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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# Jammu & Kashmir



**National Family Health  
Survey (NFHS-5)**

**2019-21**

**India**



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

# **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)**

**INDIA**

**2019-21**

**JAMMU & KASHMIR**

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## INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. The Government of India provided funding for NFHS-5. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires – household, woman's, man's, and biomarker–were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interview. In the household questionnaire, the necessary basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and the number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition, was fielded in the entire sample NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional issues, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels and estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as of 31 March 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage

and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Jammu & Kashmir was conducted in all 20 districts of the UT from 1 July 2019 to 30 January 2020 by Karvy Data Management Service Ltd. Information was collected from 18,086 households, 23,037 women age 15-49 (including 3,388 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,087 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Jammu & Kashmir, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics includes household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

### Household composition

In Jammu & Kashmir, nearly three-fourths (72%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.8 members. Six percent of households are headed by women, with 5 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Sixty-six percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have household heads who are Muslim. Thirty-two percent of households have household heads who are Hindu, and 3 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Eleven percent (11%) of households in Jammu & Kashmir have household heads who belong to scheduled caste (SC), 9 percent belong to other backward castes, and 72 percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or another backward class. The majority of households (62%) are nuclear and 38 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of Jammu & Kashmir's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 948 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower at 946 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 3 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 96 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 3 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 1 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (95%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 81 percent of children have a birth certificate.

### Death registration

Seventy-six percent of deaths of usual residents of households among deaths during three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (74 percent of deaths at age 0-4, and 76 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registration by religion shows that 77 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, followed by 76 percent Muslims. Eighty percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes and followed by among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (75% each). Overall in Jammu & Kashmir, death registration is higher in urban (83%) than rural areas (74%) and among males (79%) than females (73%).

## Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether they had any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. The results, based on more than 87,000 people, are presented in Table 16 for the *de jure* household population. Less than 1 percent of the *de jure* household population (0.8%) has any disability. Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% versus 0.7%). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2.4 percent of the household population age 70 and above are reported to have any disability than 0.5 percent of age 15-24 years.

## Housing characteristics

Three-quarters (75%) of households in Jammu & Kashmir live in a *pucca* house, and almost all households (99%) have electricity.

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*Three-fourth (70%) of households in Jammu & Kashmir have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.*

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Ninety percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have basic drinking water service, and 92 percent of households use an improved drinking water source. Still, only 70 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (86%) are more likely than rural households (64%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Forty-five percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boil). The majority of households (69%) in Jammu & Kashmir use clean fuel for cooking.

## Access to a toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Six percent of all households and 8 percent of rural households do not use a sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Jammu & Kashmir, 94 percent of households have access to a toilet facilities, with higher accessibility in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (93%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 85 percent among scheduled tribes to 96 percent among groups that are not scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes. Access to toilet facility exceeds 80 percent in all districts of Jammu & Kashmir. It varies widely across the districts, ranging from 82 percent in Kathua district (79% in the rural areas) to 100 in Shupiyan district.

## Selected household possessions

In Jammu & Kashmir, 76 percent of households own a house (76% of rural households and 77% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and rural households (97%) in Jammu & Kashmir have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Thirty percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 55 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 52 percent of rural households and 17

percent of urban households. Overall, 62 percent of all households in Jammu & Kashmir own agricultural land, and 57 percent of households own farm animals.

### **Background characteristics of respondents**

One-third of respondents are in the 15-24 age group (32 % women and 31 % men), and the same proportion are in the 25-34 age group ( 35 % women and 34 % men). The similar proportion of women and men reside in rural areas (73% and 72% respectively).

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 74 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-one percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 33 percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 46 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Jammu & Kashmir. More than half (55%) of men and 47 percent of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (32%) are much more likely than women (15%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-one percent of men and 45 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (61% versus 55%) or widowed (1% versus 0.4%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (44% versus 38%).

A majority of female respondents are Muslims (67%), while 30 percent are Hindus, and 2 percent are Sikh.

Nearly three-fourths of female and male respondents 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or an other backward class (74% and 73%, respectively). Eleven percent of women and men belong to the scheduled caste, while 7 percent of men and women 15-49 belong to scheduled tribe.

Over two-thirds (71%) of women and less than one-third (27%) of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Nine percent of women and 18 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 19 percent of women and 52 percent of men were employed in non-agricultural occupations.

## **EDUCATION**

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

## Preschool attendance

In India, many children attend Anganwadi Centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an Anganwadi Centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

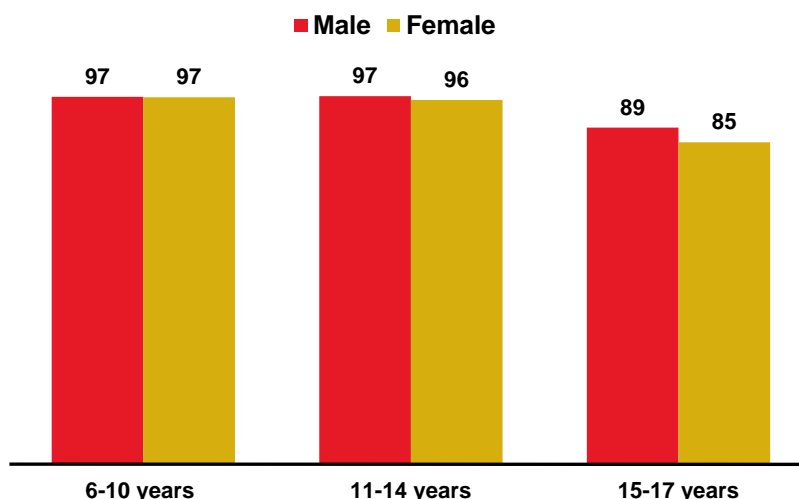
In Jammu & Kashmir, only one-fourth of the children (24% of boys and 25% of girls) age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is a little higher among children in non-nuclear households (26%) than nuclear households (23%). Preschool attendance among children is higher in households headed by Hindus (31%) than Muslims (22%). Preschool attendance is lowest among children from the scheduled tribe (18%) than the households other than SC/ST/OBC (26%). There is no differential in preschool attendance among children by the family size of the household. Overall, urban households (30%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (23%). By district, preschool attendance is most elevated in Kathua district (49%) and lowest in Reasi district (9%).

## School attendance among children

Ninety-four percent of children age 6-17 years in Jammu & Kashmir attend school (97% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas). School attendance is also higher in the age group 6-14 years (97%), with 98 percent in the urban area and 97 percent in the rural area. School attendance dropped to 87 percent at age 15-17 years. No gender disparity was found in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 85 percent of girls compared with 89 percent of boys are attending school.

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

*Percentage of children attending school by age*



## FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

### Age at first marriage

In Jammu & Kashmir, the median age at first marriage is 23.6 years among women age 25-49 years. Twenty-seven percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 35 percent of men age 20-49. Five percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the

legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 9 percent in NFHS-4. Nine percent of men age 25-29 years were married before the legal minimum age of 21 years.

## Fertility levels

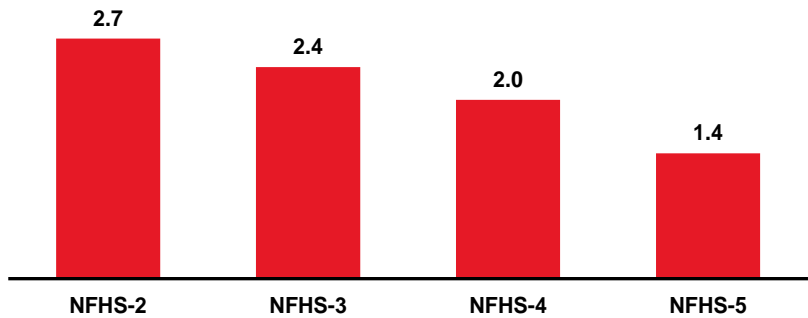
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jammu & Kashmir is 1.4 children per woman, which is below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.6 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.2 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.5 children per woman, are below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 5 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 12 percent in NFHS-4.

The most significant differentials in fertility are by place of residence, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.7 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, other backward caste women will have 0.4 more children than women who are not in scheduled caste/tribe or an other backward caste (a TFR of 1.7, compared with 1.3).

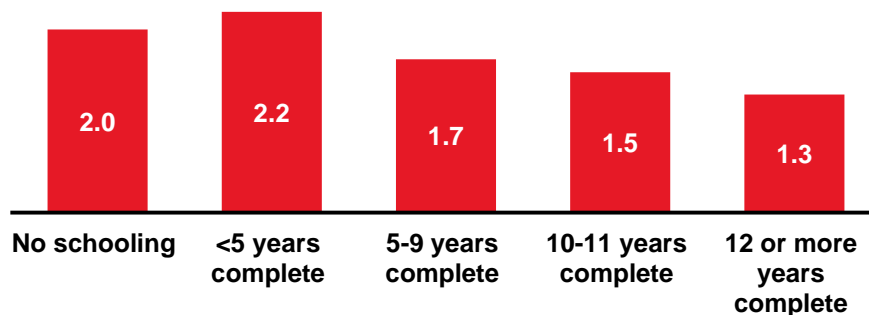
## Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



## How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



## Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or



stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The three main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were complications in pregnancy (26%), health did not permit (19%) and unplanned pregnancy (17%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (69%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (1%), and other surgical methods (23%). A large majority (79%) of abortions were performed in the public health sector, and 14 percent were performed in the private health sector. Thirty-seven percent of women reported an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Jammu & Kashmir (82%) are performed by a doctor.

### **Teenage pregnancy**

Among young women age 15-19 in Jammu & Kashmir, 1 percent have already begun childbearing. That is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 3 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 18 years to 4 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have begun childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (6%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (0.6%).

### **Birth intervals**

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Jammu & Kashmir is 36.7 months. Six percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth, and 19 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of earlier birth is exceptionally high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (30%) and births occurring after a deceased sibling (44%). Half (49%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

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*Half (49%) of births in Jammu & Kashmir occur within three years of the previous birth.*

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### **Fertility preferences**

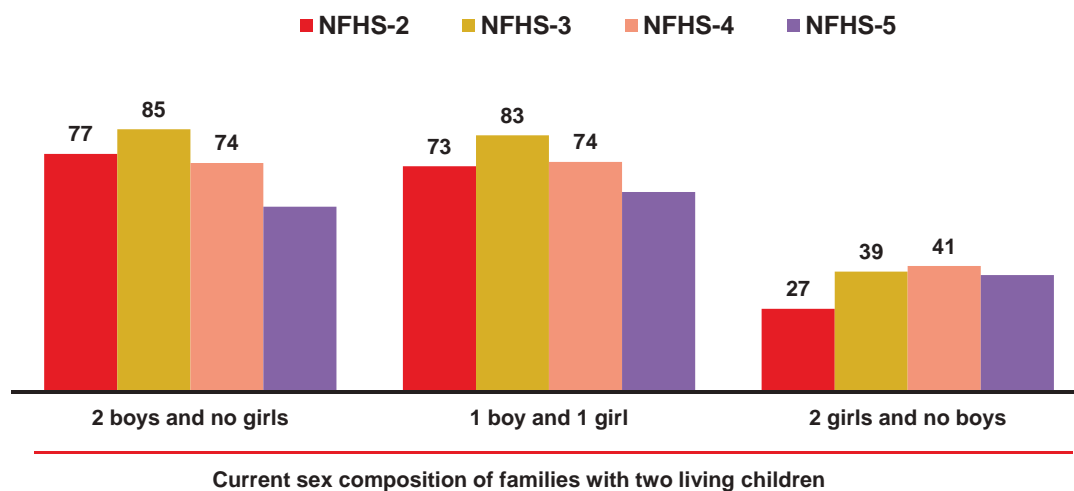
Fifty-four percent of currently married women and forty-four percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 42 percent of women and 46 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Almost three-fifths of the women (59%) and half of the men (49%) consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Jammu & Kashmir, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-three percent of women and 25 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 7 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, over the four-fifth of women (84-87%) and men (87-89%) would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, about 65 percent with 1 sons want no more children, compared with 38 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has been decreased to 60 percent in NFHS -5 from 69 percent in NFHS-4, and for men it has decreased to 51 percent in NFHS -5 from 65 percent in NFHS-4.

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

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



In Jammu & Kashmir, unplanned pregnancies are less common now. Even then, if all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below the replacement level, at 1.3 children per woman, which is now 1.4 children per woman.

## FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

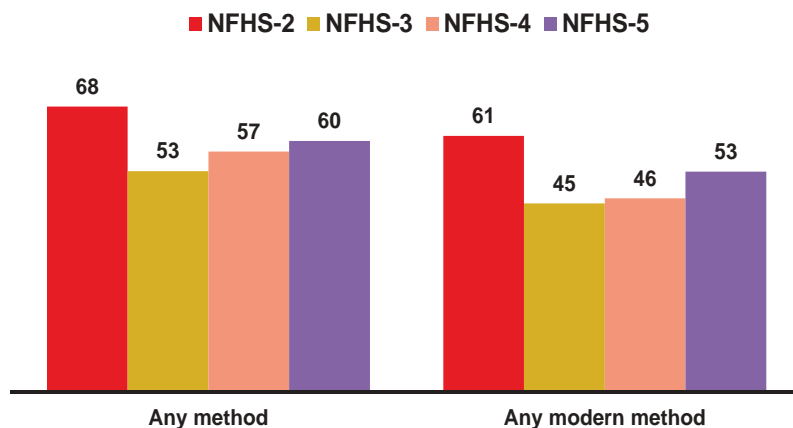
### Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Jammu & Kashmir. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 55 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 27 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 48 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 60 percent, which is increase from NFHS-4 (57%). The use of modern family planning methods (53%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (46%). The use of female sterilization has decreased slightly, from 24 percent to 21 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has declined to 35 percent in Jammu & Kashmir in NFHS-5 from 43 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 19 percent for women age 15-19 to 65 percent for women age 40-49.

## How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

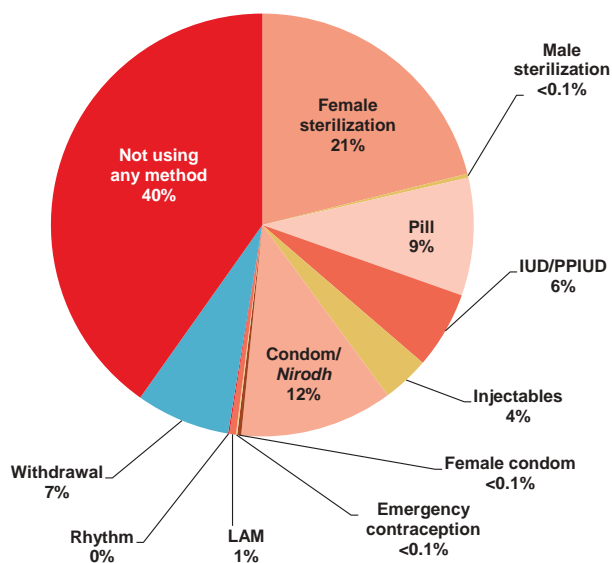


In Jammu & Kashmir, contraceptive use shows no difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence does not vary much by levels of schooling (57-63%). Women with little or no schooling (27%) are much more likely to use female sterilization than women with higher levels of schooling (14%). Contraceptive use does not vary much by religion and caste group, except that use is relatively low among the women belonging to Muslim household and scheduled tribe.

Women in Jammu & Kashmir are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 72 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 63 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

## What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Jammu & Kashmir are condoms (12%), followed by pills (9%). Women having at least 5 years of schooling are more likely to use condoms than women with no schooling.

Eighty-nine percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public health sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 95 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector (67% and 54% respectively).

Nonetheless, 22 percent of pill users and 25 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector, mainly from pharmacy/drugstore.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 54 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty-seven percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant followed by side effects or health concern.

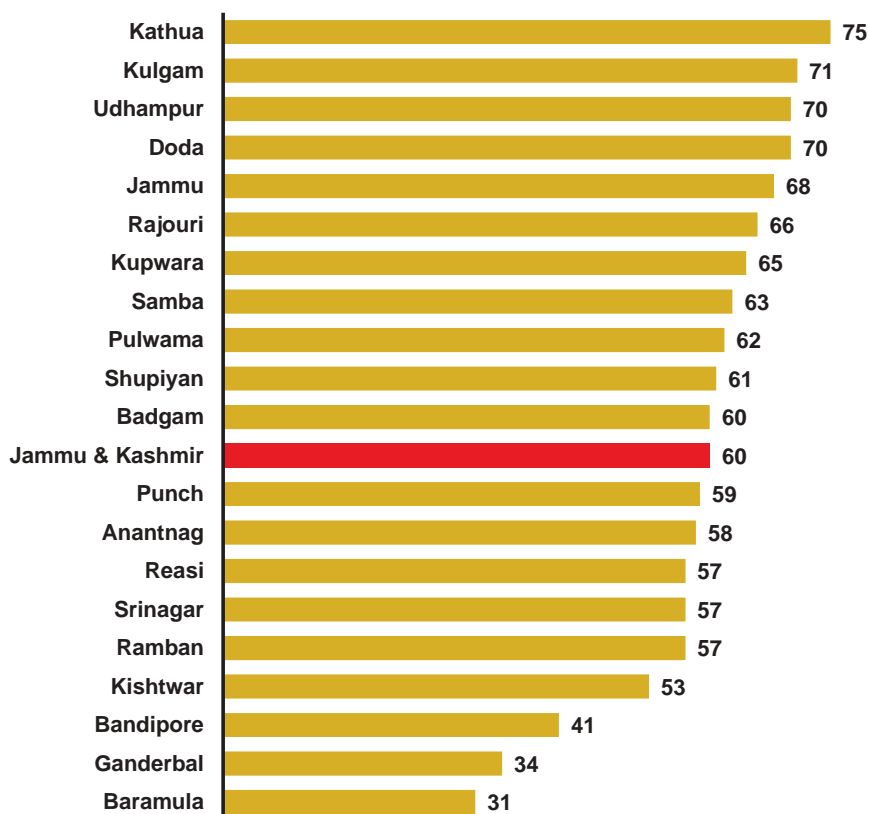
*Fifty-seven percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.*

### **Informed choice**

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 72 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 63 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (52%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

### **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District**

*Percentage of currently married women*



## Men's attitudes

More than one-third (35%) of men age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Thirty-four percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Nearly half of men (48%) 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, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, decreased by 12 percent point since NFHS-4. Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 78 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

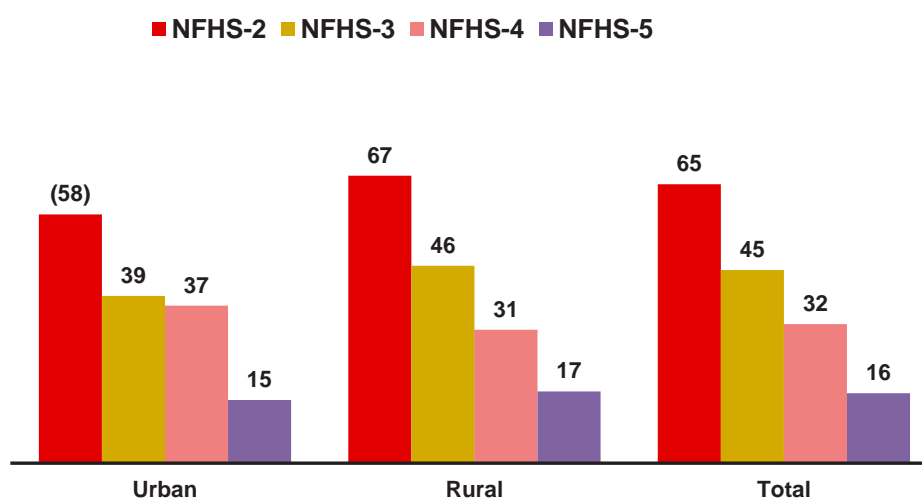
## INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of country. The infant mortality rate in Jammu & Kashmir in NFHS-5 is estimated at 16 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 32, the NFHS-3 estimate of 45 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 65. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 19 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, almost the same as U5MR in NFHS-4 (38 per 1,000).

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### Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



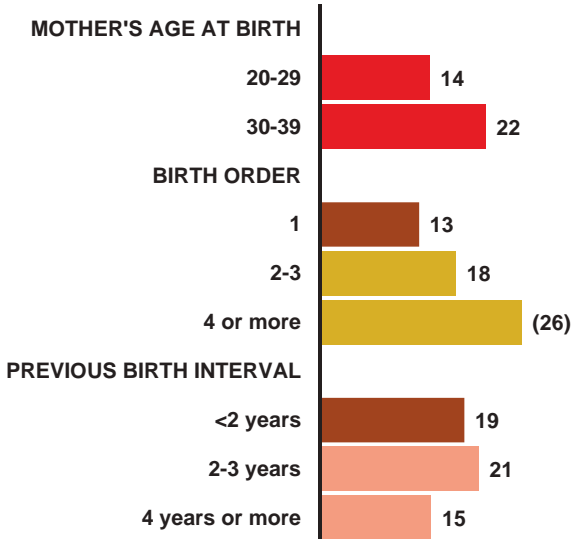
In Jammu & Kashmir all infant and child mortality rates are higher for boys than girls. Having children too close together is also a risk. Children born less than four years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited for at least four years between births.

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than Hindus and are highest for scheduled tribes than any other social group.

The infant mortality rate is relatively higher in rural areas, among infants whose mother have no schooling or less years schooling, and having higher birth order.

**High-risk births have higher mortality rates**

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



*Note: Category "Mother's age at birth <20 and 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.*

*Children born to the mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.*

**MATERNAL HEALTH**

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

## Antenatal care

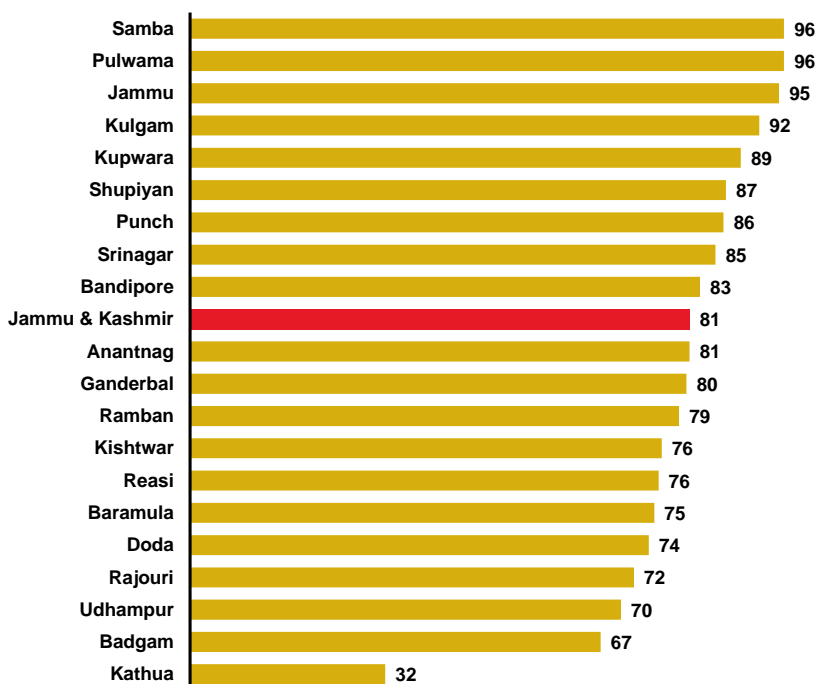
Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (86% from a doctor and 8% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Four percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 98 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Over four-fifths, (87%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Eighty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal checkup in the first trimester (from 77% to 87%). However, the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits remains the same from NFHS -4 to NFHS-5(81% in each round). For 73 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements. Still, only 30 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more, and only 16 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-two percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nine percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

### Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

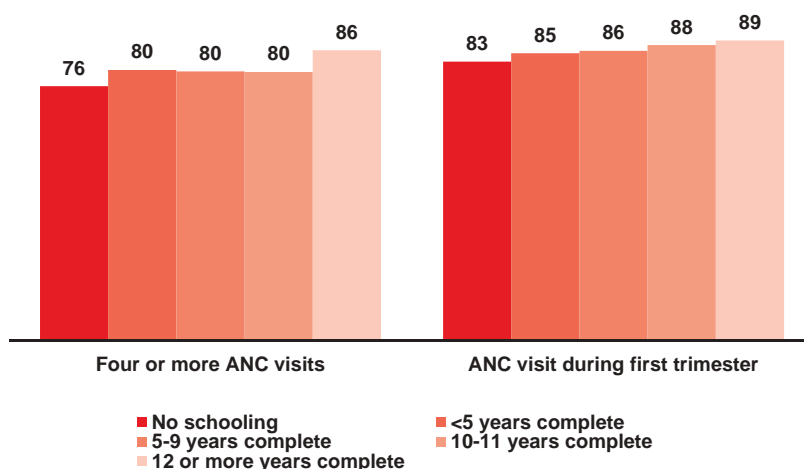


*Nearly four-fifths (81%) of mothers in Jammu & Kashmir had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.*

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than four-fifth of women received advice on each of the five different areas (94% received advice on breastfeeding, 93% on keeping the baby warm, 92% on the importance of institutional delivery, 91% on cord care, and 87% on family planning).

## How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Jammu & Kashmir, almost all of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having a urine sample taken (99%), having a blood sample taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having their weight taken (98%), and having their abdomen examined (97%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 94 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 or more years of schooling (96%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling (92%). In Jammu & Kashmir, ultrasound test were not affected by number of living sons. For example, among women with two children, the likelihood of having ultrasound test during next pregnancy are almost similar among women those with no sons (93%) than those who had at least one son (92%).

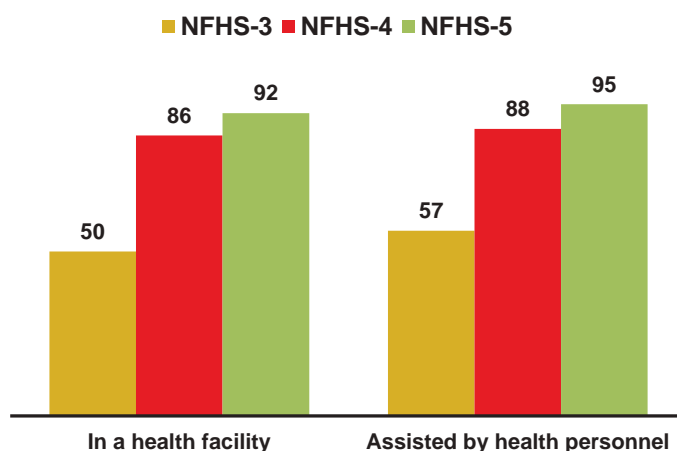
## Delivery care

Ninety-two percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 8 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 86 percent (NFHS-4) to 92 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and women living in urban areas.

