9	124
Scheduled tribes	25.3	1,743	11.3	39.4	84.8	4.3	0.9	5.2	0.4	438
Other backward classes	21.8	2,040	14.1	48.0	82.1	3.3	0.2	4.2	0.4	447
Others	27.9	712	17.9	44.2	83.8	5.2	0.9	6.9	1.1	198
Wealth index										
Lowest	16.3	1,507	9.6	35.8	88.9	2.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	245
Second	22.5	1,273	11.1	46.2	82.2	3.2	0.3	4.1	0.7	285
Middle	26.4	765	10.6	47.1	81.9	5.4	1.0	8.4	1.6	203
Fourth	26.0	671	18.1	52.2	81.8	4.6	0.6	4.9	0.4	178
Highest	35.4	847	20.6	45.1	79.6	4.7	0.9	6.4	0.4	299
Jharkhand	23.9	5,063	14.1	44.9	82.8	4.1	0.6	5.3	0.6	1,210

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

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/ friends	Adult Education programme/ school teacher	Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/*mela*	Others	
Age group													
15-19	15.5	4,037	26.7	36.6	5.4	34.6	10.6	5.4	54.3	21.8	3.8	3.4	621
20-24	23.8	1,026	28.6	45.8	9.4	56.6	12.0	3.2	53.2	23.0	3.8	4.5	241
Residence													
Rural	14.9	3,808	28.9	27.0	3.5	33.2	11.6	5.9	59.9	21.9	4.5	3.4	561
Urban	24.2	1,255	24.1	62.0	12.1	54.5	9.9	2.7	43.1	22.6	2.6	4.3	301
Education													
Non-literate[a]	5.2	1,061	15.3	9.3	0.0	3.7	7.8	9.3	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Less than five years	7.1	391	13.7	13.4	3.9	13.8	7.5	0.0	79.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	28
5-9 years	14.3	2,009	23.6	29.2	4.1	29.9	9.0	4.7	63.2	23.4	5.0	3.5	286
10 or more years	31.3	1,602	31.4	49.7	8.7	52.5	12.7	4.6	44.5	25.1	3.6	4.5	493
Religion													
Hindu	18.0	3,133	27.5	42.7	6.6	42.9	12.0	4.7	51.9	21.5	4.2	3.9	558
Muslim	14.5	713	31.3	46.7	10.2	34.1	11.7	4.6	51.1	20.0	0.0	2.9	101
Christian	20.5	354	19.0	16.1	5.3	40.1	5.4	8.0	59.0	32.5	3.6	4.4	74
Sikh	(37.5)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	14.5	847	26.7	27.2	3.0	35.0	9.8	3.5	65.4	21.4	5.9	2.7	123
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	13.8	561	28.0	40.2	4.1	37.3	13.6	2.6	59.5	22.6	2.8	9.4	76
Scheduled tribes	14.5	1,743	26.7	22.5	3.3	33.8	10.0	6.3	61.2	24.5	5.9	3.8	253
Other backward classes	17.6	2,040	28.1	42.5	6.6	40.2	12.0	4.9	51.3	20.0	3.5	2.8	354
Others	25.1	712	26.2	55.1	11.2	52.6	9.2	3.3	47.2	23.3	2.1	3.0	177
Wealth index													
Lowest	9.1	1,507	25.3	9.7	2.9	27.6	9.9	10.4	70.2	18.8	6.1	3.7	137
Second	13.3	1,273	30.2	23.1	1.8	27.8	8.5	3.0	61.0	18.8	2.4	1.2	169
Middle	20.1	765	31.9	29.8	5.2	32.0	18.4	5.0	57.5	27.9	4.5	5.4	152
Fourth	23.1	671	28.6	56.6	6.9	46.9	9.8	4.3	49.6	18.8	3.3	2.7	152
Highest	30.0	847	22.6	60.7	12.2	57.8	9.5	3.0	41.2	24.8	3.5	5.0	252
Jharkhand	17.2	5,063	27.2	39.2	6.5	40.7	11.0	4.8	54.0	22.1	3.8	3.7	862

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	27.4	21.2	12.4	18.1	63.8	36.8	6.8	621
20-24	30.6	24.7	14.1	27.0	68.9	44.6	3.4	241
Residence								
Rural	20.5	18.8	12.1	20.5	68.9	36.7	6.6	561
Urban	40.4	27.7	14.2	21.7	60.2	43.1	4.4	301
Education								
Non-literate[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	49.8	57.8	11.7	55
Less than five years	31.5	52.0	16.8	16.8	48.0	31.7	0.0	28
5-9 years	21.2	13.9	12.2	11.3	66.2	37.2	11.0	286
10 or more years	32.6	26.3	13.8	25.3	66.3	39.4	3.4	493
Religion								
Hindu	31.2	24.5	14.8	20.8	65.9	37.9	4.8	558
Muslim	23.9	19.2	15.3	19.7	67.6	52.0	7.0	101
Christian	24.5	16.3	5.7	29.2	67.8	43.9	5.6	74
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	21.0	19.6	6.1	17.8	63.5	29.2	9.1	123
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	30.5	28.0	18.5	29.5	48.9	38.6	4.7	76
Scheduled tribes	23.2	20.3	9.3	21.3	63.9	35.3	8.2	253
Other backward classes	30.9	24.4	14.5	18.9	70.4	42.6	3.1	354
Others	29.3	18.7	12.1	21.0	64.8	37.6	8.1	177
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.6	15.2	5.0	14.0	67.4	48.9	6.7	137
Second	24.0	23.8	11.4	18.6	58.1	41.4	6.7	169
Middle	18.0	12.4	11.3	18.4	71.4	30.3	5.6	152
Fourth	28.4	26.6	14.5	23.4	75.4	37.6	6.4	152
Highest	41.2	27.2	16.4	24.6	59.9	40.5	4.5	252
Jharkhand	28.4	22.4	12.9	21.0	65.5	39.3	5.7	862

