

Jharkhand



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Jharkhand

NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International
and assistance for the HIV component was provided by NACO and NARI.
Funding assistance was provided by:



The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.

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



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

JHARKHAND

May 2008

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. 2008. *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India, 2005-06: Jharkhand*. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), please contact:
International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088
Telephone: 022-2556-4883, 022-2558-3778
Fax: 022-2558-3778
E-mail: iipsnfhs@vsnl.com, iipsnfhs@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.nfhsindia.org>

For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>

CONTRIBUTORS

Sulabha Parasuraman

Kia I. Reinis

Lakhan Singh

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	1

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	29
Table 2	Household population by age, education, sex, and residence	30
Table 3	Housing characteristics	31
Table 4	Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index	33
Table 5	Religion and caste/tribe by wealth quintiles	34
Table 6	School attendance	34
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	35
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	36
Table 9	Children's work	37
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	38
Table 11	Current fertility	40
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	41
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	42
Table 14	Birth order	43
Table 15	Birth intervals	44
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	45
Table 17	Desire to limit childbearing	46
Table 18	Ideal number of children	47
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference	48
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	49
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics	50
Table 22	Contraceptive use by men with last partner	52
Table 23	Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms	54
Table 24	Source of modern contraceptive methods	55
Table 25	Informed choice	57
Table 26	First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates	57
Table 27	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge	58
Table 28	Need for family planning among currently married women	59
Table 29	Age at first marriage	60
Table 30	Early childhood mortality rates	61
Table 31	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics	62
Table 32	High-risk fertility behaviour	63
Table 33	Antenatal care	64

	Page
Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received	65
Table 35 Antenatal care indicators	66
Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done	67
Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care	68
Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	69
Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators	70
Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report	71
Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics	72
Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	73
Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea.....	74
Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea	75
Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets	76
Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services	77
Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding	79
Table 48 Nutritional status of children	80
Table 49 Initial breastfeeding	82
Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age	83
Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	84
Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children	86
Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children.....	87
Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household	89
Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption	90
Table 56 Nutritional status of adults.....	91
Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults	92
Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention	93
Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS	95
Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections	97
Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth	98
Table 62 Attitudes toward family life education in school	99
Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis	100
Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis	101
Table 65 Health problems	102
Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	103
Table 67 Source of health care	104
Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men.....	105
Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings.....	106
Table 70 Decision making.....	107
Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics	108
Table 72 Women's access to money and credit	109
Table 73 Gender-role attitudes.....	110
Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics	111

	Page
Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence	112
Table 76 Forms of spousal violence.....	113
Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics	114
Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators.....	115
Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	116
Table 80 Help seeking behaviour	116

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors	117
------------------------------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Jharkhand, the survey is based on a sample of 2,483 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 96 percent. Women age 15-49 were eligible for interview in all NFHS-3 sample households, while men age 15-54 were eligible for interview in a subsample of households. NFHS-3 interviewed 2,983 women age 15-49 and 996 men age 15-54 in Jharkhand to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition. The individual response rates were 94 percent among eligible women and 87 percent among eligible men.

Height and weight measurements were taken for all interviewed women and men and all children under age six years. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Jharkhand was conducted by the Operations Research Group (ORG)-Centre for Social Research, New Delhi, from April to August 2006.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-quarter of Jharkhand's households are in urban areas, with the remaining three-quarters in rural areas. Households are comprised of an average of more than 5 members. Eleven percent of households are headed by women.

The majority of households are headed by Hindus (73%). Thirteen percent of household heads are Muslim and 14 percent of households are headed by individuals belonging to other religions.

Eleven percent of household heads in Jharkhand belong to the scheduled castes, 28 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 45 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Only one-sixth of Jharkhand's household heads do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Forty percent of Jharkhand's population is under age 15; only 4 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 7 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 81 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents and 14 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 28 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Forty percent of households (23% of rural households and 91% of urban households) have electricity, an increase from 24 percent at the time of NFHS-2. The majority of households in Jharkhand do not have electricity. Seventy-seven percent of households have no toilet facilities, a reduction from 85 percent at the time of NFHS-2. All but 5 percent of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Only eight percent of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

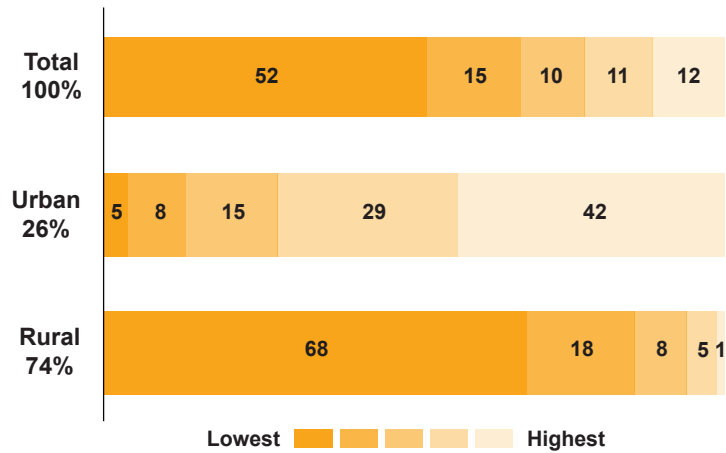
Fifty-seven percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (87% of urban households and 47% of rural households), but only 8 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Practically no rural households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Forty-five percent of households in Jharkhand get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. More than one-fourth of households (28%) treat their drinking water to make it potable. Among households that treat their drinking water the most common methods are straining the water through a cloth (39%) or boiling the water (38%). Eighty-nine percent of households use solid fuel for cooking.

Wealth Index

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

Wealth Index

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



The distribution of Jharkhand’s households by wealth quintiles is quite skewed towards the lower wealth quintiles. More than half of households in Jharkhand (52%) fall in the lowest wealth quintile, while only one-third of households fall in the top 3 quintiles together. The distribution of the rural population is even more skewed, with two-thirds of households falling in the lowest wealth quintile, in contrast to only 5 percent of urban households.

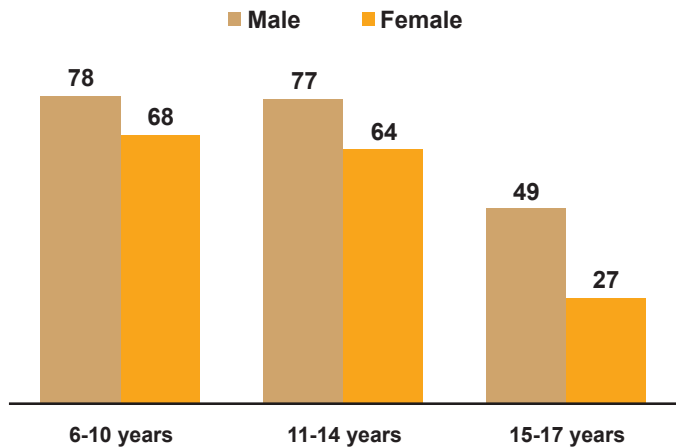
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

Less than two-thirds of children in Jharkhand (64%) who are 6-17 years of age attend school. Seventy-three percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (83% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas). School attendance drops from 71 percent among children age 11-14 years to only 37 percent among children age 15-17 years. Overall school attendance is 26 percent higher in urban areas as compared with rural areas. The urban-rural disparity widens with increasing age. The percentage of children age 15-17 years who attend school in urban areas of Jharkhand is 74 percent higher than the corresponding percentage for children in rural areas.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



Gender disparity in school attendance is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas, and more pronounced with increasing age. There is no gender disparity in school attendance among children age 6-10 years in urban areas, but school attendance is much higher for boys (76%) than for girls (64%) in rural areas. There is gender disparity in favour of boys in both urban and rural areas at older ages of schooling (11-14 years and 15-17 years), although in urban areas its magnitude remains small (4-8 percentage points). In rural areas, the gender disparity in favour of boys is much larger and increases sharply with age of the child.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 37 percent of women and 69 percent of men age 15-49 in Jharkhand are literate.

While almost one-third of men (31%) have completed 10 or more years of education, only 15 percent of women have attained that level of education. Fifty-nine percent of women and 27 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults in Jharkhand agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. About two-thirds of women (63%) think girls should learn about contraception, though they are less likely to think contraception should be part of boys' school education (56%). On the contrary, equal proportions of men (53%) think that girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school.

Most men and women believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum, though women are more likely to believe so. More than three-fourths of women think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with 64-66 percent of men. About 60 percent of women say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but a smaller proportion of men (52-55%) feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 16.2 years among women age 20-49 years and 20.8 among men age 25-49. On average men marry four and a half years later than women. Sixty-three percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 47 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

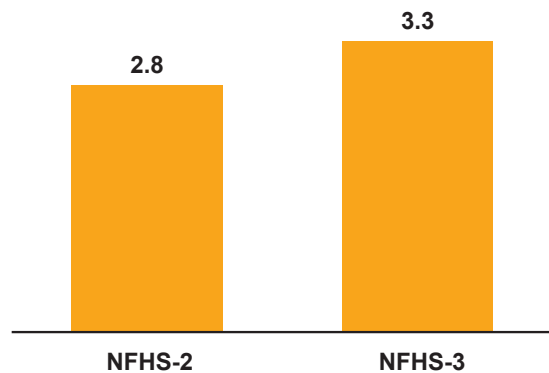
At current fertility levels, a woman in Jharkhand will have an average of 3.3 children in her lifetime. Fertility is now higher than it was seven years ago when NFHS-2 measured a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.8. Fertility in Jharkhand is higher than in most other states of India and for the country as a whole (TFR 2.7). Fertility is, however, much lower than in Bihar (TFR 4.0), of which Jharkhand was a part till the year 2000.

Fertility in rural areas is 3.7 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas, where the fertility rate of 2.3 children per woman is quite close to replacement level fertility.

Fertility rates are higher among women in disadvantaged groups (3.1 among the scheduled castes, 3.8 among the scheduled tribes, and 3.3 among the other backward classes) than among women who do not belong to any of these groups (2.8). The fertility rate for Muslim women (4.2) is higher than the rate for Hindu women (3.0) by more than one child per woman.

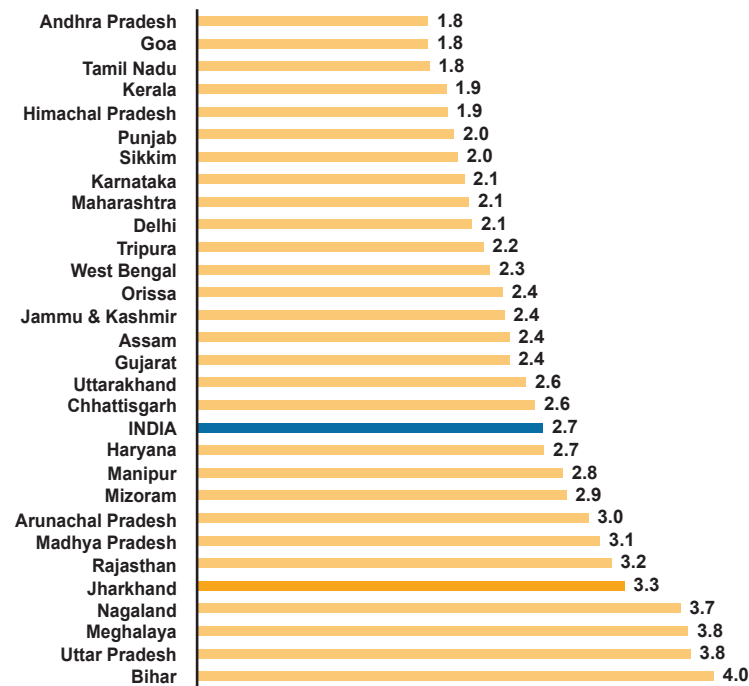
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

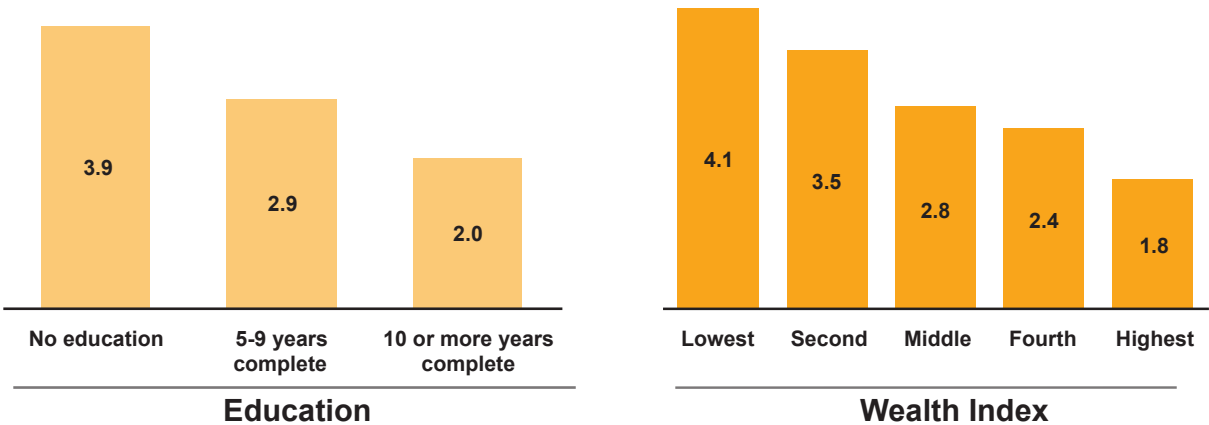


*Fertility in
Jharkhand is
half a child
higher than
the national
average.*

The greatest differentials in fertility are by education and wealth. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have 2.3 more children than women in the highest wealth quintile.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



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

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women in Jharkhand, age 15-19, more than one-quarter (28%) have already begun childbearing. Young women in rural areas are almost thrice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas. Prevalence of teenage motherhood is higher in Jharkhand than in any other state in India.

Birth intervals

Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality. About 60 percent of births in Jharkhand occur within three years of the previous birth, including 8 percent of births within 18 months and 24 percent within 24 months of the previous birth. The median interval between births in Jharkhand is 32 months.

Fertility preferences

More than sixty percent of currently married adults (60% of women and 64% of men) either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, a little more than half would like to wait at least two years before having their next child.

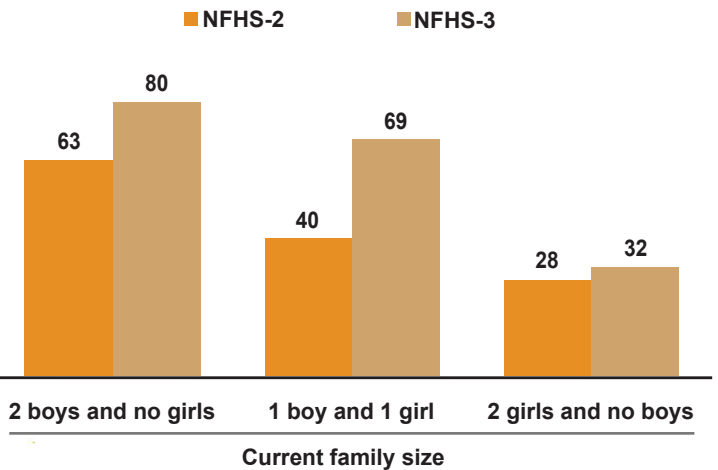
The desire for more children is strongly affected by the number of sons women already have. For example, among women with two children, those with two daughters are only half as likely to want no more children as those who already have one or two sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of the number of sons (64% in NFHS-3 and 44% in NFHS-2).

Fifty-four percent of women and 55 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less. Like many Indians, adults in Jharkhand show a preference for sons. About one in four women and men in Jharkhand want more sons than daughters, while only 2-4 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate in Jharkhand would reach replacement level fertility of 2.1 instead of the current rate of 3.3.

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

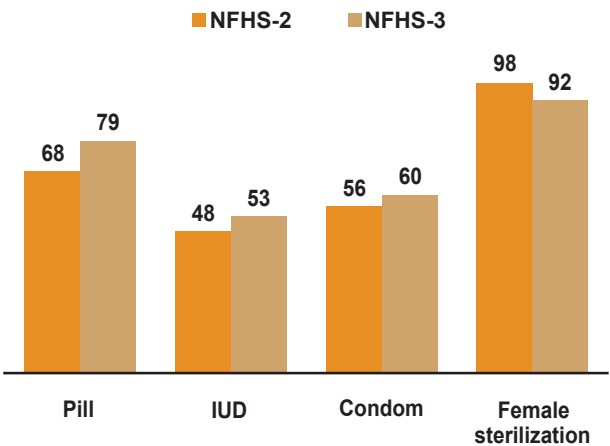
Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is very high in Jharkhand. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, though the proportion of currently married women (92%) and men (89%) who know of it is lower than in most other states, where knowledge of female sterilization exceeds

95 percent. Adults in Jharkhand are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, married women are most likely to know about the pill (79%) and married men are most likely to know about condoms (81%).

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



While knowledge of sterilization has been high since NFHS-1, knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially since NFHS-2. For example, 79 percent of currently married women know about the pill, compared with 68 percent in NFHS-2.

Contraceptive use

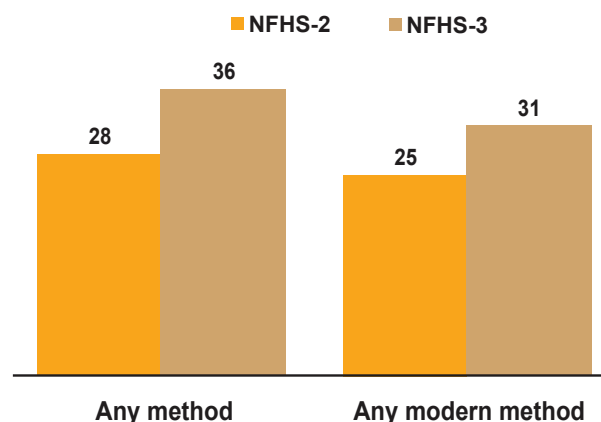
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 36 percent, up from 28 percent in NFHS-2. The level of contraceptive use in Jharkhand is much lower than in the nation as a whole (56%) and in all states other than Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Bihar.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men in Jharkhand is much lower than women's reports of current contraceptive use; only 21 percent of currently married men report having used contraception the last time they had sex. However, men are more likely than women to report use of condoms; 6 percent of men report having used a condom the last time they had sex, while 3 percent of women report themselves to be current users of condoms.

Urban women in Jharkhand are more than twice as likely as rural women to use contraception. Muslim women are less likely to use contraceptives (27%) than Hindu women (41%). Among all the groups of women by caste, education, and wealth, it is women from the scheduled tribes (19%) who have the lowest contraceptive prevalence.

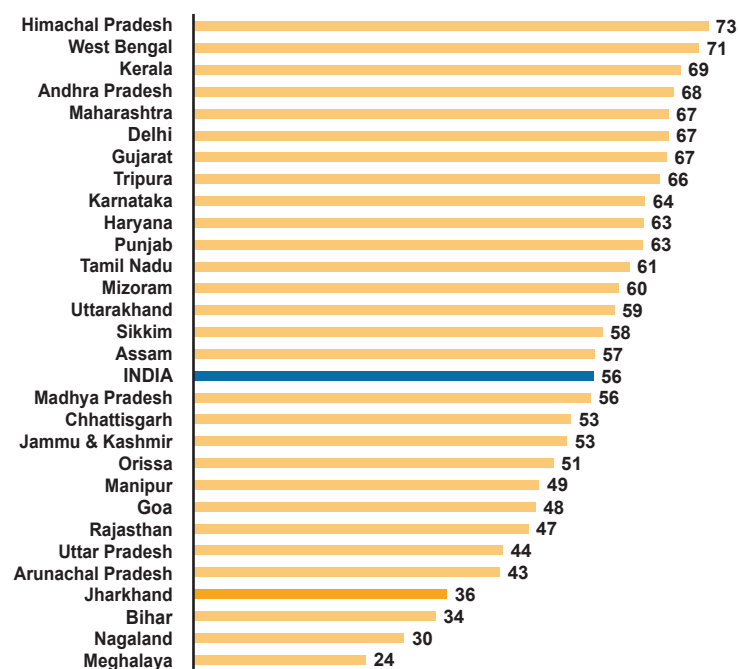
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Current contraceptive use among currently married women is lower in Jharkhand than in all but three other states.

In addition, women from the lowest wealth quintile and women with no education are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women.

Women in Jharkhand generally are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. Among women with two children, for example, the percent using contraception increases from 16 percent for those with no sons to 38 percent for those with one son to 58 percent for those with two sons (full details not shown in tables).

Female sterilization, which accounted for 76 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, now accounts for 66 percent of contraceptive use. The most commonly used spacing method by currently married women is the pill (used by 4%).

About three-fourths of sterilized women underwent the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital, or in a Community Health Centre (CHC)/Rural Hospital/Primary Health Centre (PHC), whereas most users of pills and condoms rely on the private medical sector as the source of their method. More than three-fourths of pill users (78%), and two-thirds of condom users (68%) used the private medical sector the last time they got their method. It should be noted that 16 percent of women who use condoms did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

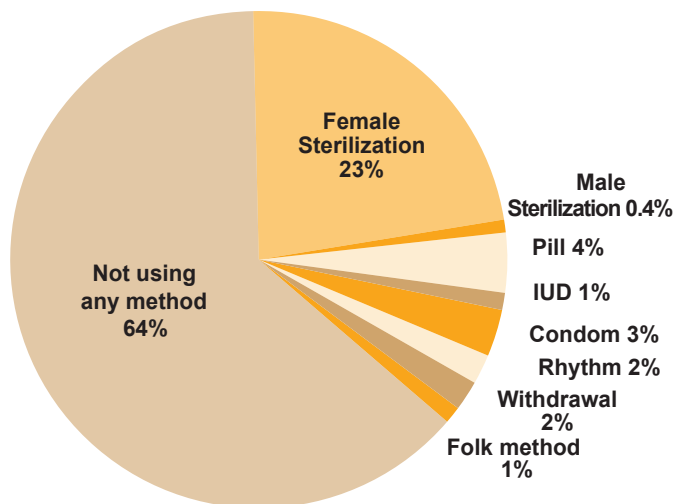
According to women's reports, most pill users (75%) and a substantial proportion of condom users (51%) who could report the brand use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 75 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known used a socially marketed brand.

The one-year discontinuation rates for temporary methods are quite high. More than half the users of pills (56%) and condoms (60%) discontinued use within the first year after having adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know a variety of available contraceptive methods and their side effects are better equipped to make an informed decision when choosing what method to use. Only about one-fifth of modern contraceptive users were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and only 15 percent were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Only one-fifth of modern contraceptive users were told about alternative methods they could use.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Men's attitudes

Most men in Jharkhand reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (89%) and disagree with the statement that women using contraception may become promiscuous (84%). However, 44 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 23 percent of married women in Jharkhand have an unmet need for family planning, slightly up from 21 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 61 percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied, up from 57 percent in NFHS-2.

*About one-quarter of currently married women have
an unmet need for family planning.*

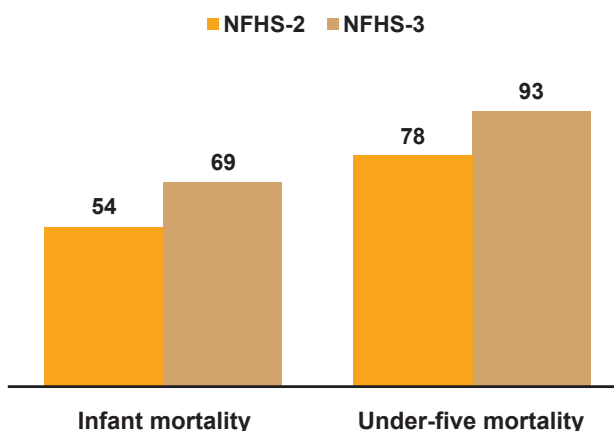
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Jharkhand is currently estimated at 69 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. Currently, more than 1 in 15 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 11 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas (73 per 1,000 births) is almost 50 percent higher than in urban areas (50 per 1,000 births).

In Jharkhand, male and female children experience similar levels of mortality during infancy (between birth and completion of the first year of life), although child mortality (after the first year of life and until the completion of five years) is slightly higher among girls than among boys.

Trends in Infant and Under-Five Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

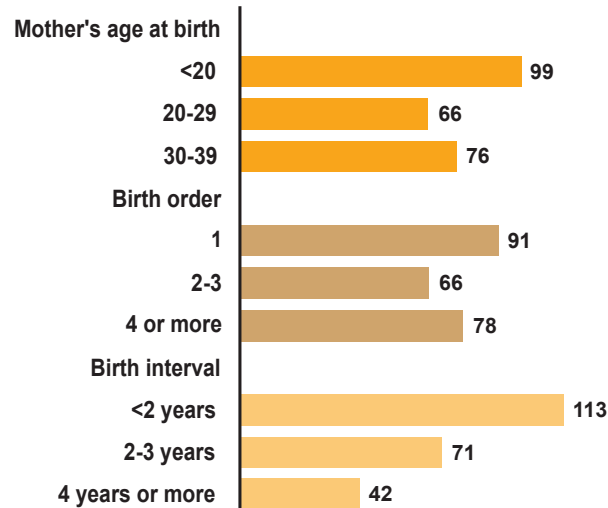


Infant mortality is 99 deaths per 1,000 live births born to teenage mothers, compared with 66 deaths per 1,000 live births born to mothers age 20-29. Bearing children too close together in time is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are at a nearly 60 percent greater risk of death than children born to mothers who waited two or three years between births, and three times greater than children born to mothers who waited four or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. In addition, children from the scheduled tribes are at greater risk of dying than other children.