For 85 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 55

## Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years





percent of deliveries. Eighty-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

*Ninety-two percent of children in Jammu & Kashmir who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.*

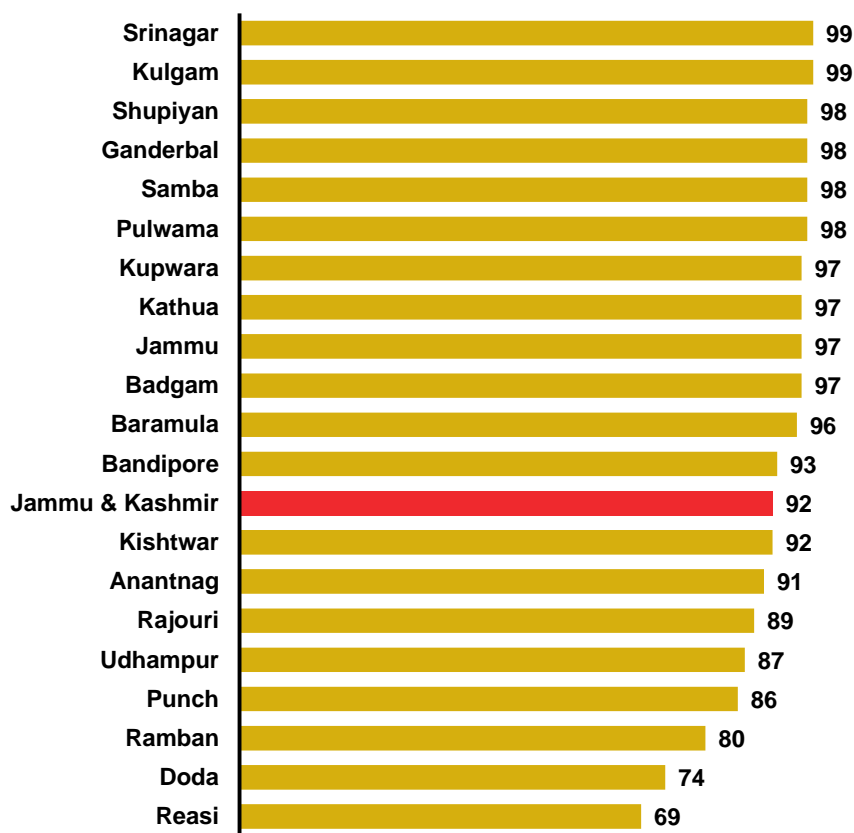
Ninety-five percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 4 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Forty-two percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-seven percent of caesarean sections (15% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 56 percent received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Rural women (58%) were more likely than urban women (51%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women and other backward classe group women were more likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than any women from other caste/tribe group of women.

## Institutional Delivery by District

*Percentage of births in the past five years*



## **Postnatal care**

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Jammu & Kashmir, 87 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 85 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care for the mother within two days of birth is most common in a health facility; 89 percent of births in private health facility, 88 percent in public health facility, followed by 42 percent of home births.

Eighty-two percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twenty-eight percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

## **Male involvement in maternal care**

Ninety-seven percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-seven percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (89% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas), but only 62 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 56-73 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (severe abdominal pain, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, vaginal bleeding and convulsions).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-five percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and eighty-four percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-one percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

# **CHILD HEALTH**

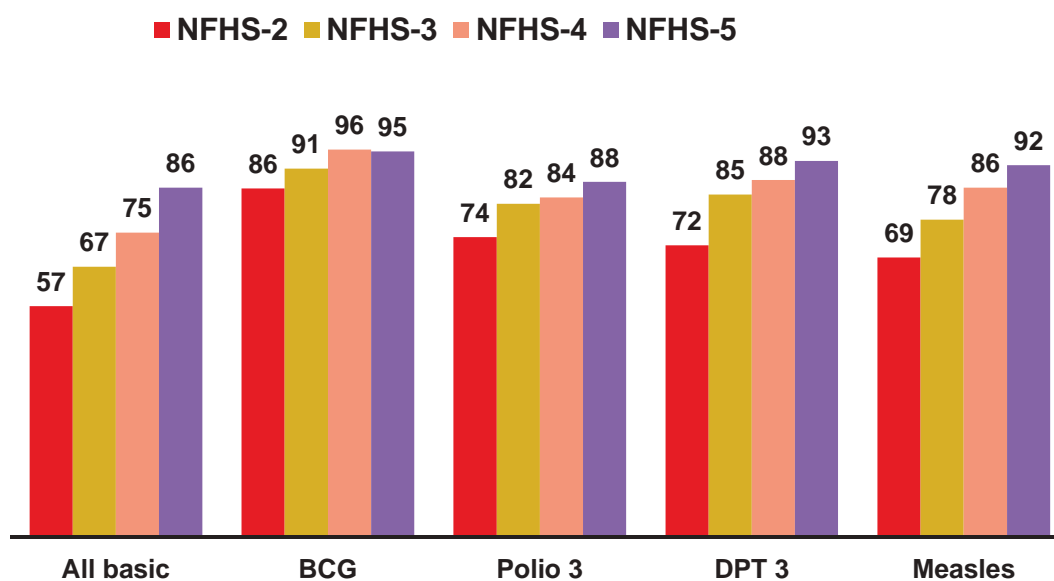
## **Vaccination of children**

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-six percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (86%) of children, which is a slight increase since NFHS-4 (80%).

Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 88 percent have received the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine, 93 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 92 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is a dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 93%) and polio vaccine (from 94% to 88%).

## Trends in Vaccination Coverage

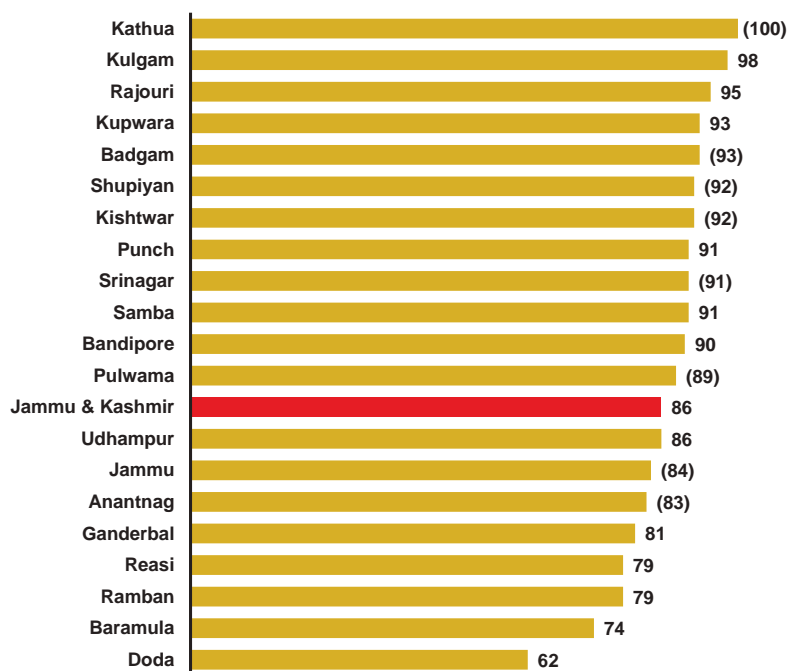
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 88% to 93%), and measles (from 86% to 92%). The coverage for three doses of the polio vaccine also increased, from 84 percent to 88 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 75% to 86%). The coverage of the BCG vaccine has declined by 1 percentage point from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 (from 96% to 95%). In addition, Ninety-four percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 91 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

## Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (88% versus 85%) and for rural than urban areas (87% versus 83%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from scheduled castes (95%) than children from any other castes/ tribes groups.

## Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 47 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eight percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 76 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-three percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 81 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Forty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over four-fifths (85%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Fifty-one percent were given zinc supplements. Nine percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Jammu & Kashmir, only 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 28 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, two-thirds (66%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Nearly, one-third (29%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

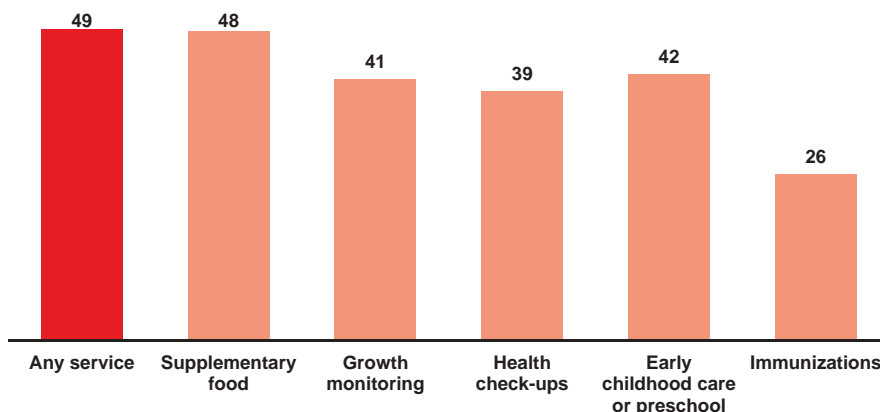
## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based Anganwadi centres.

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### How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

*Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services*



Forty-nine percent of children under six years received services of some kind from an Anganwadi centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (48%), early childhood care or preschool (42% of children age 3-6 years), growth monitoring (41%), and health check-ups (39%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunization (26%). Slightly more than three-fifths (61%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an Anganwadi centre received counselling from an Anganwadi worker or an ANM. Among children under six years, more than one-third (39%) of their mothers received any service from an Anganwadi centre during pregnancy, and slightly more than one-third (35%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

## **BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA**

### **Infant feeding**

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Jammu & Kashmir, only 62 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 57 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 18 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 88 percent of children continue breastfeeding at one year, and over three-quarters (76%) continue breastfeeding at two years.

After the first six months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 42 percent of children in Jammu & Kashmir receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. One-fourth (25%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day, and 37 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 13 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a significant contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under five years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age nine months. In Jammu & Kashmir, more than four-fifths (82%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six

months, but only 55 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Forty-one percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 27 percent of children age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

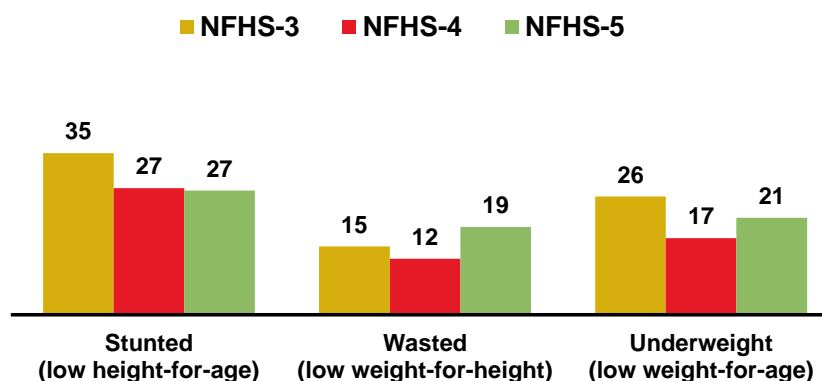
### Children’s nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. More than one-quarter (27%) percent of children under age five years are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nineteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 10 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-one percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 35 percent of children are stunted, 24 percent are wasted and 28 percent are underweight.

Children’s nutritional status in Jammu & Kashmir has worsen since NFHS-4. The percentage of children who are stunted (27%) has not changed in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. . However, the percentage of children who are underweight increased from 12 percent to 19 percent, and, in the same period, wasting increased slightly from 17 percent to 21 percent. The continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Jammu & Kashmir.

### Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics.. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

### Adults’ nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person’s intake of energy and/or nutrients including undernutrition and overweight, and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person’s weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person’s height in meters, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

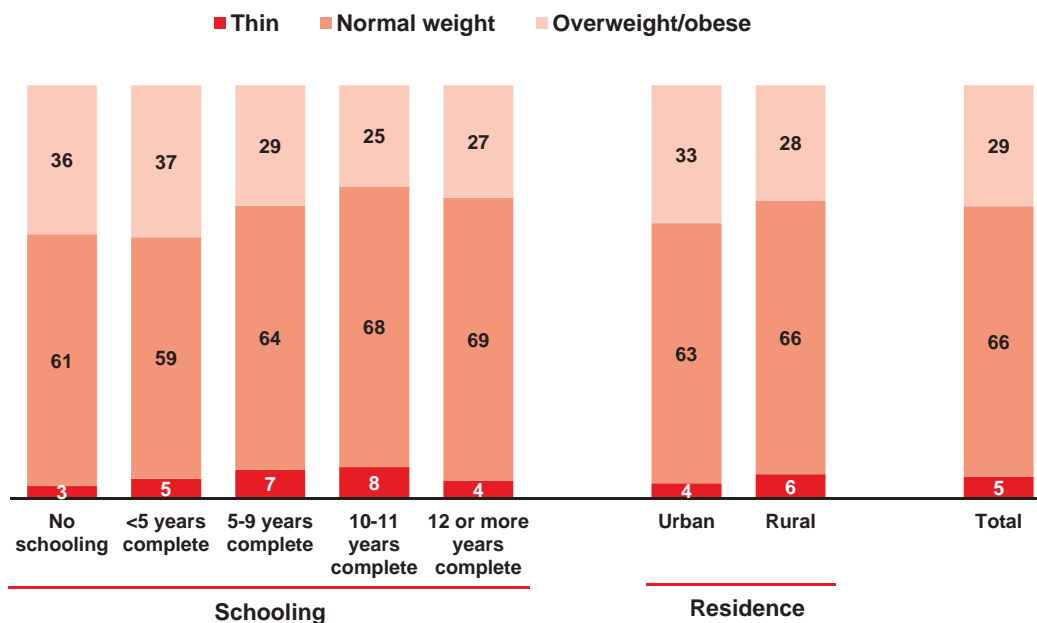
More than two-fifths (35%) of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight, or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion of overweight or obese is 29 percent, which is

the same as in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (32%) than thin (4%), similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Five percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir are too thin. Over three-fifths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is widespread in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), those in rural areas, and women of scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

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

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death

More than four-fifths (88%) of women and 61 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 81 percent for women age 15-19 to 90 percent for women age 40-49, and from 52 percent for men age 15-19 to 61 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of both women and men having a substantially increased risk of WHR is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goiter, and mental retardation. Ninety-eight percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

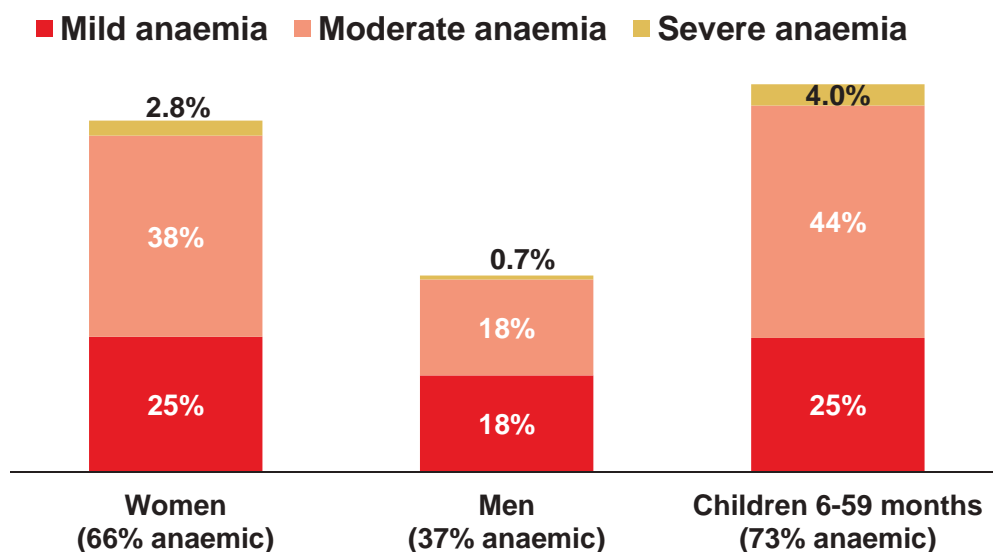
## Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally. Still, anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. 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. Anaemia is a major health problem in Jammu & Kashmir, especially among women and children.

About three-fourths (73%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 44 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 43 percent in NFHS-4 to 73 percent in NFHS-5. There is slight difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (71%) and boys (74%) in NFHS-5. 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. Three-fourths (74%) of children in Jammu & Kashmir are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

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### Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-six percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir have anaemia, including 25 percent with mild anaemia, 38 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and other backward class women, but anaemia exceeds 40 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 17 percentage points since NFHS-4. More than one-third (37%) of men in Jammu & Kashmir are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and age 40-49 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.



# ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

## Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium type called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Jammu & Kashmir, 173 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (135) than among women (214) and is higher in urban areas (222) than in rural areas (156).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (83% of women and 79% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 83 percent of women and 79 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than half (58%) of women and men (55%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 91 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 21 percent of women and 19 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

## Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 2,862 women and 2,093 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 365 women and 505 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and is lowest in urban areas among women. Goitre or any thyroid disorder is much more common than asthma, especially among women (6,809 women and 773 per men). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among men (1,377 per 100,000) than among women (2,286 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 132 women and 90 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

## Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and less than 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure (0.7%) who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-six percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is slightly lower than among women. Ten percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 0.2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-one percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

## **Blood glucose**

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Jammu & Kashmir, two percent of women age 15-49 have more than 141 mg/dL blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 1 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and those with less than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus 1% of women). Less than one percent of both women (0.6%) and men (0.2%) have blood glucose levels  $\geq 140$  mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

## **Screening tests for cancer**

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Jammu & Kashmir, only 0.4 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.6 percent women and 1 percent of men have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity.

## **Health insurance**

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 13 percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is higher in urban areas (19% ) than rural areas (10%). In Jammu & Kashmir,

three types of programmes dominate; the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the State health insurance scheme and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Only 2 percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir are covered by any health insurance/financial scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financial scheme coverage is higher among both men and women with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

### **Tobacco and alcohol use**

Nearly one-third (32%) of men, but only 1 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *cigarettes* (27%), *bidis* (4%), hookah and *cigars or pipe* (2% each). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (1.4% for women and 35% for men) than in urban areas (0.7% for women and 24% for men). Over one-third (35%) of men who smoke cigarettes smoked 5 to 9 cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Jammu & Kashmir, among adults age 15-49, 0.2 percent of women and 4 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is slightly higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 0.3 percent of women and 4 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 0.1 percent of women and 3 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (43%) or less than once a week (39%), and 19 percent drink almost every day.

## **HIV/AIDS**

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

### **Awareness of HIV or AIDS**

Eighty-four percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 88 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 83 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (86%) than older women age 40-49 (81%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (66%) and women with no regular exposure to media (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Eighty-nine percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 92 percent in rural areas.

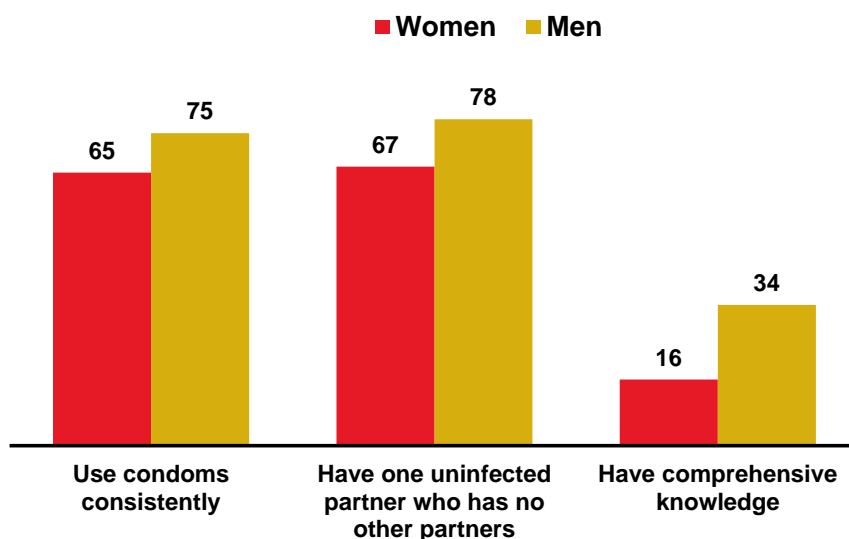
### **Knowledge of prevention and transmission**

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 75 percent of men, and 67 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men.

Only 16 percent of women and 34 percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

## Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



### HIV-related stigma

Three-fifths (60%) of women and 66 percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Higher proportion of women (68%) and men (79%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of women and 75 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-two percent of women and 64 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Over two-thirds of women (68%) and almost four-fifths of men (79%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Almost two-thirds of women (65%) and over four-fifths of men (78%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Over two-thirds of women (68%) women and almost four-fifths of men (79%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

### HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 17 percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in rural areas are slightly more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than urban women and men. Twenty-six percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (24%) are slightly less likely than rural women (26%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

*Just over one-fourth(26%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.*

In Jammu & Kashmir, 7 percent of women and 12 percent of men have ever had a blood

transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (57% of women, compared with 40% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 92 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, 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.

### **Higher-risk behaviour**

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, no women and only 2 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is almost same in urban and rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.5% of men and 2% of women).

More than two-third (71%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Less than one percent (0.6%) of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

## **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

### **Women's hygiene**

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Jammu & Kashmir, 51 percent use sanitary napkins, 58 percent use cloth, 23 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 74 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 67 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 71 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 86 percent of urban women.

### **Employment and earnings**

Only 29 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 73 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 63 percent earned cash, including 17 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Thirty-two percent were not paid at all. More men

who were employed earned cash (98%, including 15 percent who earned both cash and in-kind). Only two percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority of employed women (70%) and men (76%) work in non-agricultural occupations.

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*Only 29 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.*

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 71 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost two-fifths (39%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-three percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and one-fourth (25%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

### **Decision making**

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (76%) than decision about their own health care (74%) or about major household purchases (69%). Overall, 63 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 18 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (97%) and 98 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Only one percent of men did not participated in making neither of these decisions.

### **Other indicators of women's empowerment**

In Jammu & Kashmir, 52 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (57%) than rural (50%) women, increases with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (56%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (61%) than any other group of women.

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*Over four-fifths (85%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.*

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Eighty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 89 percent, among women who are Sikh, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (91%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Less than one-fourth (21%) of women know of a microcredit

programme in their area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Over one-fourth (28%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more (38%) likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (24%). This percentage increases with education with two-fifths (40%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-fifth of women having no schooling (16%). More than one-third (37%) of employed women who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 12 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash and have a mobile phone. Sikh women are least likely (21%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (38%) or Muslim (23%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are more likely (31%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

### **Ownership of assets**

Fifty-seven percent of women and 79 percent of men age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 51 percent of women and 70 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

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*Fifty-seven percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 51 percent women own land alone or jointly with someone else.*

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In Jammu & Kashmir, three-fourths of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 70 percent can read SMS messages. Eighty percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 73 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 57 percent among women with no schooling to 91 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 60 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 70-81 percent of women who belongs to any other castes/tribes groups. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are less likely to be able to read SMS messages (60%) than women who belongs to any other caste/tribe group (64-71%).

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*Seventy-five percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir have a mobile phone that they themselves use.*

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### **Gender-role attitudes**

Forty-nine percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (35%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (30%)

and if she goes out without telling him (29%). Men are more likely to agree: 45 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (34%) or if she is being unfaithful (32%) and if she goes out without telling him (25%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 44 percent of women and 43 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Three-fifths of women and 61 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Slightly less than two-third of men (65%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Jammu & Kashmir, 10 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 10 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 2 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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*Twelve percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have experienced physical or sexual violence.*

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### **Violence during pregnancy**

One percent of women age 18-49 have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

### **Spousal violence**

In Jammu & Kashmir, 9 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 4 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 8 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Five percent of ever-married women report having been



slapped by their husband. 3-4 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; or being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her. One percent have experienced being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.)

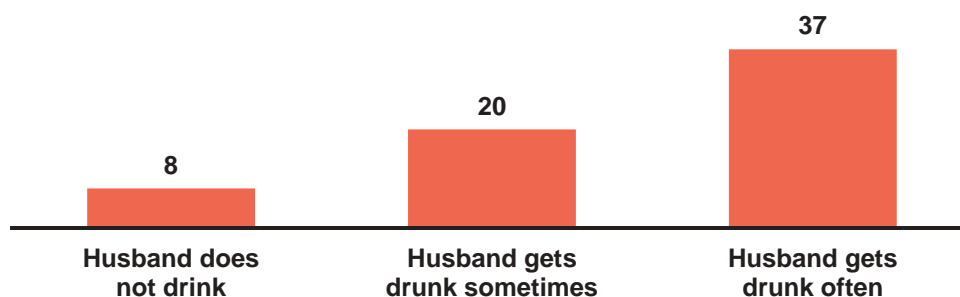
Two percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 10 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 9 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (7%); and among women who are employed for cash (19%) than women who are not employed (11%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (53%), gets drunk sometimes (28%), and if the husband never attended school (18%). Just over one-third of women (34%) who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than four times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

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## Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

*Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence*



*Note: category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases*

Twenty-one percent of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them; among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 38 percent. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (23%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (19%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (18%); severe burns (17%).

### **Help seeking**

Only 14 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 2 percent never sought help but told someone. More than four-fifths (84%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (54%), their husband's family (44%), or a friend (24%). Four percent sought help from the police.