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

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	51.3	4,037	39.5	58.7	7.3	44.7	9.1	1.1	2,054
20-24	64.8	1,026	42.5	73.4	11.0	54.6	10.6	1.1	664
Residence									
Rural	43.5	3,808	43.9	43.5	4.5	40.3	11.0	1.2	1,640
Urban	86.0	1,255	34.6	90.9	13.9	57.5	7.1	1.0	1,078
Education									
Non-literate[a]	12.1	1,061	43.1	44.4	0.7	5.5	7.4	0.0	125
Less than five years	18.5	391	41.4	46.5	1.1	12.7	8.1	0.0	70
5-9 years	53.0	2,009	37.4	49.3	5.2	38.9	10.1	1.2	1,055
10 or more years	91.8	1,602	41.9	74.0	11.4	58.4	9.2	1.3	1,468
Religion									
Hindu	56.9	3,133	39.1	67.2	9.8	48.2	9.8	1.5	1,777
Muslim	55.7	713	43.8	69.7	6.4	42.2	7.9	1.0	390
Christian	54.2	354	35.5	35.3	6.8	52.7	10.0	0.0	191
Sikh	(100.0)	16	(43.8)	(93.8)	(12.5)	(68.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16
Others	40.8	847	43.8	40.3	2.8	43.4	9.4	0.3	344
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	48.2	561	38.6	64.3	8.6	44.6	9.3	1.2	269
Scheduled tribes	41.0	1,743	41.2	38.6	4.2	43.8	10.2	0.4	711
Other backward classes	58.5	2,040	41.2	66.6	8.3	45.9	10.1	1.7	1,187
Others	76.7	712	37.5	81.6	12.3	55.1	7.2	0.9	546
Wealth index									
Lowest	24.0	1,507	37.6	16.8	1.9	35.7	13.6	0.5	357
Second	41.7	1,273	40.6	31.1	1.9	37.5	9.6	0.8	529
Middle	64.6	765	47.3	57.1	7.0	42.7	11.5	2.1	492
Fourth	80.4	671	41.1	80.9	8.5	47.2	5.9	0.8	538
Highest	94.7	847	36.1	93.7	15.7	61.3	8.7	1.3	802
Jharkhand	54.0	5,063	40.2	62.2	8.2	47.1	9.5	1.1	2,718

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	15.5	59.8	28.4	47.4	35.7	65.4	6.3	2,054
20-24	20.0	59.2	33.0	50.6	43.5	70.2	5.7	664
Residence								
Rural	15.2	57.6	24.7	45.4	32.0	62.6	5.5	1,640
Urban	18.8	62.4	36.3	52.2	45.6	72.1	7.0	1,078
Education								
Non-literate[a]	10.7	56.4	35.1	31.1	21.2	38.4	2.7	125
Less than five years	11.9	42.7	23.2	39.3	29.1	60.3	4.9	70
5-9 years	13.9	58.9	24.5	44.3	31.7	62.4	5.1	1,055
10 or more years	18.9	60.8	32.6	51.9	42.7	71.1	7.0	1,468
Religion								
Hindu	17.9	59.1	30.7	49.6	40.0	69.4	6.4	1,777
Muslim	14.6	58.7	33.1	44.3	36.2	65.5	4.8	390
Christian	15.7	64.2	24.8	48.2	39.0	62.0	7.5	191
Sikh	(21.4)	(78.6)	(57.1)	(50.0)	(21.4)	(64.3)	(21.4)	16
Others	13.0	59.5	20.6	45.9	27.4	56.0	4.9	344
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	13.1	60.4	36.3	49.6	38.8	68.9	6.8	269
Scheduled tribes	13.9	60.5	23.6	45.3	31.5	60.2	5.2	711
Other backward classes	18.3	59.0	29.5	49.5	38.4	68.5	6.1	1,187
Others	18.4	59.2	33.4	48.8	43.8	69.8	7.2	546
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.8	59.2	22.9	34.6	23.8	54.6	3.4	357
Second	12.3	59.3	26.2	43.1	31.5	63.9	6.7	529
Middle	14.3	54.6	24.6	49.6	34.0	59.2	5.3	492
Fourth	18.2	61.6	32.0	50.3	41.9	70.3	7.3	538
Highest	20.5	61.4	34.9	54.1	45.7	74.2	6.5	802
Jharkhand	16.7	59.7	29.6	48.3	37.8	66.7	6.1	2,718