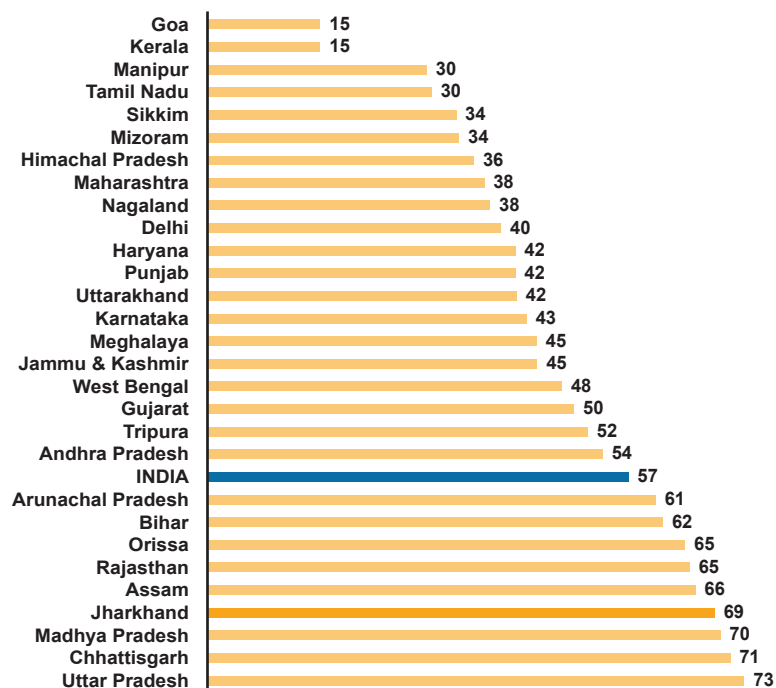
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Jharkhand is much higher than the national average, and is higher than in all but three other states.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 58 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 20 percent higher in rural areas (59 per 1,000) than in urban areas (50 per 1,000) (data for perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

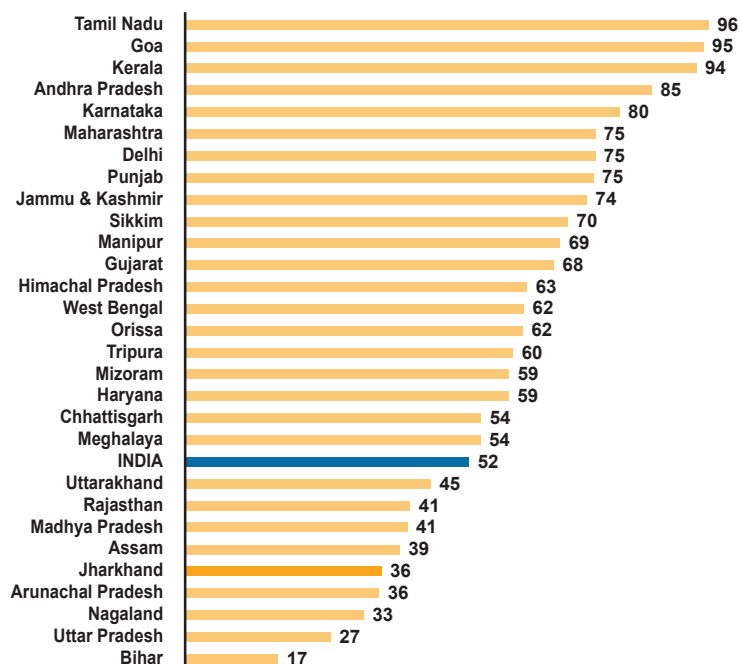
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 57 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (39% from a doctor and 18% from other health personnel). Two in five mothers received no antenatal care. Eighty-four percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional, compared with only 50 percent of rural women. Younger women were more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as were women with more education, women from the highest wealth quintile, and women having their first child. Scheduled-caste (48%) and scheduled-tribe (47%) women are less likely to receive antenatal care from a health professional than other backward class women (60%) and women belonging to none of these (80%).

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Despite improvements in the coverage of antenatal care for pregnant mothers, only 36 percent of women received three or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy.

One-third of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 16 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Just over one-third of women (36%) had three or more antenatal care visits for their last births in the past five years; urban women (67%) were much more likely to receive three or more visits than women in rural areas (28%).

In the seven years since NFHS-2, there has been a substantial increase in antenatal care coverage in Jharkhand. Notably, the proportion of ever-married women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth within the three years before the survey increased by 19 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, while the proportions who received three or more antenatal care visits and who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy increased by 12-15 percentage points in the same period.

For 50 percent of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements, but only 14 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Two-thirds of mothers (68%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 5 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

When women do receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor the pregnancy. Little more than half of women who received ANC had their weight taken or had their blood pressure measured, about half had their blood tested, about half had their urine tested, and 62 percent had their abdomen examined.

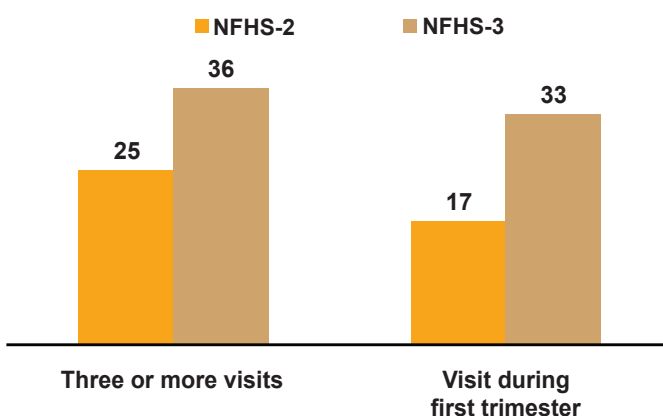
An ultrasound test was performed during 9 percent of pregnancies. Among women from rural areas, with less than five years of education, and in the lowest wealth quintile, and among scheduled-tribe women, an ultrasound test was performed on 5 percent or fewer pregnancies. Pregnant women with no living sons are generally more likely to have an ultrasound test than women who have one or more sons.

Delivery care

Four out of every five births in Jharkhand take place at home; only one in five births take place in a health facility. The percentage of births delivered in a health facility has increased only slightly, from 14 percent in NFHS-2 to 19 percent in NFHS-3 (among births in the three years prior to the survey). Institutional births are more common among urban women, women who received antenatal check-ups, lower parity women, those with 10 or more years of education, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women from other castes.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years

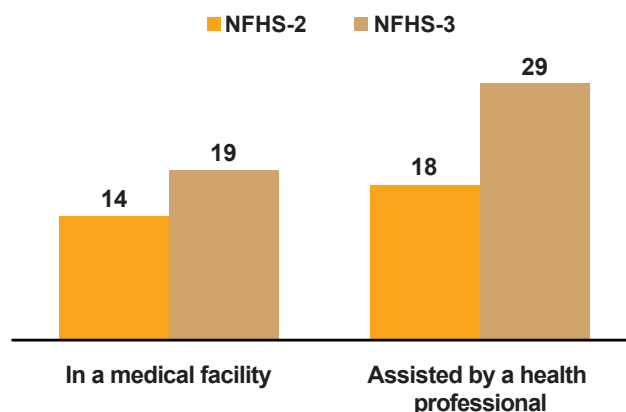


More than one-fourth of all births (28%) took place with assistance from a health professional, and almost two-thirds (64%) were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

While only 12 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel, a clean blade was used to cut the cord in 91 percent of home births. However, only 33 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be wiped dry immediately following birth and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 5 percent of home births.

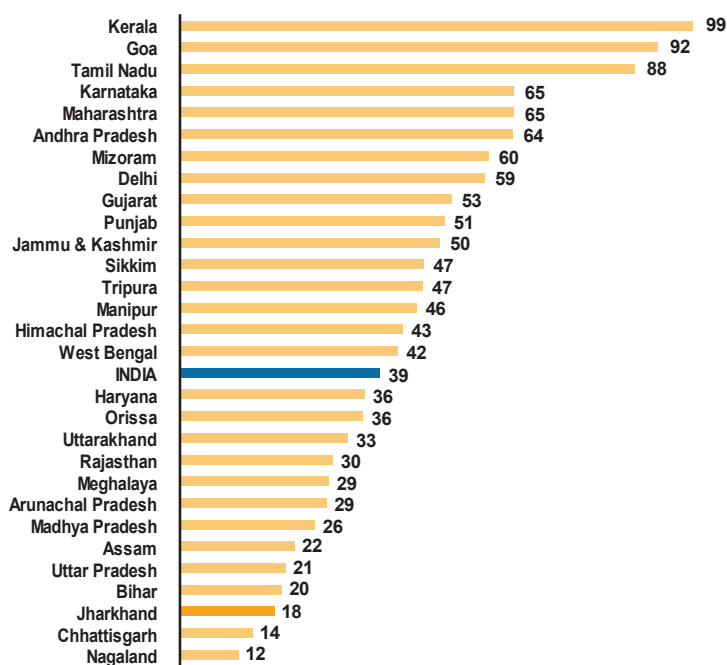
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



More than four in every five births in Jharkhand take place at home, and only 12 percent of home births are assisted by health personnel.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only 17 percent of mothers in Jharkhand had a postnatal check-up within 2 days of birth, as is recommended; most women receive no postnatal care at all. While postnatal checks are more common among women who give birth in medical facilities, 31 percent of mothers who delivered in a medical facility did not receive a postnatal check-up. Only 8 percent of mothers who delivered at home received a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Fifty-two percent of men with a child below three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-five percent of men with a child under three said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; only one-fourth were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 11-14 percent were told by a health or family planning worker about specific signs of pregnancy complications.

Few fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Less than one-third were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 25 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 55 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 41 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and only about one-fourth were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby (27%) and keeping the baby warm (26%) immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

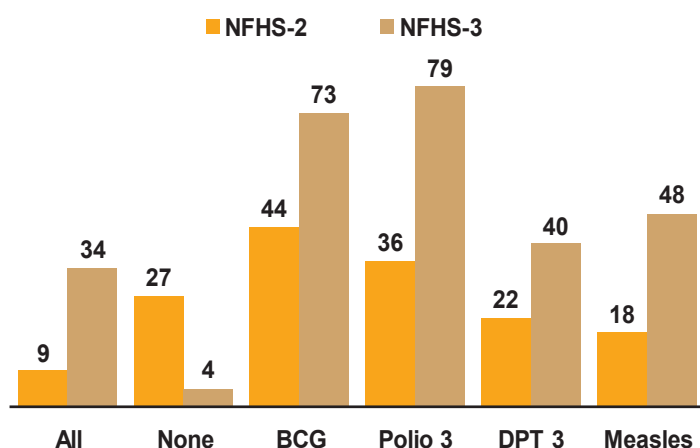
About one-third of children (34%) in Jharkhand age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. Most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 4 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Seventy-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and somewhat more (79%) have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 48 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and 40 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of DPT. The polio and DPT vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third dose, the

dropout rate for polio is 15 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 39 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



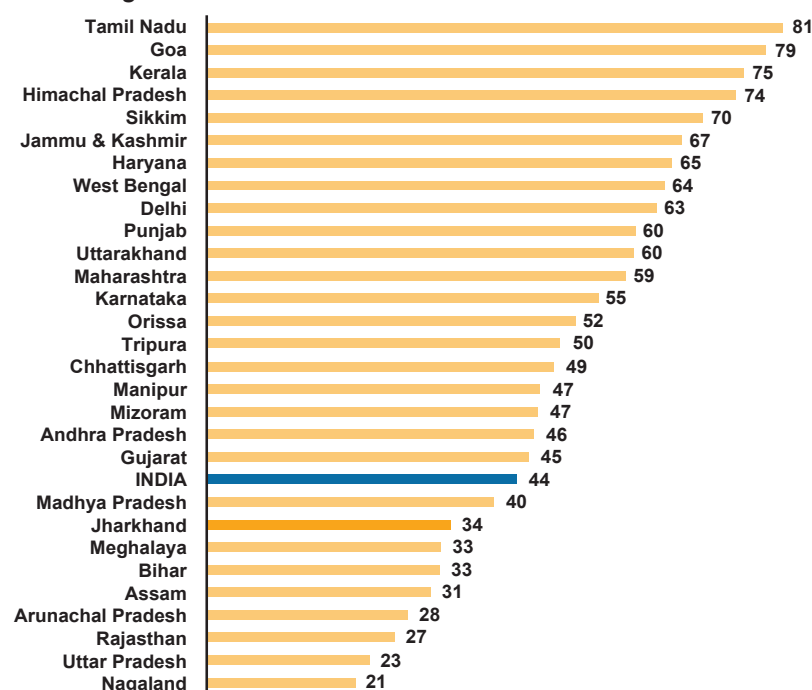
In Jharkhand there has been substantial improvement in vaccination coverage since NFHS-2. Full vaccination coverage, which was only 9 percent in NFHS-2, increased to 34 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion of children who have not received any vaccines has declined substantially, from 27 percent to 4 percent. The largest improvement is seen in the coverage of three doses of polio vaccine (from 36% to 79%), undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign.

However, despite continuing attempts to eradicate polio from India, 21 percent of children in Jharkhand have not received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine.

Coverage of BCG increased sharply between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, from 44 percent to 73 percent. Coverage of three doses of the DPT vaccine and the measles vaccine also improved dramatically. The proportion of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of the DPT vaccine nearly doubled between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 (from 22% to 40%), and the percentage of children who received a measles vaccination more than doubled (from 18% to 48%).

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



The majority of children in Jharkhand do not get the recommended vaccinations for measles and three doses of DPT.

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, and children not belonging to the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (38% of boys, compared with 32% of girls).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, two-thirds were taken to a health facility or health provider and 12 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Twenty percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 63 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 4 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 13 percent of children in Jharkhand had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 44 percent were taken to a health facility. Thirty-nine percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 17 percent each who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though 65 percent of mothers of young children have heard of ORS. More than one-third of children (38%) with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Ten percent of children experiencing diarrhoea received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

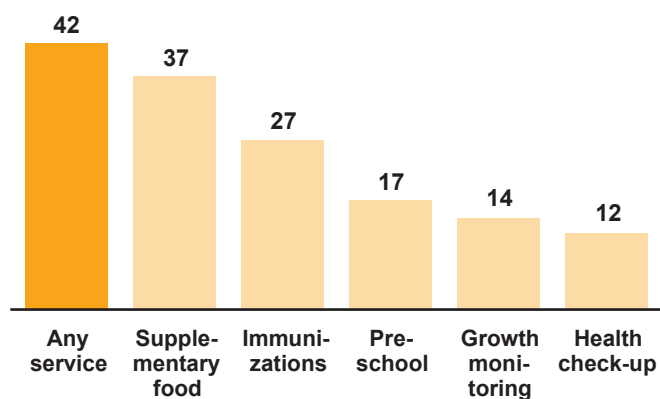
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Jharkhand, only 10 percent received more liquids than normal. Half of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, and an additional 12 percent received nothing to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-6 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 92 percent of children under six years of age in Jharkhand who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, 42 percent receive services of some kind from the centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (37% of children under 6 years), vaccinations (27% of children under 6 years), and early childhood care or preschool (17% of children age 3-6 years). Fourteen percent of children receive growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Children age 12-35 months are more likely to be taken to an *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. Children in rural areas are more likely to live in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, and are also more likely to receive services than are urban children. More than half of age-eligible children (57%) from scheduled tribes in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service. Mothers with no education and mothers from poor households are more likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres than are women of other educational and wealth levels.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Jharkhand, only 58 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 45 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including only 11 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Jharkhand breastfeed for an average of 33 months, which is 9 months longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

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

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Less than half of children (43%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and about one-quarter (28%) are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only 17 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 28 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only half of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

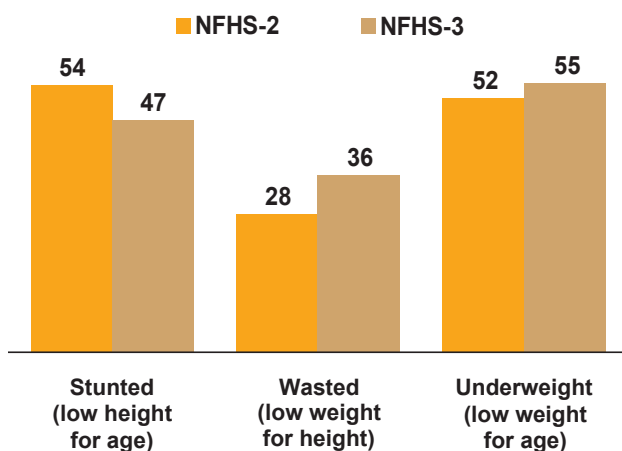
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 11 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day or night before the interview, and only 4 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

Half of children in Jharkhand under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One-third children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Fifty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. By all three measures of nutritional status, children in Jharkhand have a worse nutritional status than children in most other states.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

means chronic undernutrition is less widespread. However, they are much more likely to be too thin for their height, and slightly more likely to be too thin for their age, which means that undernutrition is still a major problem in Jharkhand.

Adults' nutritional status

About two in five adults (43% of women and 39% of men) in Jharkhand are underweight. The nutritional status of adult women in Jharkhand is worse than in all other states except Bihar and Chhattisgarh and of adult men is worse in Jharkhand than in all other states except Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In Jharkhand, only 5 percent of women and men are overweight or obese, compared with 13 percent of women and 9 percent of men in the nation as a whole. Overall, only 52 percent of women and 57 percent of men in Jharkhand are at a healthy weight for their height.

The nutritional status of women has remained virtually unchanged since NFHS-2, when 41 percent of ever-married women were found to be too thin.

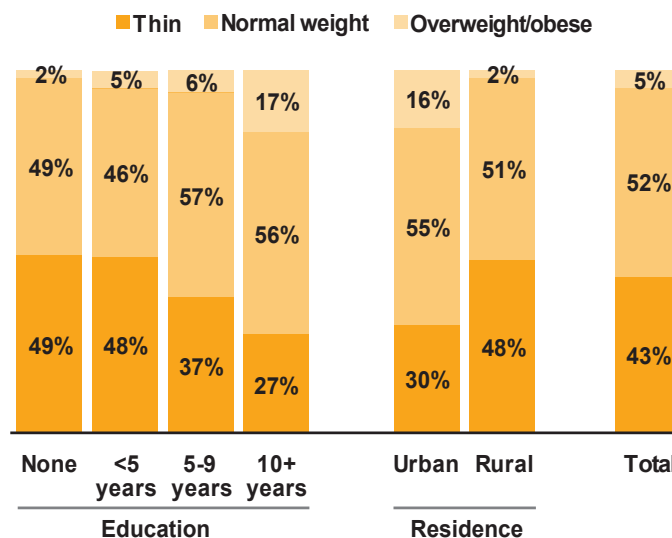
Undernutrition is particularly prevalent in rural areas and in the lower wealth quintiles. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 30 percent of children are underweight for their age and 40 percent are wasted. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, almost two in five children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are equally likely to be undernourished.

Children's nutritional status in Jharkhand has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by only one measure: height-for-age. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today (47% of children) than children in this age group were seven years ago (54% of children), which

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

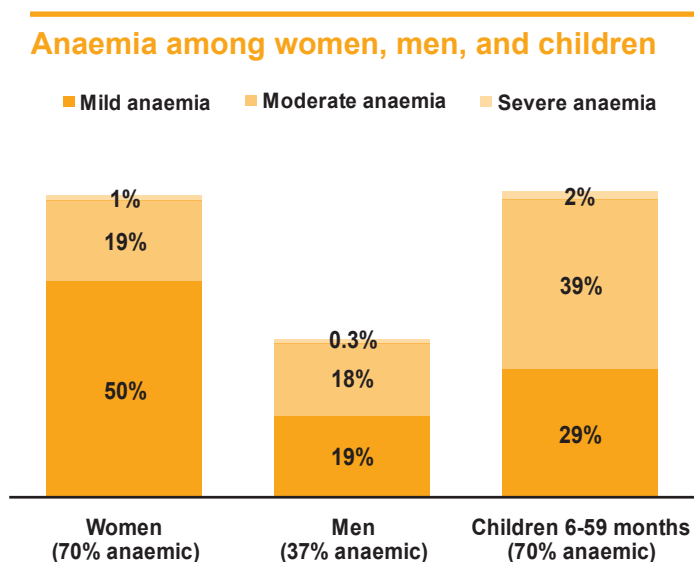
Percent distribution of women



Iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation, can be prevented by using iodized salt. Just over half of households in Jharkhand (54%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is slightly lower than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (56%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the great majority—70 percent—are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 39 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls (73%) are slightly more likely to have anaemia than boys (68%). Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. About half of children are anaemic even if their mothers have 10 or more years of education or are in the highest wealth quintile.



Seventy percent of women in Jharkhand have anaemia, including 50 percent with mild anaemia, 19 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women with no education (74%), women from the scheduled tribes (85%), and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles (over 70%). While the likelihood of anaemia declines with increasing education and increasing wealth quintile, prevalence is at least 45 percent among all education and wealth groups. Women who are breastfeeding (77%) are more likely to have anaemia than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding

(67%). Women who smoke are more likely to be anaemic (79%) than women who do not smoke (68%) (data not shown in tables).

Anaemia is less widespread among both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having fallen by 3-4 percentage points since then in both groups.

More than one-third of men (37%) in Jharkhand are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. About half of men with less than 5 years of education, scheduled-tribe men, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic; prevalence of anaemia declines steadily with increasing wealth quintile.

The prevalence of anaemia among adults in Jharkhand is higher than in almost all other states in India.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only one-third of women in Jharkhand have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 76 percent know about AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 15 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 29 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. Sixty-one percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 91 percent in urban areas. Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

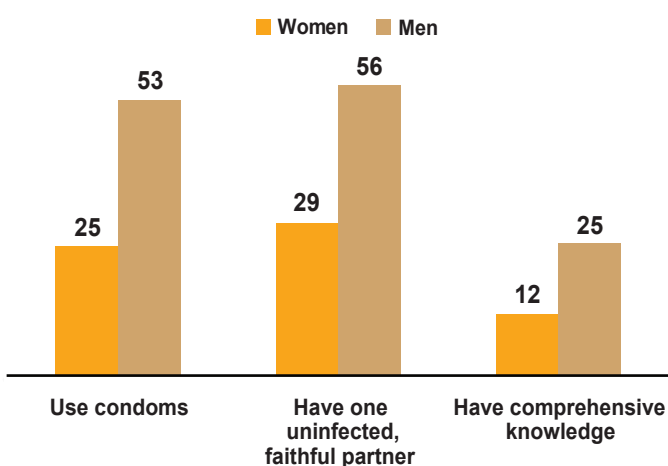
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 25 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 53 percent of men, and 29 percent of women know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 56 percent of men. Even in the rural areas and among those with little education, men are more likely than women to know how HIV can be prevented.

In Jharkhand, only 1 in 8 women and 1 in 4 men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Among adults in Jharkhand who have heard of AIDS, 9 in 10 would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. While 83 percent of women say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, only 75 percent of men agree with this. Fewer adults who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (70% of women and 61% of men). Three-fourth of adults who have heard of AIDS say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, only 5 in 10 women and 4 in 10 men who have heard of AIDS express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Only 0.6 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to the NFHS-3 survey. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Jharkhand, a higher proportion of women (4%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (35% of women, compared with 24% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. Women from rural areas (37%) are more likely to have received an injection than urban women (28%). For 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

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

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Jharkhand, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

Fifty percent of women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age; fifty percent of men have had sexual intercourse by age 22. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is here defined as sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.3 percent of women and 4 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had had multiple sex partners in the past year (2% of men); none of the female respondents reported having multiple partners in the past year. Both women and men report an average of one sexual partner in their lifetime.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Jharkhand, 598 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher in Jharkhand than in most other states. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are much more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (77% of women and 87% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about one-third (37% of women and 30% of men) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half of women and two-thirds of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (86% of women and 92% of men who have heard of tuberculosis). Only about 1 in 8 women and 1 in 10 men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from their neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about two percent of women and one percent of men age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases with age and household wealth status. Prevalence of asthma is 3 times higher for women age 15-49 than for men in the same age group (1,291 per 100,000 women, compared with 407 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is also higher for women than for men age 15-49 (858 per 100,000 women, compared with only 74 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half of men (62%) and 12 percent of women in Jharkhand use some form of tobacco, including 13 percent of pregnant women (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). Tobacco use is more common in rural areas (67% of men and 14% of women). Prevalence of tobacco use decreases steadily with increasing levels of education (data not shown in tables).

While alcohol consumption is less common than tobacco use, it does occur, and is more common among rural residents than among urban residents. Four in 10 men (39%) and 1 in 10 women (10%) drink alcohol.

Source of health care

For most households in the state, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (71% of urban households and 76% of rural households). Wealthier households (68%) are less likely to use the private medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index (76%). Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (56%) and lack of a nearby facility (55%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 5 percent of households report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. While various types of programmes exist, the one which dominates is the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS): 49 percent of households that have a member who is covered by any health insurance are covered by this scheme. Health insurance is more common in urban areas (13% of households) than in rural areas (2% of households).

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Fifty-eight percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group; two-fifths of these women received no payment for their work, and 13 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, only 47 percent of employed married women earn cash, compared with 87 percent of employed married men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 88 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Twenty-four percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. About two-thirds of currently married women (60-66%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 42 percent of currently married women participate in making all four of these decisions and 20 percent do not participate in

making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. The percent of women who participate in all four decisions increases steadily with age.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Sixty percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women in the highest wealth quintile and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 14 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is fairly limited. Only 26 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever used one.

Only 51 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, only 47 percent are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility, and only 40 percent are allowed to go by themselves to places outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Overall, 37 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Older women, scheduled-tribe women, women in nuclear households, and those with 10 or more years of education have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Half of women in Jharkhand believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (32%), or if she neglects the house or children or she argues with him (each 30%). Men are less likely than women to agree; 33 percent of men say wife beating is justified in some specific circumstances, including 19 percent of men who believe arguing with her husband is justification for wife beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, one in five agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

More than 8 in 10 women and men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for each of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

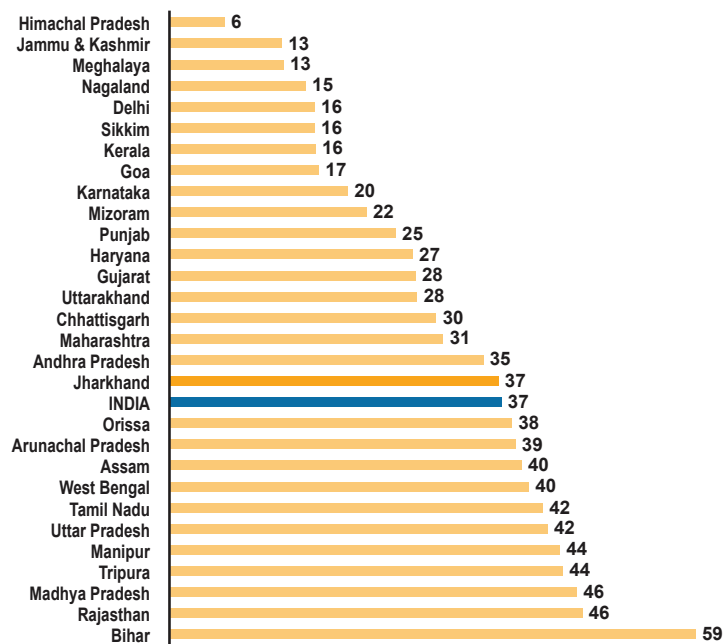
Among women age 15-49, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence, and 11 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 35 percent of women in Jharkhand have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 39 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

One in three ever-married women report having ever been slapped by their husband. Seventeen percent of ever-married women report having had their arm twisted or hair pulled by their husband; 14 percent report having been pushed, shaken, or had something thrown at them. Thirteen percent of women report a husband had punched them with his fist or with something that could hurt them. Twelve percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 37 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Eighteen percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence. One percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



More than one-third of ever-married women in Jharkhand have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 62 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with 33 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 25 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have also experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

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

Help seeking behaviour

Only one in three women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Fifty-six percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 10 percent have sought help.