**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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	3,542	14,937	18,479
Households occupied	3,511	14,807	18,318
Households interviewed	3,423	14,663	18,086
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	97.5	99.0	98.7
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	4,307	19,533	23,840
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,152	18,885	23,037
Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	96.4	96.7	96.6
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	649	2,856	3,505
Number of eligible men interviewed	563	2,524	3,087
Men response rate <sup>2</sup>	86.7	88.4	88.1

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

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

**Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district**

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate <sup>2</sup>
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Anantnag	230	676	906	98.4	239	863	1,102	95.3	28	97	125	86.2
Badgam	104	807	911	98.8	138	1,062	1,200	95.5	28	144	172	86.0
Bandipore	151	753	904	98.8	201	1,062	1,263	95.2	23	154	177	90.3
Baramula	171	737	908	98.6	257	1,072	1,329	97.0	29	137	166	82.6
Doda	62	815	877	97.7	74	926	1,000	94.6	11	130	141	82.0
Ganderbal	149	751	900	98.8	183	1,019	1,202	95.8	23	135	158	81.9
Jammu	435	454	889	97.3	514	536	1,050	95.3	61	64	125	87.4
Kathua	127	776	903	98.4	142	922	1,064	97.5	20	129	149	94.9
Kishtwar	63	832	895	97.9	80	1,078	1,158	96.0	11	141	152	93.8
Kulgam	172	740	912	99.3	209	981	1,190	97.3	21	118	139	84.8
Kupwara	108	796	904	98.9	144	1,089	1,233	98.3	31	144	175	93.6
Pulwama	128	778	906	98.8	152	1,003	1,155	96.1	26	125	151	82.5
Punch	65	853	918	99.8	77	1,105	1,182	97.5	16	152	168	91.3
Rajouri	66	851	917	99.7	89	1,094	1,183	97.0	12	169	181	92.3
Ramban	44	867	911	99.5	49	1,143	1,192	98.9	14	168	182	93.3
Reasi	88	827	915	99.8	105	995	1,100	96.5	12	128	140	90.3
Samba	149	752	901	98.6	185	936	1,121	97.3	21	129	150	88.8
Shupiyan	66	846	912	99.3	93	1,042	1,135	97.6	12	136	148	87.1
Srinagar	871	18	889	97.5	1,009	21	1,030	96.6	138	na	138	84.7
Udhampur	174	734	908	98.9	212	936	1,148	97.0	26	124	150	88.2
Jammu & Kashmir	3,423	14,663	18,086	98.7	4,152	18,885	23,037	96.6	563	2,524	3,087	88.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

**Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card**

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7
5-9	8.0	7.1	7.6	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.6
10-14	7.6	7.4	7.5	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.8
15-19	8.3	7.1	7.7	9.5	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.5	8.9
20-24	7.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.8	9.3	8.6	9.6	9.1
25-29	9.3	11.8	10.5	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.5	11.3	10.4
30-34	8.5	9.0	8.7	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.9
35-39	8.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.8
40-44	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
45-49	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.5
50-54	5.2	7.5	6.3	4.4	6.5	5.4	4.6	6.7	5.6
55-59	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.6
60-64	4.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.7
65-69	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.6
70-74	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
80 and over	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Aadhaar card</b>									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	94.1	93.9	94.0	92.9	92.5	92.7	93.2	92.8	93.0
Number	11,441	10,990	22,430	32,789	30,949	63,740	44,230	41,939	86,170
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	961	na	na	944	na	na	948
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	968	na	na	940	na	na	946
<b>Schooling<sup>2</sup></b>									
No schooling	12.5	24.0	18.1	16.3	32.1	24.0	15.3	29.9	22.4
<5 years complete	10.1	9.2	9.7	12.3	11.4	11.9	11.7	10.8	11.3
5-9 years complete	22.3	21.6	22.0	28.4	27.2	27.8	26.8	25.7	26.3
10-11 years complete	16.3	13.0	14.7	16.6	12.1	14.4	16.5	12.3	14.5
12 or more years complete	38.8	32.2	35.5	26.4	17.2	21.9	29.6	21.2	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,596	10,167	20,762	29,963	28,253	58,217	40,559	38,419	78,980
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.4	8.2	9.0	8.2	5.4	7.4	8.6	6.5	7.8

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males

<sup>2</sup> Population age 6 and above

**Table 4 Household and housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	94.4	94.4	94.4	95.1
Female	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	5.0	4.8	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	63.9	60.8	61.7	54.6
Non-nuclear	36.1	39.2	38.3	45.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	29.9	32.4	31.7	30.2
Muslim	66.9	65.2	65.7	67.4
Sikh	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	10.1	11.2	10.9	10.7
Scheduled tribe	1.8	9.3	7.2	7.6
Other backward class	3.7	11.7	9.4	9.9
Other	84.3	67.6	72.3	71.6
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	100.0	99.0	99.3	99.3
No	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
<b>Improved source</b>				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	86.1	63.6	69.9	69.2
Piped to neighbour	0.6	2.0	1.6	1.7
Public tap/standpipe	1.1	4.1	3.3	3.4
Tube well or borehole	3.9	10.8	8.9	8.7
Other improved <sup>2</sup>	6.6	9.5	8.7	9.0
<b>Unimproved source</b>				
Unprotected dug well	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Unprotected spring	0.7	5.9	4.5	4.7
Surface water	0.8	3.1	2.4	2.7
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Continued...*

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	97.3	80.4	85.1	84.5
Less than 30 minutes	2.4	14.3	11.0	11.4
Thirty minutes or longer	0.3	5.3	3.9	4.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service <sup>3</sup>	98.2	87.2	90.3	89.7
Percentage with limited drinking water service <sup>4</sup>	0.1	2.8	2.0	2.2
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>5</sup></b>				
Boil	51.8	33.6	38.7	38.8
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Strain through cloth	2.7	4.1	3.7	3.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.6	2.5	4.5	4.3
Use electronic purifier	15.5	2.5	6.2	5.8
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.7
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
No treatment	32.6	60.3	52.5	52.7
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method <sup>6</sup>	66.9	37.0	45.4	45.2
<b>Sanitation Facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared facility</b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	81.6	68.6	72.2	72.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.4
Pit latrine with slab	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.8
Other <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Shared facility<sup>8</sup></b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Unimproved</b>				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.4	1.2	2.9	2.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dry toilet	2.4	15.5	11.8	12.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.7	7.7	5.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service <sup>9</sup>	85.5	71.7	75.6	75.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service <sup>10</sup>	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.1

*Continued...*



Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Type of house<sup>11</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	4.0	3.0	3.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	8.8	26.3	21.4	21.8
<i>Pucca</i>	90.3	69.3	75.2	74.6
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Persons per room used for sleeping</b>				
<3	84.9	79.9	81.3	79.9
3-4	13.3	16.4	15.5	16.5
5-6	1.8	3.4	2.9	3.3
7 and over	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	25.0	14.1	17.1	17.1
LPG/natural gas	70.7	44.5	51.8	49.9
Biogas	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Wood	3.7	38.9	29.0	31.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dung cakes	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking <sup>12</sup>	95.7	58.9	69.2	67.3
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking <sup>13</sup>	3.9	40.4	30.2	32.2
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	93.1	74.6	79.8	79.5
In the house, no separate room	4.1	9.1	7.7	7.6
In a separate building	2.1	9.7	7.5	8.0
Outdoors	0.7	6.6	5.0	5.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,057	13,029	18,086	87,365
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>13</sup></b>				
Stove	0.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
<i>Chullah</i>	96.3	96.7	96.7	96.7
Open fire	3.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	197	5,267	5,463	28,124

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Frequency of smoking in the house<sup>14</sup></b>				
Daily	37.2	48.6	45.4	47.0
Weekly	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.2
Monthly	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5
Less than monthly	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0
Never	38.0	26.5	29.7	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,057	13,029	18,086	87,365

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.;

<sup>2</sup> Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water;

<sup>3</sup> Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.;

<sup>4</sup> Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.;

<sup>5</sup> Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

<sup>6</sup> Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection.;

<sup>7</sup> Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet;

<sup>8</sup> Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

<sup>9</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.;

<sup>10</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.;

<sup>11</sup> 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.;

<sup>12</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas;

<sup>13</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes;

<sup>14</sup> Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

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**Table 5 Access to a toilet facility**

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>			
Hindu	98.7	86.6	89.8
Muslim	99.7	95.5	96.7
Sikh	99.5	92.0	94.6
Other	*	(67.5)	77.2
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>			
Scheduled caste	96.8	87.3	89.8
Scheduled tribe	98.2	83.5	84.5
Other backward class	98.8	92.4	93.1
Other	99.8	94.6	96.3
Don't know	*	(89.9)	(81.9)
Total	99.4	92.5	94.4

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Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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**Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district**

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Anantnag	100.0	98.4	98.9
Badgam	100.0	97.9	98.2
Bandipore	100.0	96.1	96.9
Baramula	99.3	99.9	99.7
Doda	100.0	90.7	91.4
Ganderbal	100.0	98.7	99.0
Jammu	99.3	88.2	93.2
Kathua	95.8	79.3	82.1
Kishtwar	100.0	87.5	88.3
Kulgam	100.0	98.4	98.8
Kupwara	100.0	99.7	99.8
Pulwama	100.0	99.8	99.8
Punch	100.0	88.6	89.4
Rajouri	98.5	89.5	90.0
Ramban	(89.0)	91.0	91.0
Reasi	100.0	83.0	84.4
Samba	100.0	85.3	86.1
Shupiyan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Srinagar	99.6	*	99.6
Udhampur	97.2	90.1	91.2
Jammu & Kashmir	99.4	92.5	94.4

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership**

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/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	98.6	97.4	97.7	97.7
Pressure cooker	99.2	95.5	96.6	96.6
Chair	78.9	68.5	71.4	70.6
Cot or bed	73.5	65.1	67.4	66.6
Table	71.0	57.3	61.1	60.4
Electric fan	94.5	77.6	82.4	82.1
Radio or transistor	47.0	47.1	47.1	48.0
Television (black and white)	9.4	6.9	7.6	7.7
Television (colour)	89.6	72.5	77.3	76.9
Any television	92.0	75.6	80.2	79.9
Sewing machine	39.7	33.5	35.3	35.3
Mobile telephone	98.2	96.8	97.2	97.5
Landline telephone	9.7	2.0	4.2	4.0
Internet	67.5	55.3	58.7	59.3
Computer	23.5	7.3	11.8	11.5
Refrigerator	78.6	47.9	56.5	56.2
Air conditioner/cooler	35.9	15.9	21.5	20.6
Washing machine	76.6	42.3	51.9	51.4
Watch or clock	90.6	82.3	84.7	84.8
Water pump	29.3	20.7	23.1	23.4
Thresher	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Tractor	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.9
None of the above	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	24.4	15.9	18.3	19.0
Motorcycle or scooter	41.8	25.8	30.3	30.8
Animal-drawn cart	1.5	6.0	4.7	4.9
Car	38.9	17.9	23.7	24.1
None of the above	29.9	52.4	46.1	45.5
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	74.7	23.3	37.6	34.9
Irrigated land only	15.5	46.5	37.8	39.6
Non-irrigated land only	8.4	24.5	20.0	20.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.3	5.2	4.1	4.4
Irrigation not determined	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	77.1	76.2	76.4	76.7
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	17.4	72.8	57.3	60.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	96.7	96.8	96.8	97.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme <sup>3</sup>	19.2	10.1	12.7	12.4
Percentage having a BPL card	38.8	61.0	54.8	55.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
Number	5,057	13,029	18,086	87,365

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme

**Table 8 Preschool attendance**

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	36.2	39.2	37.6	26.2	30.8	28.5	28.5	32.5	30.5
Muslim	26.9	27.4	27.1	21.4	20.1	20.8	22.7	21.7	22.2
Sikh	*	*	*	(21.5)	(24.4)	22.8	(22.0)	(23.7)	22.9
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	*	(20.9)	(22.8)	26.5	22.2	24.6	26.5	21.9	24.3
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	15.5	20.0	17.8	15.6	19.7	17.7
Other backward class	*	*	(38.2)	22.6	21.2	21.9	23.1	23.5	23.3
Other	29.7	31.5	30.5	23.1	24.6	23.8	25.1	26.4	25.7
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Nuclear	30.6	27.5	29.1	19.6	22.2	20.9	22.3	23.4	22.8
Non-nuclear	27.9	33.3	30.4	25.4	24.5	24.9	26.0	26.3	26.1
<b>Family size</b>									
3-5 members	29.7	30.8	30.2	21.9	23.9	22.9	24.1	25.7	24.9
6 or more members	28.1	29.3	28.7	23.7	22.7	23.2	24.4	23.8	24.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Nuclear households are household 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

**Table 9 Preschool attendance by district**

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anantnag	*	*	(20.5)	23.9	18.3	21.2	22.8	19.2	21.0
Badgam	*	*	*	23.3	17.8	20.7	23.5	14.4	18.9
Bandipore	*	*	(34.3)	32.3	23.9	27.8	30.4	27.8	29.0
Baramula	*	*	(40.9)	23.0	25.5	24.2	25.7	29.3	27.4
Doda	*	*	*	20.4	15.9	18.1	20.6	15.0	17.7
Ganderbal	*	*	(20.6)	26.3	28.9	27.3	25.6	27.3	26.3
Jammu	(39.8)	(39.7)	39.8	30.9	(35.2)	33.1	34.1	36.7	35.4
Kathua	*	*	*	(45.2)	(51.2)	48.2	(46.4)	50.8	48.8
Kishtwar	*	*	*	13.5	21.9	17.9	13.7	23.6	18.9
Kulgam	*	*	*	15.3	9.9	12.5	15.2	11.1	13.1
Kupwara	*	*	*	28.4	32.6	30.6	27.2	32.0	29.6
Pulwama	*	*	(32.2)	18.8	21.1	19.9	19.8	21.1	20.4
Punch	*	*	(19.8)	23.4	24.3	23.8	23.2	23.7	23.4
Rajouri	*	*	*	12.7	18.4	15.4	12.5	18.8	15.6
Ramban	*	*	*	14.0	10.2	12.1	13.6	11.1	12.4
Reasi	*	*	(23.1)	8.8	7.3	8.1	9.4	9.3	9.3
Samba	*	*	*	36.4	45.8	40.8	36.8	46.4	41.3
Shupiyan	*	*	*	14.8	16.3	15.6	16.8	17.1	17.0
Srinagar	27.9	29.0	28.4	*	*	*	28.0	28.9	28.3
Udhampur	*	*	(21.0)	13.7	12.0	12.8	15.8	12.4	14.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.3	30.4	29.8	22.7	23.4	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.6

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 10 School attendance**

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age</b>									
6-10 (Primary)	97.5	96.9	97.0	98.3	96.4	96.9	97.9	96.7	97.0
6-13 (Elementary)	98.2	97.2	97.4	98.2	96.7	97.1	98.2	97.0	97.2
11-13 (Upper Primary)	99.5	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.1	97.3	98.7	97.4	97.7
14-15 (Secondary)	96.5	91.8	92.8	97.5	91.9	93.3	97.0	91.8	93.0
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	94.9	85.4	87.7	84.4	79.5	80.6	90.1	82.6	84.3
11-14 years	99.1	96.7	97.2	97.8	95.7	96.2	98.5	96.2	96.7
15-17 years	95.1	86.9	88.9	89.0	83.8	85.0	92.4	85.5	87.1
6-14 years	98.2	96.8	97.1	98.1	96.1	96.6	98.1	96.5	96.8
6-17 years	97.3	94.3	95.0	95.7	92.9	93.6	96.6	93.7	94.3
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	99.0	96.6	97.2	96.7	96.4	96.4	98.0	96.5	96.8
Muslim	96.4	93.1	93.8	95.4	91.3	92.3	95.9	92.3	93.1
Sikh	(100.0)	97.9	98.5	(96.3)	96.9	96.7	98.4	97.5	97.8
Other	*	(89.0)	(91.2)	*	(88.4)	(87.2)	*	88.8	89.4
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	94.9	93.3	93.6	87.3	94.6	93.0	91.1	93.9	93.3
Scheduled tribe	(97.9)	90.5	90.8	(89.6)	85.3	85.6	93.3	88.1	88.4
Other backward class	95.8	92.9	93.1	98.2	91.8	92.5	97.1	92.4	92.8
Other	97.6	95.3	96.0	96.7	94.2	94.9	97.2	94.8	95.5

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



**Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age</b>							
< 5	97.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.8	5,874
5-9	96.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.4	7,495
10-14	94.9	2.8	1.2	1.1	100.0	3.3	7,601
15-17	92.2	4.4	2.0	1.4	100.0	6.0	4,492
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	95.8	2.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	2.3	5,794
Rural	95.6	2.4	1.1	0.8	100.0	2.7	19,668
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	95.7	2.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	2.7	13,418
Female	95.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	2.6	12,044
Total age < 15 years	96.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.9	20,969
Total age < 18 years	95.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	100.0	2.7	25,462

<sup>1</sup> Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents' dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

**Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5**

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
<b>Age</b>				
< 2	77.3	17.9	95.2	2,102
2-4	83.0	12.3	95.4	3,771
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	80.2	15.0	95.2	2,957
Female	81.7	13.6	95.4	2,916
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	85.9	12.0	97.8	1,374
Rural	79.5	15.1	94.6	4,500
Total	81.0	14.3	95.3	5,874

**Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district**

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Anantnag	88.9	9.7	98.6	424
Badgam	88.2	10.7	98.8	275
Bandipore	69.0	18.0	87.0	168
Baramula	83.0	10.8	93.8	560
Doda	60.5	21.9	82.5	247
Ganderbal	72.5	18.5	91.0	161
Jammu	84.7	11.4	96.1	759
Kathua	57.4	42.2	99.6	233
Kishtwar	57.6	34.3	91.9	117
Kulgam	81.4	17.0	98.4	220
Kupwara	86.8	11.8	98.6	347
Pulwama	84.7	11.4	96.2	203
Punch	82.9	13.5	96.4	322
Rajouri	78.7	19.1	97.8	389
Ramban	81.8	12.5	94.3	208
Reasi	62.6	15.4	78.0	198
Samba	82.6	14.5	97.1	176
Shupiyan	95.0	3.8	98.8	103
Srinagar	91.5	8.0	99.5	509
Udhampur	85.3	10.6	95.9	254
Jammu & Kashmir	81.0	14.3	95.3	5,874

**Table 14 Death registration**

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age at death</b>									
0-4	(84.0)	*	(82.8)	79.7	61.0	71.1	80.7	65.6	73.8
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(79.5)	(83.5)	*	(82.8)
25-34	*	*	*	*	*	(92.7)	*	*	(94.7)
35 and over	84.8	82.8	83.8	75.2	70.9	73.3	77.5	74.2	76.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	(88.3)	(78.6)	83.0	80.6	68.2	75.5	82.2	71.3	77.3
Muslim	82.6	82.8	82.7	75.2	70.8	73.2	77.1	73.8	75.6
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	(75.5)	(78.8)	*	(80.9)
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	78.3	(56.3)	68.8	82.6	65.5	74.7
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	71.7	(71.3)	71.5	74.6	(75.6)	75.0
Other backward class	*	*	*	78.8	81.3	80.0	77.5	81.5	79.5
Other	82.7	80.3	81.6	77.1	70.5	74.3	78.6	73.5	76.4
Total	84.4	82.2	83.4	76.8	70.1	73.8	78.6	73.3	76.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 15 Death registration by district**

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anantnag	*	*	*	*	*	(84.3)	(84.1)	*	86.8
Badgam	*	*	*	(74.9)	*	(77.1)	(76.9)	*	76.4
Bandipore	*	*	*	(76.3)	(68.5)	72.4	(82.3)	(67.8)	75.3
Baramula	*	*	*	(60.4)	(63.8)	61.9	(58.6)	(66.3)	61.8
Doda	*	*	*	(76.9)	*	(74.8)	(78.6)	*	76.9
Ganderbal	*	*	*	(73.6)	*	68.8	(72.2)	(60.8)	67.1
Jammu	*	*	(92.4)	*	*	(74.1)	(88.2)	(73.3)	80.8
Kathua	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(68.7)
Kishtwar	*	*	*	(77.5)	(49.8)	65.0	(73.0)	(49.5)	62.4
Kulgam	*	*	*	(82.0)	(60.8)	71.7	(74.9)	(62.5)	68.9
Kupwara	*	*	*	(73.0)	(74.7)	73.9	(73.5)	(74.8)	74.2
Pulwama	*	*	*	(84.7)	*	81.3	(85.2)	*	81.4
Punch	*	*	*	(82.5)	(79.9)	81.2	(83.2)	(80.8)	82.1
Rajouri	*	*	*	(78.5)	(65.2)	73.6	79.0	(65.2)	74.2
Ramban	*	*	*	69.1	(54.4)	63.3	69.4	(54.4)	63.6
Reasi	*	*	*	(59.9)	(74.5)	67.7	(59.2)	(75.2)	66.9
Samba	*	*	*	(79.1)	(85.1)	81.9	(79.0)	(85.0)	81.8
Shupian	*	*	*	(89.6)	*	(86.9)	(89.6)	*	(85.6)
Srinagar	(96.3)	*	(92.0)	*	*	*	(96.3)	(86.8)	91.7
Udhampur	*	*	*	(81.6)	*	79.8	(78.4)	(72.8)	76.1
Jammu & Kashmir	84.4	82.2	83.4	76.8	70.1	73.8	78.6	73.3	76.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 16 Disability**

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
<b>FEMALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	11,054
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	31,231
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,917
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	7,052
15-24	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	7,671
25-34	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	8,226
35-49	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	7,894
50-69	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	7,356
70 and over	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	1,169
Total	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	42,286
<b>MALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	11,609
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	33,470
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,957
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	8,043
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	8,043
25-34	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	7,865
35-49	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	8,713
50-69	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	7,841
70 and over	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1,617
Total	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	45,079
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	22,663
Rural	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	64,702
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5,874
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	15,096
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	15,715
25-34	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	16,091
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	16,606
50-69	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	15,198
70 and over	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	2,786
Total	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	87,365

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

**Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	15.0	15.1	3,451	3,561	437	440
20-24	17.1	15.4	3,943	3,995	447	453
25-29	20.2	18.9	4,656	4,590	549	550
30-34	14.5	15.0	3,332	3,259	435	435
35-39	13.9	16.3	3,193	3,221	474	468
40-44	10.1	10.9	2,335	2,335	317	339
45-49	9.2	8.3	2,127	2,076	241	234
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	26.6	27.8	6,134	4,152	806	523
Rural	73.4	72.2	16,903	18,885	2,093	2,396
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	21.3	9.1	4,909	5,385	265	270
<5 years complete	1.2	0.6	276	290	18	24
5-9 years complete	26.2	22.0	6,047	6,292	638	672
10-11 years complete	18.3	22.6	4,214	4,153	656	677
12 or more years complete	33.0	45.6	7,591	6,917	1,322	1,276
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	74.3	90.2	17,118	16,618	2,615	2,613
Not literate	25.6	9.8	5,897	6,401	284	306
Not measured	0.1	0.0	22	18	0	0
<b>Percentage exposed to various media</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	14.5	32.2	3,339	2,995	933	943
Watches television at least once a week	46.6	54.9	10,737	9,737	1,592	1,549
Listens to the radio at least once a week	18.5	27.4	4,256	4,299	795	873
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.5	9.2	1,025	763	267	173
Not regularly exposed to any media	44.9	30.6	10,335	11,166	888	946
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	37.7	44.4	8,675	8,702	1,287	1,274
Currently married	60.8	54.8	14,000	13,987	1,590	1,622
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.2	0.0	44	43	0	0
Widowed	1.1	0.4	250	234	11	11
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.3	0.4	69	71	12	12
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	30.3	29.9	6,981	5,858	868	757
Muslim	67.3	68.4	15,509	16,615	1,983	2,085
Sikh	2.2	1.6	497	500	47	75
Other	0.2	0.0	51	64	1	2

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	10.5	10.9	2,413	1,942	316	243
Scheduled tribe	6.8	7.4	1,562	1,766	214	225
Other backward class	8.8	8.4	2,030	2,294	243	307
Other	73.8	72.7	16,992	16,989	2,108	2,131
Don't know	0.2	0.7	39	46	19	13
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	23,037	23,037	2,899	2,919
Age 50-54	na	6.1	na	na	188	168
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,087	3,087
<b>Employment status (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	29.4	72.9	988	940	2,114	2,134
In agricultural occupation	8.7	17.7	293	252	512	577
In non-agricultural occupation	19.4	52.1	652	650	1,510	1,478
Don't know	1.3	3.2	43	38	91	79
Not employed	70.6	27.1	2,370	2,448	786	785
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,357	3,388	2,899	2,919
Age 50-54	na	6.1	na	na	188	168
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,087	3,087

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)



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**Table 18 Fertility trends**

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, NFHS-3 by residence, Jammu & Kashmir

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Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.005	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.022	0.019	0.013	0.038	0.032
20-24	0.044	0.065	0.060	0.072	0.128	0.113	0.082	0.174	0.148
25-29	0.090	0.113	0.106	0.106	0.158	0.142	0.134	0.181	0.167
30-34	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.102	0.085	0.090	0.070	0.099	0.089
35-39	0.024	0.022	0.023	0.022	0.031	0.028	0.028	0.022	0.024
40-44	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.000	0.014	0.009
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.003	(0.000)	0.012	0.007
TFR(15-49)	1.22	1.48	1.41	1.58	2.18	2.01	1.63	2.69	2.38
CBR	11.8	13.6	13.1	13.9	19.4	17.7	15.0	23.2	20.9

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Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years exposure.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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**Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.22	5.7	2.3	1.13
Rural	1.48	5.8	2.9	1.31
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	1.97	3.9	3.0	1.68
<5 years complete	2.16	7.3	3.0	2.02
5-9 years complete	1.65	5.7	2.7	1.48
10-11 years complete	1.51	6.3	2.3	1.41
12 or more years complete	1.27	6.7	2.1	1.17
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	1.32	6.2	2.4	1.15
Muslim	1.45	5.6	2.9	1.31
Sikh	1.41	6.9	2.2	1.31
Other	(1.60)	2.7	*	(1.60)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	1.64	4.7	2.5	1.41
Scheduled tribe	1.65	6.1	3.1	1.46
Other backward class	1.73	5.7	2.9	1.57
Other	1.31	5.9	2.7	1.18
Don't know	(1.83)	(10.9)	*	(1.43)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.26</b>

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage of women currently pregnant. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of the children ever born.