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	6.5	6.2	10.1	9.7	12.1	13.3	17.7	2,054
20-24	3.0	2.7	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.8	10.6	664
Residence								
Rural	7.4	7.3	12.4	12.1	14.6	15.3	22.0	1,640
Urban	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.9	5.6	6.6	1,078
Education								
Non-literate[a]	8.5	8.5	14.0	11.5	17.1	12.4	19.5	125
Less than five years	10.3	7.6	23.0	16.9	21.3	21.3	29.2	70
5-9 years	7.8	7.5	11.4	11.7	14.2	15.8	20.7	1,055
10 or more years	3.5	3.4	6.3	5.7	6.4	7.7	11.5	1,468
Religion								
Hindu	5.5	5.4	9.1	8.1	10.3	11.4	16.2	1,777
Muslim	6.3	5.7	9.1	8.6	10.5	9.3	11.5	390
Christian	5.5	4.9	9.1	12.7	11.6	13.0	17.8	191
Sikh	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16
Others	5.9	5.3	9.2	9.4	10.2	13.9	19.9	344
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	4.2	3.5	8.7	6.9	8.3	12.2	14.8	269
Scheduled tribes	6.7	5.7	9.8	11.3	12.4	14.4	19.9	711
Other backward classes	5.6	6.3	9.2	8.4	11.3	10.5	15.5	1,187
Others	5.1	3.9	8.0	6.5	6.8	9.6	12.5	546
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.3	6.4	12.6	11.9	15.4	12.9	22.8	357
Second	9.1	9.4	13.5	14.5	17.4	18.1	24.3	529
Middle	8.0	6.7	12.7	11.5	13.0	16.6	19.6	492
Fourth	4.1	4.0	6.8	6.3	7.0	8.5	12.9	538
Highest	2.2	2.3	3.9	2.9	4.1	5.3	7.2	802
Jharkhand	5.6	5.4	9.1	8.6	10.4	11.5	16.0	2,718

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

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	21.0	33.2	52.7	49.4	16.5	2.6	2,054
20-24	21.8	43.3	63.8	59.9	21.1	2.8	664
Residence							
Rural	20.5	28.6	53.3	45.5	14.0	2.7	1,640
Urban	22.0	45.5	58.5	61.9	22.6	2.6	1,078
Education							
Non-literate[a]	22.8	13.9	47.5	27.6	10.6	0.0	125
Less than five years	12.3	15.0	30.3	28.6	3.3	5.9	70
5-9 years	21.4	25.8	48.4	43.0	14.8	2.5	1,055
10 or more years	21.2	43.4	62.3	61.8	20.1	2.9	1,468
Religion							
Hindu	20.8	36.6	56.0	55.4	19.1	3.1	1,777
Muslim	24.8	34.3	52.6	48.6	18.1	1.4	390
Christian	23.1	34.4	64.2	49.3	13.8	1.9	191
Sikh	(35.7)	(50.0)	(75.0)	(62.5)	(28.6)	(7.1)	16
Others	16.8	33.6	49.2	39.2	11.5	2.3	344
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	20.4	33.0	57.1	53.5	20.9	3.5	269
Scheduled tribes	21.7	31.9	55.8	45.4	13.0	1.9	711
Other backward classes	21.5	36.7	53.9	52.9	17.9	2.7	1,187
Others	20.1	39.8	56.5	57.5	21.4	3.3	546
Wealth index							
Lowest	20.2	22.7	50.1	39.4	9.8	1.7	357
Second	18.5	25.2	48.9	43.4	13.2	2.6	529
Middle	25.4	29.4	51.4	41.4	15.6	3.4	492
Fourth	21.0	37.8	56.6	54.5	18.9	2.5	538
Highest	20.9	47.6	63.5	68.2	23.0	2.8	802
Jharkhand	21.2	35.9	55.3	52.0	17.7	2.7	2,718

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

Table 8.17 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/ PHC/SC	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	52.8	2,054	89.1	12.4	2.4	4.8	44.9	2.3	1.2	1,079
20-24	58.2	664	88.9	12.9	4.2	4.4	42.7	3.2	1.5	380
Residence										
Rural	53.9	1,640	88.1	16.5	1.8	4.2	41.6	2.4	1.3	885
Urban	54.4	1,078	90.6	6.5	4.4	5.4	48.4	2.8	1.3	574
Education										
Non-literate[a]	43.2	125	85.3	29.8	0.0	1.6	32.6	0.0	0.0	53
Less than five years	48.8	70	85.2	18.3	0.0	2.4	39.1	0.0	5.5	34
5-9 years	49.3	1,055	87.0	15.3	2.4	4.0	43.3	1.9	0.8	515
10 or more years	58.9	1,468	90.7	9.5	3.4	5.4	45.9	3.2	1.5	857
Religion										
Hindu	54.6	1,777	89.4	11.5	3.2	4.8	48.2	3.1	1.6	965
Muslim	55.4	390	89.0	12.5	1.4	4.4	37.2	0.5	0.0	212
Christian	50.7	191	85.9	9.7	5.1	4.3	37.3	1.7	1.0	98
Sikh	(56.3)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	51.9	344	88.3	20.6	1.5	3.6	35.6	2.9	1.2	175
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	56.4	269	88.4	13.5	4.5	6.8	51.2	3.7	1.5	149
Scheduled tribes	52.6	711	88.1	16.5	2.9	4.7	37.6	2.9	1.1	371
Other backward classes	52.4	1,187	89.7	12.2	2.7	4.2	45.7	2.4	1.6	616
Others	58.7	546	89.1	8.3	2.4	4.7	46.0	1.9	0.8	320
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.4	357	83.4	25.2	2.1	3.5	31.6	0.6	0.6	177
Second	54.9	529	88.1	15.1	1.7	3.5	45.5	2.4	1.0	288
Middle	48.3	492	90.5	14.6	2.0	4.8	42.3	3.0	1.7	236
Fourth	51.0	538	91.7	9.2	3.9	4.4	44.8	2.7	1.4	273
Highest	61.6	802	89.5	7.4	3.6	6.0	48.9	3.0	1.4	485
Jharkhand	**54.1**	**2,718**	**89.1**	**12.6**	**2.8**	**4.7**	**44.3**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**1,459**