Abused women most often seek help from their families, either their own or their husband's family. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police or social service organizations.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	980	1,708	2,688
Households occupied	941	1,637	2,578
Households interviewed	904	1,579	2,483
Household response rate ¹	96.1	96.5	96.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,200	1,974	3,174
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,148	1,835	2,983
Eligible women response rate ²	95.7	93.0	94.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	489	662	1,151
Number of eligible men interviewed	431	565	996
Eligible men response rate ²	88.1	85.3	86.5

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.3	10.6	9.9	13.6	13.9	13.8	12.5	13.1	12.8
5-9	10.1	11.1	10.6	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.1	14.0
10-14	13.6	11.0	12.3	13.3	12.4	12.8	13.4	12.0	12.7
15-19	10.6	10.4	10.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
20-24	9.0	10.0	9.5	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.0
25-29	8.0	9.2	8.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.7
30-34	7.7	6.7	7.2	5.8	7.2	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.7
35-39	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4
40-44	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.9
45-49	5.6	4.3	5.0	3.6	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.7
50-54	4.2	4.5	4.3	2.4	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.4
55-59	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
60-64	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
65-69	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6
70-74	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
75-79	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
80 +	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,713	1,604	3,317	4,837	5,093	9,929	6,550	6,697	13,247
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	936	na	na	1,053	na	na	1,022
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,030	na	na	1,070	na	na	1,063
Education²									
No education	12.8	28.6	20.4	33.9	61.5	48.0	28.2	53.3	40.8
<5 years complete	13.7	14.8	14.2	24.7	20.4	22.5	21.7	19.0	20.3
5-9 years complete	29.7	27.3	28.6	29.7	14.6	22.0	29.7	17.7	23.7
10-11 years complete	16.3	13.4	14.9	6.4	2.0	4.2	9.1	4.9	7.0
12 or more years complete	27.2	15.7	21.7	5.1	1.1	3.0	11.1	4.7	7.9
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,519	1,405	2,924	4,055	4,230	8,285	5,573	5,635	11,209
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	5.2	7.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.5

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	90.6	88.2	88.8	91.1
Female	9.4	11.8	11.2	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.3	5.4	5.4	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	54.8	54.0	54.2	42.8
Non-nuclear	45.2	46.0	45.8	57.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	81.4	70.1	73.0	72.3
Muslim	14.5	12.7	13.1	15.1
Christian	1.1	4.4	3.6	3.2
Other	2.9	12.8	10.3	9.4
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	11.9	11.0	11.3	10.8
Scheduled tribe	6.0	35.5	27.9	26.0
Other backward class	42.7	45.3	44.7	47.0
Other	39.3	8.0	16.0	16.1
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	90.8	22.8	40.2	40.9
No	9.2	77.2	59.8	59.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	86.8	46.7	57.0	56.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	30.5	0.0	7.8	7.7
Public tap/standpipe	13.8	0.0	3.5	3.3
Tube well or borehole	39.6	46.2	44.5	44.0
Other improved	2.9	0.6	1.2	1.3
Non-improved source	11.4	53.2	42.5	43.4
Other source	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	62.5	14.6	26.8	28.9
Less than 30 minutes	23.9	59.4	50.3	48.0
Thirty minutes or longer	13.4	26.0	22.8	23.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	19.1	7.5	10.5	10.3
Strain through cloth	8.0	11.8	10.9	11.0
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	14.8	1.0	4.5	4.3
Other treatment	9.0	4.1	5.4	5.4
No treatment	55.8	78.0	72.3	72.4
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—*Continued*

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	50.4	2.9	15.1	15.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.0	2.5	14.1	14.6
Pit latrine with slab	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.9
Other	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Not improved	49.6	96.9	84.8	84.2
Any facility shared with other households	20.0	2.0	6.6	5.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	26.3	94.9	77.3	77.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.1	7.5	5.6	5.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	19.7	81.8	65.9	65.8
<i>Pucca</i>	80.1	10.6	28.3	29.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
LPG/natural gas	36.2	0.9	9.9	9.2
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Coal/lignite	46.8	6.8	17.0	17.7
Charcoal	5.8	0.7	2.0	2.0
Wood	7.2	76.6	58.9	58.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.6	4.7	3.7	3.6
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Dung cakes	0.7	9.4	7.2	8.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	55.4	26.1	33.6	35.2
In the house, no separate room	30.2	59.5	52.0	50.8
In a separate building	4.4	2.9	3.3	3.2
Outdoors	9.6	11.3	10.9	10.6
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	635	1,848	2,483	13,396
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.1
Stove without chimney	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	91.5	98.2	97.0	97.0
Other	5.8	0.0	1.0	1.0
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	387	1,826	2,213	12,082

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	65.6	8.7	23.3	24.2
Pressure cooker	63.5	6.3	20.9	21.9
Chair	78.7	24.5	38.3	41.8
Cot or bed	95.4	87.5	89.5	90.6
Table	71.8	14.7	29.3	31.7
Electric fan	82.0	10.0	28.4	29.7
Radio or transistor	28.3	19.5	21.8	24.2
Television (black and white)	34.0	8.7	15.2	17.0
Television (colour)	45.4	3.0	13.9	14.7
Any television	73.1	11.3	27.1	29.2
Sewing machine	33.6	4.0	11.6	12.8
Mobile telephone	37.6	3.7	12.4	14.2
Any other type of telephone	19.2	1.6	6.1	7.1
Computer	5.2	0.2	1.5	1.6
Refrigerator	28.2	1.2	8.1	8.4
Watch or clock	92.1	59.3	67.7	71.7
Water pump	7.9	6.1	6.6	9.4
Thresher	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Tractor	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
None of the above	0.9	4.6	3.7	2.8
Means of transport				
Bicycle	64.0	62.3	62.8	68.3
Motorcycle or scooter	36.3	6.6	14.2	16.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	7.3	5.6	7.7
Car	6.3	0.3	1.8	2.1
None of the above	26.4	36.4	33.8	28.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	72.5	18.6	32.4	31.5
Irrigated land only	10.2	5.6	6.8	6.6
Non-irrigated land only	14.6	60.6	48.8	48.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.8	14.8	11.7	13.7
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	91.8	98.0	96.4	96.6
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	25.8	80.7	66.7	69.8
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	69.1	29.1	39.4	42.5
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	13.2	1.8	4.7	4.8
Percentage owning a BPL card	9.0	40.3	32.3	32.5
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	73.6	36.5	46.0	48.1
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.1	68.1	52.0	49.6
Second	8.2	17.5	15.1	15.5
Middle	15.4	8.3	10.1	11.1
Fourth	29.3	4.9	11.1	11.9
Highest	42.0	1.2	11.6	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	635	1,848	2,483	13,396

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	46.8	15.3	11.7	12.8	13.4	100.0	9,687
Muslim	43.6	18.2	12.9	15.3	10.0	100.0	2,019
Christian	62.1	21.7	6.9	4.6	4.7	100.0	434
Other	76.4	10.0	5.2	2.4	5.9	100.0	1,253
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	54.5	16.0	11.1	11.5	6.9	100.0	1,443
Scheduled tribe	72.3	13.1	7.3	5.6	1.7	100.0	3,487
Other backward class	45.4	18.1	13.3	14.5	8.7	100.0	6,294
Other	21.5	11.0	11.2	15.2	41.1	100.0	2,154
Total	49.6	15.5	11.1	11.9	11.9	100.0	13,396

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

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	82.6	76.1	77.5	83.1	63.5	67.5	82.8	69.7	72.5
11-14 years	83.8	74.0	76.7	80.3	59.0	64.1	82.2	66.6	70.7
15-17 years	57.7	45.4	48.9	50.0	19.5	26.7	53.8	31.0	36.9
6-14 years	83.2	75.2	77.2	81.8	61.7	66.1	82.5	68.4	71.7
6-17 years	77.2	69.2	71.2	73.6	51.6	56.5	75.5	60.1	63.8

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	85.4	12.7	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.8	1,708
5-9 years	83.8	11.3	1.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	5.5	1,853
10-14 years	78.7	11.8	3.1	6.3	0.1	100.0	10.6	1,711
15-17 years	68.4	13.1	3.0	14.2	1.3	100.0	14.6	746
Residence								
Urban	85.3	8.6	1.4	4.6	0.1	100.0	6.1	1,316
Rural	79.6	13.0	2.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	7.3	4,702
Sex								
Male	81.6	11.8	2.0	4.4	0.1	100.0	7.7	2,997
Female	80.1	12.3	1.7	5.6	0.3	100.0	6.4	3,021
Total age <15 years	82.7	11.9	1.7	3.7	0.1	100.0	6.0	5,272
Total age <18 years	80.9	12.1	1.8	5.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	6,018

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	6.1	1.5	7.6	629
2-4 years	8.2	1.7	9.9	1,079
Sex				
Male	7.7	1.3	9.0	816
Female	7.2	1.9	9.1	892
Residence				
Urban	16.9	4.9	21.8	328
Rural	5.2	0.8	6.0	1,380
Wealth index				
Lowest	1.6	0.7	2.3	975
Second	8.9	1.2	10.1	263
Middle	8.2	1.4	9.6	183
Fourth	17.9	0.4	18.3	166
Highest	35.1	12.3	47.4	122
Total	7.4	1.6	9.1	1,708

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	3.1	1,137
8-11 years	2.1	1.7	3.9	3.1	10.0	1,368
12-14 years	4.2	0.2	11.9	4.6	19.6	1,059
Sex						
Male	2.3	1.0	4.0	3.8	10.4	1,786
Female	2.1	0.9	6.6	2.1	10.9	1,778
Residence						
Urban	1.5	0.5	2.4	2.3	6.3	776
Rural	2.4	1.1	6.0	3.1	11.8	2,788
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.5	1.2	6.2	3.0	12.0	1,929
Second	3.1	0.9	6.4	3.5	13.3	570
Middle	2.5	0.6	3.2	2.2	8.0	370
Fourth	0.8	0.5	3.5	3.8	7.7	420
Highest	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.0	3.7	275
Total	2.2	1.0	5.3	3.0	10.6	3,564

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	22.7	19.6	677	671	186	188
20-24	19.8	15.6	590	588	148	152
25-29	15.8	15.3	470	475	145	142
30-34	15.2	14.3	454	443	136	137
35-39	11.8	13.3	351	355	126	124
40-44	9.6	13.8	287	287	131	122
45-49	5.2	8.1	155	164	77	80
Residence						
Urban	26.7	29.7	797	1,148	282	402
Rural	73.3	70.3	2,186	1,835	666	543
Education						
No education	58.5	27.1	1,744	1,580	257	225
<5 years complete	6.0	10.4	179	177	98	87
5-9 years complete	20.3	31.6	605	642	300	291
10-11 years complete	7.4	13.9	220	273	132	146
12 or more years complete	7.8	17.0	232	308	161	196
Missing	0.1	0.0	3	3	0	0
Literacy						
Literate ¹	37.1	68.5	1,107	1,274	649	685
Not literate	61.6	31.4	1,837	1,670	298	259
Not measured	1.3	0.1	37	38	1	1
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	9.9	33.3	296	380	316	365
Watches television at least once a week	31.8	36.8	947	1,171	349	418
Listens to the radio at least once a week	12.6	25.7	377	370	244	233
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.5	16.9	105	120	160	168
Not regularly exposed to any media	60.0	40.2	1,790	1,592	382	328
Marital status						
Never married	16.5	30.5	492	540	289	312
Currently married	78.3	67.8	2,336	2,295	643	617
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.6	0.4	18	17	3	4
Widowed	3.4	0.9	102	97	9	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.2	0.5	35	34	5	4
Religion						
Hindu	71.3	77.1	2,126	2,158	731	738
Muslim	14.7	12.0	438	454	114	118
Christian	3.5	2.9	104	91	27	24
Other	10.3	7.7	307	273	73	61
Missing	0.2	0.4	7	7	3	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.6	10.8	346	342	102	103
Scheduled tribe	26.0	25.5	775	675	242	207
Other backward class	44.9	47.9	1,339	1,331	454	457
Other	17.3	15.6	516	629	148	175
Missing	0.2	0.3	6	6	3	3

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	56.8	85.4	1,695	1,519	810	790
In agricultural occupation	41.9	29.9	1,250	1,062	284	237
In non-agricultural occupation	14.9	55.4	445	457	526	553
Not employed	43.2	14.6	1,288	1,464	139	155
Wealth index						
Lowest	47.1	44.6	1,406	1,198	423	349
Second	15.2	16.5	452	414	156	143
Middle	11.7	11.6	349	357	110	115
Fourth	12.7	13.1	379	460	124	148
Highest	13.3	14.3	397	554	135	190
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,983	2,983	949	945
Age 50-54	na	4.8	na	na	47	51
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	996	996

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.072	0.139	0.122	0.071	0.100	0.094
20-24	0.188	0.235	0.222	0.201	0.189	0.191
25-29	0.142	0.173	0.165	0.187	0.152	0.158
30-34	0.038	0.100	0.084	0.123	0.070	0.080
35-39	0.024	0.045	0.040	0.009	0.028	0.024
40-44	0.000	0.018	0.012	0.000	0.005	0.004
45-49	(0.000)	(0.028)	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	2.32	3.55	3.23	2.95	2.72	2.76
TFR 15-49	2.32	3.69	3.31	2.95	2.72	2.76
CBR	21.0	28.8	26.8	24.3	23.5	23.7

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.32	4.2	4.0	1.66
Rural	3.69	9.0	4.7	2.25
Education				
No education	3.86	8.8	4.9	2.41
< 5 years complete	*	12.5	*	*
5-9 years complete	(2.86)	6.2	3.8	(1.97)
10 or more years complete	(2.04)	3.5	2.6	(1.43)
Religion				
Hindu	2.96	7.7	4.2	1.98
Muslim	(4.17)	7.6	5.9	(2.47)
Christian	*	7.5	*	*
Other	(4.61)	7.6	(4.4)	(2.21)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(3.10)	13.4	(5.5)	(1.86)
Scheduled tribe	3.79	7.6	4.4	2.13
Other backward class	3.30	7.4	4.6	2.19
Other	2.77	4.7	4.0	1.89
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.07	10.0	4.9	2.42
Second	(3.49)	8.1	4.5	(2.04)
Middle	(2.75)	7.5	5.0	(2.04)
Fourth	(2.44)	4.2	4.3	(1.79)
Highest	(1.75)	2.6	3.3	(1.31)
Total	3.31	7.7	4.5	2.09

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.6	4.9	6.5	121
16	6.5	5.1	11.6	139
17	16.4	4.2	20.6	140
18	32.1	11.3	43.4	162
19	47.5	7.4	55.0	115
Residence				
Urban	9.8	2.4	12.2	171
Rural	24.5	8.2	32.7	506
Education				
No education	32.4	9.6	41.9	274
<5 years complete	25.0	10.6	35.6	56
5-9 years complete	12.7	5.2	17.9	225
10 or more years complete	7.6	1.6	9.2	121
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	370
Currently married	45.5	15.1	60.7	303
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	4
Religion				
Hindu	22.1	6.9	29.1	490
Muslim	24.2	7.7	31.8	93
Christian	*	*	*	19
Other	11.5	3.3	14.8	72
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	23.6	10.0	33.6	95
Scheduled tribe	19.5	7.0	26.6	169
Other backward class	22.3	6.6	28.9	306
Other	13.8	4.1	17.8	105
Wealth index				
Lowest	26.9	9.8	36.6	317
Second	20.7	5.3	26.0	102
Middle	21.2	4.7	25.9	91
Fourth	12.3	4.1	16.4	92
Highest	5.0	1.8	6.8	75
Total	20.8	6.8	27.5	677

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

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	70.7	24.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	152
20-29	22.7	30.9	20.1	26.3	100.0	614
30-39	3.7	6.1	8.9	81.3	100.0	201
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Residence						
Urban	36.5	32.1	14.4	17.0	100.0	188
Rural	23.2	22.5	15.2	39.0	100.0	799
Mother's education						
No education	19.8	20.3	15.8	44.1	100.0	647
<5 years complete	28.8	25.6	23.8	21.8	100.0	57
5-9 years complete	35.4	33.3	12.1	19.2	100.0	186
10 or more years complete	45.7	33.3	10.5	10.5	100.0	97
Religion						
Hindu	28.0	27.4	15.5	29.2	100.0	658
Muslim	23.2	18.7	13.3	44.8	100.0	176
Christian	(12.1)	(24.2)	(36.4)	(27.3)	100.0	39
Other	22.2	14.7	8.1	55.1	100.0	112
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.4	27.1	14.3	36.2	100.0	119
Scheduled tribe	20.8	21.0	15.1	43.1	100.0	283
Other backward class	28.1	25.8	16.4	29.7	100.0	441
Other	30.8	24.1	11.5	33.5	100.0	143
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.1	22.0	13.3	43.5	100.0	561
Second	21.1	21.3	21.7	35.8	100.0	162
Middle	33.5	32.5	16.2	17.8	100.0	102
Fourth	35.1	28.5	18.0	18.4	100.0	94
Highest	50.4	32.3	7.8	9.5	100.0	69
Total	25.8	24.3	15.0	34.8	100.0	987
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	25.7	24.4	15.0	34.9	100.0	985
NFHS-2	24.1	22.1	20.8	32.9	100.0	563

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(16.1)	(32.6)	(33.7)	(9.6)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44	(25.1)
20-29	8.0	17.0	41.4	20.0	9.1	4.5	100.0	799	29.8
30-39	7.5	12.0	28.2	21.6	15.2	15.5	100.0	389	36.6
40-49	(0.0)	(23.0)	(21.8)	(14.4)	(8.6)	(32.1)	100.0	41	(40.8)
Residence									
Urban	9.8	16.5	33.3	18.5	9.1	12.8	100.0	206	30.6
Rural	7.5	16.2	37.1	20.2	11.3	7.8	100.0	1,067	31.7
Mother's education									
No education	7.2	15.5	36.1	20.8	11.5	8.8	100.0	924	32.5
<5 years complete	5.8	21.1	39.8	23.2	4.9	5.2	100.0	73	26.6
5-9 years complete	9.1	17.6	40.4	14.9	10.8	7.2	100.0	194	29.6
10 or more years complete	14.2	16.5	27.9	18.7	9.4	13.3	100.0	82	29.8
Religion									
Hindu	7.0	15.1	35.4	22.5	11.9	8.2	100.0	813	32.8
Muslim	10.0	18.6	39.0	14.2	8.5	9.6	100.0	241	29.2
Christian	(8.8)	(19.7)	(41.7)	(10.1)	(8.8)	(11.0)	100.0	54	(28.9)
Other	8.5	17.6	35.0	19.5	10.7	8.6	100.0	162	30.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.0	18.9	34.2	19.1	11.0	9.9	100.0	156	31.9
Scheduled tribe	5.6	16.2	38.3	19.1	13.3	7.4	100.0	398	32.2
Other backward class	9.2	16.3	34.7	20.9	10.8	8.1	100.0	556	31.4
Other	9.7	13.6	39.6	19.3	5.7	12.1	100.0	163	29.3
Wealth index									
Lowest	6.2	15.1	37.4	20.3	12.7	8.3	100.0	770	32.3
Second	10.6	19.9	35.8	22.4	5.1	6.3	100.0	212	29.6
Middle	8.6	20.3	31.5	19.3	11.8	8.4	100.0	126	30.8
Fourth	13.2	16.3	39.6	12.6	8.1	10.2	100.0	112	29.1
Highest	7.8	7.8	30.7	22.0	12.6	19.1	100.0	54	37.0
Birth order									
2-3	8.4	17.8	35.8	19.6	10.6	7.9	100.0	670	30.8
4-6	7.0	13.1	38.9	20.2	11.0	9.9	100.0	484	32.1
7+	8.5	20.1	30.4	20.8	12.5	7.7	100.0	120	32.1
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.7	16.5	36.2	19.6	12.2	7.7	100.0	600	31.0
Female	8.0	16.0	36.6	20.2	9.8	9.4	100.0	674	31.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.3	15.5	37.0	21.1	11.4	8.8	100.0	1,140	32.3
Dead	20.9	22.9	31.6	10.3	7.1	7.3	100.0	134	25.5
Total	7.8	16.2	36.5	19.9	10.9	8.6	100.0	1,274	31.5

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	67.4	21.9	9.3	3.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	14.2
Want another later ³	18.7	51.5	18.8	7.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	17.1
Want another, undecided when	4.3	3.6	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.9
Undecided	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.3
Want no more	1.2	13.3	39.7	43.1	48.1	55.3	60.4	35.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	2.1	24.5	39.2	39.8	32.8	23.9	23.8
Declared infecund	6.2	5.3	4.2	4.9	5.1	6.8	13.0	5.8
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	252	409	489	472	335	202	177	2,336
MEN								
Want another soon ²	55.0	21.0	14.4	7.2	2.8	0.0	(0.0)	14.2
Want another later ³	37.4	60.4	16.4	7.9	4.2	5.1	(5.6)	20.5
Want another, undecided when	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5
Undecided	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.7	(0.0)	1.0
Want no more	1.0	15.1	60.8	70.2	84.7	85.3	(91.2)	56.8
Sterilized ⁵	2.0	1.2	7.0	13.8	6.8	8.0	(3.2)	6.7
Declared infecund	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	70	106	131	132	87	73	44	643

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	4.4	46.9	71.1	(86.2)	25.7	(0.0)	*	*	*	15.9
25-34	33.4	71.0	84.6	90.0	74.1	12.5	50.9	74.9	(89.3)	49.5
35-49	(51.1)	84.6	85.8	84.8	80.0	*	87.4	90.9	94.5	86.0
Residence										
Urban	25.3	82.7	94.4	91.6	71.1	(15.2)	82.3	92.6	(100.0)	71.1
Rural	11.8	55.6	78.2	86.1	55.9	16.7	60.6	80.5	91.5	61.2
Education										
No education	12.0	53.2	78.7	85.2	59.8	(17.4)	(54.5)	(71.3)	91.1	60.5
<5 years complete	*	(70.9)	(90.6)	(94.4)	62.3	*	*	*	*	66.7
5-9 years complete	10.2	67.9	87.6	95.9	55.9	(4.2)	(62.4)	(80.8)	93.2	59.6
10 or more years complete	32.5	90.1	89.9	(93.6)	62.2	(27.5)	82.4	(92.1)	(95.9)	71.1
Religion										
Hindu	18.2	65.1	87.2	89.4	60.8	15.8	73.1	86.4	93.5	65.7
Muslim	6.8	(50.2)	67.0	82.5	56.6	*	*	*	(88.9)	58.2
Christian	*	*	*	*	58.3	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(4.6)	(67.7)	(67.5)	80.6	54.4	*	*	*	*	(58.1)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(16.7)	45.0	(75.0)	89.7	54.8	*	*	*	*	66.1
Scheduled tribe	11.6	57.6	73.6	83.6	53.5	(19.3)	*	(72.5)	(91.1)	53.2
Other backward class	10.1	66.7	86.3	87.0	61.6	(20.0)	77.4	87.4	93.0	69.7
Other	30.1	79.0	87.5	91.6	66.2	(5.6)	(82.8)	*	*	61.0
Wealth index										
Lowest	10.2	45.0	74.3	85.2	52.7	(15.8)	(52.2)	74.4	91.4	58.4
Second	(4.8)	68.4	82.9	86.8	62.1	*	*	*	(93.1)	71.0
Middle	15.9	81.0	83.2	93.2	64.0	*	*	*	*	56.8
Fourth	(15.2)	68.9	92.1	86.9	67.2	*	(74.6)	*	*	70.8
Highest	37.7	91.0	98.7	96.4	74.0	*	(96.4)	*	*	78.3
Number of living sons³										
0	9.9	32.1	(37.6)	(50.1)	13.5	11.1	*	*	*	14.4
1	25.3	69.3	79.8	86.3	63.6	(25.7)	73.9	(88.3)	(100.0)	72.6
2	na	79.9	93.8	91.1	89.4	na	(87.4)	(97.2)	(97.6)	94.8
3	na	na	91.1	91.8	91.6	na	na	*	(97.6)	98.1
4+	na	na	na	84.1	84.1	na	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	15.3	64.3	82.4	87.1	59.5	16.2	67.8	84.0	92.8	63.5
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.2	43.8	72.7	79.9	51.6	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹								Ever-married respondents	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0
1	9.1	11.4	2.8	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.9	1.1
2	57.3	57.2	63.9	37.8	34.6	27.0	17.3	47.7	44.9	33.1
3	22.1	24.7	24.2	48.7	33.4	35.5	29.2	30.1	32.8	32.0
4	7.2	5.3	8.4	9.3	29.5	28.2	40.3	13.7	15.4	25.4
5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	5.4	6.3	1.4	1.5	5.0
6+	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.0	0.6	0.6	2.3
Non-numeric responses	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	783	433	509	506	350	213	190	2,983	2,474	1,614
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All women	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.6	na	na
Number	777	431	509	506	347	209	187	2,965	na	na
Ever-married women	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.1
Number	274	430	509	506	345	209	187	2,460	2,460	1,598
Currently married women	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.1
Number	251	407	489	472	331	199	174	2,323	2,323	na
MEN										
0	0.3	0.6	0.9	4.6	5.6	6.6	(10.9)	2.5	3.7	na
1	6.8	4.4	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	3.7	1.8	na
2	65.7	56.0	55.6	31.7	27.5	16.8	(18.7)	48.8	40.1	na
3	20.3	27.7	24.2	41.8	27.1	40.3	(26.5)	27.2	31.8	na
4	4.4	7.9	13.1	14.0	27.1	25.4	(19.5)	11.8	15.3	na
5	1.0	2.3	0.9	4.7	9.8	7.6	(13.6)	3.6	4.6	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.3	(10.9)	1.0	1.5	na
Non-numeric responses	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.5	2.8	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	1.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	367	108	133	134	87	74	45	949	656	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All men	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	(3.3)	2.6	na	na
Number	362	107	130	134	85	74	45	937	na	na
Ever-married men	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	(3.3)	2.7	2.7	na
Number	73	107	130	134	85	74	45	648	648	na
Currently married men	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	(3.2)	2.7	2.7	na
Number	69	105	129	132	85	73	44	636	636	na

na = Not applicable/not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	20.6	3.0	74.4	73.5	672	16.9	2.7	68.1	66.6	183
20-29	29.7	1.4	80.0	77.3	1,054	19.0	4.1	69.6	68.6	290
30-39	31.5	2.6	83.2	80.6	803	29.9	4.5	78.7	74.8	261
40-49	29.7	2.9	81.8	80.8	437	32.7	3.1	80.4	78.5	203
Residence										
Urban	18.4	2.2	72.0	70.3	797	16.1	1.5	74.8	72.8	279
Rural	31.7	2.4	82.7	80.6	2,168	28.2	4.7	73.9	71.8	658
Education										
No education	35.1	2.1	84.2	82.2	1,728	37.9	4.7	81.3	80.5	251
<5 years complete	28.0	2.5	79.5	78.2	179	22.9	5.2	69.5	65.7	97
5-9 years complete	22.1	2.9	80.4	78.3	604	24.8	3.3	78.2	75.4	297
10 or more years complete	9.5	2.5	63.0	60.4	452	13.5	2.8	65.5	63.7	292
Marital status										
Never married	12.1	3.3	68.4	68.2	505	14.1	3.0	64.6	63.4	288
Currently married	31.6	2.1	82.1	79.5	2,323	29.6	3.9	78.9	76.4	636
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.9	2.2	84.7	84.3	137	*	*	*	*	12
Religion										
Hindu	28.1	2.2	79.6	77.5	2,121	24.0	2.2	73.8	71.5	722
Muslim	28.0	1.3	78.7	78.6	434	32.9	2.8	70.4	70.8	112
Christian	24.6	5.7	81.1	75.4	104	*	*	*	*	27
Other	29.8	3.0	83.2	79.9	299	24.3	13.7	82.8	81.1	72
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.7	3.0	78.9	76.2	345	31.0	1.9	71.7	68.4	102
Scheduled tribe	32.9	3.3	85.8	83.3	763	26.5	9.2	83.4	80.8	240
Other backward class	29.6	1.8	80.9	79.2	1,335	24.5	2.0	70.8	69.3	448
Other	16.2	1.9	69.5	67.6	515	16.7	1.3	70.9	69.1	144
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.0	2.7	83.3	81.0	1,391	29.5	6.0	77.9	75.8	415
Second	32.4	1.6	86.9	85.1	451	32.5	3.1	71.7	68.4	156
Middle	21.6	1.5	80.8	79.4	348	19.4	1.8	75.2	74.5	109
Fourth	20.7	2.2	74.1	72.7	379	18.1	1.6	67.5	65.8	123
Highest	11.8	2.8	64.4	62.0	397	10.3	1.1	70.7	68.7	133
Total	28.1	2.3	79.9	77.8	2,965	24.6	3.7	74.2	72.1	937
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.4	2.1	82.2	79.8	2,460	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	39.5	3.2	93.3	91.1	1,614	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.5	97.7	98.8	99.5	97.8
Any modern method	98.9	99.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	97.8
Female sterilization	97.3	98.5	94.2	94.8	98.2	90.7
Male sterilization	87.8	93.3	73.9	92.5	97.2	86.8
Pill	95.6	96.5	93.9	92.5	96.3	87.9
IUD	83.1	90.0	65.8	71.4	82.1	58.8
Injectables	61.7	67.7	45.2	68.9	76.1	60.4
Condom/Nirodh	90.3	93.3	83.5	97.3	97.7	96.7
Female condom	10.4	11.4	8.1	27.9	28.0	27.5
Emergency contraception	8.3	11.1	1.6	13.2	16.1	9.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	80.7	88.1	62.3	70.9	81.7	58.2
Any traditional method	60.4	76.6	18.4	37.8	54.6	17.0
Rhythm	52.3	67.1	14.2	33.6	49.1	14.3
Withdrawal	47.1	63.0	5.8	22.4	33.0	9.3
Folk method	2.3	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.4	6.9	4.9	6.2	6.8	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	797	555	215	282	153	128
RURAL						
Any method	91.1	93.7	76.9	93.2	93.5	91.8
Any modern method	90.3	92.8	76.5	93.0	93.2	91.8
Female sterilization	87.2	90.0	71.7	82.3	86.5	70.9
Male sterilization	59.5	63.6	37.7	74.2	79.4	58.2
Pill	69.4	72.8	55.9	70.7	70.4	72.4
IUD	38.1	41.3	25.1	27.4	31.1	17.2
Injectables	30.4	33.3	19.0	33.5	34.8	29.1
Condom/Nirodh	47.2	49.8	39.7	77.3	75.9	82.8
Female condom	3.8	3.7	4.9	14.5	15.3	11.9
Emergency contraception	4.9	5.6	1.6	10.7	11.5	6.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	30.8	33.7	19.0	26.5	30.1	16.4
Any traditional method	45.1	51.8	12.1	30.6	35.1	15.7
Rhythm	28.3	33.1	7.7	26.0	31.8	8.2
Withdrawal	28.8	34.0	3.6	14.5	14.8	11.2
Folk method	10.9	12.2	3.2	1.8	2.5	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.1	4.4	2.7	4.3	4.5	3.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,186	1,781	294	666	490	164
TOTAL						
Any method	93.2	95.1	85.7	94.8	94.9	94.4
Any modern method	92.6	94.3	85.5	94.6	94.6	94.4
Female sterilization	89.9	92.0	81.2	86.0	89.3	79.5
Male sterilization	67.1	70.7	53.0	79.7	83.7	70.7
Pill	76.4	78.5	71.9	77.2	76.6	79.2
IUD	50.1	52.9	42.3	40.5	43.2	35.4
Injectables	38.8	41.5	30.1	44.0	44.7	42.8
Condom/Nirodh	58.8	60.1	58.2	83.3	81.1	88.9
Female condom	5.5	5.6	6.2	18.5	18.3	18.7
Emergency contraception	5.8	6.9	1.6	11.4	12.6	7.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	44.2	46.6	37.3	39.7	42.4	34.7
Any traditional method	49.2	57.7	14.8	32.7	39.7	16.3
Rhythm	34.7	41.2	10.4	28.2	35.9	10.9
Withdrawal	33.7	40.9	4.6	16.9	19.1	10.4
Folk method	8.6	9.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.7	5.0	3.6	4.9	5.1	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,983	2,336	509	949	643	292