**Table 20 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15-17	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,995
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	627
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	700
17	0.0	0.1	0.1	667
18	0.9	0.2	1.1	861
19	3.0	1.0	4.0	594
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	0.5	0.0	0.5	756
Rural	0.8	0.3	1.1	2,695
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	5.0	1.2	6.1	92
5-9 years complete	1.0	0.3	1.3	1,327
10-11 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,294
12 or more years complete	0.3	0.2	0.6	719
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,409
Currently married	(57.7)	(18.5)	(76.2)	42
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	0.4	0.3	0.7	986
Muslim	0.8	0.2	1.0	2,385
Sikh	3.7	0.6	4.3	72
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	0.9	0.1	1.1	380
Scheduled tribe	2.0	0.2	2.2	272
Other backward class	1.1	0.4	1.6	334
Other	0.5	0.2	0.7	2,461
Total	0.7	0.2	1.0	3,451

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women having less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 21 Birth order**

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	(85.6)	(11.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20-29	59.3	29.6	9.0	2.1	100.0	1,893
30-39	30.6	40.2	20.8	8.4	100.0	1,288
40-49	4.8	24.0	34.5	36.7	100.0	46
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	56.5	32.1	9.2	2.2	100.0	775
Rural	44.5	34.0	15.5	6.0	100.0	2,478
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	30.5	31.1	23.2	15.2	100.0	676
<5 years complete	25.2	39.6	27.0	8.1	100.0	55
5-9 years complete	44.0	34.9	16.4	4.7	100.0	944
10-11 years complete	50.8	37.2	10.4	1.6	100.0	566
12 or more years complete	61.0	31.6	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,011
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	54.4	31.4	11.9	2.3	100.0	928
Muslim	44.4	34.4	14.9	6.3	100.0	2,249
Sikh	48.2	34.7	12.7	4.5	100.0	70
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	49.2	35.3	12.6	2.9	100.0	405
Scheduled tribe	41.3	35.7	14.4	8.6	100.0	265
Other backward class	41.1	28.6	18.8	11.4	100.0	336
Other	48.7	33.6	13.5	4.2	100.0	2,237
Total	47.4	33.6	14.0	5.1	100.0	3,253
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	39.6	31.5	16.9	12.0	100.0	4,584

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 22 Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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 or more			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
20-29	9.6	21.2	30.1	20.9	9.5	8.6	100.0	1,226	30.4
30-39	3.3	9.2	29.9	23.2	14.0	20.3	100.0	1,826	39.0
40-49	2.9	4.8	12.0	20.7	20.4	39.2	100.0	161	52.5
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	4.2	11.2	25.6	21.6	14.9	22.5	100.0	632	39.5
Rural	6.1	14.1	29.9	22.4	12.0	15.4	100.0	2,584	35.9
<b>Mother's schooling</b>									
No schooling	6.9	13.8	26.5	21.3	11.5	20.0	100.0	915	37.2
<5 years complete	9.6	9.6	35.7	25.5	9.1	10.5	100.0	79	34.4
5-9 years complete	5.8	15.0	29.3	21.7	12.5	15.7	100.0	997	35.9
10-11 years complete	4.4	13.6	32.2	19.9	15.0	15.0	100.0	527	35.9
12 or more years complete	4.8	11.5	29.0	25.8	12.8	16.1	100.0	698	37.7
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	7.7	14.6	31.5	17.7	10.3	18.1	100.0	843	34.3
Muslim	5.1	13.3	28.1	23.7	13.3	16.4	100.0	2,301	37.4
Sikh	2.8	7.4	31.4	28.8	16.4	13.2	100.0	68	37.5
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	11.3	18.6	27.3	16.8	9.5	16.5	100.0	406	31.1
Scheduled tribe	8.2	20.2	30.7	17.4	10.4	13.1	100.0	297	31.9
Other backward class	6.3	11.0	29.6	23.3	14.5	15.4	100.0	349	37.3
Other	4.3	12.1	29.1	23.8	13.2	17.5	100.0	2,158	37.7
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	5.7	13.8	29.3	22.7	12.8	15.8	100.0	2,895	36.5
4-6	5.7	11.9	27.1	18.5	11.1	25.7	100.0	311	38.9
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	5.7	14.5	28.3	21.8	13.2	16.6	100.0	1,603	36.7
Female	5.8	12.6	29.9	22.7	12.0	16.9	100.0	1,613	36.6
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	5.2	13.5	29.0	22.6	12.8	16.9	100.0	3,143	37.0
Dead	27.6	15.9	31.9	8.5	3.8	12.4	100.0	73	24.9
Total	5.8	13.6	29.1	22.2	12.6	16.8	100.0	3,217	36.7

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

**Table 23 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	69.0	31.7	13.7	4.5	2.2	2.4	3.9	16.5	na
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	2.1	36.1	10.3	3.0	2.3	2.1	0.8	12.5	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	na
Want no more	6.4	14.0	9.9	5.4	3.7	1.2	4.6	8.8	na
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	3.8	8.2	38.5	41.8	45.1	48.4	52.6	32.4	na
Declared infecund	1.1	1.8	21.2	36.3	35.1	31.5	24.5	21.4	na
Missing	16.4	4.0	3.6	4.3	6.3	5.7	9.2	4.7	na
	0.4	1.9	2.4	4.5	5.0	8.7	4.4	3.0	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>MEN</b>									
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	22.1	31.8	16.0	6.3	1.6	(2.5)	*	16.8	15.2
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	3.5	42.2	13.6	5.6	3.0	(0.0)	*	15.9	14.3
Want another, undecided when Undecided	3.3	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	2.2	2.0
Want no more	14.7	10.8	14.1	14.4	14.3	(29.3)	*	13.8	12.9
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	37.8	5.2	47.4	56.9	56.3	(58.6)	*	40.0	42.5
Declared infecund	1.5	0.4	3.9	6.8	13.7	(6.3)	*	4.2	5.7
Missing	17.1	3.2	4.0	9.0	10.6	(3.3)	*	6.8	7.1
	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,769</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> Want next birth within 2 years

<sup>3</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

<sup>4</sup> For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

**Table 24 Desire not to have any more children**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>						Men: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	2.4	7.9	28.9	(38.6)	*	13.0	*	*	*	*	*	(14.1)
25-34	4.5	6.2	46.3	70.9	74.5	36.7	22.5	1.6	38.0	52.9	*	23.9
35-49	8.4	25.0	72.7	81.3	81.4	72.3	58.9	14.0	58.2	65.7	70.4	57.1
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	2.4	8.9	62.6	78.4	76.3	50.5	*	7.5	53.2	62.7	*	44.4
Rural	6.1	10.5	58.5	78.0	80.4	55.0	39.0	4.7	50.3	64.0	69.1	44.1
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	9.5	19.0	61.2	79.3	79.3	64.9	(51.1)	(15.6)	57.9	45.9	(62.0)	48.1
<5 years complete	*	(5.0)	58.2	71.6	(80.9)	60.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	5.8	8.7	58.3	75.4	80.5	54.4	(40.9)	4.2	50.9	71.5	(62.9)	48.6
10-11 years complete	1.9	8.4	59.8	80.4	86.8	50.0	(59.5)	6.2	48.2	61.9	*	43.0
12 or more years complete	3.2	7.8	59.9	80.1	(76.9)	40.6	24.9	4.0	51.6	66.9	*	40.8
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	7.2	11.4	71.9	82.5	84.0	59.4	(27.6)	3.7	69.2	73.7	(83.0)	52.1
Muslim	3.9	8.9	50.7	75.9	79.3	50.6	43.0	6.7	41.6	59.8	64.6	40.9
Sikh	*	18.8	72.6	90.5	*	63.4	*	*	*	*	*	(30.1)
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(61.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	14.7	13.7	67.6	77.0	77.0	57.0	(51.2)	(2.7)	(73.3)	(68.2)	*	53.9
Scheduled tribe	2.3	12.2	41.1	69.3	76.2	48.6	*	(0.0)	(61.0)	(45.7)	*	41.7
Other backward class	8.0	10.9	53.8	71.5	83.3	53.5	(40.7)	(3.1)	(24.2)	(50.7)	*	31.7
Other	3.3	9.2	60.6	80.2	80.5	53.9	36.3	7.2	49.6	67.0	70.6	44.4
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(52.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Number of living sons<sup>2</sup></b>												
0	4.9	7.2	37.9	64.8	64.8	19.2	39.3	4.0	32.0	*	*	23.7
1	na	13.5	64.7	78.8	80.3	58.5	na	7.9	56.3	60.9	(89.4)	49.1
2	na	na	60.0	80.0	82.6	72.8	na	na	51.4	68.4	63.2	61.2
3	na	na	na	74.6	77.4	76.0	na	na	na	(60.5)	(73.1)	68.0
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	80.7	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	4.9	10.0	59.7	78.1	79.9	53.8	39.3	5.5	51.7	63.9	69.3	44.4
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	2.6	11.3	68.7	85.4	86.1	61.8	34.3	8.4	64.9	82.1	87.9	57.0

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

**Table 25 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>									
0	13.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	8.4	7.3	7.2	9.8	6.6
1	2.1	5.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	2.6
2	54.5	57.3	57.7	16.0	9.2	7.8	5.5	46.8	53.0
3	17.5	22.4	25.8	57.2	18.7	12.8	15.6	26.6	25.8
4	6.2	5.8	7.5	16.3	56.9	37.7	29.1	10.7	9.8
5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	3.5	23.7	11.5	0.9	1.1
6 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	6.7	28.5	0.4	0.5
Non-numeric responses	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,358	2,923	5,692	3,745	987	233	99	23,037	23,800
<b>Mean ideal number of children for:<sup>2</sup></b>									
All respondents	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	2.3	2.4
Number of all respondents	8,842	2,895	5,637	3,682	971	225	97	22,348	23,661
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	2.5	2.5
Number of currently married respondents	626	2,813	5,527	3,595	943	222	94	13,820	14,927
<b>MEN</b>									
0	11.7	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	(4.7)	*	8.4	5.5
1	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.2	1.5
2	42.9	45.8	50.5	9.5	4.4	(13.0)	*	39.0	47.6
3	21.0	33.7	26.2	49.7	19.8	(12.8)	*	27.1	29.7
4	11.8	11.8	14.0	28.6	55.2	(23.6)	*	15.8	9.6
5	2.1	0.7	1.4	3.1	9.2	(19.5)	*	2.3	2.5
6 or more	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.8	2.3	(15.5)	*	1.0	1.0
Non-numeric responses	8.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.9	(11.0)	*	5.1	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,484	348	579	363	95	23	9	2,899	5,597
<b>Mean ideal number of children for:<sup>2</sup></b>									
All respondents	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.6	*	*	2.5	2.5
Number of all respondents	1,364	342	569	356	91	20	8	2,751	5,450
Currently married respondents	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.6	*	*	2.8	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	194	342	568	355	91	20	8	1,579	3,020

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses



**Table 26 Indicators of sex preference**

Percentage 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, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					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	Number of women	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	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	13.9	4.0	78.1	75.4	3,204	22.2	2.2	81.5	77.8	374
20-29	19.6	5.5	86.0	83.9	8,262	21.2	6.1	88.3	86.5	946
30-39	27.6	8.6	89.9	88.0	6,387	29.9	8.4	91.9	90.9	879
40-49	28.5	9.0	89.9	86.4	4,377	24.3	9.4	91.5	89.9	544
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	19.6	6.2	88.4	86.1	5,802	22.3	7.8	91.2	88.0	758
Rural	24.0	7.1	86.1	83.7	16,428	25.7	6.7	88.4	87.2	1,986
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	30.1	8.8	87.7	84.6	4,765	31.9	6.0	91.8	90.5	255
<5 years complete	23.8	9.4	89.1	85.9	269	*	*	*	*	17
5-9 years complete	24.4	7.4	86.4	83.9	5,837	27.9	8.5	87.1	86.2	590
10-11 years complete	20.2	6.3	85.9	82.9	4,066	24.6	5.2	88.6	87.3	618
12 or more years complete	18.2	5.4	86.8	85.2	7,292	21.9	7.2	89.8	87.3	1,263
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	15.4	4.3	81.5	79.2	8,178	20.2	4.7	84.3	81.5	1,171
Currently married	27.2	8.4	89.9	87.5	13,742	28.2	8.7	92.9	91.9	1,550
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.9	4.1	86.1	81.0	310	*	*	*	*	23
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	20.5	5.6	86.3	82.6	6,801	17.6	6.6	91.4	90.3	823
Muslim	23.8	7.5	86.9	85.2	14,919	27.8	7.1	88.2	86.1	1,873
Sikh	23.3	5.5	88.8	83.5	462	31.9	7.3	89.9	87.7	46
Other	38.4	3.7	76.1	67.5	47	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	23.1	5.1	85.2	78.8	2,345	23.2	7.9	93.3	93.3	303
Scheduled tribe	27.1	7.7	87.9	85.8	1,525	30.7	4.8	88.9	88.5	209
Other backward class	23.6	8.7	84.7	83.4	1,972	26.8	8.7	85.0	83.4	227
Other	22.3	6.8	87.1	85.1	16,349	24.3	6.9	89.3	87.1	1,985
Don't know	(25.0)	(7.1)	(89.3)	(91.0)	39	*	*	*	*	19
Total	22.8	6.9	86.7	84.3	22,230	24.8	7.0	89.2	87.4	2,744
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	20.2	4.8	81.9	79.8	23,651	26.4	5.2	80.0	77.8	5,447

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	100.0	97.4	99.5	100.0	99.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	99.0	100.0	97.4	99.2	100.0	98.2
Female sterilization	97.8	99.4	95.0	94.7	97.4	91.3
Male sterilization	88.4	93.4	80.5	83.8	89.0	77.4
Pill	96.0	98.6	91.8	94.3	97.9	90.6
IUD or PPIUD	88.4	94.6	78.3	70.4	79.1	60.9
Injectables	91.6	95.9	84.6	86.0	90.1	81.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.7	96.9	86.0	95.2	98.5	91.8
Female condom	31.6	34.4	27.0	42.2	48.7	35.0
Emergency contraception	53.7	59.0	45.2	49.6	56.6	41.2
Diaphragm	15.0	14.8	15.4	13.2	15.0	11.3
Foam or jelly	12.9	13.0	12.7	14.2	16.9	11.1
Standard days method	43.9	49.3	35.9	31.2	35.1	26.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.8	59.1	35.0	35.7	44.2	25.4
Other modern method	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	84.2	92.1	71.4	67.9	77.8	56.9
<b>Any traditional method</b>	78.4	92.0	56.1	78.0	88.9	65.3
Rhythm	42.5	47.9	33.9	32.4	38.9	24.5
Withdrawal	76.4	90.6	53.3	77.1	87.4	65.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.8	9.5	7.7	8.2	9.0	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,134	3,719	2,333	806	436	365

*Continued...*

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.8	99.8	97.2	98.7	99.1	98.2
<b>Any modern method</b>	98.7	99.7	97.2	98.6	99.1	98.0
Female sterilization	97.2	98.8	94.4	90.9	93.9	87.1
Male sterilization	86.2	90.6	78.8	83.8	86.7	79.9
Pill	94.3	97.8	88.7	92.9	95.1	90.1
IUD or PPIUD	82.2	90.0	69.3	67.8	73.8	60.5
Injectables	86.9	92.6	77.4	84.9	87.5	81.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.6	92.3	82.6	95.9	97.6	93.7
Female condom	23.1	24.2	21.3	45.0	46.1	43.4
Emergency contraception	46.3	50.5	39.6	46.7	49.5	43.8
Diaphragm	8.2	8.4	8.1	11.3	11.3	11.4
Foam or jelly	8.1	7.9	8.6	11.3	11.0	11.7
Standard days method	37.7	43.1	29.0	24.2	26.8	20.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	46.6	53.5	35.5	30.9	35.3	25.6
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	76.8	84.8	63.7	65.6	72.4	57.3
<b>Any traditional method</b>	75.9	89.0	54.5	74.6	84.5	62.3
Rhythm	33.3	37.6	26.6	30.2	33.3	26.6
Withdrawal	73.9	87.5	51.8	73.2	83.4	60.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.1	8.8	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	16,903	10,281	6,386	2,093	1,154	922

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	99.8	97.3	98.9	99.3	98.4
<b>Any modern method</b>	98.8	99.8	97.2	98.8	99.3	98.0
Female sterilization	97.3	99.0	94.6	92.0	94.9	88.3
Male sterilization	86.8	91.4	79.3	83.8	87.3	79.2
Pill	94.8	98.0	89.5	93.3	95.9	90.2
IUD or PPIUD	83.8	91.2	71.7	68.5	75.2	60.6
Injectables	88.2	93.5	79.3	85.2	88.2	81.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	89.7	93.5	83.5	95.7	97.8	93.2
Female condom	25.3	26.9	22.9	44.2	46.8	41.0
Emergency contraception	48.2	52.8	41.1	47.5	51.4	43.1
Diaphragm	10.0	10.1	10.1	11.8	12.3	11.4
Foam or jelly	9.4	9.3	9.7	12.1	12.6	11.5
Standard days method	39.3	44.7	30.9	26.1	29.1	22.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.5	55.0	35.3	32.2	37.8	25.6
Other modern method	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	78.7	86.7	65.8	66.2	73.9	57.2
<b>Any traditional method</b>	76.5	89.8	54.9	75.6	85.7	63.2
Rhythm	35.8	40.4	28.5	30.8	34.8	26.0
Withdrawal	74.6	88.3	52.2	74.3	84.5	61.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.3	9.0	7.3	8.0	8.5	7.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	23,037	14,000	8,719	2,899	1,590	1,287

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women							
	Any modern method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception			Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	
<b>Age</b>																			
15-19	(18.9)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.1)	100.0	42	
20-24	34.2	26.1	1.3	0.0	10.5	1.5	2.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	65.8	100.0	827
25-29	47.3	40.5	4.1	0.1	13.2	4.9	3.6	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	52.7	100.0	2,780
30-39	65.5	57.1	19.5	0.4	10.0	7.6	4.4	14.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	8.4	0.1	8.3	0.0	34.5	100.0	6,123
40-49	65.1	59.2	38.8	0.4	4.6	4.9	2.5	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.2	5.7	0.0	34.9	100.0	4,227
<b>Residence</b>																			
Urban	59.2	53.5	21.6	0.4	7.7	7.2	4.0	11.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	40.8	100.0	3,719
Rural	60.0	52.1	20.9	0.3	9.4	5.4	3.4	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	7.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	40.0	100.0	10,281
<b>Schooling</b>																			
No schooling	59.3	51.9	27.1	0.4	6.8	5.3	3.2	8.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	40.7	100.0	4,405
<5 years complete	59.2	52.8	27.6	0.0	8.9	4.9	3.8	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	40.8	100.0	231
5-9 years complete	62.8	55.8	21.8	0.3	10.4	6.5	4.3	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	7.0	0.2	6.8	0.0	37.2	100.0	3,818
10-11 years complete	60.3	53.2	18.8	0.1	10.1	5.4	3.7	13.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	39.7	100.0	2,187
12 or more years complete	56.7	49.0	13.5	0.4	9.4	6.3	3.1	15.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	43.3	100.0	3,358
<b>Religion</b>																			
Hindu	67.7	59.3	25.1	0.6	8.9	5.5	2.2	16.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	32.3	100.0	4,606
Muslim	55.5	48.9	19.0	0.2	8.9	6.2	4.3	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	6.6	0.1	6.5	0.0	44.5	100.0	9,033
Sikh	66.9	56.3	21.5	0.2	11.6	3.7	3.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	33.1	100.0	331
Other	(62.1)	(57.5)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(37.9)	100.0	30
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																			
Scheduled caste	60.1	51.1	19.9	0.4	10.1	3.3	1.9	14.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	39.9	100.0	1,525
Scheduled tribe	55.8	47.4	20.1	0.0	9.4	4.5	4.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	8.4	0.3	8.1	0.0	44.2	100.0	1,003
Other backward class	62.9	56.6	17.9	0.4	12.5	7.5	5.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	6.3	0.1	6.2	0.0	37.1	100.0	1,233
Other	59.8	52.7	21.8	0.4	8.3	6.2	3.5	11.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.1	0.1	7.0	0.0	40.2	100.0	10,211
Don't know	(43.3)	(43.3)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.7)	100.0	29

Continued...

**Table 28. Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued**

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method					Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other		Not currently using	
<b>Number of living children</b>																		
No children	3.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	96.3	100.0	1,145
1 child	43.7	36.5	1.7	0.0	11.0	4.6	4.0	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	56.3	100.0	2,821
1 son	43.8	37.0	2.4	0.0	11.7	4.1	3.8	13.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	56.2	100.0	1,554
No sons	43.5	35.9	1.0	0.0	10.1	5.2	4.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	56.5	100.0	1,267
2 children	70.5	61.8	21.6	0.4	10.8	7.6	4.3	15.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	29.5	100.0	5,371
1 or more sons	71.6	62.8	23.2	0.4	10.6	7.8	4.3	15.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	28.4	100.0	4,717
No sons	62.5	54.5	10.4	0.4	12.2	5.6	4.4	18.3	1.1	0.2	2.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	37.5	100.0	655
3 children	73.9	66.8	38.4	0.6	8.4	6.5	3.6	8.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	7.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	26.1	100.0	3,416
1 or more sons	74.6	67.7	39.2	0.5	8.4	6.5	3.5	8.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.9	0.1	6.8	0.0	25.4	100.0	3,251
No sons	59.6	50.7	22.2	1.7	8.8	5.4	4.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	40.4	100.0	165
4 or more children	62.9	55.3	34.3	0.2	6.4	5.2	2.5	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.6	0.6	7.1	0.0	37.1	100.0	1,246
1 or more sons	63.1	55.5	35.2	0.3	6.0	5.3	2.5	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	36.9	100.0	1,190
No sons	59.3	49.4	15.6	0.0	15.1	1.6	3.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	40.7	100.0	56
Total	59.8	52.5	21.1	0.3	9.0	5.9	3.6	11.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	40.2	100.0	14,000
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	6.2	2.8	0.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.2	1.3	9.8	0.0	42.7	100.0	14,977

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

**Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method <sup>1</sup>	Any traditional method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
Anantnag	58.3	57.3	15.3	0.0	41.9	1.0	976
Badgam	59.9	57.7	19.0	0.0	38.8	2.2	628
Bandipore	41.4	34.6	18.1	0.3	16.2	6.8	384
Baramula	31.1	28.2	14.1	0.0	14.1	3.0	1,136
Doda	69.5	49.4	22.6	0.2	26.7	20.1	519
Ganderbal	34.4	27.7	14.7	0.3	12.7	6.7	319
Jammu	67.9	57.0	19.7	0.8	36.5	10.9	2,133
Kathua	74.9	72.7	40.1	0.7	32.0	2.2	815
Kishtwar	52.5	47.8	25.9	0.4	21.5	4.7	332
Kulgam	70.8	55.0	12.6	0.0	42.4	15.8	484
Kupwara	64.5	56.5	25.7	0.3	30.5	8.0	736
Pulwama	61.8	46.1	20.3	0.2	25.7	15.7	499
Punch	58.8	53.3	12.2	0.4	40.6	5.5	610
Rajouri	65.9	56.2	24.2	0.0	32.1	9.6	923
Ramban	56.5	52.6	16.7	0.4	35.5	3.9	397
Reasi	56.9	51.7	21.8	0.3	29.6	5.2	407
Samba	62.8	50.4	21.0	0.3	29.1	12.3	441
Shupiyan	60.8	53.1	20.2	0.3	32.6	7.7	273
Srinagar	56.5	52.2	23.3	0.7	28.1	4.3	1,290
Udhampur	69.7	63.9	29.6	0.2	34.1	5.8	698
Jammu & Kashmir	59.8	52.5	21.1	0.3	31.1	7.3	14,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

<sup>2</sup> Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30. Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> method	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>															
Currently married	32.8	27.6	8.6	0.2	6.2	2.8	7.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	67.2	1,590
Wife	41.0	34.6	10.6	0.2	7.6	3.3	10.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	59.0	1,170
Other <sup>1</sup>	10.0	7.9	3.2	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	90.0	418
<b>Age</b>															
20-24	(21.3)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.7)	41
25-29	24.1	20.1	1.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	75.9	255
30-34	28.9	23.3	3.7	0.3	7.2	1.3	9.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	71.1	318
35-39	40.4	32.4	8.2	0.0	7.6	5.5	9.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	442
40-44	36.9	32.0	15.7	0.0	3.8	2.1	7.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	63.1	304
45-49	32.9	31.3	15.9	1.0	4.9	4.1	4.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	67.1	239
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	37.6	31.6	10.8	0.2	8.2	3.7	7.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	62.4	438
Rural	31.6	26.4	7.8	0.2	5.5	2.4	8.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	68.4	1,161
<b>Schooling</b>															
No schooling	34.0	26.9	11.4	0.0	6.3	2.1	6.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	66.0	209
5-9 years complete	23.7	19.6	4.8	0.0	5.7	2.1	5.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	76.3	363
10-11 years complete	36.2	30.8	10.1	0.4	8.4	1.4	8.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	63.8	322
12 or more years complete	36.7	31.1	8.9	0.3	5.7	3.9	10.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	63.3	689
<b>Religion</b>															
Hindu	37.8	32.9	9.1	0.4	7.7	3.3	11.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	62.2	517
Muslim	31.0	25.3	8.5	0.1	5.4	2.5	6.7	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	69.0	1,054
Sikh	(30.1)	(27.8)	(4.3)	(2.1)	(12.3)	(3.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.9)	26

Continued...



**Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued**

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	With-drawal		Rhythm	Other	Not used at last sex
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	27.8	23.5	4.6	0.6	5.4	0.0	12.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	72.2	186
Scheduled tribe	24.0	16.9	4.8	0.0	4.1	0.5	6.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	76.0	126
Other backward class	31.8	29.1	5.1	0.0	10.3	2.5	8.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	68.2	140
Other	35.0	29.4	10.2	0.2	6.2	3.5	7.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	65.0	1,138
Total age 15-49	33.2	27.8	8.6	0.2	6.3	2.8	8.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	66.8	1,599
Age 50-54	31.3	29.7	21.0	1.0	2.1	1.8	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	68.7	180
Total age 15-54	33.0	28.0	9.8	0.3	5.8	2.7	7.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	67.0	1,779

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girfriend, men age 15-19, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

**Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN							
<b>Public health sector</b>	85.4	*	47.9	93.0	71.2	41.8	70.0
Government/municipal hospital	79.1	*	17.2	80.5	40.1	21.9	54.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.4	*	4.8	1.1	12.0	2.1	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	2.2	*	3.7	3.9	10.2	3.1	3.6
PHC/Additional PHC	2.8	*	6.2	4.3	8.0	2.2	3.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Camp	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0
ASHA	0.0	*	10.6	3.2	0.8	6.7	3.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	12.7	*	42.7	5.7	26.9	38.1	22.8
Private hospital	11.7	*	1.7	1.2	8.2	3.2	6.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	*	13.0	3.7	8.0	9.6	5.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	26.0	0.9	10.7	24.5	10.2
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.7	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Other source</b>	0.4	*	9.4	1.3	1.9	20.1	6.3
Shop	0.0	*	3.9	1.3	1.9	9.5	2.9
Husband	0.0	*	5.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	3.2
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	813	14	286	269	148	432	1,990

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
RURAL							
<b>Public health sector</b>	90.9	(71.3)	73.1	95.6	87.2	58.4	80.3
Government/municipal hospital	71.0	(66.3)	15.4	47.9	30.0	10.4	41.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.2	(0.0)	5.0	4.9	2.6	5.6	3.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	9.6	(1.8)	7.1	20.5	12.9	6.9	9.9
PHC/Additional PHC	7.9	(3.2)	16.9	14.0	31.4	10.9	12.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	(0.0)	12.0	5.6	7.2	12.7	6.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Camp	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	15.3	2.1	2.4	10.3	5.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	8.7	(28.7)	16.2	3.9	9.7	20.8	12.4
Private hospital	8.0	(28.7)	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.9	4.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	6.0	1.6	4.8	4.6	2.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	2.1	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	6.9	0.2	1.7	12.2	4.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	(0.0)	10.4	0.2	3.0	20.7	6.8
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	2.0	0.2	2.1	7.9	2.3
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	8.4	0.0	1.0	12.7	4.5
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	(0.0)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,181	34	973	555	353	1,204	5,336

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL							
<b>Public health sector</b>	89.4	(73.3)	67.4	94.7	82.5	54.0	77.5
Government/municipal hospital	73.2	(63.2)	15.8	58.6	33.0	13.4	45.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	(0.0)	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7	3.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	7.6	(7.9)	6.4	15.1	12.1	5.9	8.2
PHC/Additional PHC	6.5	(2.3)	14.5	10.8	24.5	8.6	10.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	9.5	3.8	5.1	10.1	4.8
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Camp	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	14.2	2.5	1.9	9.4	4.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	9.8	(26.7)	22.2	4.5	14.8	25.4	15.2
Private hospital	9.0	(26.7)	0.9	1.6	4.1	1.5	4.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	7.6	2.3	5.8	5.9	3.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	11.2	0.4	4.4	15.5	5.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Other source</b>	0.1	(0.0)	10.2	0.6	2.7	20.5	6.7
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	2.4	0.6	2.0	8.4	2.5
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	7.8	0.0	0.7	12.2	4.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.7	(0.0)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,994	48	1,259	824	501	1,636	7,326

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include male sterilization and emergency contraception, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

**Table 32 Informed choice**

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Method	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 of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	64.7	57.4	67.0	56.2	125
Pill	68.5	57.0	84.8	54.1	212
IUD or PPIUD	81.7	77.6	90.0	77.6	140
Total	71.3	63.1	81.7	61.6	477
RURAL					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	52.6	41.9	53.4	37.9	392
Pill	56.3	44.2	71.5	41.7	693
IUD or PPIUD	75.4	62.8	82.2	60.3	310
Total	59.5	47.7	68.8	44.8	1,395
TOTAL					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	55.5	45.7	56.7	42.4	517
Pill	59.2	47.2	74.6	44.6	905
IUD or PPIUD	77.4	67.4	84.7	65.7	450
Total	62.5	51.6	72.1	49.0	1,873