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

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

Background characteristics	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		Number of women**
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	51.1	25.8	5.5	27.3	16.2	63.2	24.3	55.0	20.7	64.7	4,037
20-24	58.5	19.5	3.7	15.9	22.3	53.3	27.7	48.6	24.7	62.0	1,026
Residence											
Rural	46.5	29.3	5.8	26.8	17.6	61.0	24.8	52.8	21.0	63.7	3,808
Urban	71.1	10.0	3.0	19.5	16.7	62.0	25.3	56.5	23.0	65.5	1,255
Education											
Non-literate[a]	23.9	50.6	5.7	35.7	16.9	65.2	23.9	58.1	15.6	69.9	1,061
Less than five years	32.3	41.3	5.4	34.7	14.6	66.6	22.7	62.5	15.8	68.9	391
5-9 years	53.8	22.3	5.4	27.3	17.3	61.5	24.5	53.0	20.7	65.0	2,009
10 or more years	75.1	6.0	4.3	12.6	18.5	57.0	26.8	49.5	27.8	58.2	1,602
Religion											
Hindu	55.4	21.8	5.8	23.9	17.2	60.8	23.3	54.7	20.5	64.5	3,133
Muslim	56.6	22.3	4.3	27.8	16.4	64.1	25.3	56.0	23.4	63.6	713
Christian	46.6	29.2	3.3	29.2	13.4	67.8	25.4	55.7	21.6	69.1	354
Sikh	(56.3)	(18.8)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(6.3)	(75.0)	(18.8)	(56.3)	(25.0)	(62.5)	16
Others	41.1	34.8	4.1	25.1	20.7	57.4	30.6	47.0	23.2	61.6	847
Castes/tribes#											
Scheduled castes	52.9	25.6	5.9	25.6	20.7	61.8	23.9	55.2	23.6	61.3	561
Scheduled tribes	41.4	33.8	4.9	26.6	17.9	59.9	26.0	52.3	20.4	65.6	1,743
Other backward classes	57.0	20.5	5.3	25.3	16.4	62.5	24.4	54.1	21.1	63.8	2,040
Others	66.4	13.0	4.3	19.9	16.3	60.3	25.0	54.5	23.5	63.9	712
Wealth index											
Lowest	32.2	42.0	5.1	32.3	17.6	62.8	24.8	55.1	18.1	66.6	1,507
Second	48.7	28.2	6.1	26.8	16.8	63.0	23.9	54.3	20.7	65.0	1,273
Middle	58.9	17.4	6.8	21.6	18.8	57.5	23.6	51.7	22.3	62.9	765
Fourth	69.1	11.4	4.2	22.0	16.9	61.8	26.2	52.4	25.1	61.6	671
Highest	75.7	5.2	2.9	14.8	17.1	58.9	27.0	53.2	25.0	61.8	847
Jharkhand	52.6	24.5	5.1	25.0	17.4	61.2	24.9	53.7	21.5	64.2	5,063

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

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Jharkhand, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Garhwa	84.3	26.6	70.2	11.6	26.3	173
Palamu	73.0	28.0	72.0	22.2	22.6	271
Chatra	74.9	27.3	70.9	26.3	19.9	213
Hazaribagh	84.0	37.4	73.7	25.9	23.5	245
Kodarma	69.1	30.4	61.2	20.6	16.5	167
Giridih	47.8	17.6	41.9	8.8	10.6	158
Deoghar	55.9	9.9	60.1	14.5	8.0	237
Godda	34.0	18.6	40.4	6.2	7.2	193
Sahibganj	62.6	17.8	51.9	10.7	24.4	133
Pakaur	55.9	34.9	45.4	9.3	3.3	155
Dumka	56.6	16.8	49.4	16.9	20.6	157
Dhanbad	70.0	21.3	64.0	18.0	20.3	222
Bokaro	68.4	20.6	77.8	28.2	30.0	239
Ranchi	86.9	29.7	85.9	25.1	31.6	291
Lohardaga	87.3	26.5	79.9	17.1	37.7	294
Gumla	80.9	31.1	76.6	11.7	33.0	238
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	73.6	37.6	74.1	15.1	40.1	380
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	84.2	16.2	89.1	39.1	33.8	265
Simdega	80.5	30.2	66.4	13.8	33.6	238
Seraikela	72.7	20.2	75.8	19.6	23.5	372
Latehar	82.4	35.0	67.5	11.0	27.4	232
Jamtara	54.0	24.3	52.9	11.6	16.9	190
Jharkhand	70.8	26.2	69.2	17.9	23.9	5,063

** Unweighted cases.

161

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08			
	Average population covered by		
District	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Garhwa	12,003	88,990	0
Palamu	9,298	1,34,407	0
Chatra	14,868	1,43,538	0
Hazaribagh	11,567	1,72,116	2,70,500
Kodarma	7,834	1,40,629	0
Giridih	11,242	1,81,942	0
Deoghar	9,816	1,49,995	1,32,054
Godda	6,589	1,37,705	0
Sahibganj	5,662	1,27,880	0
Pakaur	6,440	1,27,294	0
Dumka	5,002	1,27,256	0
Dhanbad	11,006	2,55,070	0
Bokaro	10,293	1,93,872	90,329
Ranchi	5,643	1,17,728	1,04,206
Lohardaga	5,128	62,182	0
Gumla	3,742	69,668	87,921
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	3,854	71,622	0
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	4,536	1,46,703	0
Simdega	3,495	81,169	85,286
Seraikela	3,779	88,434	0
Latehar	5,696	91,318	0
Jamtara	4,961	1,71,000	0
Jharkhand	7,184	1,27,298	1,20,303