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method			Traditional method					Total	Number of women				
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Age																
15-19	6.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	93.4	100.0	303
20-24	21.1	17.4	8.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	3.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	78.9	100.0	485
25-29	37.9	31.8	20.9	0.3	5.4	1.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	6.0	3.2	2.1	0.7	62.1	100.0	420
30-39	49.5	43.9	35.2	0.3	5.1	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	5.6	2.1	2.8	0.7	50.5	100.0	739
40-49	48.2	43.8	40.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.4	1.6	1.9	0.9	51.8	100.0	389
Residence																
Urban	60.0	49.9	35.0	0.5	4.9	1.4	0.0	7.9	0.2	10.1	4.1	5.7	0.2	40.0	100.0	555
Rural	28.2	25.2	19.8	0.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	71.8	100.0	1,781
Education																
No education	29.7	27.3	23.1	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	70.3	100.0	1,503
<5 years complete	37.1	30.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.1	2.1	3.3	1.7	62.9	100.0	143
5-9 years complete	41.6	35.7	23.9	0.6	5.9	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.4	0.9	58.4	100.0	414
10 or more years complete	59.2	45.0	22.7	1.0	6.1	2.3	0.0	12.4	0.5	14.2	5.7	8.0	0.5	40.8	100.0	275
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	43.5	37.2	25.6	0.7	4.4	0.9	0.1	5.4	0.1	6.3	2.6	3.4	0.3	56.5	100.0	989
Employed for cash	31.9	28.1	22.1	0.3	4.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	68.1	100.0	638
Employed not for cash	28.3	25.2	21.6	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	71.7	100.0	709
Religion																
Hindu	40.5	35.8	28.8	0.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.7	1.9	2.1	0.7	59.5	100.0	1,705
Muslim	26.7	22.6	10.3	0.0	8.0	0.5	0.3	3.4	0.0	4.2	1.9	2.1	0.2	73.3	100.0	343
Christian	18.9	6.7	4.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	9.0	3.2	0.0	81.1	100.0	74
Other	17.9	15.7	7.8	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	82.1	100.0	209

Continued...

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued																	
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Modern method					Traditional method					Not currently using	Total	Number of women
					Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method				
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	31.8	29.2	24.9	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.0	68.2	100.0	283	
Scheduled tribe	18.7	14.7	8.4	0.2	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	81.3	100.0	574	
Other backward class	40.4	36.5	29.3	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.1	4.0	1.9	1.4	0.7	59.6	100.0	1,090	
Other	50.7	41.6	27.8	0.4	6.8	1.4	0.3	4.6	0.2	9.1	3.0	5.6	0.5	49.3	100.0	384	
Wealth index																	
Lowest	21.3	18.6	15.0	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	78.7	100.0	1,165	
Second	38.5	34.6	26.7	0.6	5.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.9	1.8	1.5	0.6	61.5	100.0	369	
Middle	43.3	40.1	31.7	0.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.4	56.7	100.0	267	
Fourth	51.4	46.3	37.3	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	5.1	2.0	2.9	0.3	48.6	100.0	272	
Highest	71.8	56.8	33.2	1.1	5.9	2.9	0.0	13.2	0.5	15.0	6.0	8.7	0.3	28.2	100.0	263	
Number of living children																	
No children	4.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	95.7	100.0	325	
1 child	19.7	12.5	2.2	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	7.2	2.5	4.5	0.2	80.3	100.0	390	
1 son	25.0	15.2	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	9.8	3.1	6.3	0.4	75.0	100.0	184	
No son	15.0	10.1	0.3	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	85.0	100.0	206	
2 children	39.5	34.1	24.0	0.9	5.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.1	5.4	2.7	2.5	0.2	60.5	100.0	481	
1 or more sons	45.5	39.7	29.0	1.2	5.3	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.2	5.7	3.0	2.4	0.3	54.5	100.0	384	
No sons	16.0	11.9	4.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	4.1	1.4	2.6	0.0	84.0	100.0	97	
3 children	54.8	48.5	41.2	0.7	3.4	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.0	6.3	3.5	2.0	0.8	45.2	100.0	442	
1 or more sons	58.7	52.1	44.5	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.3	2.3	0.0	6.5	3.4	2.2	0.9	41.3	100.0	401	
No sons	(16.8)	(12.2)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.2)	100.0	41	
4+ children	44.7	41.7	34.5	0.2	5.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	55.3	100.0	698	
1 or more sons	46.6	43.4	36.1	0.2	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	53.4	100.0	658	
No sons	(12.7)	(12.7)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.3)	100.0	41	
Total	35.7	31.1	23.4	0.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.7	2.1	2.0	0.6	64.3	100.0	2,336	
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	27.6	24.9	21.1	0.9	1.5	0.3	na	1.1	na	na	0.5	0.7	na	72.4	100.0	1,538	
Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.																	
na = Not available																	
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.																	

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner															
Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06															
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men	
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any tradi- tional method	Rhythm	With- drawal	Folk method			Not currently using
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	20.5	18.8	9.9	0.5	3.0	0.2	5.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	79.5	100.0	643
Wife	20.8	19.3	10.0	0.5	3.2	0.2	5.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	79.2	100.0	612
Other	(14.4)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(2.3)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(85.6)	100.0	31
Not currently married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Residence															
Urban	43.0	38.6	17.9	1.3	5.4	0.9	12.6	0.4	4.5	1.3	3.1	0.0	57.0	100.0	157
Rural	13.8	13.0	7.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	86.2	100.0	508
Education															
No education	9.7	8.9	8.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	90.3	100.0	227
<5 years complete	18.0	16.3	7.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	82.0	100.0	74
5-9 years complete	20.7	20.7	12.3	0.7	2.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.3	100.0	196
10 or more years complete	36.7	32.1	9.6	1.2	8.2	0.8	11.9	0.4	4.5	0.8	3.7	0.0	63.3	100.0	168
Age															
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
20-24	7.0	7.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	100.0	78
25-29	14.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.6	100.0	113
30-34	22.4	20.3	7.0	0.6	4.8	0.0	7.4	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	77.6	100.0	125
35-39	29.2	26.5	19.1	0.6	3.5	1.1	2.1	0.0	2.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	70.8	100.0	124
40-44	23.6	22.5	16.2	0.6	4.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	76.4	100.0	126
45-49	24.0	20.5	12.7	1.6	1.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	76.0	100.0	75
Continued...															

Continued...

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method				Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of men		
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Folk method
Religion															
Hindu	22.8	21.0	11.7	0.5	3.4	0.3	5.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	77.2	100.0	502
Muslim	22.7	21.8	4.6	0.9	4.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	77.3	100.0	81
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Other	(4.3)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.7)	100.0	57
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	24.6	23.6	12.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	75.4	100.0	74
Scheduled tribe	7.9	6.6	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	92.1	100.0	188
Other backward class	25.0	23.5	12.4	0.9	3.1	0.2	6.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	75.0	100.0	309
Other	27.8	24.8	11.3	0.8	3.8	0.8	7.4	0.8	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	72.2	100.0	93
Wealth index															
Lowest	9.8	9.1	6.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	90.2	100.0	350
Second	19.3	19.3	9.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	100.0	103
Middle	33.7	31.0	12.8	1.7	5.2	0.0	11.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	66.3	100.0	71
Fourth	36.1	32.3	19.8	1.9	2.6	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	63.9	100.0	75
Highest	48.9	43.5	14.0	1.1	12.6	2.2	12.6	1.1	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	51.1	100.0	65
Total age 15-49	20.7	19.1	9.6	0.5	3.1	0.2	5.5	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	79.3	100.0	665
Age 50-54	(25.9)	(25.9)	(16.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(74.1)	100.0	45
Total age 15-54	21.0	19.5	10.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	79.0	100.0	709

Note: Total includes men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

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

Residence	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	*	15	(51.2)	28	(63.0)	19
Rural	(83.9)	37	*	17	*	18
Total	75.3	52	50.8	45	(74.6)	37

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24. Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN				
Public medical sector	64.5	(5.0)	3.2	47.7
Government/municipal hospital	43.6	(0.0)	1.6	31.9
Government dispensary	1.7	(0.0)	0.0	1.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	9.1	(2.5)	1.6	6.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	3.1	(0.0)	0.0	2.5
Other public medical sector	7.0	(2.5)	0.0	5.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	3.5	(0.0)	0.0	2.9
Private medical sector	31.4	(85.0)	74.6	44.0
Private hospital	28.2	(2.5)	1.6	21.1
Private doctor/clinic	2.4	(7.5)	1.6	3.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(40.0)	54.0	12.5
Other private medical sector	0.7	(35.0)	17.5	6.6
Other source	0.0	(10.0)	20.6	4.4
Shop	0.0	(2.5)	4.8	1.0
Spouse	0.0	(7.5)	15.9	3.2
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.7	(0.0)	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	199	28	44	283
RURAL				
Public medical sector	77.1	11.8	*	64.7
Government/municipal hospital	35.2	0.0	*	28.1
Government dispensary	0.3	0.0	*	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	38.1	5.9	*	32.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	3.5	3.9	*	3.6
Other public medical sector	0.0	2.0	*	0.8
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.0	*	1.0
Private medical sector	21.3	74.5	*	30.7
Private hospital	16.8	2.0	*	13.8
Private doctor/clinic	4.5	23.5	*	8.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	23.5	*	4.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	25.5	*	4.3
Other source	0.0	9.8	*	2.3
Shop	0.0	2.0	*	0.3
Spouse	0.0	5.9	*	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	2.0	*	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	*	0.3
Missing	0.3	3.9	*	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	369	61	20	466

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL				
Public medical sector	72.7	9.6	7.8	58.3
Government/municipal hospital	38.1	0.0	1.1	29.6
Government dispensary	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	27.9	4.8	1.1	22.5
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	3.4	2.7	1.9	3.2
Other public medical sector	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Private medical sector	24.8	77.8	67.7	35.7
Private hospital	20.8	2.1	1.1	16.6
Private doctor/clinic	3.8	18.5	4.8	6.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	28.7	44.3	7.3
Other private medical sector	0.2	28.5	17.5	5.2
Other source	0.0	9.9	21.6	3.1
Shop	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.5
Spouse	0.0	6.4	16.4	2.2
Friend/relative	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3
Missing	0.5	2.7	2.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	569	89	64	748

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of male sterilization, IUD, and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	16.8	12.7	12.8	172
Pill	25.7	17.7	37.8	68
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	18.1	13.3	15.8	112
Private medical sector	23.1	18.2	23.8	132
Total	20.6	15.4	19.9	252

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

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	3.3	8.7	22.8	1.3	6.1	14.1	56.3	8.1
Condom/Nirodh	2.8	18.0	4.4	0.0	3.3	31.8	60.4	8.1
All modern spacing methods ²	2.8	11.8	15.5	0.7	4.5	20.0	55.4	8.1
All spacing methods ³	2.5	12.6	10.3	0.5	4.9	21.5	52.2	6.9
All methods	1.9	9.5	7.8	0.4	3.8	16.2	39.5	5.2

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

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

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

³ Includes IUD, injectables, and other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant						
				Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	13.1	19.4	24.7	57.1	8.5	3.4	31.0	100.0	186
20-24	13.7	11.7	34.4	71.8	6.3	1.7	20.2	100.0	148
25-29	10.8	17.8	45.8	72.9	11.4	0.8	14.9	100.0	145
30-39	10.0	17.3	53.8	69.8	9.6	1.1	19.5	100.0	262
40-49	7.5	12.8	54.3	65.3	4.1	2.4	28.2	100.0	208
Residence									
Urban	8.0	7.0	40.8	80.3	10.2	1.5	8.0	100.0	282
Rural	12.0	19.7	45.3	61.5	7.0	2.0	29.5	100.0	666
Education									
No education	14.2	14.7	41.8	49.3	5.4	1.2	44.1	100.0	257
<5 years complete	8.9	26.4	49.6	62.0	7.8	3.2	26.9	100.0	98
5-9 years complete	12.5	20.4	42.0	68.2	8.2	2.5	21.1	100.0	300
10 or more years complete	6.6	8.9	46.0	83.3	10.0	1.3	5.4	100.0	293
Religion									
Hindu	9.6	13.5	44.2	67.5	8.8	2.2	21.5	100.0	731
Muslim	10.0	15.6	39.6	75.8	4.5	0.0	19.7	100.0	114
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Other	23.6	30.4	47.5	47.5	6.0	2.7	43.9	100.0	73
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.5	12.5	44.6	63.8	7.5	3.8	24.9	100.0	102
Scheduled tribe	15.5	24.3	44.6	60.5	6.2	1.8	31.4	100.0	242
Other backward class	8.6	13.6	44.7	67.6	8.9	1.5	22.0	100.0	454
Other	9.5	11.1	40.4	79.5	8.2	1.8	10.5	100.0	148
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.1	19.5	43.8	56.9	3.9	1.9	37.2	100.0	423
Second	8.8	18.3	43.6	60.5	14.4	4.0	21.1	100.0	156
Middle	15.4	18.8	50.8	75.6	12.7	1.8	9.9	100.0	110
Fourth	7.5	10.5	46.6	82.6	11.2	0.6	5.7	100.0	124
Highest	5.2	4.5	36.9	85.5	6.2	0.5	7.8	100.0	135
Total age 15-49	10.8	15.9	44.0	67.1	8.0	1.9	23.1	100.0	949
Age 50-54	18.9	17.0	64.4	67.4	11.8	0.0	20.7	100.0	47
Total age 15-54	11.2	16.0	44.9	67.1	8.1	1.8	23.0	100.0	996

Note: Total includes men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	31.2	3.0	34.2	5.5	1.2	6.6	36.6	4.2	40.8	16.3	303
20-24	22.0	10.1	32.1	7.4	13.7	21.1	29.4	23.8	53.2	39.6	485
25-29	10.4	17.4	27.8	4.4	33.4	37.9	14.8	50.8	65.7	57.7	420
30-34	3.7	20.1	23.8	0.7	45.3	46.0	4.4	65.4	69.8	65.9	424
35-39	0.8	13.5	14.3	0.4	53.8	54.3	1.2	67.4	68.6	79.1	315
40-44	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	56.1	56.1	89.1	256
45-49	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	44.7	44.7	0.0	46.5	46.5	96.2	133
Residence											
Urban	5.7	7.6	13.4	7.7	52.2	60.0	13.5	59.9	73.4	81.8	555
Rural	13.0	13.2	26.2	1.8	26.4	28.2	14.8	39.5	54.3	51.8	1,781
Education											
No education	10.4	13.6	23.9	1.2	28.5	29.7	11.6	42.1	53.6	55.3	1,503
<5 years complete	11.0	13.7	24.7	2.1	34.9	37.1	13.1	48.7	61.8	60.0	143
5-9 years complete	16.0	9.5	25.5	5.4	36.2	41.6	21.4	45.7	67.1	62.1	414
10 or more years complete	9.1	5.3	14.4	11.7	47.5	59.2	20.8	52.7	73.6	80.5	275
Religion											
Hindu	10.9	9.7	20.6	3.5	37.0	40.5	14.4	46.6	61.1	66.3	1,705
Muslim	13.1	16.3	29.5	3.3	23.5	26.7	16.4	39.8	56.2	47.6	343
Christian	12.2	20.9	33.2	0.9	18.0	18.9	13.2	38.9	52.1	36.3	74
Other	10.6	18.9	29.5	1.6	16.3	17.9	12.2	35.2	47.4	37.7	209
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.7	9.0	23.6	2.7	29.1	31.8	17.4	38.1	55.5	57.4	283
Scheduled tribe	11.6	17.6	29.2	2.5	16.2	18.7	14.1	33.8	47.9	39.1	574
Other backward class	10.8	10.5	21.3	3.1	37.3	40.4	13.9	47.9	61.7	65.5	1,090
Other	9.8	9.4	19.1	5.1	45.6	50.7	14.9	54.9	69.8	72.6	384
Wealth index											
Lowest	13.9	16.4	30.3	1.7	19.6	21.3	15.6	36.0	51.6	41.3	1,165
Second	11.4	9.4	20.8	1.5	36.9	38.5	12.9	46.3	59.2	64.9	369
Middle	8.1	8.2	16.3	2.8	40.5	43.3	10.9	48.7	59.6	72.7	267
Fourth	10.3	6.7	16.9	3.9	47.5	51.4	14.2	54.2	68.4	75.2	272
Highest	3.5	4.4	7.9	12.0	59.8	71.8	15.5	64.2	79.7	90.1	263
Total	11.3	11.9	23.1	3.2	32.5	35.7	14.5	44.4	58.8	60.7	2,336

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

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
Current age	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	24.1	na	na	na	na	54.7	677	a	a	a
20-24	30.1	63.2	76.4	na	na	16.3	590	16.8	17.1	17.4
25-29	35.4	65.7	79.0	83.8	92.1	5.6	470	16.3	16.9	16.9
30-34	34.7	72.4	84.1	88.8	94.1	2.0	454	16.1	16.8	16.9
35-39	41.2	76.2	87.6	92.6	96.0	0.9	351	15.5	16.5	16.5
40-44	43.5	71.4	85.4	92.0	96.5	0.4	287	15.7	16.6	16.7
45-49	37.5	66.2	81.4	88.1	94.4	2.0	155	16.0	16.9	17.1
20-49	35.9	68.7	81.6	na	na	6.0	2,306	16.2	16.8	17.0
25-49	37.9	70.6	83.4	88.7	94.4	2.5	1,716	15.9	16.7	16.8
MEN										
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	93.0	186	a	a	a
20-24	3.3	15.4	31.0	na	na	50.4	148	a	a	a
25-29	5.1	19.5	41.5	47.1	70.6	21.8	145	21.4	21.6	21.7
30-34	9.1	23.8	37.1	48.1	71.7	6.0	136	21.4	21.8	21.9
35-39	9.4	27.6	46.2	61.4	77.7	2.1	126	20.3	20.5	20.7
40-44	7.5	25.7	47.7	58.7	75.2	1.5	131	20.2	20.8	20.9
45-49	4.3	13.2	30.5	45.5	63.6	0.9	77	22.1	22.8	23.1
20-49	6.5	21.2	39.4	na	na	15.7	763	a	a	a
25-49	7.3	22.6	41.4	52.5	72.4	7.3	615	20.8	21.3	21.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(31.7)	(18.0)	(49.8)	(7.6)	(57.0)
5-9	(28.5)	(16.1)	(44.6)	(26.9)	(70.3)
10-14	36.5	(20.5)	(57.0)	(20.2)	(76.1)
RURAL					
0-4	52.4	20.6	73.1	30.3	101.2
5-9	64.7	28.1	92.8	59.2	146.5
10-14	57.4	24.3	81.7	45.8	123.8
TOTAL					
0-4	48.6	20.2	68.7	26.1	93.0
5-9	58.1	25.9	84.0	52.4	132.0
10-14	52.7	23.5	76.1	39.4	112.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.6	17.8	54.3	25.4	78.3

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	30.1	17.0	47.1	17.4	63.7
Rural	58.8	24.5	83.3	44.0	123.6
Education					
No education	58.3	27.5	85.8	48.2	129.9
<10 years complete	47.2	16.2	63.4	14.5	77.0
10 or more years complete	(28.3)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(5.4)	(33.5)
Religion					
Hindu	53.6	19.0	72.6	35.0	105.0
Muslim	36.3	24.9	61.2	32.1	91.4
Christian	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(68.8)	(42.9)	(111.7)	(72.1)	(175.7)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(52.3)	(24.4)	(76.7)	(48.3)	(121.3)
Scheduled tribe	64.3	28.7	93.0	50.1	138.5
Other backward class	45.0	21.9	66.9	36.3	100.8
Other	60.7	14.8	75.5	18.6	92.7
Wealth index					
Lowest	55.0	28.2	83.2	53.2	132.0
Second	74.2	27.8	102.0	(32.5)	(131.2)
Middle	(48.6)	(14.3)	(62.9)	(20.4)	(82.0)
Fourth	(32.6)	(9.4)	(42.0)	(10.4)	(52.0)
Highest	(27.2)	(0.0)	(27.2)	(6.3)	(33.4)
Child's sex					
Male	54.3	22.9	77.2	36.7	111.1
Female	52.8	23.3	76.1	40.7	113.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	74.4	24.3	98.7	39.3	134.1
20-29	42.4	23.7	66.1	33.1	97.1
30-39	(55.4)	(20.4)	(75.9)	(60.7)	(131.9)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	73.8	17.0	90.8	20.5	109.5
2-3	43.9	22.4	66.3	42.4	105.9
4+	(50.4)	(28.1)	(78.4)	46.7	(121.5)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	71.5	41.9	113.4	71.1	176.4
2-3 years	45.9	24.8	70.7	38.6	106.5
4 years or more	(30.3)	(11.6)	(41.9)	(42.5)	(82.6)
Total	53.5	23.1	76.6	38.7	112.4

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	27.3	1.0	39.3 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	17.5	1.5	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	10.2	2.9	3.4
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	4.8
Birth interval <24 months	8.5	1.9	8.6
Birth order >3	23.6	1.3	13.7
Subtotal	42.6	1.8	30.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.6	*	0.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.5	1.1	13.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	*	1.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.7	2.7	6.8
Subtotal	12.6	2.2	21.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	55.3	1.9	52.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,741	na	2,336

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	45.4	12.9	5.5	0.0	4.1	31.4	0.7	100.0	281
20-34	38.8	14.1	4.0	0.0	1.3	41.8	0.1	100.0	853
35-49	21.0	6.9	3.5	1.7	3.5	63.4	0.0	100.0	69
Birth order									
1	58.4	10.6	2.5	0.0	3.6	24.2	0.7	100.0	285
2-3	43.8	13.9	4.9	0.0	1.0	36.4	0.1	100.0	470
4+	22.4	14.8	4.8	0.3	2.1	55.6	0.0	100.0	447
Residence									
Urban	75.8	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	15.3	0.6	100.0	235
Rural	30.4	15.0	5.0	0.1	2.5	46.8	0.1	100.0	967
Education									
No education	25.3	14.0	5.1	0.2	2.6	52.6	0.2	100.0	788
<5 years complete	42.2	18.7	5.2	0.0	3.4	30.5	0.0	100.0	69
5-9 years complete	62.4	12.3	3.5	0.0	0.3	20.9	0.5	100.0	223
10 or more years complete	85.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	123
Religion									
Hindu	43.1	12.1	4.9	0.0	1.8	37.8	0.2	100.0	814
Muslim	41.5	9.3	4.7	0.6	0.6	43.0	0.3	100.0	203
Christian	(33.9)	(26.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.8)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Other	16.2	23.2	0.8	0.0	5.9	53.9	0.0	100.0	142
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.3	13.2	4.5	0.0	3.2	48.2	0.5	100.0	147
Scheduled tribe	24.5	19.4	2.7	0.0	3.4	50.0	0.0	100.0	353
Other backward class	43.5	10.5	5.7	0.2	1.3	38.5	0.4	100.0	537
Other	66.6	9.8	3.1	0.0	0.4	20.2	0.0	100.0	162
Wealth index									
Lowest	19.9	14.5	4.8	0.2	2.9	57.7	0.1	100.0	676
Second	42.7	19.1	7.0	0.0	2.0	28.5	0.7	100.0	182
Middle	60.7	12.7	3.4	0.0	0.9	21.8	0.5	100.0	139
Fourth	77.0	8.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	117
Highest	96.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	90
Total	39.3	13.4	4.3	0.1	2.0	40.6	0.2	100.0	1,203