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.  
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

**Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method <sup>4</sup>	Number of episodes of use <sup>5</sup>
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason <sup>1</sup>	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason <sup>2</sup>	Other reason	Any reason <sup>3</sup>		
Pill	1.9	11.4	5.1	16.6	6.2	8.4	7.7	57.3	10.8	2,627
IUD or PPIUD	0.8	3.6	0.6	7.1	2.9	5.3	1.9	22.2	1.1	735
Injectables	1.1	8.1	2.9	19.3	5.7	15.8	2.5	55.4	11.9	835
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.8	11.2	7.1	6.1	6.1	13.8	15.0	61.1	9.8	3,288
Withdrawal	2.3	16.1	13.6	5.8	5.3	2.9	15.3	61.4	12.1	1,790
Other <sup>6</sup>	1.8	1.7	4.8	2.1	59.0	3.8	10.9	84.2	64.8	365
All modern spacing methods <sup>7</sup>	1.7	9.8	5.3	10.8	8.2	11.0	9.8	56.6	12.1	7,846
All spacing methods <sup>8</sup>	1.8	11.0	6.8	9.9	7.7	9.5	10.9	57.5	12.1	9,677
All methods	1.7	10.3	6.4	9.3	7.3	9.0	10.3	54.4	11.5	10,275

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization, rhythm method, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

<sup>2</sup> Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

<sup>3</sup> Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column

<sup>4</sup> The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

<sup>5</sup> All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

<sup>6</sup> Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

<sup>7</sup> Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

<sup>8</sup> Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

**Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge**

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	26.7	26.7	39.5	34.2	2.8	23.6	100.0	437
20-24	30.6	32.1	45.6	38.5	6.0	10.0	100.0	447
25-29	35.4	34.4	52.1	37.9	4.1	5.9	100.0	549
30-34	38.8	39.1	49.2	38.8	5.0	7.0	100.0	435
35-39	37.7	34.4	52.4	36.4	5.4	5.8	100.0	474
40-44	43.8	36.3	50.9	39.1	3.6	6.4	100.0	317
45-49	33.9	34.0	48.1	40.6	6.3	4.9	100.0	241
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	35.2	34.3	48.4	37.7	3.8	10.1	100.0	806
Rural	35.0	33.5	48.3	37.7	5.0	9.0	100.0	2,093
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	33.9	38.1	41.5	39.0	5.4	14.1	100.0	265
5-9 years complete	35.7	34.7	44.6	38.4	3.3	13.6	100.0	638
10-11 years complete	32.3	33.6	46.8	37.9	3.8	11.5	100.0	656
12 or more years complete	36.2	32.5	52.0	37.2	5.7	5.2	100.0	1,322
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	40.8	30.6	52.6	38.1	5.2	4.1	100.0	868
Muslim	32.6	35.1	46.8	37.5	4.5	11.2	100.0	1,983
Sikh	30.8	35.3	36.8	35.9	2.6	24.8	100.0	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	35.6	31.4	48.2	43.0	3.6	5.2	100.0	316
Scheduled tribe	33.7	26.1	47.5	40.6	3.7	8.2	100.0	214
Other backward class	41.9	49.6	49.9	29.3	8.7	12.1	100.0	243
Other	34.2	33.0	48.1	37.8	4.4	9.8	100.0	2,108
Total age 15-49	35.0	33.8	48.3	37.7	4.7	9.3	100.0	2,899
Age 50-54	36.7	35.4	41.6	45.9	2.9	9.7	100.0	188
Total age 15-54	35.1	33.9	47.9	38.2	4.6	9.3	100.0	3,087

Note: Total includes men having less than 5 year of schooling, men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe and, who are not shown separately

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

**Table 35 Need and demand 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(14.3)	(4.6)	(18.9)	(29.7)	(4.6)	(34.3)	42	55.1	55.1
20-24	9.9	3.0	12.9	26.3	7.8	34.2	36.2	10.9	47.1	827	72.5	55.4
25-29	7.8	3.2	11.0	29.8	17.5	47.3	37.6	20.7	58.3	2,780	81.1	69.4
30-34	4.7	4.9	9.6	22.8	37.0	59.8	27.6	41.9	69.4	3,050	86.2	74.5
35-39	2.0	2.9	4.9	14.1	57.2	71.2	16.1	60.0	76.1	3,073	93.6	82.0
40-44	0.8	4.8	5.6	4.9	64.5	69.4	5.7	69.4	75.0	2,245	92.5	83.2
45-49	0.6	4.3	5.0	2.6	57.5	60.1	3.3	61.8	65.1	1,982	92.4	85.3
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	3.2	2.9	6.1	17.6	41.6	59.2	20.8	44.5	65.3	3,719	90.7	81.9
Rural	4.1	4.3	8.4	16.4	43.6	60.0	20.5	47.8	68.4	10,281	87.7	76.3
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	2.8	4.9	7.6	10.1	49.1	59.3	12.9	54.0	66.9	4,405	88.6	77.6
<5 years complete	3.1	4.1	7.2	12.7	46.4	59.2	15.8	50.6	66.4	231	89.2	79.6
5-9 years complete	4.1	4.1	8.2	18.1	44.6	62.8	22.3	48.7	71.0	3,818	88.4	78.6
10-11 years complete	4.1	3.2	7.3	19.0	41.3	60.3	23.0	44.6	67.6	2,187	89.2	78.8
12 or more years complete	5.0	2.9	7.8	22.6	34.1	56.7	27.5	37.0	64.5	3,358	87.9	75.9
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	3.3	3.0	6.4	15.3	52.3	67.7	18.6	55.4	74.0	4,606	91.4	80.1
Muslim	4.2	4.3	8.5	17.5	38.0	55.5	21.7	42.3	64.0	9,033	86.7	76.3
Sikh	2.2	5.3	7.5	14.8	52.0	66.9	17.0	57.4	74.3	331	89.9	75.7
Other	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(18.9)	(43.2)	(62.1)	(22.0)	(43.2)	(65.3)	30	95.1	88.2
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	4.3	5.3	9.6	15.5	44.6	60.1	19.8	49.9	69.7	1,525	86.2	73.4
Scheduled tribe	4.3	4.2	8.5	18.3	37.5	55.8	22.6	41.6	64.2	1,003	86.8	73.8
Other backward class	3.2	4.7	7.9	19.0	43.8	62.9	22.3	48.5	70.8	1,233	88.8	80.0
Other	3.8	3.6	7.4	16.5	43.3	59.8	20.3	46.9	67.2	10,211	89.0	78.5
Don't know	(13.3)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(9.3)	(34.0)	(43.3)	(22.6)	(34.0)	(56.7)	29	76.5	76.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), other modern methods



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**Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anantnag	7.8	4.3	3.5	976
Badgam	4.2	2.1	2.1	628
Bandipore	13.7	5.4	8.3	384
Baramula	15.7	7.4	8.4	1,136
Doda	7.2	5.0	2.3	519
Ganderbal	14.1	6.0	8.1	319
Jammu	6.7	2.9	3.8	2,133
Kathua	4.2	3.6	0.6	815
Kishtwar	9.6	4.6	4.9	332
Kulgam	5.0	2.9	2.1	484
Kupwara	5.9	3.0	2.9	736
Pulwama	11.1	4.6	6.4	499
Punch	8.4	5.4	3.0	610
Rajouri	5.7	3.8	1.9	923
Ramban	10.3	4.1	6.2	397
Reasi	7.5	4.1	3.3	407
Samba	9.5	4.2	5.3	441
Shupiyan	7.1	4.0	3.1	273
Srinagar	4.7	2.0	2.7	1,290
Udhampur	6.3	2.3	4.0	698
Jammu & Kashmir	7.8	3.9	3.9	14,000
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.3	5.8	6.6	14,977

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Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

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**Table 37 Hysterectomy**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
<b>Age</b>									
15-29	0.0	12,051	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
30-39	2.9	6,525	30.8	189	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	189
40-49	9.6	4,461	36.0	428	78.0	22.0	0.0	100.0	428
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	3.1	6,134	33.3	189	73.5	26.5	0.0	100.0	189
Rural	2.6	16,903	34.9	433	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	433
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	6.2	4,909	35.2	305	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	305
<5 years complete	4.9	276	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
5-9 years complete	2.7	6,047	35.3	161	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	161
10-11 years complete	1.3	4,214	32.4	54	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	54
12 or more years complete	1.2	7,591	32.3	88	72.6	27.4	0.0	100.0	88
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.7	6,981	35.0	191	84.9	15.1	0.0	100.0	191
Muslim	2.7	15,509	34.1	417	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	417
Sikh	2.5	497	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
Other	1.6	51	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	3.2	2,413	34.8	77	88.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	77
Scheduled tribe	2.8	1,562	(32.8)	44	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Other backward class	2.0	2,030	34.5	41	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	41
Other	2.7	16,992	34.3	457	75.9	24.1	0.0	100.0	457
Don't know	(4.5)	39	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>23,037</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>621</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

**Table 38 Pregnancy outcome**

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	26
20-29	93.5	1.5	4.6	0.4	100.0	2,459
30-39	90.5	2.7	5.8	1.0	100.0	2,378
40-49	89.4	4.0	6.2	0.3	100.0	178
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	92.0	2.1	5.1	0.8	100.0	1,220
Rural	92.0	2.2	5.2	0.6	100.0	3,821
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	93.0	2.4	3.9	0.7	100.0	1,083
<5 years complete	95.3	0.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	87
5-9 years complete	90.3	2.5	6.1	1.1	100.0	1,459
10-11 years complete	91.3	2.2	5.8	0.6	100.0	873
12 or more years complete	93.0	1.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,539
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	92.0	2.2	5.1	0.7	100.0	1,475
Muslim	91.9	2.1	5.2	0.7	100.0	3,452
Sikh	93.1	1.8	4.2	1.0	100.0	107
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	92.4	2.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	597
Scheduled tribe	91.9	2.9	4.9	0.3	100.0	385
Other backward class	90.2	1.8	7.4	0.6	100.0	486
Other	92.1	2.0	5.0	0.9	100.0	3,565
Total	92.0	2.2	5.2	0.7	100.0	5,041

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe from to other religion, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table 39 Characteristics of abortions**

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Percent
<b>Main reason for abortion</b>	
Unplanned pregnancy	16.9
Contraceptive failure	4.5
Complications in pregnancy	25.9
Health did not permit	18.7
Female foetus	2.6
Male foetus	2.8
Economic reasons	6.9
Last child too young	4.6
Foetus had congenital abnormality	9.0
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	2.2
Other	5.9
Total	100.0
<b>Method of abortion</b>	
Medicines	69.2
MVA	1.2
Other surgical	23.3
Other	3.7
Don't know	2.6
Total	100.0
<b>Place of abortion</b>	
Public health sector	79.4
Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	14.0
At home	6.5
Total	100.0
<b>Person who performed the abortion</b>	
Doctor	81.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	10.8
Dai (TBA)	1.7
Self	5.7
Total	100.0
<b>Complications from the abortion</b>	
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	36.5
Number of women with abortions	109
<b>Treatment for the complications</b>	
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	(96.7)
Number of women with complications	40
<b>Place of treatment</b>	
Public health sector	(95.9)
Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	(4.1)
At home	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)
Total	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	38

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

**Table 40 Age at first marriage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
<b>WOMEN</b>										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	98.8	3,451	a	a	a
20-24	0.8	4.5	9.6	na	na	78.9	3,943	a	a	a
25-29	1.7	7.8	16.6	22.0	44.9	39.7	4,656	a	a	a
30-34	3.4	11.5	23.4	30.2	59.6	7.7	3,332	23.7	23.7	23.8
35-39	3.8	14.6	29.4	37.6	66.6	1.7	3,193	22.7	22.6	22.7
40-44	4.9	17.2	31.6	39.7	73.1	0.8	2,335	22.0	22.0	22.0
45-49	3.3	13.7	29.2	37.0	68.5	0.8	2,127	22.7	22.7	22.6
20-49	2.7	10.6	21.6	na	na	27.1	19,586	a	a	a
25-49	3.2	12.2	24.6	31.6	59.9	14.1	15,643	23.6	23.6	23.6
<b>MEN</b>										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	99.8	437	a	a	a
20-24	0.3	1.3	3.0	na	na	90.9	447	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	1.8	5.6	8.5	27.3	54.2	549	a	a	a
30-34	1.1	4.0	8.9	11.5	30.6	26.3	435	28.0	28.0	27.9
35-39	0.5	3.6	8.6	11.6	35.5	5.5	474	27.4	27.4	27.5
40-44	1.1	5.7	12.7	17.7	39.4	1.9	317	26.3	26.3	26.3
45-49	1.7	5.8	9.3	10.9	34.6	0.3	241	27.1	27.1	27.3
50-54	0.8	7.8	13.9	17.6	40.0	1.4	188	26.4	26.3	26.3
20-49	0.7	3.3	7.6	na	na	34.5	2,462	a	a	a
25-49	0.7	3.8	8.6	11.6	32.7	22.1	2,016	a	a	a

Note: Total includes women aged 50-54, who are not shown separately.

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 sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

**Table 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
URBAN					
0-4	7.5	7.2	14.7	1.1	15.7
5-9	6.4	2.0	8.3	0.7	9.0
10-14	6.7	1.9	8.6	1.5	10.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	28.7	8.0	36.7	4.9	41.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.9	6.9	38.9	12.3	50.7
RURAL					
0-4	10.5	6.3	16.7	2.7	19.4
5-9	8.1	5.5	13.6	2.7	16.2
10-14	8.3	4.1	12.4	2.2	14.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	21.4	9.7	31.1	5.5	36.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.3	16.9	46.2	5.2	51.2
TOTAL					
0-4	9.8	6.5	16.3	2.3	18.5
5-9	7.7	4.7	12.4	2.2	14.6
10-14	7.9	3.6	11.6	2.0	13.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	23.2	9.3	32.4	5.4	37.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.8	14.9	44.7	6.8	51.2

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	10.8	8.5	19.3	2.9	22.1
<10 years complete	10.8	9.2	20.0	1.4	21.4
10 or more years complete	8.6	3.6	12.2	2.7	14.9
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	8.1	5.6	13.8	3.0	16.8
Muslim	10.4	7.0	17.4	1.9	19.3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	5.1	8.7	13.8	3.4	17.1
Scheduled tribe	18.1	11.9	30.1	3.2	33.2
Other backward class	15.4	9.0	24.4	0.4	24.8
Other	8.9	5.1	14.0	2.2	16.1
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	11.8	7.5	19.3	2.8	22.0
Female	7.7	5.4	13.1	1.8	14.8
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	*	*	*	(0.9)	*
20-29	7.9	6.5	14.4	1.9	16.3
30-39	14.2	7.5	21.7	3.9	25.4
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	8.8	4.2	13.0	0.5	13.5
2-3	9.5	8.3	17.8	2.9	20.7
4 or more	(20.1)	(6.3)	(26.4)	(9.5)	(35.7)
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>					
<2 years	9.2	9.7	18.9	2.4	21.2
2-3 years	13.9	6.9	20.8	4.1	24.9
4 years or more	5.4	9.2	14.6	4.0	18.5
Total	9.8	6.5	16.3	2.3	18.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>2</sup> Excludes first-order births

**Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	36.4	1.0	43.2 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	42.6	0.5	6.7
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	0.3	(0.0)	0.0
Mother's age >34	5.1	1.0	20.5
Birth interval <24 months	9.5	0.8	7.3
Birth order >3	3.0	1.0	4.3
Subtotal	18.0	0.9	32.1
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.6
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.6	1.1	16.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	2.2	1.0
Subtotal	3.0	1.6	18.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	21.0	1.0	50.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,718	na	14,000

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women



**Table 44 Antenatal care**

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>											
<20	82.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	128	90.5
20-34	86.0	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	4,296	94.2
35-49	87.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	388	94.8
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	87.3	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	100.0	1,924	95.5
2-3	85.9	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	2,593	93.8
4 or more	79.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	295	89.3
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	90.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.9	100.0	1,165	96.1
Rural	84.6	8.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	3,647	93.5
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	80.5	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	7.6	100.0	1,030	90.8
<5 years complete	86.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	86	96.1
5-9 years complete	85.3	8.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	1,378	93.8
10-11 years complete	88.4	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	836	95.4
12 or more years complete	89.3	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.5	100.0	1,482	96.1
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	87.3	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	4.0	100.0	1,403	94.2
Muslim	85.6	8.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	3,298	94.1
Sikh	84.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	104	97.7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	86.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	5.3	100.0	578	92.6
Scheduled tribe	73.4	11.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	12.3	100.0	372	84.9
Other backward class	84.4	10.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	455	94.9
Other	87.7	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	3,399	95.4
Total	86.1	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.1	100.0	4,812	94.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

**Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received**

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Both public and private health sector <sup>1</sup>	ANC received only at home	
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	98.5	97.5	97.9	97.3	98.4	95.7	97.8
Blood pressure measured	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.7	99.7	95.3	98.5
Urine sample taken	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.1	100.0	98.1	99.2
Blood sample taken	99.2	98.7	98.8	99.1	100.0	97.7	98.8
Abdomen examined	98.0	96.5	96.8	97.7	98.9	98.8	96.8
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	80.8	74.9	76.3	67.0	61.9	89.7	76.3
Convulsions	77.4	70.3	72.2	62.1	58.3	82.2	72.1
Prolonged labour	79.9	75.0	76.3	65.7	62.8	85.7	76.2
Severe abdominal pain	81.1	75.7	77.1	69.0	67.2	87.6	77.1
High blood pressure	83.5	79.0	80.5	72.3	74.7	80.9	80.1
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	79.4	69.9	71.9	72.6	73.1	86.9	72.2
Number of women	1,130	3,484	4,295	358	150	111	4,615

<sup>1</sup> Includes non-governmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

**Table 46 Antenatal care indicators**

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four 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 whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>									
<20	75.3	80.5	87.9	92.1	60.5	25.5	12.7	8.6	128
20-34	81.1	87.0	84.7	91.8	72.6	29.9	16.0	8.6	4,296
35-49	80.8	83.7	82.1	92.5	74.8	30.1	16.0	10.1	388
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	83.2	89.8	88.6	93.6	74.2	30.7	17.8	8.8	1,924
2-3	80.0	84.9	82.4	91.2	72.1	30.4	15.2	9.0	2,593
4 or more	74.5	80.2	77.2	86.5	64.1	19.5	9.7	6.4	295
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	83.1	90.0	87.4	94.4	73.1	34.0	21.6	7.6	1,165
Rural	80.2	85.5	83.6	91.1	72.2	28.5	14.1	9.1	3,647
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	75.5	82.8	81.6	89.2	64.8	23.1	10.9	7.8	1,030
<5 years complete	80.3	85.3	78.7	94.4	66.7	29.9	20.3	12.9	86
5-9 years complete	79.9	86.0	84.6	91.8	73.7	29.0	14.6	8.9	1,378
10-11 years complete	79.7	87.7	85.6	92.9	73.3	31.2	16.5	11.0	836
12 or more years complete	86.2	89.1	86.3	93.2	76.5	34.5	20.0	7.8	1,482
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	80.3	88.4	84.8	91.3	76.5	40.9	21.1	10.8	1,403
Muslim	81.2	85.6	84.4	92.1	70.8	25.3	13.8	8.0	3,298
Sikh	78.7	92.0	86.4	91.9	68.9	22.7	13.1	5.0	104
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	78.6	87.3	80.6	89.2	75.5	46.3	24.3	11.1	578
Scheduled tribe	66.8	77.0	79.3	87.5	61.9	22.6	11.6	10.7	372
Other backward class	81.8	90.8	86.3	93.7	74.6	22.0	11.7	3.6	455
Other	82.7	86.9	85.6	92.6	72.8	28.9	15.6	8.8	3,399
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4,812</b>

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

<sup>1</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

**Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district**

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four 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 whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Anantnag	80.9	82.0	86.7	97.8	68.5	32.5	20.9	18.0	342
Badgam	66.5	83.3	93.4	97.5	79.6	25.4	12.4	14.0	225
Bandipore	82.6	82.9	80.1	91.1	73.9	21.9	8.8	8.9	139
Baramula	75.2	84.0	75.8	88.2	76.2	22.4	13.1	9.0	422
Doda	74.3	86.3	68.9	79.5	59.6	23.1	13.3	0.9	181
Ganderbal	80.4	86.9	80.3	88.8	72.7	16.3	10.8	3.2	125
Jammu	95.4	93.2	90.7	92.0	82.0	51.4	27.3	3.4	676
Kathua	31.6	83.2	68.3	89.4	76.1	32.6	20.0	44.1	189
Kishtwar	76.4	80.3	77.3	89.3	80.5	34.8	15.8	15.3	94
Kulgam	92.2	95.5	87.8	93.1	65.9	15.8	10.3	0.8	180
Kupwara	89.2	83.7	91.2	96.8	79.3	29.2	8.5	6.2	281
Pulwama	96.2	96.6	83.9	90.7	71.9	33.1	15.7	6.3	171
Punch	86.4	80.5	86.2	94.4	78.0	20.6	11.3	11.6	257
Rajouri	71.9	82.5	88.9	94.3	63.4	17.4	3.8	9.0	315
Ramban	79.2	84.6	85.4	92.9	70.6	12.9	8.9	8.9	163
Reasi	75.9	83.4	77.7	86.5	58.2	32.6	21.8	6.4	164
Samba	96.2	86.6	76.2	84.5	78.5	46.5	24.4	6.1	146
Shupiyan	86.8	80.8	89.1	92.3	78.5	34.4	7.6	10.7	89
Srinagar	85.1	95.1	87.1	92.4	62.2	34.0	24.7	0.5	432
Udhampur	69.8	80.1	89.3	93.7	67.1	19.4	6.9	8.1	221
Jammu & Kashmir	80.9	86.6	84.5	91.9	72.5	29.8	15.9	8.8	4,812

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

**Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy**

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	88.9	86.0	95.8	92.2	84.4	69
20-34	91.3	90.9	93.6	92.9	86.7	2,370
35-49	94.7	94.5	94.8	91.7	94.0	219
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	91.3	91.7	93.9	93.5	86.3	1,057
2-3	92.0	91.0	93.9	92.9	88.7	1,453
4 or more	88.0	87.8	91.4	86.2	80.2	148
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	91.7	93.7	94.7	94.1	90.3	533
Rural	91.5	90.5	93.5	92.4	86.5	2,125
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	90.4	88.9	92.3	91.9	81.8	537
<5 years complete	90.6	94.1	93.0	94.7	93.6	55
5-9 years complete	91.1	90.8	93.3	91.1	87.2	819
10-11 years complete	92.5	93.1	93.5	93.9	89.0	475
12 or more years complete	92.2	91.5	95.4	94.2	89.6	772
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	89.7	88.7	91.8	91.4	87.6	705
Muslim	92.4	92.1	94.7	93.4	87.3	1,902
Sikh	(81.8)	(87.9)	(88.7)	(87.9)	(83.9)	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	87.1	88.5	92.1	92.4	88.1	289
Scheduled tribe	92.8	87.9	91.7	91.2	88.1	214
Other backward class	95.7	93.2	95.9	93.7	88.9	275
Other	91.5	91.6	94.0	92.9	86.8	1,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>2,658</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

**Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done**

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>1</sup>				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	93.1	295	50.4	43.5	1.5	4.6	100.0	275
20-34	94.6	6,691	39.1	38.5	6.0	16.5	100.0	6,327
35-49	93.1	549	33.8	26.4	11.4	28.4	100.0	511
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	96.0	1,799	37.3	36.8	7.2	18.7	100.0	1,727
Rural	93.9	5,737	39.7	38.1	5.9	16.3	100.0	5,386
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>								
None	80.6	266	36.8	38.0	6.2	19.0	100.0	214
1-3	94.2	883	35.9	39.4	5.3	19.4	100.0	831
4 or more	95.3	5,175	40.0	37.2	6.3	16.6	100.0	4,934
Don't know	95.3	86	49.6	31.5	6.5	12.5	100.0	82
<b>Mother's schooling</b>								
No schooling	92.3	1,547	42.2	40.8	5.3	11.7	100.0	1,428
<5 years complete	92.6	135	38.5	45.3	3.6	12.5	100.0	125
5-9 years complete	93.1	2,173	40.4	38.3	6.6	14.7	100.0	2,023
10-11 years complete	96.2	1,350	35.1	38.9	6.6	19.4	100.0	1,298
12 or more years complete	96.0	2,331	38.5	34.3	6.2	21.0	100.0	2,239
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	95.3	2,190	38.2	36.8	5.8	19.1	100.0	2,087
Muslim	94.0	5,169	39.4	38.5	6.3	15.8	100.0	4,858
Sikh	94.6	166	42.3	31.8	5.8	20.1	100.0	157
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	94.3	853	42.0	41.0	4.1	12.9	100.0	804
Scheduled tribe	90.9	601	40.6	39.1	5.9	14.5	100.0	546
Other backward class	94.2	731	36.6	40.6	7.9	14.9	100.0	689
Other	94.9	5,335	38.8	36.8	6.3	18.1	100.0	5,061
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	96.2	3,141	42.0	38.8	3.9	15.3	100.0	3,021
1 child	94.9	2,705	38.2	38.9	5.4	17.5	100.0	2,568
0 sons	94.0	1,266	44.1	34.5	5.8	15.6	100.0	1,190
1 son	95.7	1,440	33.1	42.7	5.1	19.2	100.0	1,378
2 children	91.8	1,283	34.2	32.8	11.8	21.2	100.0	1,177
0 sons	92.5	338	46.7	25.5	8.2	19.6	100.0	313
1 or more sons	91.5	945	29.7	35.4	13.1	21.8	100.0	865
3 children	87.2	303	36.4	40.1	11.7	11.7	100.0	264
0 sons	95.9	62	42.0	42.2	11.3	4.5	100.0	59
1 or more sons	85.0	241	34.8	39.5	11.8	13.8	100.0	204
4 or more children	79.7	104	46.6	30.8	14.6	7.9	100.0	83
1 or more sons	79.3	92	48.3	27.7	16.1	7.8	100.0	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>7,536</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,113</b>

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, women belonging to other religions, and women who have 4 or more children but no sons, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

<sup>2</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

**Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>							
<20	95.2	128	93.2	6.8	0.0	98.1	122
20-34	97.6	4,296	95.9	4.0	0.1	97.4	4,191
35-49	97.3	388	91.0	8.6	0.0	96.0	378
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	97.8	1,924	97.1	2.9	0.0	97.3	1,882
2-3	97.6	2,593	94.5	5.3	0.1	97.7	2,532
4 or more	93.6	295	92.6	6.9	0.0	94.1	276
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	97.6	1,165	95.7	4.0	0.2	97.3	1,137
Rural	97.4	3,647	95.3	4.6	0.0	97.3	3,553
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	95.6	1,030	94.6	5.4	0.0	95.7	985
<5 years complete	97.3	86	99.3	0.7	0.0	98.8	84
5-9 years complete	97.3	1,378	95.1	4.7	0.0	97.5	1,340
10-11 years complete	99.0	836	95.6	4.3	0.0	98.3	828
12 or more years complete	98.1	1,482	96.0	3.9	0.1	97.6	1,454
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	98.1	1,403	95.6	4.3	0.0	98.3	1,376
Muslim	97.2	3,298	95.3	4.6	0.1	96.8	3,204
Sikh	99.3	104	97.6	2.4	0.0	98.9	103
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	96.6	578	92.3	7.7	0.0	98.9	558
Scheduled tribe	92.4	372	94.4	5.6	0.0	94.4	343
Other backward class	98.2	455	96.6	3.3	0.0	94.9	446
Other	98.1	3,399	95.9	3.9	0.1	97.7	3,334
Total	97.5	4,812	95.4	4.4	0.0	97.3	4,690