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

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE ATSUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08					
District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter[1]	Total Number of Sub-Centres
Garhwa	27.1	48	100.0	0.0	36
Palamu	19.1	47	97.6	25.0	41
Chatra	14.9	47	71.9	33.3	32
Hazaribagh	23.7	38	90.9	72.7	33
Kodarma	11.9	42	90.3	71.4	31
Giridih	12.8	47	79.0	77.8	38
Deoghar	30.2	43	94.7	28.6	38
Godda	25.0	48	90.2	64.7	41
Sahibganj	43.2	44	100.0	43.8	42
Pakaur	25.5	47	70.3	66.7	37
Dumka	19.1	47	95.2	63.6	42
Dhanbad	29.2	24	95.5	54.6	22
Bokaro	25.9	27	76.9	33.3	26
Ranchi	43.8	32	96.4	20.0	28
Lohardaga	40.9	44	97.1	30.4	35
Gumla	58.3	48	89.6	21.4	48
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	35.7	42	94.7	100.0	38
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	40.9	22	100.0	0.0	21
Simdega	51.1	47	92.3	75.0	39
Seraikela	36.6	41	92.5	0.0	40
Latehar	27.1	48	97.2	70.0	36
Jamtara	17.0	47	94.9	0.0	39
Jharkhand	29.6	920	91.3	94 (44.1)	783

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

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total Number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	
Garhwa	nc	13	04	02	01	21
Palamu	nc	07	05	12	08	16
Chatra	02	08	03	07	04	20
Hazaribagh	nc	13	06	03	02	23
Kodarma	nc	14	10	05	04	20
Giridih	nc	19	10	09	07	23
Deoghar	01	10	02	02	02	12
Godda	nc	17	04	05	02	21
Sahibganj	01	21	10	08	02	29
Pakaur	03	24	07	03	03	29
Dumka	01	13	02	02	01	18
Dhanbad	02	10	05	03	02	15
Bokaro	01	11	01	04	01	12
Ranchi	02	09	04	03	02	16
Lohardaga	01	12	07	07	07	31
Gumla	03	17	11	07	01	39
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	01	12	02	01	nc	14
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	01	02	02	nc	nc	03
Simdega	nc	13	04	03	nc	21
Seraikela	nc	14	02	nc	nc	15
Latehar	nc	16	18	05	04	33
Jamtara	nc	15	01	nc	nc	19
Jharkhand	19	290	120	91	53	450
(%)	(4.2)	(64.4)	(26.7)	(20.2)	(58.2)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total Number of Sub-Centres
Garhwa	27	21	36
Palamu	25	27	41
Chatra	29	08	32
Hazaribagh	32	25	33
Kodarma	21	19	31
Giridih	29	37	38
Deoghar	27	30	38
Godda	37	24	41
Sahibganj	22	37	42
Pakaur	34	33	37
Dumka	27	16	42
Dhanbad	20	10	22
Bokaro	22	21	26
Ranchi	26	14	28
Lohardaga	35	22	35
Gumla	44	23	48
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	38	27	38
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	20	21	21
Simdega	35	22	39
Seraikela	35	37	40
Latehar	33	09	36
Jamtara	34	37	39
Jharkhand	652	520	783
(%)	(83.3)	(66.4)	(100.0)

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

166

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, JAHARKHAND, 2007-08

District	Citizen Charter displayed	VHSC facilitated	Untied Fund Received	Total Number of Sub-Centres
Garhwa	08	02	30	36
Palamu	14	09	36	41
Chatra	15	01	25	32
Hazaribagh	22	09	29	33
Kodarma	16	10	29	31
Giridih	18	01	33	38
Deoghar	15	27	38	38
Godda	22	13	23	41
Sahibganj	11	07	32	42
Pakaur	01	nc	34	37
Dumka	18	13	32	42
Dhanbad	01	17	19	22
Bokaro	nc	21	25	26
Ranchi	04	09	26	28
Lohardaga	08	06	34	35
Gumla	10	10	46	48
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	12	34	37	38
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	nc	18	21	21
Simdega	14	25	38	39
Seraikela	13	nc	36	40
Latehar	21	nc	21	36
Jamtara	04	35	35	39
Jharkhand	247	267	679	783
(%)	(31.6)	(81.7)	(86.7)	(100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Garhwa	10	01	nc	04	14
Palamu	10	04	01	09	12
Chatra	06	02	01	02	06
Hazaribagh	10	07	nc	08	10
Kodarma	04	02	nc	02	04
Giridih	11	03	nc	12	12
Deoghar	08	02	nc	08	08
Godda	07	03	nc	04	08
Sahibganj	07	03	01	04	07
Pakaur	06	01	nc	05	06
Dumka	09	05	02	05	09
Dhanbad	06	03	nc	06	06
Bokaro	06	05	nc	04	06
Ranchi	16	16	01	11	16
Lohardaga	05	04	nc	02	05
Gumla	07	06	01	06	08
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	14	09	03	14	15
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	08	06	nc	08	08
Simdega	04	01	nc	05	05
Seraikela	08	05	02	08	08
Latehar	06	04	02	05	07
Jamtara	04	01	nc	02	04
Jharkhand	172	93	14	134	184
(%)	(93.5)	(50.5)	(7.6)	(72.8)	(100.0)

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08						
Districts	Number of PHCs having					
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC for 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	Total number of PHCs
Garhwa	10	05	09	01	10	14
Palamu	08	07	12	02	11	12
Chatra	04	03	04	01	05	06
Hazaribagh	10	09	10	07	10	10
Kodarma	04	04	04	nc	03	04
Giridih	12	12	12	01	11	12
Deoghar	06	08	06	02	06	08
Godda	07	06	07	03	08	08
Sahibganj	05	06	07	nc	05	07
Pakaur	04	05	05	04	04	06
Dumka	07	09	08	02	09	09
Dhanbad	06	06	06	06	06	06
Bokaro	04	02	05	06	05	06
Ranchi	13	11	15	10	14	16
Lohardaga	04	02	04	02	05	05
Gumla	08	08	08	07	08	08
Pashchimi (West)Singhbhum	11	14	13	09	14	15
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	08	07	07	08	08	08
Simdega	05	05	04	03	05	05
Seraikela	08	07	08	04	07	08
Latehar	07	06	07	01	07	07
Jamtara	04	04	03	02	04	04
Jharkhand	155	146	164	81	165	184
(%)	(84.2)	(79.4)	(89.1)	(44.0)	(89.7)	(100.0)
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.						