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	68.4	46.4	54.4	54.1	(84.6)	20.4	52.5
Blood pressure measured	80.7	48.3	31.5	74.5	(76.1)	18.4	57.3
Urine sample taken	69.1	36.4	20.1	61.6	(58.9)	18.4	45.5
Blood sample taken	70.2	37.6	23.0	61.5	(70.0)	18.4	46.7
Abdomen examined	81.1	54.5	43.1	76.0	(78.6)	24.7	61.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	27.4	13.7	11.2	21.6	(22.1)	11.2	17.5
Convulsions	21.8	12.5	10.1	17.1	(22.1)	17.2	15.1
Prolonged labour	29.5	21.3	17.6	27.3	(28.2)	17.2	23.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	42.8	28.1	20.5	39.9	(32.5)	23.6	32.2
Number of women	198	513	212	407	28	59	711

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	38.2	36.1	78.1	1.5	53.6	14.3	5.3	281
20-34	36.8	32.8	66.0	1.1	48.6	14.3	4.8	853
35-49	15.5	26.6	44.9	3.5	43.3	11.7	3.5	69
Birth order								
1	50.4	47.5	78.7	0.4	61.2	21.8	5.2	285
2-3	38.4	34.5	72.0	1.3	51.9	14.0	5.1	470
4+	24.1	22.7	56.0	1.9	39.4	9.4	4.4	447
Residence								
Urban	66.7	59.3	87.0	1.2	64.0	26.3	4.1	235
Rural	28.4	26.8	62.9	1.4	45.9	11.2	5.0	967
Education								
No education	23.3	23.3	58.6	1.4	39.9	7.3	4.0	788
<5 years complete	37.5	32.8	73.7	1.0	55.7	13.3	8.6	69
5-9 years complete	56.0	45.7	84.5	1.9	64.9	24.3	3.8	223
10 or more years complete	80.0	74.7	91.6	0.0	79.4	40.3	10.1	123
Religion								
Hindu	39.8	35.7	69.5	1.0	49.9	14.0	4.8	814
Muslim	34.2	34.1	73.5	2.1	39.0	8.2	3.1	203
Christian	(20.5)	(26.3)	(60.2)	(0.0)	(74.9)	(35.1)	(8.8)	41
Other	21.1	19.9	51.5	1.7	54.6	18.1	6.7	142
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	27.4	27.7	63.6	1.6	47.5	9.9	6.5	147
Scheduled tribe	25.8	23.4	54.1	1.0	52.4	15.3	5.1	353
Other backward class	38.5	35.3	72.4	1.6	45.1	12.7	4.3	537
Other	57.2	53.1	84.7	0.7	60.4	20.5	4.9	162
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.7	21.2	55.9	1.4	41.6	7.9	5.0	676
Second	40.0	31.0	78.6	0.4	53.5	14.4	3.3	182
Middle	58.0	43.5	80.9	0.9	54.0	20.4	3.9	139
Fourth	62.6	53.5	82.9	3.8	57.6	19.2	4.3	117
Highest	89.1	85.7	93.8	0.0	83.4	44.3	9.1	90
Total	35.9	33.2	67.6	1.3	49.5	14.2	4.9	1,203

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	9.8	692	45.2	37.9	6.8	10.1	100.0	68
20-34	9.6	1,403	38.5	42.3	12.6	6.7	100.0	134
35-49	2.1	88	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence								
Urban	27.9	415	44.3	38.9	11.4	5.4	100.0	116
Rural	5.0	1,768	35.1	44.6	9.5	10.8	100.0	88
Antenatal care visits ¹								
None	0.9	489	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
1-3	10.6	489	41.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
4+	35.1	219	53.6	46.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Education								
No education	4.1	1,451	35.3	42.1	13.5	9.2	100.0	60
<5 years complete	4.2	141	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
5-9 years complete	14.9	386	49.1	39.1	6.1	5.7	100.0	57
10 or more years complete	39.7	205	38.5	42.0	12.3	7.2	100.0	81
Religion								
Hindu	10.9	1,461	40.1	41.5	9.4	9.0	100.0	159
Muslim	8.2	388	(36.9)	(38.1)	(20.6)	(4.4)	100.0	32
Christian	4.3	83	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	3.7	244	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	6.8	284	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Scheduled tribe	4.7	624	(44.7)	(48.8)	(2.4)	(4.1)	100.0	29
Other backward class	8.9	974	37.7	42.7	9.5	10.1	100.0	87
Other	23.4	296	41.7	35.3	16.2	6.8	100.0	69
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.9	1,236	(36.0)	(51.0)	(3.3)	(9.8)	100.0	36
Second	7.9	354	(37.2)	(40.8)	(13.5)	(8.5)	100.0	28
Middle	10.9	246	(40.4)	(29.6)	(15.9)	(14.1)	100.0	27
Fourth	17.5	205	(39.5)	(45.6)	(7.7)	(7.2)	100.0	36
Highest	53.7	143	43.9	39.2	12.4	4.5	100.0	77
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	17.3	662	39.3	39.4	13.1	8.3	100.0	114
1 child	9.8	506	46.0	44.2	7.0	2.8	100.0	49
0 son	10.5	266	(55.5)	(34.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)	100.0	28
1 son	9.0	240	(33.6)	(56.7)	(6.4)	(3.2)	100.0	22
2 children	5.3	401	(37.2)	(41.9)	(3.3)	(17.7)	100.0	21
0 sons	6.9	132	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	4.5	270	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
3 children	4.5	269	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
0 sons	6.3	60	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
1 or more sons	3.9	209	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
4+ children	2.1	345	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
0 sons	(0.0)	25	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1 or more sons	2.2	320	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Total	9.3	2,183	40.3	41.4	10.5	7.7	100.0	204

Note: Total includes pregnancies with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey.

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	53.3	10.3	18.3
Public sector	9.6	1.9	3.4
NGO/trust	2.1	1.7	1.8
Private sector	41.6	6.6	13.2
At home	45.8	89.1	81.0
Own home	35.2	76.1	68.4
Parents' home	9.6	12.0	11.5
Other home	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	0.9	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	50.1	12.1	19.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.4	6.4	7.2
Other health personnel	0.0	1.8	1.4
Dai (TBA)	35.2	71.1	64.4
Friends/relatives	3.2	7.2	6.5
No one	0.4	0.9	0.8
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	60.6	20.3	27.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	12.6	1.9	3.9
Number of births	326	1,415	1,741
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	6.1	4.3	4.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	95.9	90.3	90.9
Either of the above	95.9	90.5	91.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	31.3	32.6	32.5
Number of births delivered at home	102	861	963
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	46.9	12.9	19.6
Less than 4 hours	29.2	6.9	11.3
4-23 hours	11.2	1.0	3.0
1-2 days	6.2	2.0	2.8
3-41 days	0.3	3.1	2.5
Don't know/missing/other response	2.9	0.6	1.1
No postnatal check-up	50.1	86.5	79.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	40.7	6.2	12.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.1	3.7	3.8
Other health personnel	0.3	1.4	1.1
Dai (TBA)	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	3.2	0.6	1.1
No postnatal check-up	50.1	86.5	79.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	235	967	1,203

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2, 3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	20.1	31.9	473	20.3	18.2	281
20-34	18.1	27.0	1,187	19.8	17.4	853
35-49	10.8	16.8	80	14.5	7.5	69
Birth order						
1	32.9	44.2	466	29.5	27.4	285
2-3	18.0	27.7	671	20.9	19.4	470
4+	7.5	15.3	604	11.8	8.0	447
Antenatal care visits²						
None	4.4	10.0	489	7.5	4.8	489
1-3	14.7	29.7	489	15.5	12.6	489
4+	64.7	75.2	219	56.2	54.8	219
Residence						
Urban	53.3	60.6	326	46.9	46.6	235
Rural	10.3	20.3	1,415	12.9	9.9	967
Education						
No education	8.0	14.9	1,164	10.5	8.5	788
<5 years complete	13.8	29.6	105	13.2	9.7	69
5-9 years complete	32.7	48.3	315	30.2	26.2	223
10 or more years complete	69.1	81.3	157	62.5	59.5	123
Religion						
Hindu	21.3	30.6	1,152	21.1	18.9	814
Muslim	18.2	30.9	305	17.8	16.1	203
Christian	11.7	27.0	67	(22.2)	(13.4)	41
Other	4.6	8.8	211	12.3	9.0	142
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	15.1	25.4	209	17.0	15.4	147
Scheduled tribe	7.8	15.1	526	14.3	9.6	353
Other backward class	19.1	30.2	766	18.0	16.1	537
Other	42.2	50.8	237	38.8	38.1	162
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.4	13.1	996	8.9	6.4	676
Second	14.9	26.1	282	13.2	10.5	182
Middle	28.3	43.3	188	29.7	25.4	139
Fourth	42.0	57.7	166	35.9	34.3	117
Highest	91.9	94.3	110	76.4	75.1	90
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	100.0	59	(60.6)	(60.6)	40
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	(100.0)	31	*	*	18
Private health facility	na	99.7	230	72.9	70.8	177
Home	na	11.8	1,411	7.5	4.7	963
Total	18.3	27.8	1,741	19.6	17.0	1,203

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	86.0	71.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	67.1	57.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	58.8	45.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	54.1	41.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	62.2	45.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	54.7	35.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	28.8	17.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	26.3	11.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	11.0	7.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	21.2	11.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	60.7	42.0
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	36.1	24.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	32.5	17.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	19.2	14.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	29.1	17.6

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	85.1	42.3	51.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	77.0	36.2	45.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	10.8	10.7	10.8
Convulsion	13.5	14.1	14.0
Prolonged labour	12.2	12.8	12.6
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	27.0	25.5	25.8
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	55.4	11.4	21.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	29.7	23.5	24.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	35.1	30.2	31.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	25.7	24.8	25.0
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	52	183	235
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	(27.3)	27.3	27.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(30.3)	25.8	26.3
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(39.4)	41.7	41.4
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(42.4)	56.8	55.0
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	23	162	185

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	74.5	69.8	57.4	45.6	30.3	92.8	86.5	77.4	53.3	37.5	5.8	43.7	135
Female	71.3	63.0	49.7	36.2	21.1	93.9	87.7	80.9	43.1	31.6	3.2	38.3	170
Birth order													
1	87.3	80.8	61.6	48.9	32.0	96.0	85.7	79.5	54.2	43.7	2.5	53.0	77
2-3	68.7	61.2	51.5	42.1	28.3	95.4	89.9	82.3	45.6	36.2	3.5	38.3	124
4-5	68.8	65.0	53.7	35.2	16.3	90.4	86.0	75.4	49.0	26.4	6.9	36.2	69
6+	(63.0)	(52.9)	(39.5)	(25.5)	(16.8)	(86.6)	(83.2)	(76.5)	(37.5)	(22.1)	(6.7)	(30.8)	35
Residence													
Urban	89.6	82.3	69.8	59.4	43.8	94.8	89.6	82.3	60.4	51.0	2.1	57.3	67
Rural	68.0	61.5	48.5	35.0	20.0	93.0	86.5	78.5	44.0	29.5	5.0	36.0	238
Mother's education													
No education	62.8	56.3	45.9	31.7	14.5	90.6	84.9	75.2	37.6	25.0	6.9	33.2	192
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	89.5	80.1	62.5	53.9	39.8	100.0	90.6	86.3	61.8	49.7	0.0	54.3	60
10 or more years complete	(97.6)	(95.3)	(90.5)	(81.8)	(68.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(86.5)	(79.4)	(0.0)	(65.9)	29
Religion													
Hindu	73.9	65.0	55.6	44.2	26.3	94.0	86.6	77.7	49.1	38.1	3.6	45.2	206
Muslim	68.6	59.3	42.7	31.4	28.1	88.7	85.8	80.9	44.1	26.1	7.4	32.8	48
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(68.7)	(79.1)	(51.3)	(35.4)	(19.4)	(96.5)	(89.6)	(84.1)	(42.3)	(24.9)	(3.5)	(27.0)	34
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(63.8)	(58.3)	(52.2)	(32.7)	(38.2)	(88.9)	(81.3)	(63.8)	(44.6)	(25.1)	(11.1)	(40.2)	34
Scheduled tribe	73.9	66.1	48.4	36.7	16.4	92.2	85.7	80.5	40.6	28.9	3.9	38.0	91
Other backward class	68.1	63.3	55.6	43.6	22.4	96.3	89.3	82.1	49.3	38.3	3.7	40.6	129
Other	88.0	77.6	55.1	44.7	40.5	91.0	88.2	80.2	59.1	40.5	2.4	47.1	50
Wealth index													
Lowest	62.9	58.4	44.0	28.3	16.1	91.1	83.6	73.7	37.8	23.2	6.9	33.2	176
Second	(82.6)	(75.1)	(60.6)	(50.2)	(32.4)	(97.1)	(94.2)	(91.3)	(60.6)	(41.5)	(2.9)	(45.7)	41
Middle	(76.8)	(55.8)	(45.7)	(39.9)	(18.3)	(92.1)	(86.3)	(80.5)	(35.7)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(36.3)	33
Fourth	(89.6)	(88.0)	(77.0)	(66.7)	(31.8)	(97.8)	(89.0)	(86.8)	(70.4)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(67.3)	32
Highest	(100.0)	(91.4)	(85.6)	(77.0)	(79.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.5)	(82.7)	(74.1)	(0.0)	(57.6)	24
Total	72.7	66.0	53.2	40.3	25.2	93.4	87.2	79.3	47.6	34.2	4.4	40.7	305
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	44.4	44.1	34.9	21.6	3.6	69.8	60.1	36.4	18.2	8.8	27.4	16.8	174

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children						
Age in months									
<6	2.7	11.1	134	*	*	4	*	*	15
6-11	9.8	32.2	191	*	*	19	70.3	1.9	61
12-23	6.6	28.0	305	*	*	20	57.6	5.6	85
24-35	5.8	22.3	293	*	*	17	58.1	5.5	65
36-47	5.0	15.4	362	*	*	18	66.7	2.1	56
48-59	1.9	13.0	329	*	*	6	(70.8)	(5.6)	43
Sex									
Male	6.9	22.2	771	(68.7)	(16.0)	53	64.6	4.9	171
Female	3.7	18.3	842	(64.1)	(6.1)	31	61.8	3.1	154
Residence									
Urban	4.5	20.5	308	*	*	14	76.9	0.0	63
Rural	5.4	20.1	1,306	64.4	11.9	70	60.0	5.0	262
Mother's education									
No education	5.2	20.0	1,064	63.2	8.6	56	58.0	3.9	213
<5 years complete	7.3	24.6	98	*	*	7	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	5.2	20.6	300	*	*	16	72.9	3.9	62
10 or more years complete	3.9	17.3	151	*	*	6	(76.8)	(9.1)	26
Religion									
Hindu	5.3	19.9	1,075	69.1	12.0	57	64.6	2.8	214
Muslim	6.9	23.5	289	*	*	20	65.8	0.0	68
Christian	4.0	22.2	59	*	*	2	*	*	13
Other	2.0	15.7	185	*	*	4	(45.9)	(8.2)	29
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.8	17.4	196	*	*	15	(57.6)	(0.0)	34
Scheduled tribe	3.5	18.3	481	*	*	17	50.4	8.1	88
Other backward class	5.9	21.3	718	(65.5)	(10.2)	42	69.8	2.3	153
Other	4.7	22.8	216	*	*	10	69.0	4.8	49
Wealth index									
Lowest	6.5	20.6	921	66.1	8.0	60	58.7	4.4	189
Second	3.8	21.3	254	*	*	10	60.9	0.0	54
Middle	3.4	18.1	174	*	*	6	(68.6)	(11.3)	32
Fourth	3.4	18.7	156	*	*	5	(77.5)	(0.0)	29
Highest	3.2	19.5	107	*	*	3	(83.4)	(5.7)	21
Total	5.2	20.2	1,613	67.0	12.4	84	63.3	4.0	325

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Any ORT or increased fluids	Other treatments					No treatment	Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids		Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other			
Age in months																
<6	12.6	134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
6-11	29.0	191	45.1	15.4	13.3	27.5	6.5	31.8	21.0	22.3	2.2	0.0	3.4	50.3	55	
12-23	18.7	305	45.6	20.2	20.3	37.2	6.6	40.5	6.6	36.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	31.7	57	
24-35	14.7	293	(45.3)	(18.7)	(15.5)	(28.6)	(16.6)	(42.5)	(12.7)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(30.9)	43	
36-47	5.2	362	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
48-59	7.0	329	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	
Sex																
Male	14.1	771	44.0	15.7	14.1	27.0	11.1	34.6	11.1	24.8	1.1	1.1	6.6	42.1	109	
Female	12.5	842	44.1	19.1	20.8	35.8	8.6	43.3	9.5	33.3	0.0	1.1	6.3	32.8	105	
Residence																
Urban	9.9	308	(59.1)	(31.8)	(20.5)	(47.7)	(6.8)	(50.0)	(13.6)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(25.0)	31	
Rural	14.1	1,306	41.6	14.9	16.9	28.6	10.4	37.0	9.7	24.7	0.6	1.3	7.1	39.6	183	
Mother's education																
No education	14.4	1,064	39.5	14.1	17.2	28.5	7.4	33.6	10.8	21.4	0.8	1.6	5.9	44.4	153	
<5 years complete	10.6	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
5-9 years complete	9.9	300	(66.4)	(16.8)	(18.5)	(27.2)	(12.1)	(39.3)	(4.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(23.2)	30	
10 or more years complete	13.7	151	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	
Religion																
Hindu	12.2	1,075	42.7	15.0	21.4	31.7	11.0	39.9	8.8	25.5	0.9	0.9	5.1	41.9	131	
Muslim	16.0	289	(44.9)	(24.9)	(11.8)	(34.2)	(11.8)	(43.4)	(13.3)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(28.8)	46	
Christian	16.1	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
Other	13.9	185	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	16.0	196	(42.4)	(11.4)	(19.0)	(30.4)	(15.2)	(41.8)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(46.2)	31	
Scheduled tribe	12.7	481	38.3	11.7	13.7	23.5	5.9	27.4	10.9	11.7	0.0	2.0	7.8	50.0	61	
Other backward class	14.2	718	46.0	19.0	20.4	34.1	10.0	42.9	11.6	39.4	0.0	1.2	6.5	30.1	102	
Other	9.1	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	
Wealth index																
Lowest	15.0	921	36.8	12.6	16.4	27.3	8.6	33.4	6.6	20.9	0.0	0.9	6.9	44.9	138	
Second	12.8	254	(47.4)	(16.8)	(21.1)	(28.4)	(11.6)	(37.9)	(11.6)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(9.5)	(30.0)	32	
Middle	12.5	174	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
Fourth	7.7	156	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	
Highest	9.3	107	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
Total	13.3	1,613	44.1	17.3	17.4	31.3	9.9	38.9	10.3	28.9	0.6	1.1	6.4	37.5	214	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Don't know/missing	Never gave food	Percentage given increased fluids and feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	None	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	None							
Age in months															
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	17	
6-11	6.5	18.9	51.9	8.6	14.2	9.0	27.5	6.5	100.0	0.0	42.6	2.2	21.0	55	
12-23	6.6	27.3	39.5	17.0	9.6	16.5	50.3	17.4	100.0	0.0	5.4	5.4	28.5	57	
24-35	(16.6)	(41.3)	(18.2)	(16.6)	(7.2)	(38.6)	(32.1)	(11.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(9.9)	(13.9)	(28.6)	43	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	19	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	23	
Sex															
Male	11.1	30.1	28.5	20.3	10.0	19.1	37.2	14.4	100.0	0.0	19.4	7.8	23.0	109	
Female	8.6	24.5	42.9	9.7	14.3	24.1	33.6	9.9	100.0	2.3	21.3	6.8	31.8	105	
Residence															
Urban	(6.8)	(43.2)	(38.6)	(4.5)	(6.8)	(34.1)	(34.1)	(11.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(13.6)	(4.5)	(43.2)	31	
Rural	10.4	24.7	35.1	16.9	13.0	19.5	35.7	12.3	100.0	1.3	21.4	7.8	24.7	183	
Mother's education															
No education	7.4	25.1	39.1	14.0	14.4	20.4	36.1	8.2	100.0	0.8	22.7	4.7	21.5	153	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	10	
5-9 years complete	(12.1)	(31.2)	(27.8)	(18.5)	(10.4)	(14.4)	(35.2)	(20.8)	100.0	(4.0)	(23.2)	(8.1)	(28.9)	30	
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	21	
Religion															
Hindu	11.0	26.7	39.9	7.8	14.7	21.1	36.6	5.1	100.0	0.9	24.4	9.2	27.6	131	
Muslim	(11.8)	(40.4)	(16.3)	(22.2)	(9.2)	(27.1)	(24.1)	(5.2)	100.0	(2.6)	(11.8)	(5.2)	(27.5)	46	
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	10	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	26	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	(15.2)	(11.4)	(39.2)	(11.4)	(22.8)	(17.4)	(25.6)	(3.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.6)	(11.4)	(22.8)	31	
Scheduled tribe	5.9	18.7	46.1	21.5	7.8	20.7	43.0	9.8	100.0	2.0	21.5	3.9	23.5	61	
Other backward class	10.0	38.8	28.8	10.7	11.7	24.8	33.5	12.1	100.0	1.2	18.9	8.2	28.0	102	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	20	
Wealth index															
Lowest	8.6	22.6	38.3	15.6	14.8	17.8	34.9	9.5	100.0	0.9	23.5	6.1	20.4	138	
Second	(11.6)	(32.7)	(37.3)	(11.0)	(7.3)	(25.4)	(38.8)	(15.3)	100.0	(3.7)	(14.7)	(9.5)	(28.4)	32	
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	22	
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	12	
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	10	
Total	9.9	27.3	35.6	15.1	12.1	21.6	35.5	12.2	100.0	1.1	20.3	7.3	27.3	214	

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	55.8	677	48.2	141
20-24	70.3	590	69.1	415
25-34	66.1	924	65.7	537
35-49	61.6	792	62.4	110
Residence				
Urban	91.5	797	90.9	235
Rural	53.2	2,186	58.1	967
Education				
No education	50.3	1,744	55.2	788
<5 years complete	67.5	179	68.1	69
5-9 years complete	76.1	605	79.2	223
10 or more years complete	95.4	452	96.1	123
Religion				
Hindu	64.0	2,126	64.0	814
Muslim	73.3	438	77.9	203
Christian	58.9	104	(59.0)	41
Other	47.8	307	50.7	142
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	57.1	346	57.5	147
Scheduled tribe	47.3	775	54.4	353
Other backward class	65.4	1,339	67.1	537
Other	87.1	516	85.8	162
Wealth index				
Lowest	44.6	1,406	50.9	676
Second	63.9	452	70.4	182
Middle	73.4	349	79.8	139
Fourth	88.0	379	89.0	117
Highest	97.1	397	100.0	90
Total	63.4	2,983	64.5	1,203

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC						Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC		Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	
Age in months													
<12	90.7	324	48.7	43.6	33.0	15.3	294	na	na	14.5	294	(44.8)	43
12-23	92.9	305	57.0	48.9	42.6	15.9	283	na	na	19.1	283	(66.5)	54
24-35	91.5	293	48.2	44.7	32.5	18.4	268	na	na	16.4	268	(35.7)	44
36-47	92.0	362	40.5	35.8	23.4	10.9	333	19.1	333	12.9	333	(33.2)	43
48-59	90.7	329	33.3	28.1	19.4	7.0	298	18.5	298	9.7	298	(43.8)	29
60-71	91.2	340	24.9	20.0	10.8	5.4	310	13.4	310	na	na	na	na
0-35	91.7	922	51.3	45.7	36.0	16.5	846	na	na	16.6	846	50.3	141
36-71	91.3	1,031	33.1	28.2	18.0	7.9	941	17.0	941	na	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	90.9	939	38.4	33.0	24.6	10.8	854	16.3	459	13.4	706	47.4	95
Female	92.0	1,014	44.7	39.7	28.3	13.0	933	17.7	482	15.3	771	44.8	118
Residence													
Urban	74.0	369	20.9	12.0	15.3	3.6	273	5.6	136	4.8	230	*	11
Rural	95.6	1,584	45.5	40.9	28.6	13.5	1,514	18.9	805	16.1	1,247	46.7	201
Mother's education													
No education	93.2	1,313	43.5	38.3	26.7	11.1	1,223	17.7	664	13.5	990	44.5	134
<5 years complete	94.5	114	42.4	39.0	29.5	16.2	107	23.5	56	18.3	95	*	17
5-9 years complete	91.2	350	39.5	33.5	27.8	13.8	319	12.8	158	17.2	275	(44.3)	47
10 or more years complete	77.6	177	30.2	24.8	20.0	12.0	137	15.2	64	12.0	117	*	14
Religion													
Hindu	89.5	1,310	38.4	35.0	23.3	10.0	1,172	17.0	618	12.5	961	47.3	120
Muslim	95.6	345	38.8	25.8	25.2	6.7	330	13.8	175	7.0	279	*	20
Christian	100.0	70	56.3	51.2	44.4	29.0	70	(14.5)	33	16.1	59	*	10
Other	94.2	222	59.3	55.9	40.5	25.4	209	23.3	113	36.7	172	38.7	63
													Continued...

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued												
Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC		Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
								Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	91.6	232	43.3	39.2	23.8	9.9	212	17.5	109	9.1	178	*
Scheduled tribe	95.3	571	57.2	52.7	38.1	19.5	544	23.1	287	23.9	455	42.3
Other backward class	90.6	880	33.7	27.6	21.6	8.8	798	13.1	426	11.0	653	51.0
Other	86.6	265	31.4	26.4	18.6	6.9	229	16.2	117	7.8	189	*
Wealth index												
Lowest	93.0	1,107	48.8	43.0	32.7	14.3	1,029	18.7	538	15.8	860	41.8
Second	95.5	318	39.5	37.1	21.3	15.4	304	21.0	167	19.6	241	(49.3)
Middle	96.1	210	33.7	28.9	16.5	7.9	202	10.5	111	10.2	167	*
Fourth	87.8	193	30.1	22.1	21.2	2.3	169	14.3	87	9.0	139	*
Highest	65.8	126	5.0	0.8	4.2	0.0	83	0.0	38	0.0	69	nc
Years since AWC was established												
<6 years ago	na	na	31.0	29.4	13.4	4.7	655	16.3	342	1.7	535	*
6 or more years ago	na	na	47.9	40.6	34.1	16.1	1,132	17.4	599	21.6	942	46.5
Total	91.5	1,953	41.7	36.5	26.5	11.9	1,787	17.0	941	14.4	1,477	45.9
Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because there are no cases (1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. ¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education. ² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food in the form of take home rations.												