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care**

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	98.6	90.5	92.4
Public sector	87.3	86.6	86.8
NGO/trust	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector	11.2	3.9	5.6
At home	1.4	9.4	7.6
Own home	1.0	6.2	5.0
Parent's home	0.5	2.9	2.3
Other home	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	90.5	82.4	84.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.9	10.9	10.2
Other health personnel	0.4	0.6	0.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.8	4.8	3.8
Friends/relatives	0.3	0.9	0.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
No one	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	98.7	94.0	95.1
Percentage of home births delivered by skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	0.6	3.8	3.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	54.7	37.8	41.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section <sup>4</sup>	22.6	13.3	15.4
Number of births	1,331	4,388	5,718
<b>For home deliveries<sup>5</sup></b>			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	55.0	55.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	85.7	85.0
Either of the above	*	87.7	86.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	84.5	84.4
Number of births delivered at home	12	319	331
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check<sup>6</sup></b>			
Less than four hours	79.4	75.0	76.1
4-23 hours	4.2	3.7	3.8
1-2 days	5.6	5.2	5.3
3-41 days	1.1	2.2	1.9
No postnatal check	9.6	13.9	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Continued...*



**Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued**

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check<sup>6</sup></b>			
Doctor	82.9	75.2	77.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.0	8.6	8.2
Other health personnel	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.2	0.7	0.6
Other	0.1	1.3	1.0
No postnatal check	9.6	13.9	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,165	3,647	4,812

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing

<sup>2</sup> If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

<sup>3</sup> Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

<sup>4</sup> A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

<sup>5</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

<sup>6</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

**Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics**

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	82.2	2.8	85.0	88.3	178	82.3	81.5	128	(89.9)	28
20-34	87.3	5.5	92.8	95.4	5,130	87.2	85.2	4,296	96.0	1,036
35-49	82.3	8.0	90.3	94.7	411	87.9	86.7	388	95.9	91
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	87.3	11.2	98.6	98.7	1,331	90.4	89.3	1,165	99.2	279
Rural	86.6	3.9	90.5	94.0	4,388	86.1	83.9	3,647	94.7	876
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	87.9	6.6	94.5	96.8	2,502	88.2	86.5	1,924	96.2	632
2-3	86.9	5.1	92.0	94.7	2,895	87.3	85.4	2,593	95.9	469
4 or more	77.5	1.9	79.4	85.0	322	78.5	75.6	295	90.2	54
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>										
None	59.7	4.9	64.5	70.2	197	56.8	53.4	197	71.4	50
1-3	84.6	3.2	87.8	94.7	654	83.4	80.5	654	97.4	154
4 or more	89.0	6.3	95.4	97.3	3,893	89.9	88.3	3,893	97.0	925
Don't know	86.2	8.6	94.8	94.8	68	50.8	47.7	68	*	19
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	83.6	1.8	85.5	90.5	1,274	81.9	78.9	1,030	91.5	232
<5 years complete	89.2	1.8	90.9	94.9	111	84.4	82.0	86	*	18
5-9 years complete	89.3	2.9	92.2	95.1	1,659	87.6	85.5	1,378	96.6	328
10-11 years complete	89.8	4.6	94.3	96.7	987	88.3	86.9	836	97.0	209
12 or more years complete	84.7	12.0	96.8	97.6	1,688	89.8	88.6	1,482	97.2	367
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	87.8	5.3	93.1	95.2	1,625	88.3	87.0	1,403	95.5	326
Muslim	86.3	5.7	92.0	95.0	3,966	86.6	84.4	3,298	96.0	813
Sikh	89.9	6.5	96.4	96.2	120	89.7	87.2	104	*	15

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	87.0	2.9	90.0	93.7	698	88.4	85.5	578	97.0	166
Scheduled tribe	74.2	3.3	77.5	84.8	479	78.8	75.7	372	83.2	100
Other backward class	89.6	3.1	92.7	95.2	553	89.4	88.3	455	98.6	107
Other	87.9	6.7	94.5	96.5	3,976	87.5	85.8	3,399	96.8	781
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,963	90.1	88.4	4,195	99.7	1,004
Private health facility <sup>4</sup>	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	321	90.8	89.2	283	97.9	83
Home	na	na	na	40.1	432	47.4	41.6	331	34.8	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>1,155</b>

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, women belonging to other religions, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

<sup>2</sup> For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

<sup>4</sup> Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

**Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
Anantnag	86.7	3.7	90.5	98.1	51.3	402	85.5	342
Badgam	94.3	2.2	96.5	98.5	42.2	265	88.4	225
Bandipore	82.2	10.6	92.8	93.7	48.1	170	85.3	139
Baramula	86.8	9.5	96.2	96.9	51.1	529	80.1	422
Doda	68.9	4.6	73.5	75.6	19.5	235	80.5	181
Ganderbal	95.0	2.9	98.0	98.6	47.2	156	87.6	125
Jammu	88.7	7.8	96.5	97.0	43.3	753	92.7	676
Kathua	93.8	3.3	97.1	98.5	29.9	227	81.7	189
Kishtwar	90.8	0.8	91.6	94.1	34.3	110	75.2	94
Kulgam	94.4	4.5	98.9	99.6	45.8	203	91.5	180
Kupwara	88.7	8.3	97.1	99.0	51.7	338	90.0	281
Pulwama	92.0	5.8	97.8	98.1	60.7	193	95.0	171
Punch	84.2	1.8	86.0	93.8	30.9	325	83.6	257
Rajouri	84.9	3.9	88.8	94.4	29.0	388	79.7	315
Ramban	78.7	1.8	80.4	91.7	17.0	200	75.2	163
Reasi	66.6	2.7	69.3	73.3	23.0	197	64.7	164
Samba	91.3	6.6	97.8	99.0	37.5	176	92.3	146
Shupiyan	94.3	4.1	98.3	97.5	31.6	98	84.5	89
Srinagar	88.7	10.5	99.2	99.2	59.4	496	91.3	432
Udhampur	85.9	1.3	87.2	91.1	37.0	258	75.5	221
Jammu & Kashmir	86.8	5.6	92.4	95.1	41.7	5,718	85.2	4,812

<sup>1</sup> Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health from health personnel within 42 days of the birth

**Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance**

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) <sup>1</sup>			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	4,327	9,239	4,450	53.1	143
20-34	5,160	23,924	6,344	56.6	4,025
35-49	5,361	33,489	7,753	55.0	310
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	5,342	26,197	6,945	54.7	2,342
2-3	4,889	21,366	5,712	58.9	1,949
4 or more	5,435	29,871	6,247	53.0	187
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	5,680	26,768	8,114	50.6	1,153
Rural	4,971	22,679	5,771	58.4	3,325
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	5,092	16,563	5,364	57.3	896
<5 years complete	5,679	32,953	6,377	60.6	79
5-9 years complete	4,922	20,631	5,426	63.1	1,276
10-11 years complete	4,690	26,255	5,696	57.8	789
12 or more years complete	5,635	25,989	8,198	49.0	1,439
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	4,536	28,318	5,901	52.7	1,313
Muslim	5,464	23,069	6,616	57.8	3,058
Sikh	3,808	27,423	5,695	61.4	100
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	5,035	29,362	5,932	55.3	526
Scheduled tribe	3,840	21,965	4,604	61.0	288
Other backward class	3,849	23,785	4,495	60.3	427
Other	5,470	24,420	6,863	55.8	3,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,145</b>	<b>24,611</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>4,478</b>

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who don't know the cost

**Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district**

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Anantnag	20.4	217	90.0	46.7	342	67.9	307
Badgam	17.7	137	85.4	51.7	225	69.0	219
Bandipore	31.1	93	80.7	50.8	139	35.3	129
Baramula	27.5	325	83.7	34.6	422	48.5	407
Doda	25.2	139	87.3	26.8	181	43.2	141
Ganderbal	23.2	91	82.8	37.9	125	58.1	122
Jammu	12.1	424	93.3	48.5	676	56.6	653
Kathua	10.7	150	70.9	36.5	189	31.3	185
Kishtwar	20.9	59	68.6	49.5	94	36.7	86
Kulgam	20.1	129	94.2	39.1	180	63.3	179
Kupwara	19.0	201	89.8	58.7	281	64.6	273
Pulwama	17.1	99	86.7	58.0	171	57.6	168
Punch	24.8	170	79.4	66.0	257	65.3	224
Rajouri	13.1	219	89.1	33.7	315	66.6	280
Ramban	34.2	118	80.3	68.4	163	63.1	132
Reasi	26.4	102	74.3	33.7	164	43.9	116
Samba	16.3	99	85.4	49.4	146	47.9	143
Shupian	10.9	51	89.8	51.5	89	58.2	88
Srinagar	9.3	279	91.1	44.0	432	53.2	430
Udhampur	21.1	149	80.9	32.2	221	67.3	195
Jammu & Kashmir	19.1	3,253	86.1	45.5	4,812	56.4	4,478

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

**Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn**

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					Don't know/missing	No postnatal health check <sup>1</sup>	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days					
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	7.2	57.9	4.4	3.7	1.3	0.0	25.0	100.0	73.3	169
20-34	15.9	57.5	4.5	4.7	1.5	0.0	15.4	100.0	82.6	4,299
35-49	13.9	60.8	3.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	17.8	100.0	80.1	344
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	17.3	57.4	4.7	4.4	1.4	0.0	13.9	100.0	83.9	1,924
2-3	14.2	58.9	4.2	4.5	1.5	0.0	16.4	100.0	81.8	2,593
4-5	14.6	49.1	5.3	4.6	1.3	0.0	24.4	100.0	73.6	269
6 or more	(11.4)	(56.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(100.0)	(67.6)	26
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	16.1	61.4	4.5	4.2	1.2	0.0	12.1	100.0	86.2	4,195
Private health facility <sup>2</sup>	20.5	58.5	1.8	5.3	1.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	86.1	283
Home	2.5	11.8	6.3	6.9	5.0	0.0	67.5	100.0	27.5	331
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	15.6	60.6	4.1	5.2	1.1	0.0	12.4	100.0	85.5	1,165
Rural	15.4	56.9	4.6	4.2	1.5	0.0	17.1	100.0	81.0	3,647
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	19.5	55.2	3.4	3.3	0.8	0.0	17.4	100.0	81.4	1,403
Muslim	13.9	58.6	4.9	5.0	1.7	0.0	15.4	100.0	82.4	3,298
Sikh	7.1	68.1	7.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	14.7	100.0	83.9	104
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	12.4	62.4	3.2	3.8	2.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	81.8	578
Scheduled tribe	5.9	54.3	4.5	6.8	2.7	0.0	25.9	100.0	71.5	372
Other backward class	19.4	58.4	7.2	3.0	1.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	88.1	455
Other	16.4	57.3	4.3	4.5	1.3	0.0	15.7	100.0	82.5	3,399
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	14.4	51.5	4.3	6.8	1.1	0.0	21.8	100.0	77.0	1,030
<5 years complete	17.1	57.9	2.9	3.2	1.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	81.0	86
5-9 years complete	14.6	58.8	5.2	4.0	1.8	0.0	15.2	100.0	82.6	1,378
10-11 years complete	14.8	59.6	5.2	4.4	1.1	0.0	15.0	100.0	83.9	836
12 or more years complete	17.2	60.1	3.7	3.3	1.5	0.0	13.1	100.0	84.2	1,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>4,812</b>

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

<sup>2</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

**Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators**

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Jammu & Kashmir

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>URBAN</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	95.6	95.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	83.3	89.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	90.2	84.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	98.5	97.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	98.7	97.7
<b>RURAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	94.1	91.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	80.2	78.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	85.5	74.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	90.6	82.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	94.0	84.4
<b>TOTAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	94.5	92.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	81.0	81.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	86.7	76.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	92.5	85.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	95.1	87.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on the last birth to women in the 3 years preceding the survey

<sup>2</sup> Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel



**Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	96.9	96.6	96.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	89.2	86.7	87.4
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>			
Vaginal bleeding	71.2	55.3	59.4
Convulsions	68.2	52.1	56.3
Prolonged labour	83.3	64.0	69.0
Severe abdominal pain	87.2	67.6	72.7
High blood pressure	79.5	64.4	68.4
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	74.8	57.4	61.9
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	97.4	93.0	94.2
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	86.2	83.2	84.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	83.8	85.4	85.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	77.5	68.4	70.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	117	333	450
<b>Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:</b>			
Cord care	*	(32.0)	(39.9)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(59.8)	(64.5)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(55.8)	(60.9)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	3	23	26

**Table 59 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>					DPT or Penta					Polio <sup>2</sup>					MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vaccinations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
<b>Sex</b>																					
Male	94.5	87.2	93.3	92.4	90.8	93.8	92.9	92.0	92.4	91.2	90.7	85.7	90.7	84.8	79.3	5.4	84.3	527			
Female	95.8	89.1	95.2	93.1	92.0	95.6	94.9	93.7	93.3	96.0	94.9	89.6	92.8	87.8	83.2	3.1	87.2	477			
<b>Birth order</b>																					
1	97.3	89.6	96.2	94.0	92.2	96.6	95.7	94.6	94.2	96.0	95.3	88.6	94.3	87.2	81.7	2.3	86.5	445			
2-3	93.6	87.3	92.7	91.8	90.8	93.4	92.6	91.5	92.3	91.8	90.9	87.1	90.4	86.1	81.2	5.6	86.0	497			
4-5	91.7	84.0	91.7	91.7	89.2	90.5	90.5	89.6	86.5	88.6	88.6	83.0	83.5	79.7	76.9	8.3	77.3	62			
<b>Residence</b>																					
Urban	91.0	84.5	90.3	88.6	88.0	90.5	90.0	90.0	86.8	89.2	89.0	83.0	88.7	83.0	77.8	9.0	79.2	239			
Rural	96.4	89.2	95.4	94.0	92.4	95.9	95.1	93.6	94.7	94.8	93.9	89.0	92.6	87.2	82.2	2.8	87.7	766			
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																					
No schooling	95.4	89.0	94.8	93.3	92.1	96.1	94.8	91.8	93.6	94.9	93.9	86.7	90.5	84.7	80.6	3.4	85.8	216			
5-7 years complete	93.9	87.6	92.5	91.4	90.6	92.5	92.5	90.6	89.8	93.3	92.5	88.8	90.4	88.4	83.8	6.1	84.4	85			
8-9 years complete	96.0	90.3	95.2	94.3	93.4	95.0	94.1	93.8	95.3	94.6	93.6	90.0	93.8	88.4	84.3	3.6	88.2	227			
10-11 years complete	96.5	88.8	97.0	94.9	92.5	96.5	96.0	95.3	93.4	95.7	95.7	89.9	94.1	87.9	80.5	2.5	88.1	169			
12 or more years complete	94.7	86.5	92.6	91.0	89.5	93.6	93.0	92.5	91.8	91.1	90.1	84.9	90.6	84.3	79.2	5.2	83.3	288			
<b>Religion</b>																					
Hindu	95.7	85.9	94.1	91.5	90.4	94.5	94.5	94.2	92.3	95.0	94.3	89.3	92.3	89.0	80.8	4.1	87.9	266			
Muslim	94.8	88.6	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.7	93.6	92.1	92.9	93.3	92.6	87.1	91.8	85.3	81.4	4.5	84.9	705			

Continued..

**Table 59. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued**

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>										Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/ Measles/ MR/MMR	All basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vaccinations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																			
Scheduled caste	97.5	91.0	96.4	94.0	94.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	95.0	97.5	97.5	95.0	97.5	95.0	87.5	2.5	94.5	111	
Scheduled tribe	94.1	86.8	94.8	92.8	90.9	94.8	94.8	90.2	90.6	94.0	93.1	87.1	89.6	82.5	77.3	2.8	83.8	68	
Other backward class	95.9	94.2	95.9	95.5	93.3	95.9	95.5	94.0	95.0	95.0	93.7	85.4	90.1	84.6	84.6	4.1	88.7	121	
Other	94.7	86.6	93.4	92.0	90.6	93.9	92.9	92.0	92.2	92.5	91.7	86.7	91.2	85.4	79.8	4.8	84.0	699	
Total	95.1	88.1	94.2	92.7	91.4	94.6	93.9	92.8	92.8	93.5	92.7	87.6	91.7	86.2	81.2	4.3	85.7	1,005	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	95.6	85.5	82.1	78.1	70.3	94.1	91.6	88.1	92.7	94.3	91.6	83.8	86.2	75.1	na	3.5	80.4	1,513	

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children of mother who have birth order 6 or more, less than 5 year of schooling, who don't know their caste/tribe, belongs to Sikh and other religion.

<sup>1</sup> Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>3</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MMR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

<sup>4</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MMR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

<sup>5</sup> Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

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 district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>										Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/IMR	All basic vacci- nations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vacci- nation <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG		1		2		3		1		2		3							
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0							1
Anantnag	(88.4)	(86.2)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(90.5)	(85.5)	(83.3)	(81.2)	(9.5)	(83.3)	61		
Badgam	(100.0)	(93.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.5)	(95.7)	(85.6)	(0.0)	(94.3)	44		
Bandipore	93.4	86.1	92.1	90.3	92.1	92.1	92.1	90.3	91.2	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	93.4	83.0	6.6	87.7	32		
Baramulla	91.5	82.9	88.7	87.2	86.0	90.0	88.5	87.2	90.4	85.5	85.5	76.6	63.6	84.1	70.0	8.5	71.1	109		
Doda	83.6	65.8	75.4	73.2	71.3	77.4	75.1	69.4	77.7	77.2	71.3	63.6	67.5	67.5	56.2	14.1	74.1	40		
Ganderbal	98.7	86.5	93.5	90.7	90.7	95.0	90.8	90.8	97.0	98.5	97.1	88.9	93.2	93.2	71.8	0.0	77.6	33		
Jammu	(95.5)	(87.5)	(95.5)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(90.9)	(90.8)	(90.8)	(84.1)	(100.0)	(90.8)	(78.6)	(4.5)	(82.0)	132		
Kathua	(100.0)	(91.7)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(91.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33		
Kishtwar	(97.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(91.6)	(91.6)	(94.6)	(91.6)	(0.0)	(91.6)	15		
Kulgam	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4	0.0	94.3	35		
Kupwara	98.3	93.7	98.3	96.5	96.5	98.3	96.5	96.5	94.8	96.6	96.6	93.2	98.3	98.3	92.1	1.7	93.2	67		
Pulwama	(97.0)	(88.3)	(97.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(97.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(91.8)	(88.7)	(97.0)	(80.1)	(3.0)	(94.4)	29		
Punch	97.0	89.5	98.5	98.5	97.1	98.5	98.5	98.5	95.6	98.5	98.5	95.6	95.7	95.7	85.2	0.0	92.7	57		
Rajouri	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	96.9	96.9	95.0	0.0	94.8	67		
Ramban	92.2	83.2	92.0	87.3	85.7	93.9	88.7	87.3	84.6	90.6	85.4	80.5	82.1	78.9	74.9	4.7	79.7	32		
Reasi	90.5	77.6	90.5	90.5	88.4	90.5	90.5	86.6	86.7	88.8	86.7	80.8	86.6	79.1	69.9	9.5	79.1	30		
Samba	98.0	98.0	95.9	95.9	91.9	95.9	95.9	93.9	98.0	98.0	92.8	90.8	93.9	90.8	90.8	2.0	88.8	30		
Shupayan	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.2)	(0.0)	(86.5)	15		
Srinagar	(95.7)	(91.0)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(91.0)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(95.7)	(86.2)	(4.3)	(86.2)	94		
Udhampur	92.9	80.6	91.2	89.3	89.3	91.2	89.3	89.3	89.3	91.2	89.1	85.8	87.8	87.8	77.2	7.1	87.8	50		
Jammu & Kashmir	95.1	88.1	94.2	92.7	91.4	94.6	93.9	92.8	92.8	93.5	92.7	87.6	91.7	86.2	81.2	4.3	85.7	1,005		

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

<sup>3</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/IMR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

<sup>4</sup> BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/IMR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

<sup>5</sup> Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

**Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever**

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>								
<6	2.0	6.1	595	*	*	12	(86.0)	36
6-11	2.9	10.2	452	*	*	13	(63.3)	46
12-23	3.3	8.1	1,005	(41.7)	(9.5)	33	78.2	82
24-35	5.0	10.2	1,143	(40.9)	(22.8)	57	72.2	116
36-47	3.4	7.5	1,180	(49.8)	(13.3)	40	73.2	88
48-59	4.9	7.7	1,246	59.9	11.2	62	83.0	96
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	4.0	8.4	2,844	48.5	12.2	115	74.8	239
Female	3.7	8.1	2,777	45.6	17.6	102	76.9	226
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	2.9	5.4	1,311	(46.2)	(21.3)	38	81.8	71
Rural	4.1	9.1	4,310	47.3	13.3	179	74.8	394
<b>Mother's schooling</b>								
No schooling	4.2	9.8	1,237	(63.9)	(19.6)	52	76.7	122
<5 years complete	4.7	17.2	102	*	*	5	*	17
5-7 years complete	5.5	12.0	480	*	*	26	71.1	57
8-9 years complete	4.4	8.6	1,137	(47.1)	(16.2)	50	80.5	98
10-11 years complete	3.5	7.3	971	(47.4)	(17.5)	34	80.2	71
12 or more years complete	2.9	5.8	1,694	(29.6)	(11.2)	49	67.8	99
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	3.3	7.0	1,600	(30.9)	(16.2)	52	69.5	112
Muslim	4.0	8.9	3,895	53.8	14.8	157	77.5	346
Sikh	5.6	5.0	119	*	*	7	*	6

*Continued...*

**Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever—Continued**

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	5.5	9.8	686	(58.1)	(17.0)	38	73.8	67
Scheduled tribe	3.9	7.8	464	*	*	18	(69.0)	36
Other backward class	2.2	7.8	540	*	*	12	77.1	42
Other	3.8	8.2	3,920	41.7	13.4	148	76.9	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>465</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

<sup>2</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

**Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea					
			A fluid packet	ORS or gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT <sup>2</sup>	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug <sup>3</sup>		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment		
<b>Age in months</b>																				
<6	4.2	595	(71.5)	(64.3)	(26.1)	(69.5)	(6.2)	(69.5)	(49.4)	(33.4)	(64.3)	(21.7)	(11.9)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	25	
6-11	7.4	452	(72.2)	(68.1)	(36.7)	(73.9)	(4.2)	(78.1)	(51.2)	(40.9)	(72.3)	(41.2)	(33.5)	(1.7)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	34	
12-23	6.2	1,005	87.4	84.1	29.1	88.0	10.5	88.0	46.6	42.8	85.6	44.0	22.9	2.0	7.0	0.0	3.3	6.2	62	
24-35	5.0	1,143	63.6	84.4	33.8	87.4	7.7	87.4	37.6	28.5	84.4	56.1	22.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	5.1	5.6	57	
36-47	5.3	1,180	68.7	81.4	51.3	85.2	8.4	85.9	51.3	49.8	82.1	51.1	24.4	2.6	10.3	0.0	1.4	6.9	62	
48-59	6.1	1,246	80.3	85.8	67.8	87.7	0.0	87.7	62.7	61.7	85.8	32.9	25.3	19.8	11.4	0.0	4.1	8.0	76	
<b>Sex</b>																				
Male	6.0	2,844	75.2	81.8	44.7	84.8	6.9	85.7	51.0	45.1	82.6	41.0	21.5	7.7	7.0	0.0	3.0	6.7	171	
Female	5.2	2,777	74.5	79.6	43.6	83.7	5.0	84.0	49.8	45.3	80.5	45.1	26.8	5.0	7.1	0.0	2.6	11.2	144	
<b>Residence</b>																				
Urban	3.4	1,311	(76.1)	(81.2)	(42.9)	(81.2)	(7.0)	(81.2)	(50.5)	(48.5)	(81.2)	(56.5)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(16.8)	44	
Rural	6.3	4,310	74.7	80.7	44.4	84.8	5.9	85.5	50.5	44.7	81.7	40.7	21.6	7.5	7.2	0.0	2.8	7.4	271	
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																				
No schooling	5.6	1,237	77.5	86.2	31.4	89.9	11.0	89.9	52.4	46.7	86.2	36.9	24.2	5.5	11.2	0.0	4.0	2.1	69	
<5 years complete	8.2	102	*	(65.7)	(54.0)	(70.6)	(4.6)	(71.6)	(58.6)	(43.8)	(66.7)	(46.1)	(37.6)	(12.5)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	8	
5-7 years complete	8.8	480	(72.0)	77.6	46.9	79.3	3.1	79.3	50.8	48.4	77.6	50.7	24.6	5.1	4.8	0.0	1.1	15.5	42	
8-9 years complete	6.3	1,137	70.8	80.6	51.1	83.1	9.9	85.7	46.8	44.7	83.2	35.0	11.7	10.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	72	
10-11 years complete	5.6	971	76.8	80.6	51.1	83.1	9.9	85.7	46.8	44.7	83.2	35.0	11.7	10.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	55	
12 or more years complete	4.1	1,694	74.9	87.2	42.4	91.3	2.8	91.3	43.1	38.6	88.5	44.1	22.1	2.3	5.5	0.0	5.3	6.3	69	
<b>Religion</b>																				
Hindu	5.0	1,600	68.4	81.1	50.5	86.5	2.5	86.5	42.7	38.2	82.3	53.5	23.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	1.1	6.6	80	
Muslim	5.9	3,895	77.3	80.6	42.2	83.5	7.4	84.3	53.8	48.2	81.4	39.0	24.1	8.8	7.0	0.0	3.5	9.4	231	
Sikh	3.4	119	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea					
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT <sup>2</sup>	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug <sup>3</sup>		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																				
Scheduled caste	5.7	686	(66.5)	(72.6)	(64.2)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(82.9)	(54.3)	(43.1)	(72.6)	(49.9)	(30.6)	(9.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.4)	39	
Scheduled tribe	5.2	464	(69.8)	(87.5)	(58.9)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(87.5)	(49.3)	(49.3)	(87.5)	(45.4)	(16.9)	(10.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	24	
Other backward class	8.5	540	(80.6)	(96.0)	(30.5)	(97.9)	(2.8)	(97.9)	(42.2)	(41.3)	(96.0)	(48.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(1.2)	46	
Other	5.3	3,920	75.8	78.2	41.7	81.2	8.6	82.1	51.8	46.0	79.5	40.1	25.0	7.0	7.4	0.0	3.3	10.4	206	
<b>Source of drinking water<sup>4</sup></b>																				
Improved	5.5	5,122	75.3	79.2	42.9	83.2	6.8	83.8	49.0	43.6	80.1	40.1	23.3	6.7	7.1	0.0	2.9	9.6	279	
Unimproved	7.2	495	(71.4)	(93.4)	(54.6)	(93.4)	(0.0)	(93.4)	(61.8)	(57.5)	(93.4)	(64.9)	(28.5)	(5.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.3)	36	
<b>Toilet facility<sup>4</sup></b>																				
Improved	5.5	4,056	78.4	79.8	44.2	82.5	5.2	83.1	50.9	45.6	80.4	38.6	23.0	8.1	7.4	0.0	2.4	9.8	223	
Shared <sup>5</sup>	4.9	241	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Unimproved	7.2	916	70.1	89.8	48.1	91.3	8.2	91.3	55.4	51.4	89.8	57.8	27.3	3.4	8.8	0.0	4.6	5.5	66	
No facility/open defecation	3.5	407	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Total</b>	5.6	5,621	74.9	80.8	44.2	84.3	6.0	84.9	50.5	45.2	81.7	42.9	23.9	6.5	7.1	0.0	2.8	8.7	315	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children in households with other source of drinking water, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

<sup>1</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

<sup>2</sup> Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

<sup>3</sup> Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

<sup>4</sup> See Table 4 for definition of categories

<sup>5</sup> Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households



**Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less			Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
<b>Age in months</b>																
<6	(6.2)	(27.5)	(13.3)	(40.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(7.8)	(42.3)	(6.4)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
6-11	(4.2)	(42.6)	(18.5)	(29.4)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(8.7)	(23.0)	(2.2)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
12-23	10.5	26.0	30.2	22.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	22.1	29.3	29.9	10.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	62
24-35	7.7	33.2	20.8	37.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	31.8	23.8	33.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	57
36-47	8.4	35.0	24.4	29.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	4.6	29.7	30.0	33.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	62
48-59	0.0	13.1	17.4	63.3	4.4	1.9	100.0	0.0	20.2	21.4	57.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	76
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	6.9	29.7	19.3	37.7	5.5	0.8	100.0	2.1	24.8	22.3	40.5	2.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	171
Female	5.0	25.6	24.6	39.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	2.1	28.7	23.1	35.2	3.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	144
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	(7.0)	(28.2)	(30.7)	(21.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.6)	(26.6)	(31.3)	(20.7)	(5.3)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Rural	5.9	27.8	20.2	41.3	4.2	0.5	100.0	1.8	26.6	21.3	40.9	2.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	271
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																
No schooling	11.0	26.6	18.1	39.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	1.7	24.8	16.6	43.6	1.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	69
5-7 years complete	(4.6)	(35.8)	(23.8)	(33.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(40.2)	(23.9)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42
8-9 years complete	3.1	36.3	22.4	29.4	6.8	2.0	100.0	1.1	34.2	29.1	29.3	2.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	72
10-11 years complete	9.9	22.2	12.3	54.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	5.7	18.9	12.0	53.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	55
12 or more years complete	2.8	18.7	30.5	38.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	19.5	28.2	32.7	8.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	69
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	2.5	36.9	20.9	30.9	7.0	1.8	100.0	1.9	31.6	27.8	27.2	8.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	80
Muslim	7.4	25.0	21.6	41.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	25.3	20.3	41.7	1.1	9.4	0.0	100.0	231
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(36.5)	(25.8)	(33.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(36.7)	(26.3)	(30.5)	(4.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(38.1)	(16.2)	(42.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(19.8)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
Other backward class	(2.8)	(32.4)	(28.3)	(27.7)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.4)	(28.2)	(15.4)	(32.2)	(10.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	46
Other	8.6	24.0	20.1	41.3	5.3	0.7	100.0	2.0	22.9	23.9	41.1	1.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	206
Total	6.0	27.8	21.7	38.5	5.5	0.4	100.0	2.1	26.6	22.7	38.1	2.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	315

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose mother has less than 5 year of schooling and Sikh children, who are not shown separately.