District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08

	Number of PHC having						
District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
Garhwa	04	05	08	08	04	05	14
Palamu	07	06	09	07	04	03	12
Chatra	01	03	04	03	03	0	06
Hazaribagh	04	09	10	09	04	05	10
Kodarma	01	03	04	04	0	03	04
Giridih	05	09	11	10	05	09	12
Deoghar	03	05	08	05	04	06	08
Godda	01	06	06	06	05	05	08
Sahibganj	01	04	05	04	02	03	07
Pakaur	02	05	06	06	02	01	06
Dumka	01	07	06	04	07	07	09
Dhanbad	03	06	06	06	01	01	06
Bokaro	nc	05	06	06	02	02	06
Ranchi	08	11	16	14	04	06	16
Lohardaga	nc	03	05	03	02	01	05
Gumla	01	06	08	07	03	01	08
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	01	07	14	15	03	02	15
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	07	07	08	08	06	01	08
Simdega	nc	02	05	05	0	02	05
Seraikela	05	06	08	07	03	01	08
Latehar	01	04	07	07	03	05	07
Jamtara	02	02	04	02	02	01	04
Jharkhand	58	121	164	146	69	70	184
(%)	(31.2)	(65.1)	(89.1)	(79.4)	(47.3)	(48.0)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
[1] Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, JHARKHAND, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	Total number of PHCs
		Number of PHC			
Garhwa	06	05	11	09	14
Palamu	07	07	10	08	12
Chatra	04	02	06	06	06
Hazaribagh	09	04	10	10	10
Kodarma	04	02	04	04	04
Giridih	11	03	12	12	12
Deoghar	03	04	08	08	08
Godda	04	02	08	08	08
Sahibganj	02	03	04	04	07
Pakaur	04	02	06	06	06
Dumka	04	03	07	07	09
Dhanbad	nc	01	06	06	06
Bokaro	01	04	06	06	06
Ranchi	09	04	16	15	16
Lohardaga	02	02	05	04	05
Gumla	08	06	08	08	08
Pashchimi (West) Singhbhum	10	14	15	15	15
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	02	06	08	08	08
Simdega	05	05	05	05	05
Seraikela	07	04	08	08	08
Latehar	06	02	07	06	07
Jamtara	nc	01	03	03	04
Jharkhand	108	86	173	166	184
(%)	(58.7)	(46.7)	(94.0)	(90.2)	(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2007-08							
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Garhwa	0.463	0.024	1,236	1,257	5.089	0.417	0.509
Palamu	0.404	0.027	1,370	1,372	6.775	0.350	0.458
Chatra	0.339	0.026	1,354	1,337	7.758	0.288	0.391
Hazaribagh	0.489	0.024	1,148	1,141	4.922	0.442	0.537
Kodarma	0.323	0.032	1,129	1,128	9.857	0.260	0.385
Giridih	0.246	0.019	1,468	1,467	7.697	0.209	0.283
Deoghar	0.381	0.033	1,297	1,364	8.699	0.316	0.446
Godda	0.224	0.026	1,330	1,331	11.404	0.174	0.274
Sahibganj	0.292	0.036	1,169	1,171	12.227	0.222	0.362
Pakaur	0.165	0.023	1,149	1,151	13.957	0.119	0.210
Dumka	0.383	0.036	1,257	1,255	9.417	0.312	0.454
Dhanbad	0.500	0.028	883	888	5.537	0.445	0.554
Bokaro	0.538	0.022	1,133	1,153	4.014	0.495	0.580
Ranchi	0.421	0.033	769	766	7.764	0.357	0.485
Lohardaga	0.362	0.028	971	1,021	7.638	0.308	0.416
Gumla	0.339	0.022	1,096	1,095	6.372	0.296	0.381
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.294	0.034	1,198	1,204	11.701	0.226	0.361
Purbi Singhbhum	0.498	0.028	790	787	5.587	0.443	0.553
Simdega	0.246	0.020	1,048	1,047	8.272	0.206	0.285
Seraikela	0.394	0.030	1,115	1,254	7.485	0.336	0.452
Latehar	0.339	0.027	1,456	1,461	7.835	0.286	0.391
Jamtara	0.304	0.034	1,409	1,413	11.130	0.238	0.371
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Garhwa	0.244	0.017	1,236	1,257	6.828	0.211	0.276
Palamu	0.320	0.022	1,370	1,372	6.937	0.276	0.363
Chatra	0.365	0.016	1,354	1,337	4.506	0.333	0.397
Hazaribagh	0.244	0.017	1,148	1,141	6.852	0.211	0.276
Kodarma	0.378	0.022	1,129	1,128	5.939	0.334	0.422
Giridih	0.363	0.019	1,468	1,467	5.151	0.327	0.400
Deoghar	0.297	0.022	1,297	1,364	7.441	0.253	0.340
Godda	0.372	0.021	1,330	1,331	5.585	0.331	0.413
Sahibganj	0.351	0.028	1,169	1,171	7.865	0.297	0.406
Pakaur	0.423	0.024	1,149	1,151	5.745	0.375	0.471
Dumka	0.304	0.025	1,257	1,255	8.204	0.255	0.353
Dhanbad	0.259	0.024	883	888	9.294	0.212	0.306
Bokaro	0.247	0.014	1,133	1,153	5.803	0.218	0.275
Ranchi	0.299	0.026	769	766	8.742	0.248	0.351
Lohardaga	0.376	0.029	971	1,021	7.765	0.319	0.433
Gumla	0.351	0.023	1,096	1,095	6.542	0.306	0.397
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.383	0.029	1,198	1,204	7.634	0.326	0.440
Purbi Singhbhum	0.280	0.022	790	787	7.942	0.236	0.323
Simdega	0.454	0.021	1,048	1,047	4.678	0.412	0.495
Seraikela	0.325	0.015	1,115	1,254	4.619	0.295	0.354
Latehar	0.384	0.018	1,456	1,461	4.748	0.348	0.420
Jamtara	0.338	0.021	1,409	1,413	6.149	0.297	0.379