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	90.8	8.9	2.0	3.6	273	91.6	8.1	1.8	3.3	273
Rural	59.6	39.3	15.7	15.2	1,514	58.4	40.9	10.9	13.8	1,514
Mother's education										
No education	62.3	36.6	13.3	13.1	1,223	61.4	37.7	8.8	11.6	1,223
<5 years complete	62.1	36.8	20.0	15.1	107	66.0	34.0	16.7	16.7	107
5-9 years complete	67.0	33.0	12.9	13.9	319	64.2	35.8	9.4	12.5	319
10 or more years complete	78.4	20.2	12.8	13.7	137	78.0	21.5	11.3	13.9	137
Religion										
Hindu	70.3	29.1	9.9	10.2	1,172	68.4	31.2	6.6	8.9	1,172
Muslim	68.2	30.5	10.4	12.6	330	69.4	29.5	8.4	13.2	330
Christian	45.4	54.6	37.6	29.0	70	43.7	56.3	29.0	32.4	70
Other	32.8	64.4	30.5	26.8	209	34.1	64.4	20.5	21.7	209
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	65.1	32.6	10.4	11.2	212	67.1	32.3	9.5	9.5	212
Scheduled tribe	44.8	54.1	23.0	19.7	544	44.0	55.4	15.3	16.2	544
Other backward class	73.5	25.7	9.7	11.2	798	71.7	27.5	6.6	10.8	798
Other	78.6	21.1	7.9	8.4	229	77.9	21.6	6.3	10.5	229
Wealth index										
Lowest	57.1	42.0	15.6	14.6	1,029	56.5	42.9	10.9	12.6	1,029
Second	64.7	34.5	15.3	15.3	304	61.8	38.2	11.6	16.3	304
Middle	71.1	26.6	12.2	14.7	202	71.9	26.3	9.6	15.1	202
Fourth	83.6	16.0	6.2	6.3	169	81.1	17.8	2.2	5.3	169
Highest	97.5	2.5	0.8	2.5	83	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	83
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	83.6	15.7	3.6	4.9	655	77.8	21.8	3.6	4.5	655
6 or more years ago	53.2	45.7	19.3	18.3	1,132	55.1	44.1	13.0	16.7	1,132
Total	64.3	34.7	13.6	13.4	1,787	63.5	35.9	9.5	12.2	1,787

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	5.4	13.9	-0.4	25.7	40.3	2.4	-1.5	11.6	29.5	1.9	-1.3	99
6-11	15.0	31.1	-1.3	14.8	35.0	1.9	-1.6	22.4	48.1	0.0	-2.0	163
12-23	33.5	60.5	-2.2	15.9	42.0	0.8	-1.7	33.9	60.5	0.3	-2.3	274
24-35	31.1	56.6	-2.2	11.4	27.4	0.3	-1.5	26.5	60.4	0.0	-2.3	259
36-47	28.6	56.4	-2.2	7.2	26.9	0.0	-1.5	27.5	61.5	0.0	-2.2	329
48-59	28.4	48.8	-2.1	7.2	29.2	0.0	-1.4	24.0	57.3	0.0	-2.2	291
Sex												
Male	27.4	52.0	-2.0	12.5	33.0	0.9	-1.5	25.3	57.7	0.1	-2.2	679
Female	26.2	47.7	-1.9	11.2	31.5	0.3	-1.5	26.9	55.3	0.3	-2.2	737
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	21.4	46.4	-1.8	12.6	34.2	0.2	-1.6	23.6	54.7	0.3	-2.1	354
<24	33.1	58.1	-2.2	8.3	27.6	1.0	-1.4	23.4	59.2	0.0	-2.3	225
24-47	27.5	49.4	-2.0	11.6	31.7	0.6	-1.5	28.5	57.2	0.0	-2.2	585
48+	25.3	47.2	-1.7	15.5	37.7	0.6	-1.7	26.8	57.6	0.3	-2.2	210
Birth order²												
1	21.4	46.4	-1.8	12.6	34.2	0.2	-1.6	23.6	54.7	0.3	-2.1	354
2-3	23.8	46.9	-1.8	10.4	29.8	0.8	-1.5	20.7	53.1	0.1	-2.1	551
4-5	34.8	55.4	-2.2	12.7	33.7	0.8	-1.5	35.2	62.8	0.0	-2.3	305
6+	31.3	55.8	-2.2	14.0	36.3	0.0	-1.7	32.9	63.8	0.0	-2.4	164
Residence												
Urban	14.2	34.8	-1.4	7.6	24.6	1.3	-1.3	11.9	38.8	0.5	-1.6	277
Rural	29.8	53.4	-2.1	12.8	34.1	0.4	-1.6	29.6	60.7	0.1	-2.3	1,139
Size at birth²												
Very small	41.4	66.5	-2.5	15.5	45.9	0.0	-1.9	43.4	74.6	0.0	-2.8	92
Small	28.4	50.6	-1.9	15.1	33.4	0.3	-1.6	24.4	59.0	0.0	-2.2	211
Average or larger	24.6	48.0	-1.9	10.9	31.0	0.6	-1.5	24.8	54.9	0.2	-2.1	1,063
Mother's education⁴												
No education	31.8	54.1	-2.1	13.5	35.5	0.3	-1.6	31.8	62.7	0.0	-2.3	907
<5 years complete	21.9	46.7	-1.8	14.4	28.0	0.0	-1.5	17.3	57.3	0.0	-2.1	88
5-9 years complete	19.1	49.2	-1.8	9.4	29.7	1.2	-1.4	18.1	50.1	0.5	-2.0	259
10 or more years complete	7.6	20.9	-1.0	4.7	20.6	1.6	-1.1	8.8	28.0	1.0	-1.4	136
Religion												
Hindu	24.6	47.9	-1.8	12.4	31.5	0.7	-1.5	23.3	55.3	0.1	-2.1	944
Muslim	27.6	47.4	-2.0	11.4	30.9	0.0	-1.4	26.3	51.4	0.8	-2.1	245
Christian	32.3	59.7	-2.3	10.1	37.5	0.0	-1.6	32.3	63.7	0.0	-2.4	58
Other	34.7	59.9	-2.3	9.4	36.8	0.7	-1.7	39.8	67.9	0.0	-2.5	162
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	31.9	53.7	-2.1	14.9	28.5	0.8	-1.4	27.0	56.0	0.0	-2.2	174
Scheduled tribe	29.9	54.5	-2.1	11.9	39.6	0.6	-1.8	33.6	64.3	0.0	-2.4	410
Other backward class	26.1	49.3	-1.9	11.4	30.5	0.3	-1.5	23.0	55.7	0.4	-2.1	637
Other	17.8	38.3	-1.6	10.2	25.7	1.3	-1.3	20.2	42.7	0.0	-1.8	192
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	26.5	49.7	-1.9	11.9	32.6	0.5	-1.5	26.1	57.0	0.1	-2.2	1,374
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(42.5)	(67.3)	(-2.5)	(7.1)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(29.2)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(-2.1)	26

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	28.1	51.5	-2.0	14.7	39.8	0.3	-1.8	32.8	62.5	0.0	-2.4	632
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	25.7	49.0	-1.9	9.9	26.8	0.8	-1.4	20.6	52.9	0.4	-2.0	703
Overweight (BMI≥25)	(6.5)	(23.5)	(-1.0)	(2.0)	(12.4)	(2.0)	(-1.0)	(5.2)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	36
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	26.4	49.9	-1.9	11.6	31.4	0.6	-1.5	25.7	56.3	0.2	-2.1	1,190
Living with one or neither parent	28.5	49.4	-2.0	12.7	36.8	0.5	-1.6	28.5	57.1	0.0	-2.2	226
Wealth index												
Lowest	33.8	55.1	-2.1	13.5	35.4	0.4	-1.6	33.0	62.8	0.1	-2.4	801
Second	24.0	53.6	-2.0	11.5	32.7	0.0	-1.6	27.9	61.7	0.0	-2.2	222
Middle	18.1	43.1	-1.8	12.3	32.7	1.5	-1.5	16.3	49.5	0.0	-2.0	155
Fourth	17.3	47.1	-1.7	6.7	23.6	1.0	-1.3	12.0	47.3	0.5	-1.9	139
Highest	2.9	12.6	-0.6	5.0	17.6	1.4	-1.0	2.1	16.6	0.7	-1.0	99
Total	26.8	49.8	-1.9	11.8	32.3	0.6	-1.5	26.1	56.5	0.2	-2.2	1,416
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.0	47.2	-1.8	15.6	35.8	1.0	-1.6	26.2	54.6	0.2	-2.1	778
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	33.6	54.1	-2.1	13.8	28.0	4.0	-1.2	25.3	51.5	0.7	-2.0	na

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	96.2	326	15.7	15.7	51.1	67.1	230
Rural	95.2	1,415	9.0	9.5	43.7	66.1	939
Sex							
Male	94.7	835	12.3	12.9	45.1	67.5	569
Female	96.0	905	8.5	8.7	45.1	65.2	599
Mother's education							
No education	95.2	1,164	6.6	6.9	39.1	70.2	762
<5 years complete	94.8	105	14.6	14.6	51.2	70.2	69
5-9 years complete	96.0	315	17.6	18.2	53.5	59.4	219
10 or more years complete	95.8	157	18.4	19.4	64.7	51.9	118
Religion							
Hindu	94.7	1,152	11.0	11.1	42.6	69.9	791
Muslim	97.9	305	11.2	12.4	44.1	71.3	198
Christian	96.4	67	(11.7)	(11.7)	(79.5)	(23.4)	41
Other	94.9	211	5.3	6.1	50.5	51.4	136
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.8	209	9.6	9.6	34.8	77.0	142
Scheduled tribe	95.1	526	9.5	9.8	53.1	51.1	343
Other backward class	95.7	766	9.7	10.1	40.0	75.2	526
Other	95.3	237	14.5	15.3	54.1	59.5	155
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	94.4	484	15.9	16.6	59.3	57.1	344
Dai (TBA)	95.4	1,121	8.0	8.1	40.3	70.1	735
Other/no one	98.1	127	8.5	9.8	30.4	73.1	87
Place of delivery							
Health facility	94.5	288	17.9	19.0	64.0	54.4	207
At home	95.6	1,411	8.3	8.6	40.8	69.5	940
Other	(93.0)	34	*	*	*	*	19
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.1	996	7.1	7.1	40.4	67.4	655
Second	95.0	282	11.4	12.1	46.3	70.0	175
Middle	97.0	188	15.9	18.5	49.9	67.5	137
Fourth	95.7	166	15.5	15.5	56.4	59.6	115
Highest	95.7	110	16.8	16.8	56.0	57.6	87
Total	95.4	1,741	10.3	10.7	45.1	66.3	1,169

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(3.0)	(82.9)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	40	(3.0)	40
2-3	(0.0)	(57.5)	(31.7)	(3.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(4.0)	35
4-5	0.0	40.9	34.6	0.0	8.8	15.7	100.0	59	3.5	59
6-8	2.1	10.7	23.0	1.3	2.7	60.2	100.0	89	9.8	89
9-11	2.6	3.6	12.7	0.0	2.4	78.8	100.0	100	10.2	102
12-17	6.2	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	89.9	100.0	140	6.0	142
18-23	15.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	82.7	100.0	152	7.3	163
24-35	32.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	66.6	100.0	234	2.0	293
<4	1.6	71.0	19.8	1.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	75	3.4	75
<6	0.9	57.8	26.3	0.9	7.2	6.9	100.0	134	3.5	134
6-9	1.6	8.0	20.8	1.0	2.0	66.6	100.0	119	11.5	119
12-23	11.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	86.1	100.0	292	6.7	305

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	Minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	10.4	37.2	9.0	87	100.0	10.1	37.8	8.8	89
9-11	na	na	na	na	24.4	29.0	12.8	98	98.8	23.8	28.3	12.4	100
12-17	na	na	na	na	32.9	47.8	18.2	131	99.5	32.3	45.8	17.1	140
18-23	na	na	na	na	39.4	57.2	27.8	128	94.4	37.0	53.0	24.7	152
Sex													
Male	32.9	3.4	5.3	476	23.9	43.6	16.2	212	98.3	23.9	41.9	15.7	226
Female	26.1	2.4	6.0	511	32.6	45.0	19.7	233	97.4	31.5	43.9	18.2	255
Residence													
Urban	25.4	2.0	4.4	188	40.9	47.3	23.6	76	97.8	39.0	41.2	19.9	94
Rural	0.0	3.2	5.8	799	25.9	43.7	16.8	368	97.8	25.2	43.4	16.3	387
Mother's education													
No education	33.8	3.2	6.0	647	20.5	41.8	13.9	298	97.1	20.3	40.9	13.5	316
<5 years complete	24.1	1.9	5.1	57	(37.6)	(46.3)	(27.2)	30	(100.0)	(40.4)	(46.5)	(28.2)	31
5-9 years complete	25.3	0.7	4.7	186	39.5	47.9	21.9	79	99.2	36.2	46.1	20.0	86
10 or more years complete	26.8	3.1	4.0	97	(61.0)	(55.0)	(35.1)	38	98.6	54.7	48.2	27.3	49
Religion													
Hindu	33.2	3.1	5.6	658	28.3	42.8	17.4	291	98.6	28.5	40.9	16.7	314
Muslim	22.1	2.3	4.3	176	32.9	44.2	18.5	74	96.3	30.3	42.7	16.6	82
Christian	(22.5)	(4.5)	(5.8)	39	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	24
Other	0.0	2.4	6.8	112	(25.0)	(47.6)	(17.4)	56	94.8	23.7	47.1	16.5	59

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times ⁴				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	Minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	0.0	3.6	7.1	119	16.5	38.4	9.4	53	100.0	15.5	36.2	8.8
Scheduled tribe	0.0	3.4	6.1	283	25.1	47.3	17.8	134	95.4	23.9	47.7	17.2
Other backward class	25.4	2.8	4.6	441	29.7	43.7	17.2	197	99.1	29.9	41.4	16.2
Other	23.9	2.0	4.3	143	41.2	45.7	29.1	60	97.3	39.3	43.8	25.9
Wealth index												
Lowest	0.0	3.5	6.5	561	18.9	41.7	13.5	266	97.4	18.6	41.3	13.0
Second	19.1	1.1	3.2	162	27.1	48.4	15.8	65	98.3	25.2	46.8	14.7
Middle	25.9	2.6	7.5	102	(56.4)	(41.9)	(31.1)	41	(98.4)	(56.7)	(40.2)	(30.2)
Fourth	26.5	1.7	3.9	94	41.5	42.4	24.3	44	98.7	38.8	41.8	22.8
Highest	25.4	2.9	3.7	69	(59.7)	(64.8)	(35.8)	29	98.2	52.2	52.4	27.0
Total	32.8	2.9	5.6	987	28.5	44.3	18.0	444	97.8	27.9	43.0	17.0
na = Not applicable												
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.												
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.												
¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.												
² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.												
³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.												
⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.												
⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; timed, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.												
⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.												
⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.												
⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.												

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	26.2	52.9	4.7	83.7	151
12-23	26.8	51.5	2.8	81.2	273
24-35	31.5	37.9	2.5	71.9	268
36-47	31.2	32.4	0.6	64.2	338
48-59	29.0	29.3	0.8	59.1	296
Sex					
Male	29.7	36.1	2.1	67.9	646
Female	28.9	42.0	1.8	72.6	680
Birth order¹					
1	27.6	35.9	0.0	63.5	326
2-3	29.2	39.2	2.8	71.1	502
4-5	26.3	44.8	2.2	73.2	304
6+	36.9	37.8	3.5	78.2	155
Residence					
Urban	25.3	30.2	1.4	56.9	244
Rural	30.2	41.1	2.1	73.4	1,082
Mother's education²					
No education	29.4	43.7	2.3	75.4	859
<5 years complete	35.4	26.2	2.4	64.0	77
5-9 years complete	26.2	34.6	1.3	62.1	239
10 or more years complete	30.3	25.4	0.6	56.2	125
Religion					
Hindu	30.1	36.7	1.2	68.0	886
Muslim	29.1	36.8	2.9	68.9	231
Christian	(21.5)	(53.6)	(2.1)	(77.3)	55
Other	27.3	51.8	4.0	83.0	148
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.9	45.2	3.8	76.8	162
Scheduled tribe	29.3	48.3	2.0	79.5	383
Other backward class	31.5	34.2	1.5	67.2	605
Other	23.3	30.6	1.8	55.7	173
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.0	39.5	2.0	70.5	1,287
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	13
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(31.9)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(65.5)	26
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	28.5	41.1	1.9	71.5	1,119
Living with one or neither parent	33.6	28.3	2.0	63.9	207
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	28.0	25.0	0.2	53.2	334
Mildly anaemic	31.5	40.3	1.6	73.4	632
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.6	53.3	4.2	83.1	309
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.6	44.1	2.8	76.5	761
Second	28.4	39.9	0.7	69.0	209
Middle	31.2	27.4	1.0	59.6	142
Fourth	28.8	33.2	1.5	63.5	127
Highest	26.1	21.0	0.0	47.2	87
Total	29.3	39.1	1.9	70.3	1,326
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.8	46.9	3.2	77.9	677
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.2	52.2	4.0	82.4	361

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months				Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	8.8	1.3	89	na	na	8.0	0.8	0.8	50.6	89	87	50.6	87
9-11	28.6	5.9	100	na	na	23.0	0.0	7.2	47.7	102	102	47.7	102
12-17	49.9	11.1	140	31.0	142	31.0	1.3	1.7	48.3	142	140	48.3	140
18-23	59.9	13.0	152	31.1	163	31.1	2.9	5.3	45.7	163	160	45.7	160
24-35	69.3	16.6	234	23.8	293	23.8	4.0	5.6	53.1	293	292	53.1	292
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	16.2	5.7	7.2	53.4	362	359	53.4	359
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	3.7	5.6	51.8	329	325	51.8	325
Sex													
Male	49.6	11.8	343	29.3	279	21.9	4.8	6.5	49.8	710	704	49.8	704
Female	50.9	10.9	372	25.9	319	17.7	2.3	4.4	52.2	769	761	52.2	761
Birth order													
1	45.2	12.0	170	31.1	153	23.3	4.7	5.7	53.8	390	387	53.8	387
2-3	51.8	11.5	280	27.9	233	18.7	3.8	6.1	50.6	571	566	50.6	566
4-5	54.0	8.1	174	25.8	140	20.0	1.7	4.1	49.9	340	336	49.9	336
6+	47.8	16.0	91	21.4	72	14.6	3.3	5.0	48.6	179	176	48.6	176
Breastfeeding status													
Breastfeeding	47.6	10.6	602	28.5	425	24.4	2.6	4.1	49.1	718	709	49.1	709
Not breastfeeding	64.5	15.0	110	25.7	167	15.7	4.5	6.6	52.7	742	736	52.7	736
Residence													
Urban	50.5	16.5	139	25.8	124	20.3	2.7	10.7	66.7	280	277	66.7	277
Rural	50.2	10.1	577	27.9	474	19.6	3.7	4.2	47.4	1,200	1,188	47.4	1,188

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	46.1 (44.7)	9.3 (11.7)	462	23.5 (29.9)	375	15.9	2.3	4.5	972	45.4	961
<5 years complete	58.4	13.0	42	31.4	39	22.0	5.2	6.5	92	43.3	92
5-9 years complete	64.6	20.7	136	41.9	122	26.0	5.2	3.6	275	59.7	272
10 or more years complete			75		62	32.4	7.0	14.6	141	78.1	140
Religion											
Hindu	48.0	9.0	477	28.9	401	20.6	3.8	5.3	980	50.8	970
Muslim	51.0	18.7	128	25.6	107	20.5	1.8	5.6	271	52.4	266
Christian	*	*	29	*	24	(19.3)	(4.3)	(6.4)	55	(52.8)	55
Other	64.1	15.2	79	20.0	63	14.0	4.3	5.8	168	48.4	168
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	42.4	10.7	84	24.1	70	18.2	1.1	2.5	177	50.8	175
Scheduled tribe	54.1	10.0	202	25.9	166	17.8	4.4	4.6	434	49.2	429
Other backward class	48.4	8.9	326	27.5	267	19.3	3.3	4.9	665	51.4	658
Other	54.5	22.7	102	33.1	93	26.4	4.4	11.5	200	54.6	200
Wealth index											
Lowest	49.1	9.3	408	26.0	336	17.3	2.8	3.8	841	45.2	832
Second	46.5	9.6	106	29.8	93	22.3	5.6	5.5	235	51.1	231
Middle	59.3	22.0	73	28.6	66	23.2	3.8	5.3	161	52.5	160
Fourth	48.9	9.2	73	26.8	58	21.5	3.6	8.4	144	58.5	143
Highest	56.4	18.9	55	32.9	45	25.5	4.0	14.7	99	87.3	98
Total	50.3	11.4	715	27.5	598	19.7	3.5	5.4	1,479	51.1	1,465

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	3.6	25.4	71.0	100.0	627
Rural	8.6	43.8	47.6	100.0	1,834
Religion of household head					
Hindu	7.3	37.7	55.0	100.0	1,798
Muslim	8.0	36.5	55.6	100.0	321
Christian	12.2	36.5	51.4	100.0	87
Other	5.1	53.2	41.6	100.0	255
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	7.0	38.4	54.6	100.0	278
Scheduled tribe	7.6	47.5	45.0	100.0	685
Other backward class	7.6	37.5	54.9	100.0	1,101
Other	6.5	29.4	64.2	100.0	394
Wealth index					
Lowest	9.4	45.5	45.1	100.0	1,281
Second	8.6	41.0	50.3	100.0	372
Middle	4.2	41.3	54.5	100.0	248
Fourth	3.9	32.9	63.2	100.0	274
Highest	2.5	12.1	85.4	100.0	286
Total	7.3	39.1	53.6	100.0	2461
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.3	24.6	56.1	100.0	1,642

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

ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total	
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	15.3	7.3	42.6	34.8	100.0	2,983
Pulses or beans	46.6	34.3	18.4	0.7	100.0	2,983
Dark green leafy vegetables	46.7	39.0	14.1	0.2	100.0	2,983
Fruits	4.5	20.1	69.2	6.1	100.0	2,983
Eggs	0.9	18.2	63.7	17.2	100.0	2,983
Fish	0.6	19.2	68.2	12.0	100.0	2,983
Chicken/meat	0.3	16.2	71.4	12.0	100.0	2,983
Fish or chicken/meat	0.7	22.9	66.8	9.5	100.0	2,983
MEN						
Milk or curd	21.9	12.1	45.6	20.4	100.0	949
Pulses or beans	55.2	35.4	8.6	0.8	100.0	949
Dark green leafy vegetables	71.1	23.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	949
Fruits	3.4	20.1	71.0	5.5	100.0	949
Eggs	2.0	30.3	54.2	13.5	100.0	949
Fish	0.6	28.6	63.5	7.3	100.0	949
Chicken/meat	0.3	20.1	72.8	6.7	100.0	949
Fish or chicken/meat	0.7	31.3	62.7	5.1	100.0	949

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	47.8	19.1	1.2	0.0	565	60.4	27.9	1.2	0.0	176
20-29	44.5	19.3	3.3	0.4	875	37.3	9.6	2.9	0.0	262
30-39	41.3	16.1	7.3	1.0	728	29.2	10.7	8.2	1.1	249
40-49	36.2	17.0	12.0	3.1	413	32.7	10.5	6.4	0.7	194
Marital status										
Never married	44.8	19.2	2.6	0.3	475	50.1	20.8	3.9	0.3	268
Currently married	42.2	17.4	6.3	1.1	1,977	33.3	10.5	5.4	0.6	600
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	47.8	22.3	1.6	0.0	128	*	*	*	*	12
Residence										
Urban	29.8	12.9	15.5	3.1	709	30.3	14.4	10.6	1.1	264
Rural	48.0	19.9	1.5	0.1	1,871	42.1	13.5	2.4	0.2	617
Education										
No education	48.9	20.8	2.0	0.4	1,486	41.4	12.0	1.0	0.0	234
<5 years complete	48.4	17.9	5.3	0.0	149	46.6	24.4	3.5	1.3	91
5-9 years complete	37.4	15.6	5.7	0.5	531	45.7	15.4	2.5	0.0	283
10 or more years complete	26.7	11.1	17.0	3.5	412	26.2	10.1	11.0	1.0	273
Religion										
Hindu	41.6	17.9	5.8	0.9	1,844	36.4	13.4	5.1	0.5	684
Muslim	47.4	20.6	5.2	1.6	375	40.7	16.3	7.4	0.7	98
Christian	43.6	16.3	2.8	0.0	92	*	*	*	*	26
Other	46.3	16.2	3.1	0.3	265	55.1	13.2	1.0	0.0	70
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.2	16.4	4.1	0.0	280	41.1	16.6	7.3	1.3	96
Scheduled tribe	47.2	18.9	1.7	0.0	658	42.1	12.5	0.6	0.0	228
Other backward class	45.7	19.7	3.9	0.4	1,175	39.9	14.4	4.1	0.3	419
Other	32.8	13.4	14.9	4.1	463	26.6	11.8	12.6	1.0	135
Wealth index										
Lowest	50.0	19.8	0.8	0.1	1,191	46.4	15.4	1.3	0.3	390
Second	48.3	20.9	2.8	0.2	392	36.8	15.0	3.4	0.0	143
Middle	47.7	22.9	1.7	0.0	299	40.9	10.0	2.4	0.0	102
Fourth	35.1	15.5	7.6	0.4	336	32.1	14.2	5.2	0.0	119
Highest	17.7	7.3	23.9	5.5	363	20.9	9.8	19.2	2.2	127
Total	43.0	18.0	5.4	0.9	2,580	38.6	13.8	4.9	0.5	881