Contd….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2007-08 — *Continued*							
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Garhwa	0.109	0.020	548	563	18.637	0.069	0.148
Palamu	0.181	0.027	664	682	15.082	0.127	0.234
Chatra	0.146	0.022	624	619	15.047	0.103	0.189
Hazaribagh	0.258	0.029	438	436	11.415	0.200	0.316
Kodarma	0.270	0.038	565	560	14.130	0.195	0.345
Giridih	0.166	0.026	699	694	15.636	0.115	0.216
Deoghar	0.163	0.021	542	576	12.667	0.122	0.203
Godda	0.108	0.023	547	551	21.005	0.063	0.152
Sahibganj	0.060	0.013	518	518	20.890	0.036	0.085
Pakaur	0.108	0.021	582	591	19.351	0.067	0.149
Dumka	0.093	0.023	540	530	24.654	0.048	0.138
Dhanbad	0.354	0.046	346	359	13.062	0.263	0.445
Bokaro	0.319	0.052	429	428	16.407	0.217	0.422
Ranchi	0.279	0.048	318	304	17.259	0.184	0.373
Lohardaga	0.209	0.039	466	485	18.690	0.132	0.286
Gumla	0.100	0.012	560	567	12.141	0.076	0.123
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.221	0.051	525	482	23.071	0.121	0.321
Purbi Singhbhum	0.490	0.052	262	273	10.631	0.388	0.592
Simdega	0.102	0.028	538	540	27.818	0.046	0.157
Seraikela	0.246	0.048	396	437	19.697	0.151	0.341
Latehar	0.114	0.032	704	700	28.346	0.051	0.177
Jamtara	0.181	0.036	562	565	19.875	0.110	0.251
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Garhwa	0.530	0.046	548	563	8.619	0.440	0.620
Palamu	0.425	0.037	664	682	8.624	0.353	0.497
Chatra	0.436	0.032	624	619	7.438	0.372	0.499
Hazaribagh	0.747	0.029	438	436	3.904	0.690	0.804
Kodarma	0.509	0.043	565	560	8.464	0.425	0.594
Giridih	0.385	0.031	699	694	8.045	0.325	0.446
Deoghar	0.457	0.049	542	576	10.734	0.360	0.553
Godda	0.419	0.053	547	551	12.608	0.316	0.523
Sahibganj	0.469	0.058	518	518	12.387	0.355	0.583
Pakaur	0.498	0.039	582	591	7.859	0.421	0.575
Dumka	0.648	0.050	540	530	7.709	0.550	0.746
Dhanbad	0.693	0.041	346	359	5.894	0.613	0.773
Bokaro	0.674	0.054	429	428	8.060	0.568	0.781
Ranchi	0.690	0.044	318	304	6.349	0.604	0.776
Lohardaga	0.646	0.035	466	485	5.411	0.577	0.714
Gumla	0.643	0.033	560	567	5.171	0.578	0.709
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.674	0.041	525	482	6.044	0.594	0.754
Purbi Singhbhum	0.829	0.027	262	273	3.215	0.776	0.881
Simdega	0.683	0.046	538	540	6.676	0.593	0.772
Seraikela	0.706	0.050	396	437	7.146	0.607	0.805
Latehar	0.598	0.036	704	700	5.984	0.528	0.669
Jamtara	0.467	0.051	562	565	10.948	0.367	0.567

Contd….

174

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Garhwa	0.203	0.023	548	563	11.548	0.157	0.250
Palamu	0.241	0.029	664	682	12.017	0.184	0.298
Chatra	0.244	0.023	624	619	9.584	0.198	0.290
Hazaribagh	0.394	0.027	438	436	6.834	0.341	0.446
Kodarma	0.334	0.036	565	560	10.842	0.263	0.405
Giridih	0.261	0.025	699	694	9.533	0.212	0.310
Deoghar	0.291	0.039	542	576	13.537	0.214	0.369
Godda	0.244	0.037	547	551	15.289	0.171	0.317
Sahibganj	0.205	0.031	518	518	15.260	0.144	0.267
Pakaur	0.173	0.023	582	591	13.052	0.129	0.217
Dumka	0.275	0.033	540	530	11.954	0.211	0.340
Dhanbad	0.509	0.035	346	359	6.784	0.441	0.577
Bokaro	0.482	0.062	429	428	12.927	0.360	0.604
Ranchi	0.442	0.042	318	304	9.508	0.360	0.524
Lohardaga	0.337	0.044	466	485	12.994	0.251	0.423
Gumla	0.310	0.026	560	567	8.327	0.260	0.361
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.416	0.046	525	482	10.984	0.326	0.506
Purbi Singhbhum	0.580	0.042	262	273	7.274	0.497	0.663
Simdega	0.347	0.030	538	540	8.682	0.288	0.406
Seraikela	0.514	0.049	396	437	9.575	0.418	0.611
Latehar	0.306	0.029	704	700	9.325	0.250	0.363
Jamtara	0.352	0.048	562	565	13.495	0.259	0.445
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Garhwa	0.542	0.030	515	526	5.478	0.484	0.601
Palamu	0.552	0.026	648	668	4.764	0.501	0.604
Chatra	0.564	0.033	615	604	5.784	0.500	0.628
Hazaribagh	0.523	0.022	413	413	4.276	0.479	0.567
Kodarma	0.552	0.037	556	552	6.782	0.478	0.625
Giridih	0.500	0.029	653	652	5.735	0.444	0.556
Deoghar	0.581	0.044	508	540	7.515	0.496	0.667
Godda	0.487	0.036	543	551	7.391	0.416	0.557
Sahibganj	0.479	0.041	486	480	8.511	0.399	0.559
Pakaur	0.563	0.034	579	594	6.122	0.495	0.631
Dumka	0.428	0.042	504	485	9.814	0.345	0.510
Dhanbad	0.546	0.047	348	383	8.604	0.454	0.638
Bokaro	0.511	0.034	396	395	6.643	0.444	0.577
Ranchi	0.456	0.054	295	280	11.935	0.349	0.563
Lohardaga	0.432	0.039	428	450	9.148	0.354	0.509
Gumla	0.559	0.044	549	560	7.808	0.473	0.644
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.479	0.042	491	445	8.746	0.396	0.561
Purbi Singhbhum	0.445	0.048	234	243	10.906	0.349	0.540
Simdega	0.495	0.041	520	520	8.322	0.414	0.576
Seraikela	0.523	0.057	362	395	10.914	0.411	0.636
Latehar	0.519	0.025	713	712	4.826	0.470	0.568
Jamtara	0.508	0.036	518	525	7.087	0.437	0.579

Contd….

175

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2007-08 — *Continued*							
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Garhwa	0.911	0.026	149	152	2.889	0.860	0.963
Palamu	0.878	0.031	195	206	3.579	0.816	0.939
Chatra	0.832	0.031	212	207	3.766	0.771	0.894
Hazaribagh	0.943	0.028	142	144	2.972	0.888	0.998
Kodarma	0.879	0.034	166	160	3.846	0.813	0.946
Giridih	0.595	0.057	235	233	9.542	0.484	0.706
Deoghar	0.781	0.056	158	191	7.198	0.671	0.891
Godda	0.698	0.037	174	179	5.285	0.626	0.770
Sahibganj	0.750	0.039	154	157	5.221	0.673	0.826
Pakaur	0.885	0.028	161	162	3.191	0.829	0.940
Dumka	0.838	0.052	155	142	6.195	0.736	0.940
Dhanbad	0.819	0.057	108	112	6.949	0.707	0.931
Bokaro	0.920	0.031	130	133	3.335	0.860	0.980
Ranchi	0.953	0.022	85	84	2.328	0.910	0.997
Lohardaga	0.984	0.011	126	130	1.152	0.961	1.006
Gumla	0.940	0.021	166	171	2.277	0.898	0.982
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.881	0.036	153	148	4.085	0.810	0.951
Purbi Singhbhum	1.000	0.000	66	68	0.000	0.000	0.000
Simdega	0.924	0.023	161	166	2.442	0.880	0.968
Seraikela	0.983	0.012	113	128	1.195	0.960	1.006
Latehar	0.972	0.013	217	211	1.355	0.947	0.998
Jamtara	0.706	0.053	192	207	7.571	0.601	0.811
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Garhwa	0.818	0.035	149	152	4.273	0.749	0.886
Palamu	0.698	0.050	195	206	7.183	0.599	0.796
Chatra	0.626	0.046	212	207	7.373	0.535	0.716
Hazaribagh	0.836	0.042	142	144	5.022	0.754	0.919
Kodarma	0.617	0.054	166	160	8.711	0.512	0.723
Giridih	0.470	0.054	235	233	11.444	0.364	0.575
Deoghar	0.551	0.084	158	191	15.316	0.385	0.716
Godda	0.514	0.047	174	179	9.126	0.422	0.606
Sahibganj	0.621	0.050	154	157	8.032	0.523	0.719
Pakaur	0.663	0.055	161	162	8.265	0.555	0.770
Dumka	0.697	0.062	155	142	8.937	0.575	0.820
Dhanbad	0.658	0.062	108	112	9.459	0.536	0.780
Bokaro	0.709	0.064	130	133	9.085	0.583	0.836
Ranchi	0.889	0.031	85	84	3.482	0.828	0.950
Lohardaga	0.959	0.016	126	130	1.651	0.928	0.990
Gumla	0.845	0.036	166	171	4.269	0.774	0.916
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.775	0.044	153	148	5.671	0.689	0.861
Purbi Singhbhum	0.978	0.022	66	68	2.288	0.934	1.022
Simdega	0.823	0.037	161	166	4.445	0.752	0.895
Seraikela	0.918	0.026	113	128	2.855	0.866	0.969
Latehar	0.886	0.026	217	211	2.972	0.835	0.938
Jamtara	0.538	0.061	192	207	11.377	0.418	0.658