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

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

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	48.6	17.8	0.8	67.2	628	19.8	21.4	0.0	41.3	173
20-29	47.9	20.2	1.7	69.8	999	17.7	12.2	0.5	30.4	257
30-39	50.5	17.8	1.5	69.9	754	16.8	18.2	0.3	35.2	241
40-49	53.3	17.2	0.8	71.3	405	20.6	21.2	0.4	42.1	190
Marital status										
Never married	48.4	14.1	1.3	63.9	462	16.2	17.4	0.0	33.6	262
Currently married	49.4	19.4	1.2	70.1	2,200	19.5	17.4	0.4	37.4	587
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.8	19.9	2.9	79.6	124	*	*	*	*	12
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.4	40.1	1.1	69.6	220	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	54.4	21.2	1.0	76.6	743	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	50.2	14.9	1.5	66.5	1,823	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	45.8	12.0	0.8	58.6	729	14.3	8.2	0.5	23.1	256
Rural	50.9	20.9	1.5	73.3	2,057	20.3	21.7	0.2	42.2	605
Education										
No education	51.0	20.8	1.8	73.5	1,635	21.3	24.1	0.3	45.7	228
<5 years complete	47.9	22.0	0.0	69.8	168	20.6	22.8	1.4	44.7	90
5-9 years complete	47.1	17.4	0.7	65.2	569	19.4	18.4	0.3	38.1	278
10 or more years complete	48.0	10.3	0.8	59.1	412	14.4	9.7	0.0	24.2	265
Religion										
Hindu	49.0	17.7	1.4	68.2	1,995	19.0	16.5	0.2	35.7	669
Muslim	45.6	15.4	0.8	61.8	402	14.5	8.9	0.0	23.4	93
Christian	53.7	34.2	1.2	89.0	100	*	*	*	*	25
Other	58.3	23.4	1.3	82.9	284	17.7	35.9	1.7	55.4	70
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.8	19.3	2.4	72.6	331	18.4	22.0	0.0	40.4	93
Scheduled tribe	55.1	28.2	1.7	85.0	713	22.1	31.0	0.5	53.6	226
Other backward class	47.9	15.5	0.9	64.2	1,266	17.6	11.3	0.3	29.3	410
Other	44.4	12.2	1.1	57.6	471	14.7	11.3	0.0	26.1	130
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.8	23.2	1.6	76.6	1,326	21.3	24.6	0.3	46.3	384
Second	53.4	16.6	1.4	71.4	427	19.3	20.0	0.5	39.8	140
Middle	44.7	18.5	1.0	64.1	321	22.9	14.5	0.0	37.4	102
Fourth	44.5	13.9	1.5	59.9	350	14.0	6.5	0.0	20.5	113
Highest	46.0	8.6	0.4	55.0	362	9.2	6.2	0.6	16.0	121
Total	49.6	18.6	1.3	69.5	2,786	18.5	17.7	0.3	36.5	861
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	49.8	19.5	1.3	70.6	2,325	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	44.3	26.8	1.8	72.9	1,469	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	39.7	70.6	28.6	59.9	34.9	63.3	14.0	29.7	30.4	47.8	1,267	334
15-19	39.5	72.8	28.1	57.2	34.0	64.0	13.0	28.1	29.2	49.6	677	186
20-24	39.8	67.8	29.1	63.2	36.0	62.4	15.1	31.7	31.8	45.5	590	148
25-29	36.5	71.4	26.3	57.4	31.2	65.9	14.0	30.2	26.7	59.7	470	145
30-39	26.7	54.0	19.9	50.1	22.6	50.6	8.6	21.8	20.3	45.3	805	262
40-49	28.1	46.5	21.5	42.3	23.3	42.0	9.2	18.6	20.7	36.0	441	208
Residence												
Urban	76.4	90.5	57.3	86.6	68.1	88.3	32.6	57.2	56.5	76.1	797	282
Rural	18.5	48.3	13.0	38.7	15.1	41.6	4.3	11.6	14.4	33.7	2,186	666
Education												
No education	9.9	17.8	6.5	14.0	7.4	15.4	1.2	3.1	6.8	8.9	1,744	257
<5 years complete	27.3	38.1	20.2	25.7	20.1	28.2	6.5	2.1	18.6	25.0	179	98
5-9 years complete	58.2	71.5	39.8	60.3	49.3	63.6	16.5	23.3	41.6	50.5	605	300
10 or more years complete	97.0	95.3	77.3	88.7	91.0	91.6	48.5	54.2	80.0	82.0	452	293
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	68.1	84.7	51.6	74.6	60.1	78.4	26.4	39.5	51.8	66.9	1,159	541
No	12.3	29.2	7.8	24.2	9.8	25.1	2.6	6.1	9.1	19.0	1,824	408
Marital status												
Never married	58.5	79.0	41.2	67.8	52.2	73.6	23.8	37.5	44.7	58.3	509	292
Currently married	29.9	52.8	22.3	46.6	25.5	47.6	9.7	20.0	22.5	41.0	2,336	643
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.6	*	6.9	*	9.3	*	3.0	*	9.2	*	137	14
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	63.3	na	55.9	na	55.5	na	30.4	na	43.9	na	137
1-2	na	66.4	na	59.5	na	61.1	na	28.6	na	52.8	na	209
3-4	na	58.4	na	50.0	na	52.0	na	23.0	na	42.3	na	297
5+	na	58.3	na	49.9	na	55.2	na	22.3	na	46.8	na	304

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	34.9	64.4	25.5	55.8	29.7	58.3	12.5	26.8	26.2	48.5	2,126	731
Muslim	40.1	62.4	31.1	57.9	36.5	59.2	14.8	28.1	30.3	49.5	438	114
Christian	49.8	*	29.8	*	40.5	*	11.1	*	39.4	*	104	27
Other	13.4	27.2	9.2	18.8	12.8	23.9	3.3	6.0	10.5	19.5	307	73
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	25.6	55.8	16.9	47.7	21.8	46.7	7.1	16.0	18.8	38.6	346	102
Scheduled tribe	17.2	40.7	11.3	32.1	14.1	37.2	4.2	11.1	12.0	27.3	775	242
Other backward class	32.5	66.7	23.5	59.0	27.7	60.2	10.3	28.4	24.7	50.7	1,339	454
Other	68.6	79.9	53.9	72.4	61.4	77.8	30.4	44.6	53.3	69.6	516	148
Wealth index												
Lowest	8.5	31.4	4.9	24.4	6.0	27.9	1.0	5.8	6.2	20.3	1,406	423
Second	25.4	67.9	18.3	54.4	21.9	58.0	5.0	18.2	19.7	48.9	452	156
Middle	46.1	85.8	33.2	79.1	38.2	80.3	12.9	30.3	36.8	63.7	349	110
Fourth	66.3	90.9	49.6	84.8	56.5	83.3	24.1	46.9	45.7	73.5	379	124
Highest	92.4	96.9	71.8	89.8	86.4	93.4	45.1	69.7	72.5	85.6	397	135
Total	34.0	60.8	24.8	52.9	29.3	55.5	11.8	25.2	25.6	46.3	2,983	949

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 5.9. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:					Percentage of men who:				
	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching					Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age										
15-24	90.3	73.0	84.8	51.4	502	90.5	65.5	79.7	40.7	236
15-19	90.0	71.0	84.1	50.9	268	92.5	67.4	80.3	41.6	135
20-24	90.6	75.4	85.7	52.1	235	87.8	63.0	78.9	39.6	101
25-29	92.4	68.6	87.1	47.8	171	88.8	68.5	76.1	43.7	103
30-39	88.2	66.4	76.6	47.3	215	85.6	51.9	71.3	39.3	141
40-49	89.1	65.5	82.5	50.5	124	90.4	55.4	68.8	39.9	97
Residence										
Urban	90.1	73.7	84.9	51.8	609	87.1	75.8	79.9	47.0	256
Rural	90.0	64.3	80.5	46.9	404	90.5	49.2	71.4	35.9	322
Education										
No education	87.6	57.6	73.2	37.8	173	(87.0)	(45.6)	(62.1)	(27.6)	46
<5 years complete	89.4	64.8	79.1	44.3	49	(83.2)	(45.3)	(73.4)	(31.8)	38
5-9 years complete	90.4	64.4	80.8	47.6	352	88.3	49.1	65.6	33.7	214
10 or more years complete	90.7	79.8	89.4	56.9	438	90.6	74.8	84.9	49.6	279
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	89.8	72.5	83.6	51.9	789	88.8	67.1	78.5	44.4	458
No	90.9	60.8	81.6	42.7	224	89.4	37.8	62.5	27.1	119
Marital status										
Never married	90.5	73.1	83.8	52.3	298	91.6	70.7	80.2	44.5	231
Currently married	89.7	68.3	82.6	48.1	698	87.0	54.4	72.0	38.1	339
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	7
Religion										
Hindu	90.7	72.6	84.7	54.0	742	89.8	61.1	74.0	39.4	471
Muslim	88.6	69.1	83.4	41.7	176	86.4	69.9	87.7	53.8	71
Christian	(83.6)	(48.3)	(66.6)	(26.9)	52	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(93.7)	(52.4)	(75.8)	(38.6)	41	*	*	*	*	20

Continued...

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

[illegible]

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

(*) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.3	2.3	0.4	4.3	0.3	3.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	545	153	1,647	484	2,193	637
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	1	4	6	21	7	24
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	582	164	1,895	524	2,477	688
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.2	na	0.7	na	0.6
Number of men	na	282	na	666	na	949
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1	na	5	na	6
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.3	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	7.6	3.7	2.8	0.7	4.1	1.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	27.8	26.1	37.1	22.7	34.6	23.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.8
Number of respondents	797	282	2,186	666	2,983	949
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	97.2	99.0	87.8	90.2	89.8	93.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	221	74	810	151	1,032	225

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	36.9	54.7	6.1	17.1	14.0	29.7
Percentage who know a condom source	59.7	87.4	20.0	49.7	30.2	62.3
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	40.9	14.5	71.6	43.6	63.8	33.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	5.5	0.0	22.9	3.3	18.4	2.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.0	3.8	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	28.6	30.8	40.8	18.2	37.6	22.4
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.6
Number of respondents age 15-24	326	112	941	222	1,267	334
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	96.3	(98.0)	90.1	(87.9)	91.3	92.5
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	93	34	384	41	477	75
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	2.1	*	2.3	3.8	2.3	7.6
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	133	16	674	97	808	113
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.5	*	0.6	16.4	0.6	17.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	131	12	622	90	753	102
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1	3	4	15	4	18
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.3	93.2	95.2	86.4	96.9	89.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.7	2.7	2.2	8.5	1.6	6.1
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	194	102	273	145	467	247

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls							Number who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys							Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys		
		Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Don't know/missing		Total	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys						Don't know/missing	Total
			<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing					<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing			
WOMEN																			
Moral values	99.0	2,983	83.3	13.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	2,953	98.6	2,983	83.2	13.9	1.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	2,940	
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	58.0	2,983	20.4	38.1	30.6	8.5	2.5	100.0	1,729	76.1	2,983	23.0	39.5	26.4	8.4	2.6	100.0	2,270	
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	87.7	2,983	12.7	46.9	33.5	6.1	0.8	100.0	2,616	46.1	2,983	12.4	39.3	30.7	14.9	2.7	100.0	1,376	
Sex and sexual behaviour	59.8	2,983	9.4	31.9	38.0	19.1	1.5	100.0	1,783	59.1	2,983	10.5	33.1	34.4	20.3	1.8	100.0	1,764	
Contraception	62.6	2,983	8.5	24.6	36.3	28.4	2.2	100.0	1,868	56.0	2,983	7.6	24.2	34.4	31.3	2.5	100.0	1,670	
HIV/AIDS	77.3	2,983	10.4	27.5	37.4	23.0	1.7	100.0	2,307	77.6	2,983	11.3	26.6	34.5	25.3	2.3	100.0	2,316	
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	64.5	2,983	7.5	21.5	38.3	31.4	1.3	100.0	1,924	64.5	2,983	8.5	20.9	35.0	33.8	1.8	100.0	1,923	
MEN																			
Moral values	99.5	949	91.0	7.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	944	99.6	949	92.4	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	945	
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	77.0	949	24.9	32.5	32.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	730	82.8	949	24.0	34.4	28.1	13.5	0.1	100.0	785	
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	74.8	949	3.9	35.0	48.3	12.8	0.0	100.0	710	65.1	949	2.3	33.4	44.7	18.8	0.8	100.0	618	
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.4	949	1.5	19.6	38.7	39.7	0.5	100.0	497	54.6	949	1.3	18.4	38.0	42.3	0.0	100.0	518	
Contraception	53.1	949	1.6	11.1	40.1	46.9	0.2	100.0	503	52.5	949	1.2	10.3	38.9	49.2	0.4	100.0	498	
HIV/AIDS	63.5	949	6.5	20.8	40.2	32.2	0.4	100.0	603	65.7	949	8.9	18.8	39.9	32.2	0.2	100.0	623	
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	55.1	949	1.1	10.2	39.1	48.6	0.9	100.0	523	57.0	949	2.0	8.7	37.6	50.9	0.7	100.0	541	

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
Characteristic	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	191	191	1,104
15-59	484	484	2,031
60+	615	615	228
Sex			
Women	216	216	1,629
Men	567	567	1,734
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	593	593	2,130
Other fuel	57	57	1,232
Total	397	397	3,363
RURAL			
Age			
<15	84	84	4,168
15-59	842	774	5,144
60+	3,902	3,252	720
Sex			
Women	388	365	5,130
Men	1,122	979	4,903
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	741	659	9,952
Other fuel	1,563	1,563	75
Total	747	665	10,034
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	107	107	5,272
15-59	741	692	7,175
60+	3,111	2,617	948
Sex			
Women	346	329	6,759
Men	977	871	6,637
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	715	647	12,082
Other fuel	143	143	1,307
Total	659	598	13,396

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and cooking fuel, and residents for whom the type of cooking fuel was not specified, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	74.1	677	34.4	46.1	85.4	13.8	82.7	186	27.7	55.1	92.1	11.8	153
20-34	79.0	1,514	37.7	52.5	85.6	11.9	88.3	429	31.1	65.2	91.9	10.4	378
35-49	76.5	792	36.8	53.6	85.7	11.1	88.0	334	28.5	68.2	92.3	5.4	294
Residence													
Urban	96.3	797	51.8	61.3	90.2	11.4	97.5	282	59.7	74.7	97.2	4.3	275
Rural	70.2	2,186	29.2	46.5	83.2	12.5	82.7	666	14.5	59.2	89.5	11.1	551
Education													
No education	66.1	1,744	24.4	43.2	80.7	10.9	70.5	257	8.2	58.0	88.5	7.4	181
<5 years complete	79.3	179	32.9	52.4	82.7	16.3	80.6	98	14.8	51.6	88.3	7.7	79
5-9 years complete	92.4	605	40.8	55.1	87.9	13.7	92.6	300	25.6	62.7	91.2	10.9	278
10 or more years complete	99.0	452	65.0	67.8	96.2	12.1	98.3	293	50.8	73.6	96.2	8.2	288
Religion													
Hindu	76.7	2,126	33.3	47.9	85.5	11.5	88.2	731	30.0	62.9	92.5	8.8	645
Muslim	85.3	438	53.3	68.6	89.5	12.4	92.9	114	28.5	68.5	94.2	8.5	106
Christian	84.0	104	46.8	57.1	91.9	15.7	*	27	*	*	*	*	20
Other	66.8	307	29.4	45.4	76.5	14.4	73.0	73	(22.1)	(68.6)	(83.8)	(9.2)	53
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	74.9	346	32.2	44.1	82.4	15.5	87.8	102	21.3	57.4	91.8	4.9	90
Scheduled tribe	66.9	775	29.7	42.2	79.0	14.0	77.7	242	19.6	62.9	88.5	9.8	188
Other backward class	78.6	1,339	34.4	51.6	86.1	9.9	91.0	454	30.2	63.6	92.7	8.7	413
Other	91.5	516	52.3	65.0	93.3	13.1	89.8	148	47.2	74.7	95.2	11.0	132
Wealth index													
Lowest	63.0	1,406	27.5	45.1	79.8	10.2	77.6	423	8.6	60.5	85.8	8.6	328
Second	80.0	452	25.2	45.2	85.2	17.7	89.3	156	26.8	55.7	94.7	13.2	139
Middle	87.9	349	38.7	48.9	85.2	13.0	94.3	110	30.4	67.4	98.1	13.2	104
Fourth	94.5	379	42.0	57.3	90.6	12.6	98.4	124	42.9	66.9	96.8	4.3	122
Highest	98.5	397	62.2	68.1	94.5	10.2	97.9	135	71.3	78.6	95.8	5.8	133
Total	77.2	2,983	36.8	51.4	85.6	12.1	87.1	949	29.5	64.4	92.1	8.9	826

Table 65 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	0	103	528	677	378	378	378	186
20-34	295	1,174	957	1,514	164	736	0	429
35-49	1,891	2,531	952	792	1,364	0	0	334
Residence								
Urban	1,394	1,394	523	797	1,244	498	249	282
Rural	381	1,253	981	2,186	368	368	0	666
Education								
No education	569	1,633	1,201	1,744	477	0	0	257
<5 years complete	388	0	0	179	0	0	0	98
5-9 years complete	885	1,229	426	605	0	1,053	0	300
10 or more years complete	769	571	461	452	1,616	239	239	293
Wealth index								
Lowest	339	1,659	1,017	1,406	290	580	0	423
Second	680	987	790	452	450	450	0	156
Middle	0	398	0	349	1,114	0	0	110
Fourth	1,047	864	1,492	379	567	567	567	124
Highest	1,926	1,526	525	397	1,554	0	0	135
Total	652	1,291	858	2,983	629	407	74	949

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

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.3	0.7	0.6	19.2	19.5	19.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	4.3	13.1	10.7	40.8	61.0	55.0
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	94.4	86.3	88.4	50.5	33.1	38.3
Drinks alcohol	0.6	13.2	9.9	25.9	44.4	38.9
Number of respondents	797	2,186	2,983	282	666	949
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	27.3	37.7	34.7
1-4	*	*	*	48.1	44.3	45.4
5-9	*	*	*	13.0	5.7	7.8
10 or more	*	*	*	11.7	12.3	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	3	14	17	54	130	184
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	16.0	16.0	3.8	12.4	10.7
About once a week	*	36.2	35.6	18.3	32.4	29.6
Less than once a week	*	46.9	47.6	76.9	54.8	59.2
Missing	*	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	5	289	294	73	296	369

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	27.1	20.7	20.4	21.7	21.6	26.8	28.3	22.3
Government/municipal hospital	18.9	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.3	15.2	21.4	9.8
Government dispensary	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.8	11.0	10.1	11.8	11.4	6.8	1.6	9.1
Sub-centre	0.2	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.8
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public medical sector	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.9	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.0
Private medical sector	70.8	76.2	76.9	75.9	75.5	69.4	68.4	74.8
Private hospital	11.4	8.5	7.5	10.4	8.9	14.0	11.7	9.3
Private doctor/clinic	54.5	42.9	43.3	42.8	55.3	48.1	51.3	45.9
Private paramedic	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.8
Traditional healer	0.0	3.5	3.8	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6
Other private medical sector	2.7	19.6	20.8	17.7	8.6	4.7	3.2	15.2
Other source	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	13.2	1.8	0.3	0.9	5.7	9.3	24.0	4.7
Number of households	635	1,848	1,292	375	251	276	289	2,483
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee state insurance scheme (ESIS)	58.0	(25.0)	*	*	*	(43.6)	58.8	48.7
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	18.5	(28.6)	*	*	*	(30.0)	15.2	21.3
Other health insurance through employer	2.5	(7.1)	*	*	*	(7.3)	3.7	3.8
Medical reimbursement from employer	10.1	(32.1)	*	*	*	(16.4)	11.1	16.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.6	(7.1)	*	*	*	(2.7)	8.1	7.4
Missing	3.4	(0.0)	*	*	*	(0.0)	3.0	2.4
Number of households	84	33	4	4	14	26	69	116

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	56.8	303	13.5	28.0	14.9	43.5	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0	172
20-24	54.6	485	21.9	16.9	13.9	47.3	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	265
25-29	54.5	420	26.8	22.4	13.1	37.7	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0	229
30-34	65.7	424	31.4	21.2	9.2	38.2	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	279
35-39	59.9	315	29.6	26.7	14.3	29.4	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	189
40-44	57.0	256	26.7	19.4	12.2	41.6	100.0	75.7	24.3	100.0	146
45-49	51.2	133	34.0	11.8	10.5	43.7	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	68
Total	57.7	2,336	25.8	21.5	12.6	40.0	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	1,347
MEN											
15-19	*	13	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	13
20-24	96.2	70	78.9	10.2	9.1	1.8	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	67
25-29	99.4	112	71.2	16.7	4.4	7.7	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	111
30-34	99.4	125	79.1	9.0	6.9	4.9	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	124
35-39	100.0	123	71.5	15.5	7.0	6.0	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	123
40-44	100.0	126	67.4	18.0	5.8	8.7	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	126
45-49	98.3	73	75.9	15.6	3.4	5.1	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	72
Total	99.2	643	72.8	14.5	6.4	6.4	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	637

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	72.4	72	55.8	279	20.3	70	*	2	*	8
20-29	87.2	215	75.1	871	21.9	213	*	17	80.8	158
30-39	91.4	253	86.4	727	25.0	248	(94.5)	45	90.7	217
40-49	93.2	98	86.1	379	26.4	93	(94.3)	43	87.2	174
Residence										
Urban	93.5	85	81.2	536	33.3	81	*	13	85.0	150
Rural	87.3	553	77.3	1,720	22.1	543	94.8	95	87.6	406
Education										
No education	88.4	492	78.5	1,458	24.2	482	(97.4)	48	87.0	195
<5 years complete	(70.1)	37	69.6	140	(5.3)	35	*	17	83.5	61
5-9 years complete	90.0	60	76.7	392	21.8	59	*	24	87.8	159
10 or more years complete	96.3	50	84.0	265	33.7	48	*	18	87.3	142
Religion										
Hindu	87.8	465	77.8	1,644	22.4	456	93.6	76	85.3	425
Muslim	88.8	76	77.7	329	22.8	75	*	6	89.4	74
Christian	*	18	80.0	71	*	16	*	8	*	2
Other	88.9	75	81.6	207	28.2	74	*	17	(97.0)	41
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.0	113	79.7	277	22.6	111	*	8	85.7	69
Scheduled tribe	88.3	190	79.5	556	28.0	184	(95.0)	49	90.7	133
Other backward class	89.2	272	76.5	1,050	21.7	267	(94.3)	43	84.1	272
Other	89.9	61	79.9	369	21.3	60	*	7	91.1	81
Wealth index										
Lowest	86.1	435	77.5	1,136	21.8	430	98.3	71	86.3	282
Second	92.3	92	76.9	356	30.3	90	*	18	91.5	87
Middle	89.2	50	77.3	249	14.6	48	*	8	86.8	56
Fourth	(98.0)	35	78.8	259	(38.7)	32	*	5	82.2	69
Highest	(90.9)	26	83.7	255	(29.0)	24	*	5	88.8	62
Total	88.1	638	78.2	2,256	23.6	624	95.4	107	86.9	556

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	19.2	47.7	26.1	6.4	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.1	62.7	16.9	15.9	1.4	100.0	6.0	93.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	35.4	32.7	14.5	16.2	1.1	100.0	28.0	48.6	23.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	6.1	61.5	17.9	12.7	1.7	100.0	14.7	79.8	5.5	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	84.4	14.2	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	99.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
RURAL											
Own health care	10.1	49.2	28.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.7	52.2	20.0	21.5	0.6	100.0	8.5	90.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	22.4	41.2	14.5	21.2	0.6	100.0	16.0	71.2	12.8	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.4	55.5	20.1	14.4	0.6	100.0	19.8	78.2	2.0	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	87.7	5.0	0.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	96.2	1.0	0.3	100.0
TOTAL											
Own health care	12.3	48.9	28.1	10.5	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.1	54.7	19.3	20.1	0.8	100.0	7.9	90.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	25.5	39.2	14.5	20.0	0.7	100.0	18.9	65.8	15.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.6	56.9	19.5	14.0	0.9	100.0	18.6	78.6	2.8	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	86.9	7.2	0.2	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	96.9	0.9	0.2	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives					All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age											
15-19	42.5	22.7	28.0	38.0	15.0	46.1	303	*	*		13
20-24	52.5	46.4	49.0	52.6	29.7	27.3	485	58.0	4.5		70
25-29	65.9	60.0	68.0	67.4	44.8	18.1	420	64.8	0.0		112
30-39	68.0	73.7	77.5	75.8	51.9	10.3	739	64.8	0.0		248
40-49	68.3	78.6	85.0	81.4	55.6	8.2	389	61.5	0.6		200
Residence											
Urban	67.0	65.9	68.1	67.6	44.9	14.7	555	59.2	0.5		153
Rural	59.3	57.9	63.6	64.8	40.9	21.0	1,781	64.9	0.8		490
Education											
No education	61.0	62.4	67.9	67.6	43.9	18.8	1,503	66.2	1.6		227
<5 years complete	55.4	53.5	59.6	58.2	35.6	24.1	143	60.2	1.0		70
5-9 years complete	59.6	52.2	54.8	60.1	35.3	23.5	414	58.8	0.0		186
10 or more years complete	67.8	60.3	64.4	66.0	43.5	15.0	275	66.8	0.0		159
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	61.6	63.0	68.7	68.8	44.4	17.7	1,347	63.4	0.7		637
Employed, for cash	70.2	71.4	74.6	76.7	55.3	12.1	638	62.5	0.8		556
Employed, not for cash	53.9	55.4	63.4	61.7	34.6	22.7	709	69.7	0.0		81
Not employed	60.5	55.4	59.2	60.9	38.3	22.0	989	*	*		5
Number of living children											
0	46.7	35.6	40.6	50.0	22.5	34.1	325	67.4	1.4		86
1-2	57.7	54.0	57.6	60.2	37.0	23.6	871	61.6	0.8		232
3-4	67.1	69.5	74.8	72.5	49.8	13.8	781	64.4	0.6		222
5+	69.8	74.4	81.7	77.2	53.8	8.7	359	63.0	0.0		102
Household structure²											
Nuclear	69.7	76.6	81.0	76.9	54.2	8.6	1,026	62.6	0.2		310
Non-nuclear	54.5	46.6	51.9	56.6	32.1	28.0	1,310	64.5	1.1		333
Religion											
Hindu	61.2	59.4	62.8	64.4	42.7	21.5	1,705	62.6	0.8		482
Muslim	57.3	55.6	66.4	65.5	36.4	18.8	343	64.0	0.9		80
Christian	60.4	65.9	75.6	69.1	44.0	12.9	74	*	*		21
Other	66.6	67.2	73.5	72.0	42.8	7.2	209	(70.0)	(0.0)		57
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	69.1	64.6	66.7	67.9	48.8	14.8	283	62.6	1.8		70
Scheduled tribe	61.1	64.2	69.3	70.5	42.3	14.5	574	70.2	0.7		180
Other backward class	59.8	57.4	61.6	63.0	41.1	23.4	1,090	59.5	0.2		301
Other	59.3	56.2	65.0	63.3	38.1	19.5	384	63.9	1.4		91
Wealth index											
Lowest	59.9	61.2	67.1	66.1	42.6	19.3	1,165	63.9	1.1		342
Second	55.9	56.4	61.4	65.3	38.3	21.0	369	67.3	0.0		99
Middle	62.0	53.5	60.7	62.1	40.2	24.3	267	56.5	1.1		66
Fourth	65.4	59.7	62.0	61.0	41.2	19.2	272	64.4	0.0		71
Highest	68.8	64.8	65.5	71.1	45.6	13.9	263	62.2	0.0		65
Total	61.2	59.8	64.7	65.5	41.8	19.5	2,336	63.5	0.7		643

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	49.0	6.9	18.0	0.9	16.2	677
20-24	56.5	10.8	24.0	1.0	27.1	590
25-29	58.9	15.8	28.2	2.4	38.4	470
30-39	67.2	16.4	30.0	2.6	48.6	805
40-49	70.8	25.5	27.6	3.0	56.8	441
Residence						
Urban	76.5	26.2	26.4	0.4	39.6	797
Rural	54.2	10.1	25.1	2.5	35.5	2,186
Education						
No education	54.9	7.6	20.2	2.0	38.0	1,744
<5 years complete	67.8	16.1	27.2	2.7	31.8	179
5-9 years complete	60.2	13.8	28.2	1.7	27.2	605
10 or more years complete	77.3	40.9	41.5	1.5	45.4	452
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	61.7	12.3	27.1	2.5	44.8	1,693
Employed, for cash	59.3	16.0	24.7	1.8	47.0	830
Employed, not for cash	64.0	8.7	29.4	3.2	42.7	863
Not employed	58.1	17.2	23.4	1.1	25.8	1,288
Marital status						
Never married	63.6	12.3	23.7	0.7	25.5	509
Currently married	58.3	14.5	25.9	2.1	37.1	2,336
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.2	20.6	25.0	2.6	69.9	137
Number of living children						
0	56.9	10.6	24.6	0.4	23.1	856
1-2	62.7	17.0	23.9	1.1	38.8	915
3-4	61.6	16.8	27.4	3.9	44.6	830
5+	58.3	11.5	26.7	2.8	44.0	383
Household structure²						
Nuclear	64.7	14.0	27.0	2.2	43.1	1,303
Non-nuclear	56.7	14.7	24.3	1.7	31.5	1,680
Religion						
Hindu	56.4	15.2	23.6	1.8	35.6	2,126
Muslim	65.2	10.4	23.1	1.2	21.4	438
Christian	79.9	26.6	59.0	5.7	62.8	104
Other	73.0	10.2	30.2	2.7	56.7	307
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	49.9	10.9	21.2	2.1	30.5	346
Scheduled tribe	64.0	12.1	28.7	2.8	51.1	775
Other backward class	54.9	12.7	22.8	1.7	30.3	1,339
Other	74.9	24.6	30.8	1.1	35.3	516
Wealth index						
Lowest	55.0	5.4	23.6	1.9	37.9	1,406
Second	56.8	13.7	26.0	3.2	36.0	452
Middle	53.4	12.9	26.6	2.6	28.2	349
Fourth	65.3	21.7	20.9	1.5	30.7	379
Highest	83.4	41.4	34.9	0.2	45.7	397
Total	60.2	14.4	25.5	1.9	36.6	2,983

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

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	24.7	13.1	19.3	14.5	23.8	13.5
She neglects the house or children	30.6	11.5	26.8	14.8	30.0	12.5
She argues with him	30.4	17.5	25.2	20.9	29.5	18.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.1	3.4	10.5	9.8	13.5	5.4
She doesn't cook food properly	18.9	4.5	16.0	7.2	18.4	5.3
He suspects she is unfaithful	28.4	13.4	23.9	17.5	27.6	14.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	32.0	8.0	30.0	13.1	31.6	9.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	51.4	30.5	45.6	38.6	50.4	33.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	88.2	86.0	81.7	84.5	87.1	85.5
Knows husband has sex with other women	90.2	96.7	85.8	93.9	89.4	95.9
Is tired or not in the mood	91.0	97.5	84.8	93.3	89.9	96.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	83.6	84.5	75.3	81.7	82.2	83.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.5	1.8	8.8	4.2	5.2	2.6
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	10.6	na	18.0	na	12.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.9	na	7.1	na	4.9
Use force to have sex	na	1.3	na	3.2	na	1.9
Have sex with another woman	na	0.2	na	1.8	na	0.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.0	na	0.7	na	0.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	88.2	na	80.0	na	85.7
Number of respondents	2,474	656	509	292	2,983	949

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	53.4	44.3	78.5	76.5	75.6	677	186
20-24	48.1	39.8	84.7	87.0	79.2	590	148
25-29	51.6	36.7	83.6	90.3	87.4	470	145
30-39	51.1	26.2	82.1	82.9	88.2	805	262
40-49	46.6	24.0	83.3	84.1	95.0	441	208
Residence							
Urban	30.8	20.9	89.5	88.6	85.8	797	282
Rural	57.6	38.1	79.6	81.6	85.6	2,186	666
Education							
No education	58.2	38.7	78.3	73.8	83.4	1,744	257
<5 years complete	52.6	48.7	85.0	76.8	78.4	179	98
5-9 years complete	48.3	35.7	87.8	87.9	84.3	605	300
10 or more years complete	22.4	20.0	88.9	90.3	91.5	452	293
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	54.8	34.0	79.6	83.6	85.4	1,693	810
Employed, for cash	53.6	32.5	82.7	86.7	86.2	830	707
Employed, not for cash	56.0	44.3	76.6	62.2	80.2	863	103
Not employed	44.8	27.0	85.8	84.1	87.4	1,288	139
Marital status							
Never married	45.6	38.6	75.3	81.7	80.0	509	292
Currently married	51.5	30.0	84.3	84.8	88.0	2,336	643
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	50.7	*	72.3	*	*	137	14
Number of living children							
0	48.3	38.0	77.6	81.2	81.5	856	383
1-2	49.5	28.9	84.2	87.3	87.1	915	237
3-4	52.2	34.1	86.5	82.2	88.1	830	224
5+	53.8	21.6	78.5	87.6	92.8	383	105
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	50.3	34.7	81.1	80.9	86.9	1,303	438
Non-nuclear	50.5	31.5	83.1	86.0	84.7	1,680	511
Religion							
Hindu	49.6	31.8	82.6	86.5	87.1	2,126	731
Muslim	54.4	31.1	87.1	82.4	79.0	438	114
Christian	42.9	*	80.6	*	*	104	27
Other	53.5	48.2	72.8	67.0	78.8	307	73
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	54.1	45.1	83.1	87.8	82.7	346	102
Scheduled tribe	54.7	42.8	74.9	73.8	85.7	775	242
Other backward class	51.8	28.4	83.7	86.6	87.3	1,339	454
Other	38.4	22.8	88.5	88.1	82.8	516	148
Wealth index							
Lowest	61.1	38.1	77.0	76.1	84.3	1,406	423
Second	53.4	41.8	81.8	87.5	83.3	452	156
Middle	50.3	33.6	87.1	91.6	84.4	349	110
Fourth	39.1	30.5	88.4	91.1	85.4	379	124
Highest	20.1	8.8	90.8	89.6	94.3	397	135
Total	50.4	33.0	82.2	83.7	85.7	2,983	949

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	36.7	11.8	32.7
Sexual violence ever	12.9	3.2	11.3
Physical and sexual violence ever	10.6	2.3	9.2
Physical or sexual violence ever	39.1	12.8	34.8
Number of women	1,644	322	1,966
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	89.4	(0.0)	84.0
Former husband	5.1	(0.0)	4.8
Former boyfriend	0.0	(6.2)	0.4
Father/step-father	1.7	(23.5)	3.0
Mother/step-mother	2.9	(37.5)	5.0
Sister/brother	3.7	(25.6)	5.0
Daughter/son	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
Other relative	3.9	(6.6)	4.0
Mother-in-law	1.9	(0.0)	1.8
Father-in-law	0.6	(0.0)	0.6
Other in-law	1.3	(4.2)	1.5
Teacher	1.3	(3.3)	1.4
Employer/someone at work	0.1	(4.2)	0.4
Other	0.3	(4.2)	0.6
Number who experienced physical violence	604	38	642
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	89.0	*	84.9
Former husband	5.0	*	4.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.7	*	2.6
Other relative	3.4	*	5.7
In-law	0.4	*	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	0.4	*	0.4
Stranger	1.1	*	1.4
Number who experienced sexual violence	212	10	223

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	34.7	3.7	21.1	24.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.2	1.2	8.3	9.5
Slapped her	32.8	3.2	19.4	22.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	16.8	1.5	9.5	11.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	13.4	1.4	7.6	9.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	11.1	1.2	6.1	7.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.6	0.4	1.5	2.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	12.5	1.0	8.3	9.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	12.2	1.0	8.1	9.1
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	18.0	3.1	11.5	14.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.5	2.3	8.5	10.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.0	1.2	4.8	6.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.4	1.4	3.9	5.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	36.9	4.3	23.3	27.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	10.2	1.9	6.6	8.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	40.9	5.8	25.3	31.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	5.1	1.7	3.4	5.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.2	0.1	1.0	1.0
Number of ever-married women	1,644	1,581	1,581	1,581

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77. Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	16.9	27.2	17.4	33.2	36.5	226
20-24	20.2	37.5	14.8	40.7	42.9	325
25-29	21.4	39.4	13.2	40.7	44.0	300
30-39	16.5	34.6	10.9	35.9	40.5	512
40-49	15.5	32.4	8.0	33.3	39.3	281
Residence						
Urban	10.9	23.9	5.0	24.6	26.8	391
Rural	20.3	38.0	14.8	40.8	45.3	1,252
Education						
No education	20.3	40.3	13.5	41.9	46.8	1,055
<5 years complete	15.7	35.8	19.9	40.2	40.7	106
5-9 years complete	16.9	28.2	12.3	32.3	35.3	299
10 or more years complete	8.1	12.1	2.8	13.4	16.1	183
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	21.7	41.3	15.8	43.3	47.6	954
Employed, for cash	18.9	38.9	11.6	39.7	43.6	455
Employed, not for cash	24.3	43.4	19.6	46.5	51.3	499
Not employed	12.9	25.5	7.9	28.1	31.5	690
Marital status						
Currently married	17.6	34.6	12.4	36.9	40.7	1,561
Widowed	19.8	28.0	7.5	29.3	38.1	63
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	20
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	17.0	34.1	12.1	36.4	40.2	1,502
0-4 years	14.7	23.5	12.4	28.6	31.4	288
5-9 years	19.0	36.7	14.2	39.3	42.4	350
10+ years	17.0	36.6	11.2	37.9	42.3	865
Married more than once	32.3	46.1	19.1	48.3	52.8	59
Number of living children						
0	16.9	24.6	11.6	28.0	32.2	231
1-2	18.1	34.1	14.4	37.5	41.3	626
3-4	19.3	37.0	11.0	38.3	42.7	532
5+	16.0	40.2	11.6	40.6	44.0	255
Household structure²						
Nuclear	19.5	42.0	13.6	43.1	46.6	710
Non-nuclear	16.9	29.1	11.6	32.2	36.5	934
Religion						
Hindu	18.2	33.3	13.6	36.1	40.3	1,178
Muslim	14.6	33.2	8.8	34.1	37.1	253
Christian	21.3	44.8	5.7	44.8	51.9	56
Other	20.9	43.8	12.0	44.6	47.2	153
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.2	35.6	13.8	38.5	44.1	193
Scheduled tribe	24.7	43.7	13.0	44.9	50.4	417
Other backward class	14.9	34.2	14.0	37.0	39.9	755
Other	13.6	22.0	6.7	23.7	27.2	275
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.9	40.6	15.9	42.5	48.4	821
Second	21.0	39.4	12.2	40.6	42.5	255
Middle	15.3	34.5	14.4	40.8	42.0	193
Fourth	14.6	24.6	7.3	27.7	30.5	187
Highest	7.5	12.4	1.0	12.4	14.7	187
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	32.1	60.0	25.3	62.4	65.7	231
No	15.7	30.5	10.2	32.5	36.6	1,332
Don't know	16.0	31.1	13.5	36.3	39.4	77
Total	18.0	34.7	12.5	36.9	40.9	1,644

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

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	20.9	40.9	11.8	41.8	47.4	595
<5 years complete	28.4	44.0	17.1	45.5	50.7	106
5-7 years complete	19.8	38.3	13.8	40.7	44.4	234
8-9 years complete	14.7	36.4	16.0	36.8	38.7	224
10-11 years complete	10.2	25.2	13.3	34.8	37.1	197
12 or more years complete	11.8	15.8	4.5	17.8	20.2	237
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	12.1	22.5	8.3	25.3	29.4	862
Drinks/never gets drunk	21.3	40.9	16.2	45.4	51.4	175
Gets drunk sometimes	21.2	45.6	15.4	46.5	49.4	487
Gets drunk often	43.5	69.9	25.5	69.9	74.6	119
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	9.5	28.7	8.9	32.7	36.8	59
Wife is same age	(17.7)	(31.5)	(9.9)	(31.5)	(33.6)	37
Wife 1-4 years younger	20.5	36.5	12.1	38.7	43.3	514
Wife 5-9 years younger	15.4	32.9	12.6	35.7	38.9	686
Wife 10+ years younger	18.9	36.5	13.9	37.7	41.5	259
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	16.5	32.0	13.8	35.5	38.7	847
Wife better educated	23.4	42.1	14.4	44.7	46.4	92
Both equally educated	7.6	16.3	3.1	18.5	20.3	106
Neither educated	20.7	40.3	10.9	40.9	46.7	548
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.0	21.0	4.5	21.8	23.3	823
1-2	25.6	41.3	14.4	44.8	51.7	565
3-4	39.3	59.5	28.6	63.9	69.9	198
5-6	56.2	80.1	52.1	82.8	86.7	57
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.3	32.8	15.7	38.2	40.7	305
1-2	25.3	35.2	12.8	37.1	42.3	335
3-4	14.9	34.9	11.2	36.4	40.1	921
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	13.5	28.2	6.5	29.5	31.5	796
1-2	17.3	34.8	14.1	38.5	41.9	302
3-4	22.7	43.1	18.7	45.4	51.3	282
5-6	26.5	40.5	20.0	45.3	55.8	181
7	29.6	54.4	26.3	54.4	59.1	84
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	30.2	34.6	12.2	35.6	49.6	79
1-2	30.6	42.6	20.0	48.6	58.7	197
3	15.5	33.5	11.4	35.3	37.8	1,367
Total	18.0	34.7	12.5	36.9	40.9	1,644

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	42.3	1.4	10.3	6.7	44.1	570
In the past 12 months ¹	47.0	1.4	11.7	7.2	49.2	391
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	47.1	1.2	17.3	11.5	49.7	204
In the past 12 months ¹	50.2	1.1	19.0	13.2	53.2	147
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	39.8	1.3	9.7	6.3	41.4	606
In the past 12 months ¹	43.5	1.3	10.8	6.6	45.6	436
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	57.3	1.4	21.0	13.9	60.4	168
In the past 12 months ¹	66.7	1.6	25.9	18.3	70.3	102

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	60.4	(82.9)	39.9	56.8	(50.5)	56.4
Never sought help but told someone	4.6	(7.6)	17.2	8.4	(3.8)	8.1
Sought help	33.0	(9.5)	42.9	33.4	(45.6)	34.1
Don't know/missing	2.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	1.4
Number of women who experienced violence	461	42	181	643	41	684
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	56.2	*	56.1	55.8	*	56.6
Husband's family	37.4	*	47.4	44.0	*	40.5
Husband/last husband	1.9	*	2.0	2.1	*	1.9
Friend	14.1	*	11.2	10.7	*	13.3
Neighbour	9.4	*	10.6	10.1	*	9.7
Police	0.0	*	1.6	0.6	*	0.5
Social service organization	0.5	*	0.6	0.6	*	0.5
Other	2.1	*	6.1	3.7	*	3.4
Number of women who sought help	152	4	78	215	19	234

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Jharkhand, there were 95 clusters. Hence, 95 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 95 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 94 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Jharkhand as a whole, and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

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

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	936	32	2440	1713	1.503	0.034	872	1000
Rural	1053	23	4132	4837	1.260	0.022	1007	1099
Total	1022	19	6572	6550	1.328	0.018	985	1060
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.286	0.033	2001	1405	2.777	0.114	0.221	0.351
Rural	0.615	0.016	3614	4230	1.751	0.026	0.582	0.647
Total	0.533	0.016	5615	5635	2.035	0.030	0.500	0.565
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.128	0.024	2163	1519	2.627	0.184	0.081	0.175
Rural	0.339	0.018	3464	4055	1.896	0.054	0.303	0.376
Total	0.282	0.015	5627	5573	2.076	0.054	0.251	0.312
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	397	128	4789	3363	1.346	0.322	141	653
Rural	747	126	8572	10034	1.347	0.168	496	998
Total	659	100	13361	13396	1.418	0.152	459	859
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.710	0.041	893	627	2.661	0.057	0.629	0.791
Rural	0.476	0.024	1567	1834	1.881	0.050	0.429	0.524
Total	0.536	0.022	2460	2461	2.152	0.040	0.492	0.579
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.267	0.023	2983	2983	2.875	0.087	0.221	0.314
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.297	0.023	945	949	1.566	0.078	0.251	0.344
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.585	0.023	2983	2983	2.510	0.039	0.539	0.630
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.271	0.024	945	949	1.646	0.088	0.224	0.319
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.151	0.018	2983	2983	2.752	0.119	0.115	0.188
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.309	0.024	945	949	1.602	0.078	0.261	0.357
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.171	0.010	2983	2983	1.467	0.059	0.151	0.191
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.308	0.019	945	949	1.262	0.062	0.270	0.346
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.783	0.012	2983	2983	1.528	0.015	0.760	0.806
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.678	0.019	945	949	1.269	0.029	0.639	0.716
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.687	0.024	2312	2306	2.496	0.035	0.639	0.735
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.525	0.022	605	615	1.098	0.042	0.481	0.570
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.600	0.031	800	555	1.758	0.051	0.539	0.661
Rural	0.282	0.019	1495	1781	1.625	0.067	0.244	0.319
Total	0.357	0.018	2295	2336	1.762	0.049	0.322	0.393
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.499	0.028	800	555	1.605	0.057	0.442	0.556
Rural	0.252	0.019	1495	1781	1.668	0.074	0.215	0.290
Total	0.311	0.017	2295	2336	1.726	0.054	0.277	0.344
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.101	0.021	800	555	1.969	0.208	0.059	0.143
Rural	0.029	0.004	1495	1781	0.940	0.140	0.021	0.038
Total	0.047	0.006	2295	2336	1.403	0.133	0.034	0.059
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.350	0.024	800	555	1.399	0.067	0.303	0.397
Rural	0.198	0.019	1495	1781	1.860	0.097	0.160	0.236
Total	0.234	0.016	2295	2336	1.813	0.069	0.202	0.266
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.049	0.010	800	555	1.333	0.208	0.028	0.069
Rural	0.034	0.007	1495	1781	1.429	0.197	0.021	0.048
Total	0.038	0.006	2295	2336	1.423	0.150	0.026	0.049
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.014	0.005	800	555	1.166	0.350	0.004	0.023
Rural	0.004	0.002	1495	1781	1.107	0.451	0.000	0.008
Total	0.006	0.002	2295	2336	1.083	0.283	0.003	0.010
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.079	0.010	800	555	1.061	0.128	0.059	0.099
Rural	0.011	0.003	1495	1781	1.113	0.268	0.005	0.017
Total	0.027	0.004	2295	2336	1.099	0.137	0.020	0.035
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.477	0.036	407	283	1.470	0.077	0.404	0.550
Rural	0.647	0.037	391	466	1.539	0.058	0.572	0.722
Total	0.583	0.028	798	748	1.596	0.048	0.527	0.639
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.711	0.015	800	555	0.957	0.022	0.681	0.742
Rural	0.559	0.018	1495	1781	1.377	0.032	0.524	0.595
Total	0.595	0.015	2295	2336	1.419	0.024	0.566	0.624
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.711	0.037	218	153	1.188	0.051	0.638	0.784
Rural	0.612	0.028	399	490	1.162	0.046	0.555	0.668
Total	0.635	0.024	617	643	1.223	0.037	0.588	0.683
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.171	0.009	2295	2336	1.160	0.053	0.153	0.189
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.205	0.020	617	643	1.243	0.099	0.165	0.246
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.576	0.036	2968	2965	2.156	0.014	2.504	2.648
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.580	0.055	933	937	1.614	0.021	2.470	2.690
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.838	0.041	339	235	2.036	0.049	0.756	0.920
Rural	0.505	0.030	812	967	1.698	0.059	0.445	0.565
Total	0.570	0.026	1151	1203	1.792	0.045	0.519	0.622
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.263	0.032	339	235	1.324	0.121	0.199	0.326
Rural	0.112	0.018	812	967	1.611	0.159	0.076	0.148
Total	0.142	0.016	1151	1203	1.539	0.110	0.110	0.173
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.606	0.065	469	326	2.365	0.108	0.475	0.736
Rural	0.203	0.022	1188	1415	1.573	0.108	0.159	0.247
Total	0.278	0.022	1657	1741	1.683	0.078	0.235	0.322
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.533	0.070	469	326	2.524	0.131	0.393	0.673
Rural	0.103	0.017	1188	1415	1.590	0.163	0.069	0.136
Total	0.183	0.018	1657	1741	1.653	0.100	0.147	0.220
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.463	0.048	339	235	1.776	0.104	0.367	0.560
Rural	0.099	0.014	812	967	1.296	0.138	0.071	0.126
Total	0.170	0.015	1151	1203	1.387	0.089	0.140	0.200
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.318	0.074	44	31	1.020	0.231	0.171	0.465
Rural	0.149	0.031	154	183	1.029	0.206	0.088	0.211
Total	0.173	0.029	198	214	1.088	0.170	0.114	0.232
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.591	0.069	44	31	0.941	0.117	0.452	0.729
Rural	0.416	0.048	154	183	1.136	0.114	0.320	0.511
Total	0.441	0.043	198	214	1.198	0.097	0.355	0.526
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.573	0.054	96	67	1.066	0.095	0.464	0.681
Rural	0.360	0.044	200	238	1.284	0.121	0.273	0.447
Total	0.407	0.036	296	305	1.270	0.089	0.334	0.479
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.896	0.026	96	67	0.839	0.029	0.843	0.948
Rural	0.680	0.041	200	238	1.233	0.060	0.598	0.762
Total	0.727	0.033	296	305	1.265	0.045	0.662	0.792
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.594	0.055	96	67	1.082	0.092	0.484	0.703
Rural	0.350	0.054	200	238	1.604	0.155	0.241	0.459
Total	0.403	0.045	296	305	1.568	0.111	0.314	0.493
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.823	0.039	96	67	0.962	0.048	0.744	0.901
Rural	0.785	0.034	200	238	1.159	0.043	0.718	0.852
Total	0.793	0.028	296	305	1.179	0.035	0.738	0.849
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.604	0.050	96	67	0.989	0.083	0.504	0.704
Rural	0.440	0.046	200	238	1.297	0.104	0.348	0.532
Total	0.476	0.038	296	305	1.300	0.079	0.401	0.551
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.510	0.064	96	67	1.233	0.125	0.383	0.638
Rural	0.295	0.049	200	238	1.509	0.165	0.197	0.393
Total	0.342	0.041	296	305	1.480	0.119	0.261	0.423
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.203	0.026	403	280	1.165	0.129	0.151	0.256
Rural	0.196	0.020	1007	1200	1.490	0.104	0.155	0.236
Total	0.197	0.017	1410	1479	1.510	0.087	0.163	0.232
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.348	0.019	1966	1966	1.746	0.054	0.310	0.385
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.246	0.030	394	277	1.316	0.121	0.186	0.306
Rural	0.341	0.019	973	1139	1.200	0.057	0.303	0.380
Total	0.323	0.016	1367	1416	1.226	0.050	0.290	0.355
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.348	0.040	394	277	1.559	0.114	0.268	0.427
Rural	0.534	0.019	973	1139	1.097	0.035	0.497	0.572
Total	0.498	0.016	1367	1416	1.137	0.033	0.465	0.530
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.388	0.047	394	277	1.768	0.120	0.295	0.482
Rural	0.607	0.020	973	1139	1.162	0.032	0.568	0.647
Total	0.565	0.017	1367	1416	1.208	0.031	0.530	0.599
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.298	0.034	1021	709	2.345	0.113	0.230	0.365
Rural	0.480	0.016	1571	1871	1.304	0.034	0.447	0.513
Total	0.430	0.016	2592	2580	1.600	0.036	0.399	0.461
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.303	0.030	376	264	1.275	0.100	0.243	0.364
Rural	0.421	0.026	503	617	1.191	0.062	0.369	0.474
Total	0.386	0.021	879	881	1.288	0.055	0.344	0.428
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.155	0.018	1021	709	1.569	0.115	0.119	0.190
Rural	0.015	0.003	1571	1871	1.001	0.203	0.009	0.021
Total	0.054	0.006	2592	2580	1.464	0.121	0.041	0.067
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.106	0.016	376	264	1.019	0.152	0.074	0.139
Rural	0.024	0.007	503	617	1.065	0.304	0.009	0.038
Total	0.049	0.007	879	881	1.007	0.150	0.034	0.063
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.764	0.031	1148	797	2.506	0.041	0.701	0.827
Rural	0.185	0.020	1835	2186	2.228	0.109	0.144	0.225
Total	0.340	0.023	2983	2983	2.665	0.068	0.293	0.386
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.905	0.029	402	282	1.950	0.032	0.848	0.963
Rural	0.483	0.035	543	666	1.608	0.072	0.413	0.552
Total	0.608	0.027	945	949	1.723	0.045	0.554	0.663
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.326	0.032	1148	797	2.301	0.098	0.262	0.390
Rural	0.043	0.008	1835	2186	1.641	0.182	0.027	0.058
Total	0.118	0.014	2983	2983	2.341	0.117	0.091	0.146
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.572	0.055	402	282	2.203	0.096	0.463	0.682
Rural	0.116	0.016	543	666	1.185	0.141	0.083	0.149
Total	0.252	0.025	945	949	1.800	0.101	0.201	0.303
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.316	0.182	na	2235	1.621	0.079	1.952	2.680
Rural	3.692	0.193	na	6112	1.284	0.052	3.305	4.078
Total	3.312	0.157	na	8347	1.438	0.048	2.997	3.627
(15-19) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.072	0.013	na	504	1.336	0.181	0.046	0.098
Rural	0.139	0.012	na	1507	1.251	0.087	0.115	0.163
Total	0.122	0.010	na	2011	1.360	0.082	0.102	0.142
(20-24) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.188	0.019	na	455	1.317	0.100	0.150	0.225
Rural	0.235	0.012	na	1206	1.041	0.052	0.211	0.260
Total	0.222	0.010	na	1661	1.137	0.047	0.201	0.243
(25-29) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.142	0.014	na	353	0.944	0.097	0.114	0.169
Rural	0.173	0.013	na	1012	1.057	0.077	0.146	0.200
Total	0.165	0.011	na	1364	1.093	0.064	0.144	0.186
(30-34) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.038	0.014	na	326	1.396	0.352	0.011	0.065
Rural	0.100	0.011	na	944	0.980	0.107	0.078	0.121
Total	0.084	0.009	na	1270	1.072	0.103	0.067	0.101
(35-39) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.024	0.007	na	263	0.931	0.299	0.010	0.038
Rural	0.045	0.009	na	735	1.026	0.191	0.028	0.063
Total	0.040	0.007	na	998	1.076	0.168	0.026	0.053
(40-44) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	223	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.018	0.007	na	540	1.086	0.380	0.004	0.031
Total	0.012	0.005	na	763	1.183	0.381	0.003	0.022
(45-49) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	111	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.028	0.017	na	168	1.031	0.615	0.000	0.063
Total	0.017	0.010	na	279	1.108	0.612	0.000	0.038
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	31.746	7.334	474	329	0.854	0.231	17.078	46.414
Rural	52.434	7.325	1205	1435	1.066	0.140	37.784	67.085
Total	48.576	6.188	1679	1765	1.124	0.127	36.200	60.953
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	18.011	4.921	471	327	0.768	0.273	8.169	27.854
Rural	20.639	4.423	1199	1428	1.104	0.214	11.793	29.485
Total	20.160	3.707	1670	1755	1.134	0.184	12.746	27.575
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	49.757	9.173	474	329	0.907	0.184	31.411	68.104
Rural	73.074	9.313	1206	1437	1.151	0.127	54.448	91.699
Total	68.737	7.819	1680	1766	1.210	0.114	53.099	84.374
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	7.577	3.666	473	328	0.961	0.484	0.244	14.910
Rural	30.325	5.254	1234	1470	0.993	0.173	19.816	40.834
Total	26.070	4.396	1707	1798	1.075	0.169	17.277	34.862
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	56.958	9.739	474	329	0.888	0.171	37.479	76.436
Rural	101.183	10.593	1227	1462	1.120	0.105	79.997	122.368
Total	93.014	8.968	1701	1791	1.185	0.096	75.079	110.950
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.586	0.019	1050	729	1.259	0.033	0.547	0.624
Rural	0.733	0.017	1727	2057	1.564	0.023	0.700	0.766
Total	0.695	0.013	2777	2786	1.534	0.019	0.668	0.721
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.231	0.028	364	256	1.267	0.122	0.175	0.287
Rural	0.422	0.027	493	605	1.234	0.065	0.367	0.477
Total	0.365	0.022	857	861	1.315	0.059	0.322	0.408
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.569	0.036	348	244	1.340	0.063	0.497	0.641
Rural	0.734	0.019	924	1082	1.277	0.027	0.695	0.773
Total	0.703	0.017	1272	1326	1.297	0.024	0.669	0.737
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								