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**Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	(94.1)	26
20-24	90.5	546
25-34	92.9	3,402
35-49	94.5	838
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	92.0	1,165
Rural	93.2	3,647
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	90.2	1,030
<5 years complete	94.2	86
5-9 years complete	91.6	1,378
10-11 years complete	93.9	836
12 or more years complete	95.4	1,482
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	91.3	1,403
Muslim	93.5	3,298
Sikh	98.4	104
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	94.0	578
Scheduled tribe	89.4	372
Other backward class	95.5	455
Other	92.7	3,399
Total	92.9	4,812

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Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

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Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
<b>Age in months</b>										
<12	36.5	35.9	17.1	28.1	1,047	na	na	27.4	1,047	61.8
12-23	49.0	48.5	26.0	37.4	1,005	na	na	39.1	1,005	66.3
24-35	54.7	54.5	28.0	41.9	1,143	na	na	44.3	1,143	65.6
36-47	53.0	52.9	27.7	43.8	1,180	42.4	1,180	46.3	1,180	70.0
48-59	52.4	52.2	30.1	43.1	1,246	44.0	1,246	45.3	1,246	65.3
60-71	46.0	45.7	26.1	38.0	1,379	39.2	1,379	na	na	na
0-35	46.9	46.5	23.8	36.0	3,195	na	na	37.2	3,195	64.9
36-71	50.3	50.0	27.9	41.5	3,804	41.7	3,804	na	na	na
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	48.4	48.2	26.3	38.9	3,579	41.7	1,944	41.0	2,844	67.5
Female	49.0	48.6	25.8	39.0	3,420	41.8	1,860	40.8	2,777	64.9
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	37.6	37.5	19.1	31.7	1,618	34.6	858	33.1	1,311	70.9
Rural	52.1	51.7	28.1	41.1	5,381	43.8	2,946	43.3	4,310	65.1
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	46.4	45.8	24.7	34.6	1,587	38.5	871	37.7	1,237	63.4
<5 years complete	56.6	56.6	35.3	50.7	130	57.9	72	52.6	102	71.6
5-7 years complete	51.2	50.9	27.9	38.3	595	47.3	317	40.9	480	68.9
8-9 years complete	51.6	51.4	27.8	41.7	1,422	44.0	768	42.9	1,137	65.9
10-11 years complete	55.6	55.2	31.5	45.3	1,173	45.6	637	45.5	971	70.4
12 or more years complete	43.6	43.3	21.6	36.3	2,091	38.0	1,139	38.5	1,694	64.4

Continued...

**Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	43.4	43.0	20.7	34.0	1,979	35.7	35.7	1,600	59.6
Muslim	51.2	51.0	28.3	41.2	4,864	44.5	43.1	3,895	68.4
Sikh	37.9	37.9	22.6	32.2	147	30.5	39.8	119	68.9
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	47.3	46.9	23.0	36.7	857	37.7	37.8	686	60.9
Scheduled tribe	51.7	51.5	27.6	42.9	580	44.9	44.8	464	60.3
Other backward class	54.7	54.5	25.7	34.1	689	48.6	44.0	540	66.7
Other	47.8	47.5	26.5	39.6	4,859	41.1	40.6	3,920	67.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>66.2</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

<sup>1</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

**Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding**

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	30.6	30.0	24.9	26.2	1,618	27.9	27.2	24.0	23.3	1,618
Rural	41.4	40.4	29.2	28.1	5,381	36.6	35.7	26.7	25.4	5,379
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	36.8	35.9	25.5	23.2	1,587	32.7	32.2	23.9	21.5	1,587
<5 years complete	54.0	53.7	41.2	42.1	130	49.3	48.1	38.7	37.7	130
5-7 years complete	41.8	40.4	29.8	31.7	595	39.4	38.2	28.5	29.2	595
8-9 years complete	41.9	41.0	31.2	31.4	1,422	37.2	36.3	28.7	27.6	1,422
10-11 years complete	41.8	41.0	31.3	30.5	1,173	37.6	37.1	29.4	28.4	1,172
12 or more years complete	34.9	34.0	25.1	24.9	2,091	30.3	29.2	22.5	21.8	2,091
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	35.0	33.7	23.8	24.3	1,979	30.3	29.1	22.3	21.7	1,978
Muslim	40.9	40.1	30.1	29.1	4,864	36.7	35.9	27.8	26.4	4,863
Sikh	26.4	26.4	24.2	25.2	147	23.0	23.0	20.8	21.3	147
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	37.6	36.7	28.2	29.0	857	35.6	34.9	27.4	27.0	857
Scheduled tribe	41.3	39.9	30.4	30.1	580	36.2	35.5	27.6	26.9	580
Other backward class	45.5	45.1	21.9	22.0	689	41.1	41.1	18.4	18.9	689
Other	37.9	37.0	28.9	28.0	4,859	33.3	32.3	26.8	25.3	4,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>6,997</b>

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

<sup>1</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

<sup>2</sup> Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

**Table 67 Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>														
<6	23.1	34.5	-0.7	455	13.2	24.0	18.6	-0.3	408	15.8	27.9	8.1	-0.9	550
6-8	13.7	21.6	-0.1	203	14.5	26.4	12.3	-0.6	210	13.5	25.9	4.2	-1.0	233
9-11	14.3	21.2	-0.1	169	10.9	25.6	12.8	-0.5	170	10.4	23.1	8.7	-0.7	190
12-17	13.0	24.8	-0.2	543	13.5	25.9	7.0	-0.8	542	8.7	21.3	4.5	-0.8	576
18-23	21.2	38.2	-1.0	382	9.3	19.0	8.5	-0.4	367	8.0	23.0	6.2	-0.9	395
24-35	9.3	21.9	-0.4	1,097	10.4	19.9	7.2	-0.6	1,041	8.6	23.3	6.1	-0.8	1,101
36-47	7.3	28.5	-0.7	1,136	8.5	16.1	7.2	-0.3	1,088	5.7	16.0	4.7	-0.7	1,137
48-59	9.5	25.9	-1.0	1,154	5.9	13.3	11.5	-0.2	1,108	5.8	18.1	2.9	-0.8	1,160
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	13.1	30.4	-0.8	2,595	9.9	19.5	10.1	-0.4	2,463	9.4	24.5	4.5	-0.9	2,691
Female	10.3	23.3	-0.5	2,545	9.4	18.4	9.1	-0.4	2,471	7.3	17.4	5.8	-0.6	2,651
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>3</sup></b>														
First birth <sup>4</sup>	12.2	27.5	-0.6	2,217	10.2	18.3	9.8	-0.4	2,136	8.2	20.8	5.6	-0.7	2,330
<24	12.9	33.2	-0.8	540	10.3	19.9	8.8	-0.5	512	10.9	25.9	3.7	-1.0	552
24-35	11.5	25.5	-0.8	787	9.0	18.7	9.1	-0.5	757	8.5	23.4	4.4	-0.9	800
36 or more	10.8	24.6	-0.5	1,581	9.0	20.0	9.7	-0.4	1,515	7.7	18.4	5.5	-0.7	1,645
<b>Birth order<sup>3</sup></b>														
1	12.1	27.4	-0.6	2,201	10.3	18.2	9.8	-0.4	2,121	8.3	20.7	5.5	-0.7	2,314
2-3	11.2	26.1	-0.6	2,631	9.2	19.9	9.3	-0.5	2,513	8.5	21.0	4.7	-0.8	2,706
4-5	14.0	29.9	-0.9	268	9.2	17.9	9.6	-0.3	262	9.0	23.2	6.8	-0.8	283
6 or more	(14.6)	(28.5)	1.3	24	(5.2)	(8.2)	(9.8)	0.3	23	(0.0)	(21.1)	(2.5)	0.9	24
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	13.9	30.1	-0.7	1,187	9.5	17.6	10.8	-0.3	1,145	8.5	19.4	6.6	-0.7	1,248
Rural	11.1	25.9	-0.6	3,953	9.7	19.4	9.3	-0.4	3,790	8.3	21.5	4.8	-0.8	4,094

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**Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Size at birth<sup>3</sup></b>														
Very small	13.2	21.7	-0.9	67	13.4	19.6	19.6	-0.1	65	4.6	12.5	1.5	-0.6	68
Small	17.3	27.7	-0.7	228	18.4	12.5	12.5	-0.2	226	6.5	14.2	8.4	-0.4	238
Average or larger	11.5	26.8	-0.6	4,755	19.1	9.1	9.1	-0.4	4,553	8.5	21.5	5.1	-0.8	4,944
Don't know	12.0	33.0	-1.0	74	18.2	17.1	17.1	0.1	77	10.8	19.1	3.6	-0.7	76
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>5</sup></b>														
No schooling	12.5	29.8	-0.8	1,139	18.1	10.0	10.0	-0.4	1,104	9.0	21.5	4.0	-0.8	1,181
<5 years complete	12.8	30.8	-0.9	103	21.3	5.2	5.2	-0.5	97	11.0	21.4	3.9	-0.9	105
5-7 years complete	10.1	22.8	-0.4	455	19.6	12.8	12.8	-0.5	435	8.5	22.4	5.9	-0.8	465
8-9 years complete	11.2	26.1	-0.6	1,061	19.9	8.9	8.9	-0.5	1,012	8.6	19.9	5.0	-0.8	1,089
10-11 years complete	11.2	25.3	-0.6	889	17.5	9.2	9.2	-0.3	856	7.9	20.1	6.4	-0.7	935
12 or more years complete	12.3	27.0	-0.6	1,493	19.5	9.4	9.4	-0.4	1,431	7.8	21.4	5.4	-0.7	1,567
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	12.3	26.6	-0.6	1,424	18.6	10.0	10.0	-0.3	1,389	8.4	19.8	5.8	-0.7	1,493
Muslim	11.2	26.2	-0.6	3,556	19.3	9.7	9.7	-0.4	3,389	8.2	21.0	5.0	-0.8	3,682
Sikh	14.7	40.4	-1.0	109	14.2	2.8	2.8	-0.8	106	14.4	30.2	2.0	-1.4	113
Other	25.5	50.7	-1.8	51	15.7	7.0	7.0	-0.3	51	8.9	28.6	5.4	-1.1	54
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	12.7	31.0	-0.9	625	20.3	7.5	7.5	-0.6	605	10.3	22.9	2.8	-1.0	651
Scheduled tribe	12.5	26.8	-0.7	423	21.3	11.2	11.2	-0.5	411	11.9	26.5	4.0	-0.9	437
Other backward class	14.2	29.7	-0.8	491	17.3	7.5	7.5	-0.5	464	9.1	23.9	4.8	-1.0	509
Other	10.9	25.4	-0.5	3,545	18.7	10.1	10.1	-0.4	3,400	7.5	19.5	5.8	-0.7	3,686
No caste/tribe or missing	(24.6)	(49.0)	1.7	45	(15.4)	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.2	44	(7.6)	(28.3)	(6.3)	1.0	47

Continued...

**Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Mother's nutritional status<sup>6</sup></b>														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	6.2	23.8	-0.3	149	12.2	23.0	3.7	-1.1	139	8.7	26.4	2.7	-1.3	153
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.8	27.6	-0.6	3,302	9.7	18.8	9.1	-0.4	3,187	7.8	21.2	4.9	-0.8	3,434
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	12.0	25.5	-0.6	1,654	9.3	18.9	11.2	-0.3	1,576	9.5	19.8	6.0	-0.7	1,720
Missing	(22.4)	(33.4)	1.2	35	(15.9)	(17.2)	(9.1)	0.8	33	(8.0)	(31.8)	(4.9)	1.1	35
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>														
Living with both parents	11.7	27.0	-0.6	5,030	9.7	19.1	9.6	-0.4	4,829	8.4	21.2	5.2	-0.8	5,229
Living with one or neither parent	13.0	21.7	-0.3	107	8.7	14.6	10.7	-0.3	102	5.5	12.0	4.5	-0.5	109
Total	11.7	26.9	-0.6	5,140	9.7	19.0	9.6	-0.4	4,935	8.4	21.0	5.2	-0.8	5,342
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.9	27.4	-1.0	6,736	5.6	12.1	5.6	-0.3	6,736	4.9	16.6	1.9	-0.8	6,736

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

<sup>1</sup> Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

<sup>2</sup> Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

<sup>3</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

<sup>4</sup> First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

<sup>5</sup> For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.



**Table 68 Initial breastfeeding**

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>2</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	93.8	56.2	90.7	491	17.0	461
Rural	94.2	57.7	91.3	1,563	18.3	1,473
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	94.6	58.3	91.4	1,060	17.3	1,003
Female	93.6	56.4	90.9	995	18.7	931
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	94.9	59.3	93.7	450	16.3	427
<5 years complete	(98.6)	(70.2)	(97.2)	42	(11.8)	42
5-7 years complete	92.1	52.7	88.7	169	20.4	155
8-9 years complete	95.5	55.9	91.8	453	20.2	433
10-11 years complete	94.2	60.2	91.5	345	17.4	325
12 or more years complete	92.8	55.8	88.8	595	17.7	552
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	93.8	57.5	90.1	566	24.2	531
Muslim	94.3	56.9	91.6	1,440	15.3	1,357
Sikh	(93.0)	(67.3)	(89.9)	44	(24.7)	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	94.1	52.9	91.8	252	25.7	237
Scheduled tribe	92.6	54.9	88.2	164	22.4	152
Other backward class	93.4	55.9	90.4	215	14.5	201
Other	94.4	58.6	91.5	1,416	16.6	1,337
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>						
Health personnel <sup>3</sup>	94.1	56.8	91.0	1,969	18.3	1,854
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	96.1	73.8	96.1	68	3.0	66
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Health facility	94.4	57.1	91.3	1,936	18.2	1,827
At home	91.0	61.5	90.2	118	15.0	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1,934</b>

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children whose birth was assisted by "other" or no one, and children delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

<sup>2</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

**Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids <sup>1</sup>	Other milk	Complementary foods	Total				
<2	9.0	65.4	8.0	0.4	3.3	13.9	100.0	91.0	224	10.1	225
2-3	6.8	68.7	8.5	0.0	4.9	11.1	100.0	93.2	209	12.0	210
4-5	5.9	48.1	7.3	0.6	5.4	32.7	100.0	94.1	158	16.2	160
6-8	8.2	28.1	11.4	2.1	8.6	41.5	100.0	91.8	256	27.4	256
9-11	7.5	9.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	73.8	100.0	92.5	195	34.0	197
12-17	12.3	5.7	1.7	2.8	5.2	72.3	100.0	87.7	588	42.3	596
18-23	18.8	3.8	1.7	1.5	4.5	69.6	100.0	81.2	390	38.8	409
0-3	8.0	67.0	8.2	0.2	4.1	12.5	100.0	92.0	433	11.0	435
0-5	7.4	62.0	8.0	0.3	4.4	17.9	100.0	92.6	591	12.4	595
6-9	7.5	25.1	10.4	2.4	7.4	47.2	100.0	92.5	323	28.7	324
12-15	12.0	5.9	1.6	1.8	4.8	73.9	100.0	88.0	411	43.3	416
12-23	14.9	5.0	1.7	2.3	4.9	71.2	100.0	85.1	978	40.9	1,005
20-23	24.0	3.7	1.4	0.2	3.5	67.2	100.0	76.0	227	38.3	241

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

<sup>1</sup> Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

**Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years <sup>1</sup>			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	a	5.2	6.2	1,585
Female	a	4.8	6.3	1,483
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	a	5.5	7.0	736
Rural	a	4.9	6.0	2,332
<b>Mother's schooling</b>				
No schooling	a	5.7	6.7	674
5-7 years complete	32.2	3.6	4.4	259
8-9 years complete	34.4	5.3	6.1	638
10-11 years complete	33.4	5.8	6.9	518
12 or more years complete	a	4.1	5.7	923
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	34.2	a	6.1	882
Muslim	a	4.9	6.2	2,112
Sikh	a	a	*	68
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	31.8	a	6.1	377
Scheduled tribe	30.3	4.1	5.6	241
Other backward class	a	5.4	6.6	314
Other	a	5.1	6.3	2,128
Total	a	5.1	6.2	3,068

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who have less than 5 year of schooling, women belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

<sup>1</sup> For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

<sup>2</sup> Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

**Table 7.1 Minimum acceptable diet**

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products <sup>7</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>	Number of all children
<b>Age in months</b>														
6-11	32.9	27.3	12.3	415	(49.9)	(28.7)	(40.5)	(13.5)	36	96.0	23.7	28.3	12.4	450
6-8	23.7	32.4	11.9	235	*	*	*	*	21	94.7	17.1	31.4	11.6	256
9-11	45.0	20.7	12.9	180	*	*	*	*	15	97.8	32.3	24.4	13.5	195
12-17	57.8	18.3	12.6	516	67.4	37.0	59.6	27.3	72	96.0	43.8	23.4	14.4	588
18-23	57.5	19.0	11.0	316	43.6	42.8	44.9	19.4	73	89.4	44.7	23.9	12.6	390
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	47.6	21.2	12.6	652	48.9	38.7	44.2	20.2	95	93.5	38.1	24.2	13.6	747
Female	51.5	21.8	11.5	595	60.2	36.6	56.1	22.7	86	95.0	37.2	26.1	12.9	681
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	52.0	19.1	11.9	294	(54.3)	(34.9)	(52.8)	(15.0)	44	94.1	38.5	23.5	12.3	338
Rural	48.7	22.2	12.2	952	54.3	38.6	49.0	23.4	137	94.2	37.5	25.6	13.6	1,090
<b>Mother's schooling</b>														
No schooling	45.5	24.3	13.2	278	(48.7)	(54.9)	(42.0)	(30.6)	29	95.2	35.6	25.9	14.9	307
<5 years complete	(42.9)	(26.8)	(17.4)	28	*	*	*	*	3	(95.1)	(37.0)	(26.9)	(15.8)	31
5-7 years complete	52.3	14.8	8.3	101	*	*	*	*	15	94.9	40.9	20.0	9.8	116
8-9 years complete	51.0	20.1	10.6	298	(66.6)	(26.3)	(65.1)	(15.1)	38	96.3	37.0	25.1	11.1	336
10-11 years complete	48.9	26.3	15.3	194	(56.6)	(41.3)	(53.8)	(28.7)	35	93.4	40.3	30.5	17.4	229
12 or more years complete	51.3	19.3	11.3	347	(46.8)	(36.7)	(42.0)	(18.2)	61	92.0	37.6	22.7	12.3	408
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	50.5	23.0	12.4	314	54.1	22.1	48.4	17.0	65	92.2	33.2	27.3	13.1	378
Muslim	48.6	21.4	12.2	897	53.5	44.3	49.3	21.6	111	94.9	38.5	24.5	13.2	1,009
Sikh	(64.1)	(11.1)	(9.2)	33	*	*	*	*	5	(97.4)	(60.0)	(19.7)	(18.1)	37

Continued...

**Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet—Continued**

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>			
				Minimum milk feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>			Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products <sup>7</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>	Number of all children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	51.1	20.2	13.2	*	*	*	12	98.1	38.2	23.7	13.9	164
Scheduled tribe	34.7	22.9	11.8	*	*	*	14	95.7	27.2	27.7	12.6	106
Other backward class	47.0	16.8	10.6	*	*	*	18	94.2	36.7	21.8	11.9	152
Other	51.1	22.2	12.1	51.5	46.3	21.5	137	93.4	38.8	25.5	13.4	999
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1,428</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

<sup>2</sup> For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

<sup>3</sup> Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

<sup>4</sup> Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

<sup>5</sup> For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

<sup>6</sup> Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

<sup>7</sup> Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

<sup>8</sup> Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

<sup>9</sup> Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

**Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district**

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age <sup>2</sup>		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
	Anantnag	51.7	139	(48.1)	49	28.2	362	24.9	324	28.3
Badgam	67.0	81	(71.6)	22	26.8	241	18.9	225	20.6	246
Bandipore	38.5	61	*	11	25.2	140	14.0	135	16.8	145
Baramula	53.2	213	(68.5)	39	23.2	474	18.2	459	17.3	484
Doda	70.2	81	(64.8)	22	32.7	209	9.5	204	15.2	213
Ganderbal	64.2	59	(64.0)	12	18.5	140	25.9	138	20.1	146
Jammu	56.0	260	*	66	27.0	658	18.0	652	17.6	689
Kathua	65.6	99	(68.1)	39	21.8	177	22.5	157	25.9	198
Kishtwar	39.1	36	(77.8)	13	27.5	102	22.8	93	17.7	104
Kulgam	72.2	81	(74.7)	20	28.4	176	11.3	175	15.3	190
Kupwara	44.1	129	(72.7)	38	24.9	319	25.1	295	25.5	329
Pulwama	35.2	56	*	13	22.4	173	15.3	150	20.2	179
Punch	63.7	114	(69.7)	37	25.9	304	15.6	303	18.8	308
Rajouri	47.1	131	(42.0)	45	30.3	365	22.5	359	32.4	376
Ramban	63.7	72	(57.6)	26	25.7	196	15.6	189	21.2	200
Reasi	62.6	61	(58.9)	18	17.7	183	13.0	180	11.7	189
Samba	69.0	59	(47.3)	18	24.5	155	20.4	150	15.5	162
Shupiyan	44.4	26	*	6	22.0	93	32.8	86	33.5	97
Srinagar	69.1	206	(73.3)	74	33.0	446	18.6	431	15.8	476
Udhampur	53.0	88	(47.4)	24	37.3	226	19.8	229	31.9	241
Jammu & Kashmir	57.4	2,054	62.0	591	26.9	5,140	19.0	4,935	21.0	5,342

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the youngest child living with the mother

<sup>2</sup> Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

<sup>3</sup> Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

**Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

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)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-8	19.3	49.9	9.6	78.8	139
9-11	25.0	47.9	8.9	81.8	110
12-17	24.0	51.7	6.8	82.5	361
18-23	23.4	51.8	5.1	80.2	236
24-35	24.4	47.5	3.1	75.1	674
36-47	27.7	37.9	2.8	68.4	700
48-59	25.3	36.5	2.1	63.9	659
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	24.6	45.5	3.8	73.9	1,476
Female	25.6	41.7	4.1	71.4	1,402
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	26.5	41.1	4.5	72.1	1,279
2-3	24.3	45.5	3.3	73.2	1,453
4-5	20.2	49.5	4.2	73.9	132
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	29.6	37.3	3.2	70.1	700
Rural	23.6	45.7	4.2	73.5	2,178
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>2</sup></b>					
No schooling	22.2	48.7	4.2	75.2	538
<5 years complete	35.7	23.8	14.5	73.9	48
5-7 years complete	20.7	41.1	3.9	65.8	252
8-9 years complete	25.7	40.5	5.1	71.4	615
10-11 years complete	24.2	45.3	3.2	72.7	501
12 or more years complete	27.3	43.6	3.0	73.9	924
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	29.1	36.4	2.7	68.1	853
Muslim	23.5	46.8	4.6	74.9	1,928
Sikh	20.0	44.3	0.0	64.3	70
Other	(20.6)	(49.8)	(12.3)	(82.8)	27
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	26.7	41.5	3.2	71.4	300
Scheduled tribe	23.9	43.6	4.0	71.5	205
Other backward class	22.3	46.8	4.4	73.6	238
Other	25.4	43.5	3.9	72.7	2,102

*Continued...*

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

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)		
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	25.2	43.6	3.9	72.7	2,819
Living with one or neither parent	20.3	46.0	5.9	72.3	59
<b>Mother's anaemia status<sup>3</sup></b>					
Not anaemic	24.8	36.3	4.1	65.2	1,060
Mildly anaemic	24.5	43.6	4.1	72.2	697
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.7	50.5	3.9	80.1	1,091
Total	25.1	43.6	4.0	72.7	2,878
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	22.5	29.6	2.4	54.5	6,450

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. 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). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

<sup>3</sup> Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.



**Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children**

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	24.4	19.0	256	7.4	23.8	20.6	256	na	96.9	na	96.9	244	
9-11	48.7	34.3	195	6.7	24.6	20.0	197	79.3	98.3	197	98.3	197	
12-17	63.1	47.4	588	8.8	27.0	33.8	596	84.4	97.9	596	97.9	591	
18-23	64.8	48.9	390	10.7	31.6	42.2	409	86.3	97.0	409	97.0	401	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.3	98.1	1,143	98.1	1,123	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.9	na	97.9	1,164	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.6	na	97.6	1,215	
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	53.7	40.7	747	7.2	26.9	31.0	763	81.3	97.5	1,217	97.5	2,509	
Female	55.7	41.2	681	10.5	27.9	33.0	694	83.4	98.0	1,127	98.0	2,425	
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	49.0	35.3	659	8.8	28.7	32.6	677	82.0	98.0	1,054	98.0	2,066	
2-3	58.6	45.0	687	9.0	25.9	32.2	697	83.3	98.0	1,168	98.0	2,566	
4-5	68.0	52.3	80	7.7	29.1	25.1	80	74.9	93.4	113	93.4	260	
6+ or more	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	(93.8)	9	(93.8)	26	
<b>Breastfeeding status<sup>7</sup></b>													
Breastfeeding	53.6	39.8	1,247	7.8	24.7	29.7	1,247	83.9	97.8	1,691	97.8	2,335	
Not breastfeeding	62.0	49.0	181	14.7	43.5	45.8	210	78.1	97.8	652	97.8	2,583	
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	56.2	43.6	338	10.1	30.2	37.7	346	86.0	99.1	550	99.1	1,138	
Rural	54.2	40.1	1,090	8.4	26.5	30.2	1,111	81.2	97.4	1,794	97.4	3,796	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>
<b>Mother's schooling</b>														
No schooling	52.8 (47.2)	40.8 (43.0)	307	8.7 (11.6)	24.9 (19.1)	30.3 (31.1)	314	81.5 (88.8)	525	96.2	1,110	96.2	1,110	
<5 years complete			31				31		39	99.4	99	99.4	99	
5-7 years complete	60.9	46.8	116	16.0	29.2	37.5	119	81.6	207	98.4	423	98.4	423	
8-9 years complete	54.5	42.6	336	6.2	24.2	29.3	342	83.0	489	97.6	1,019	97.6	1,019	
10-11 years complete	55.0	37.7	229	12.5	30.7	33.4	233	80.2	391	98.2	849	98.2	849	
12 or more years complete	54.9	39.7	408	6.7	30.2	33.2	417	83.4	691	98.6	1,434	98.6	1,434	
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	49.4	24.8	378	8.3	30.8	33.4	389	82.0	670	97.0	1,383	97.0	1,383	
Muslim	56.2 (66.5)	46.4 (57.3)	1,009	8.8 (11.4)	26.0 (32.3)	31.2 (37.7)	1,027	82.2 (86.2)	1,612	98.3 (92.6)	3,386	98.3 (92.6)	3,386	
Sikh	*	*	37	*	*	*	37	*	58	97.2	111	97.2	111	
Other	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	*	5	97.2	54	97.2	54	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	54.1	34.8	164	14.3	34.6	38.0	174	86.5	281	95.5	593	95.5	593	
Scheduled tribe	45.8	32.1	106	7.4	25.4	30.8	107	73.8	176	94.3	391	94.3	391	
Other backward class	52.6	43.8	152	8.6	22.1	39.3	157	84.0	250	98.0	467	98.0	467	
Other	55.8	42.4	999	7.9	27.4	30.0	1,012	82.3	1,628	98.6	3,425	98.6	3,425	
Don't know	*	*	7	*	*	*	7	*	9	*	11	*	11	
No caste/tribe or missing	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	(96.7)	46	(96.7)	46	
<b>Total</b>	54.7	40.9	1,428	8.8	27.4	32.0	1,457	82.3	2,344	97.8	4,934	97.8	4,934	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs

<sup>3</sup> Based on mother's recall

<sup>4</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

<sup>5</sup> Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

<sup>6</sup> Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

<sup>7</sup> Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

**Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household**

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested <sup>1</sup>	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,057	99.0	5,044
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,029	97.7	12,997
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,546	98.2	5,540
Muslim	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,532	98.0	11,494
Sikh	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	411	97.6	411
Other	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	597	98.5	597
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,884	97.2	1,880
Scheduled tribe	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,185	94.3	1,174
Other backward class	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,508	98.0	1,500
Other	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,911	98.5	12,891
Don't know	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32	(100.0)	32
No caste/tribe or missing	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	566	98.6	565
Total	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	18,086	98.1	18,041
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	17,839	95.5	17,785

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

**Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district**

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:			Total	Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested <sup>1</sup>	With no salt in the household			Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anantnag	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,437	98.3	1,432
Badgam	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	826	98.9	824
Bandipore	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	508	98.5	508
Baramula	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,384	99.0	1,380
Doda	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	654	97.7	654
Ganderbal	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	390	97.7	389
Jammu	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,683	98.9	2,680
Kathua	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,110	98.0	1,110
Kishtwar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	402	94.7	402
Kulgam	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	640	97.8	639
Kupwara	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	940	98.5	928
Pulwama	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	666	98.6	665
Punch	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	771	98.9	770
Rajouri	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,091	96.0	1,088
Ramban	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	489	98.6	487
Reasi	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	493	92.3	492
Samba	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518	98.7	518
Shupiyan	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	373	98.5	372
Srinagar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,887	99.0	1,883
Udhampur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	823	96.1	821
Jammu & Kashmir	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	18,086	98.1	18,041

<sup>1</sup> Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

**Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	64.1	22.3	12.1	1.4	100.0	23,037
Pulses or beans	30.0	50.7	18.9	0.4	100.0	23,037
Dark green leafy vegetables	60.8	29.3	9.8	0.2	100.0	23,037
Fruits	33.1	36.6	29.6	0.7	100.0	23,037
Eggs	10.3	30.3	43.6	15.8	100.0	23,037
Fish	1.7	14.5	57.2	26.6	100.0	23,037
Chicken or meat	2.7	41.2	39.3	16.7	100.0	23,037
Fish or chicken/meat	3.7	43.2	38.0	15.1	100.0	23,037
Fried foods	10.9	26.7	52.7	9.7	100.0	23,037
Aerated drinks	5.8	21.6	50.5	22.2	100.0	23,037
MEN						
Milk or curd	71.8	19.7	7.7	0.8	100.0	2,899
Pulses or beans	30.1	57.4	12.3	0.1	100.0	2,899
Dark green leafy vegetables	52.0	34.4	13.3	0.3	100.0	2,899
Fruits	28.1	43.5	27.0	1.4	100.0	2,899
Eggs	11.1	41.3	37.4	10.2	100.0	2,899
Fish	1.5	19.6	62.1	16.8	100.0	2,899
Chicken or meat	3.4	49.5	35.0	12.1	100.0	2,899
Fish or chicken/meat	4.4	52.6	34.2	8.8	100.0	2,899
Fried foods	7.8	24.9	52.4	14.9	100.0	2,899
Aerated drinks	9.6	22.2	47.3	20.9	100.0	2,899

**Table 78 Nutritional status of adults**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>					Body Mass Index: Men					Number of men	
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-25.0 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-25.0 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	18.0	11.8	6.3	6.0	0.8	15.0	8.6	6.4	10.0	10.0	0.0	394
20-29	4.7	3.1	1.5	17.8	2.8	3.7	2.8	0.9	20.9	24.5	3.7	936
30-39	1.7	1.2	0.5	32.9	6.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	37.6	40.6	3.0	854
40-49	1.4	0.9	0.5	38.4	9.3	1.9	1.5	0.5	41.3	45.5	4.2	539
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	10.3	6.8	3.5	12.1	1.5	7.4	4.6	2.8	19.0	20.0	1.0	1,188
Currently married	1.9	1.3	0.6	32.6	6.9	1.8	1.5	0.3	36.0	40.6	4.6	1,512
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.0	1.0	1.0	37.2	7.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	3.6	2.4	1.2	26.8	6.6	2.5	1.4	1.1	36.3	40.8	4.5	742
Rural	5.8	3.8	1.9	23.8	4.1	5.0	3.4	1.6	25.7	28.2	2.5	1,980
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	2.9	1.9	1.0	30.3	5.8	1.8	1.6	0.2	31.7	33.6	1.8	258
<5 years complete	4.7	3.6	1.1	31.1	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	6.9	4.6	2.3	24.2	5.0	7.9	4.2	3.7	23.6	27.1	3.4	607
10-11 years complete	7.5	4.9	2.5	21.0	3.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	23.6	25.4	1.8	601
12 or more years complete	4.2	2.8	1.4	22.8	4.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	33.0	36.5	3.6	1,237
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	4.6	3.3	1.3	28.8	6.1	3.0	2.3	0.8	35.9	42.6	6.6	830
Muslim	5.5	3.6	2.0	22.6	4.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	25.4	26.8	1.4	1,845
Sikh	3.3	2.3	0.9	26.2	9.6	7.1	7.1	0.0	23.5	26.9	3.4	46
Other	8.1	8.1	0.0	7.5	8.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

**Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>						Body Mass Index: Men							
	17.0-18.5		18.4-18.5		17.0-18.4		18.5-19.9		20.0-24.9		25.0-29.9		≥30.0	
	(total thin)	(mildly thin)	(moderately/severely thin)	<17.0	≥25.0	(overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9	(overweight or obese)	≥30.0	(obese)	25.0-29.9	(overweight)	≥30.0	(obese)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	4.9	3.1	1.9	30.1	24.5	5.7	2,222	4.4	3.2	1.2	32.9	29.3	3.6	296
Scheduled tribe	6.5	4.3	2.1	21.1	18.5	2.6	1,427	3.6	2.5	1.1	19.9	17.1	2.8	210
Other backward class	6.0	4.2	1.8	24.1	19.3	4.8	1,849	6.7	4.4	2.3	24.8	21.3	3.5	227
Other	5.1	3.4	1.7	30.6	25.8	4.8	15,342	4.1	2.7	1.5	33.5	30.5	2.9	1,970
Don't know	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(20.8)	(5.5)	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Total age 15-49	5.2	3.5	1.8	29.3	24.6	4.8	20,874	4.3	2.8	1.5	31.6	28.6	3.0	2,722
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	0.5	0.3	48.0	35.7	12.3	179
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	2.7	1.4	32.6	29.0	3.6	2,901
<b>Age 15-49</b>														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.1	7.9	4.2	29.1	21.6	7.5	22,318	11.5	8.1	3.4	20.5	17.2	3.3	5,422

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na=Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio**

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	76.7	23.3	7.5	18.6	81.4	3,227	94.0	6.0	3.0	47.9	52.1	394
20-29	51.4	48.6	18.0	12.0	88.0	7,389	90.9	9.1	3.6	39.0	61.0	936
30-39	31.0	69.0	33.3	10.8	89.2	5,865	85.0	15.0	4.1	35.6	64.4	854
40-49	27.3	72.7	39.4	9.9	90.1	4,385	82.1	17.9	9.3	39.4	60.6	539
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	62.4	37.6	13.2	14.7	85.3	8,273	91.3	8.7	3.1	41.3	58.7	1,189
Currently married	32.8	67.2	33.0	10.6	89.4	12,284	85.1	14.9	6.1	37.6	62.4	1,512
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.0	70.0	34.7	10.2	89.8	309	*	*	*	*	*	23
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	39.8	60.2	30.6	10.8	89.2	5,535	87.2	12.8	5.1	34.0	66.0	742
Rural	46.2	53.8	23.2	12.7	87.3	15,331	88.0	12.0	4.7	41.3	58.7	1,981
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	34.1	65.9	31.1	10.7	89.3	4,580	91.5	8.5	2.9	35.6	64.4	258
<5 years complete	35.5	64.5	27.1	10.8	89.2	252	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	46.8	53.2	24.2	12.9	87.1	5,465	89.0	11.0	5.7	42.2	57.8	607
10-11 years complete	51.0	49.0	21.3	14.4	85.6	3,785	88.6	11.4	3.8	38.8	61.2	601
12 or more years complete	46.4	53.6	24.0	11.6	88.4	6,784	86.1	13.9	5.2	38.9	61.1	1,238
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	45.4	54.6	24.9	11.9	88.1	6,383	86.9	13.1	5.4	34.6	65.4	830
Muslim	44.0	56.0	25.5	12.6	87.4	13,987	88.2	11.8	4.5	41.3	58.7	1,845
Sikh	47.6	52.4	20.7	6.1	93.9	446	87.9	12.1	7.8	43.8	56.2	46
Other	53.9	46.1	14.7	9.9	90.1	49	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	48.4	51.6	20.5	11.0	89.0	2,222	90.5	9.5	3.2	37.1	62.9	296
Scheduled tribe	51.4	48.6	19.7	12.4	87.6	1,427	88.6	11.4	3.6	38.6	61.4	210
Other backward class	47.8	52.2	22.0	14.6	85.4	1,849	84.8	15.2	12.0	41.4	58.6	228
Other	43.0	57.0	26.7	12.1	87.9	15,334	87.5	12.5	4.4	39.4	60.6	1,970
Don't know	(23.8)	(76.2)	(43.7)	(14.7)	(85.3)	33	*	*	*	*	*	18
<b>Total</b>	44.5	55.5	25.2	12.2	87.8	20,866	87.8	12.2	4.8	39.3	60.7	2,723

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



**Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	25.2	46.6	4.4	76.2	3,220	18.5	32.8	2.2	53.5	393
20-29	25.2	39.4	2.2	66.8	8,287	20.2	19.3	0.5	40.0	936
30-39	24.9	33.3	2.9	61.1	6,390	18.0	11.8	0.5	30.3	849
40-49	26.1	34.8	2.8	63.7	4,371	15.5	12.9	0.5	28.9	538
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	25.6	43.7	3.1	72.3	8,241	18.9	24.7	1.0	44.7	1,189
Currently married	25.1	34.3	2.6	62.1	13,718	17.8	12.2	0.5	30.5	1,505
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	26.5	34.7	2.4	63.5	308	*	*	*	*	23
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	22.4	20.9	0.8	44.1	1,306	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	25.4	38.4	2.6	66.4	2,736	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.5	38.9	3.0	67.4	18,226	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	25.0	34.9	1.5	61.4	5,898	17.3	10.5	0.2	28.0	742
Rural	25.4	38.8	3.3	67.5	16,370	18.7	20.3	1.0	40.0	1,974
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	25.6	36.6	3.8	65.9	4,780	19.4	18.3	0.6	38.4	256
<5 years complete	26.0	32.2	3.7	62.0	274	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	24.9	38.6	3.4	66.9	5,810	17.8	21.1	1.3	40.2	606
10-11 years complete	25.8	38.2	2.2	66.1	4,066	18.4	20.7	0.6	39.8	601
12 or more years complete	25.2	37.9	2.0	65.1	7,338	18.5	14.3	0.5	33.3	1,234
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	26.4	33.8	2.0	62.1	6,844	18.4	17.4	0.5	36.3	830
Muslim	24.9	39.7	3.2	67.8	14,887	18.5	17.7	0.8	37.0	1,838
Sikh	23.1	37.3	1.5	61.8	487	11.6	17.2	1.2	30.0	46
Other	22.2	19.2	24.1	65.6	51	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

**Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	29.7	33.9	2.2	65.9	2,353	21.8	18.4	0.3	40.5	296
Scheduled tribe	24.9	40.8	2.9	68.6	1,535	21.3	14.1	1.1	36.5	210
Other backward class	26.2	42.1	3.0	71.3	1,972	19.4	17.6	0.8	37.8	227
Other	24.6	37.6	2.8	65.0	16,371	17.4	17.7	0.8	35.9	1,964
Don't know	(17.7)	(28.8)	(16.0)	(62.4)	36	*	*	*	*	18
<b>Smoking status</b>										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	22.2	37.6	4.9	64.7	100	17.8	17.0	1.5	36.3	810
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	25.3	37.8	2.8	65.9	22,168	18.2	18.4	0.4	37.0	2,079
Total age 15-49	25.3	37.8	2.8	65.9	22,268	18.4	17.6	0.7	36.7	2,716
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	23.9	0.7	38.4	173
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.1	18.0	0.7	36.8	2,889
<b>Age 15-49</b>										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	20.7	25.4	3.3	49.4	23,397	8.6	5.8	1.0	20.6	5,410

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

<sup>2</sup> For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

<sup>3</sup> For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

<sup>4</sup> For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

**Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women <sup>2</sup>
Anantnag	79.2	240	74.3	1,687	4.1	28.6	1,562
Badgam	85.0	156	73.9	1,075	4.7	25.3	1,006
Bandipore	75.1	86	73.7	678	10.4	28.2	676
Baramulla	70.4	306	72.5	1,978	10.6	31.1	1,908
Doda	80.7	98	66.5	753	5.0	31.3	704
Ganderbal	89.8	84	77.2	505	7.7	34.2	490
Jammu	68.4	347	66.6	3,160	4.2	38.2	2,964
Kathua	67.0	157	53.6	1,285	5.3	38.1	1,201
Kishtwar	88.5	52	84.8	523	5.1	24.9	486
Kulgam	77.7	79	77.0	766	2.1	25.9	738
Kupwara	78.8	152	73.5	1,224	5.1	21.3	1,122
Pulwama	67.4	111	73.1	822	2.9	37.9	793
Punch	54.3	178	54.1	981	6.8	16.2	897
Rajouri	76.4	200	60.6	1,398	4.8	22.7	1,298
Ramban	62.0	101	59.7	627	7.6	15.8	569
Reasi	69.7	69	62.9	592	4.3	22.7	537
Samba	69.0	113	62.4	637	3.6	36.5	598
Shupian	57.1	42	63.9	440	2.0	27.6	420
Srinagar	77.0	183	51.6	2,107	3.5	27.8	1,952
Udhampur	70.4	124	56.5	1,030	4.0	29.3	954
Jammu & Kashmir	72.7	2,878	65.9	22,268	5.2	29.3	20,874

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). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table 82. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or 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 getting 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner <sup>1</sup>				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		
<b>Age</b>																			
15-24	85.5	88.0	66.3	73.4	68.6	76.2	17.2	33.8	78.1	72.9	1,137	884							
15-19	83.1	88.0	63.4	72.4	63.7	74.7	17.8	33.1	74.3	71.1	503	437							
20-24	87.5	88.1	68.6	74.4	72.5	77.5	16.7	34.4	81.1	74.6	634	447							
25-29	86.2	93.2	67.2	80.1	68.9	80.1	17.6	37.3	79.9	82.1	724	549							
30-39	82.6	91.1	66.4	77.4	66.4	80.8	16.0	34.3	76.2	76.6	938	909							
40-49	80.5	84.3	58.7	66.4	59.9	73.9	10.6	28.4	75.1	72.7	558	558							
<b>Residence</b>																			
Urban	87.7	83.2	72.0	65.5	71.6	70.7	17.4	27.3	81.4	68.7	925	806							
Rural	82.6	91.5	62.7	78.1	64.7	80.7	15.2	36.0	76.0	78.5	2,432	2,093							
<b>Schooling</b>																			
No schooling	66.4	72.7	44.9	55.6	47.1	65.5	6.5	17.5	60.7	54.6	684	265							
<5 years complete	(55.9)	*	(28.7)	*	(43.7)	*	(8.8)	*	(51.1)	*	33	18							
5-7 years complete	79.6	78.0	63.8	62.0	64.5	71.9	8.7	26.7	72.8	59.8	230	115							
8-9 years complete	82.2	85.6	62.9	68.6	64.5	70.1	11.4	23.7	74.9	67.4	680	524							
10-11 years complete	91.0	90.4	73.6	77.3	73.7	79.9	20.6	32.6	81.5	75.0	588	656							
12 or more years complete	93.8	94.5	75.9	80.6	76.9	83.1	23.1	42.1	88.6	85.3	1,143	1,322							
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>3</sup></b>																			
Yes	86.5	91.1	69.4	79.8	69.5	83.0	19.2	39.1	80.1	79.1	1,837	2,011							
No	81.0	85.1	60.2	62.8	63.0	66.4	11.7	21.1	74.3	68.1	1,520	888							
<b>Marital status</b>																			
Never married	86.4	89.6	67.3	74.8	69.5	76.9	19.1	33.9	78.6	74.9	1,365	1,287							
Currently married	82.5	89.1	64.0	74.4	64.9	78.7	13.7	33.5	76.8	76.4	1,952	1,590							
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(75.7)	*	(54.9)	*	(46.7)	*	(9.0)	*	(69.9)	*	40	23							

Continued...

**Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or 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 getting 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner <sup>1</sup>				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby							
	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>																				
Been away																				
Not been away																				
<b>Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>																				
Been away																				
Not been away																				
<b>Religion</b>																				
Hindu																				
Muslim																				
Sikh																				
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																				
Scheduled caste																				
Scheduled tribe																				
Other backward class																				
Other																				
<b>Total</b>																				

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Partner who has no other partners

<sup>2</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>3</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

<sup>4</sup> For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	62.2	68.2	71.0	64.0	70.1	65.2	70.2	22.0			972	
15-19	62.7	66.4	69.2	66.5	68.0	61.2	66.6	20.6			418	
20-24	61.8	69.6	72.3	62.1	71.6	68.3	72.8	23.1			555	
25-29	59.8	64.2	68.5	63.3	70.5	65.1	70.5	19.8			624	
30-39	58.5	63.7	67.2	60.6	66.8	63.4	66.6	21.2			775	
40-49	56.6	61.4	64.6	58.7	64.9	64.2	62.9	17.7			450	
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	67.0	59.4	69.3	50.8	67.6	66.4	70.7	18.9			811	
Rural	56.8	67.2	68.0	66.6	68.8	63.8	67.1	21.3			2,010	
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	58.4	59.0	62.0	57.3	62.6	61.1	62.1	16.0			454	
5-7 years complete	47.9	59.1	57.3	61.1	58.3	54.6	58.6	15.7			183	
8-9 years complete	57.6	61.7	63.9	62.8	62.9	60.7	62.9	15.7			559	
10-11 years complete	61.9	65.6	70.9	66.2	71.2	64.8	70.5	24.1			536	
12 or more years complete	62.5	70.0	73.9	62.3	74.0	69.5	73.7	24.3			1,071	
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	61.2	65.1	72.0	62.4	71.3	67.2	71.9	24.0			1,590	
No	58.0	64.9	63.6	61.7	64.8	61.0	63.2	16.2			1,231	
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	61.7	66.7	70.7	63.5	69.7	65.9	70.2	21.4			1,180	
Currently married	58.7	63.9	66.7	60.7	67.6	63.7	66.9	20.0			1,611	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(43.5)	(54.9)	(64.1)	(78.2)	(65.4)	(51.4)	(55.5)	(21.1)			30	

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women — *Continued*

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators		
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	60.1	67.8	69.9	65.4	70.9	64.9	69.5	26.0	898			
Muslim	59.4	63.2	67.4	60.5	67.0	64.1	67.4	17.7	1,873			
Sikh	68.2	81.5	77.7	61.1	79.0	74.6	71.9	34.0	49			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	53.3	64.3	56.7	63.3	58.5	59.3	60.6	20.2	273			
Scheduled tribe	56.5	57.6	61.2	60.3	57.9	60.3	62.9	15.6	192			
Other backward class	70.9	66.8	62.3	71.9	65.3	57.4	64.8	24.1	255			
Other	59.5	65.6	71.3	60.8	71.1	66.5	70.0	20.7	2,095			
<b>Total</b>	59.8	65.0	68.4	62.1	68.4	64.5	68.1	20.6	2,821			

Note: Total includes women who have less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

**Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men**

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	66.1	73.4	80.2	62.8	78.4	77.5	78.8	33.8	778			
15-19	67.9	72.8	78.0	58.5	75.6	73.1	76.6	32.3	385			
20-24	64.3	74.0	82.4	67.0	81.0	81.7	80.9	35.4	393			
25-29	66.0	75.4	78.6	66.9	78.8	78.9	77.9	35.6	511			
30-39	65.7	76.4	78.3	62.5	81.2	75.0	79.2	34.5	828			
40-49	67.3	72.4	80.9	64.9	77.7	80.3	80.2	34.7	470			
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	66.0	79.5	75.9	56.4	78.6	76.2	76.8	33.6	671			
Rural	66.2	72.9	80.6	66.5	79.5	77.9	79.8	34.9	1,916			
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	62.5	65.9	77.3	55.8	72.2	68.0	76.0	20.7	192			
5-7 years complete	72.5	71.5	76.2	64.5	75.2	64.5	74.6	34.4	89			
8-9 years complete	60.8	64.5	72.5	61.1	71.2	71.2	72.7	28.1	449			
10-11 years complete	67.1	75.7	77.8	60.1	77.4	73.5	77.1	33.6	593			
12 or more years complete	67.6	79.3	83.0	68.0	84.3	83.8	82.8	39.6	1,249			
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	68.3	75.9	81.0	64.0	80.5	77.8	80.4	35.0	1,832			
No	61.0	71.4	75.6	63.6	76.1	76.6	75.5	33.4	755			

Continued...



Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	65.9	74.9	79.5	63.1	79.9	77.2	79.4	34.5	1,153			
Currently married	66.5	74.3	79.3	64.8	78.6	78.1	78.7	34.9	1,417			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	70.9	80.7	81.9	68.0	81.1	82.1	79.8	44.0	821			
Muslim	64.1	71.9	78.5	61.8	78.5	75.3	78.9	30.3	1,718			
Sikh	58.8	65.1	70.0	65.2	75.4	79.7	70.7	28.8	46			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	69.1	66.9	68.8	50.2	69.4	72.4	69.9	26.0	275			
Scheduled tribe	70.0	83.6	83.1	61.7	82.1	76.4	82.3	37.9	189			
Other backward class	69.1	61.8	78.8	66.1	71.2	74.2	74.7	25.2	225			
Other	64.8	76.2	80.4	66.0	81.2	78.7	80.4	36.8	1,878			
<b>Total</b>	66.2	74.6	79.4	63.9	79.2	77.5	79.0	34.6	2,587			

Note: Total includes men having less than 5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	2.3	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	1.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	310	421	731	880	1,251	2,130	1,190	1,672	2,861
<b>Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	nc	*	*	nc	*	(70.8)	nc	(70.8)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	7	0	7	22	0	22	29	0	29
<b>Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:</b>									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	335	457	792	1,006	1,398	2,404	1,342	1,855	3,196
<b>Among all men:</b>									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.6	na	na	0.6	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	806	na	na	2,093	na	na	2,899	na	na
<b>Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy,</b>									
percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	23.5	na	na	26.1	na	na	25.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	154	na	na	552	na	na	706	na
<b>Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5</b>	17.3	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	9.1	4.6	6.7	13.2	7.8	10.3	12.0	6.9	9.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	39.6	53.1	46.8	39.5	58.3	49.6	39.6	56.9	48.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.6
Number of respondents	806	925	1,731	2,093	2,432	4,525	2,899	3,357	6,257
<b>Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months,</b>									
percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	92.0	85.3	87.9	95.1	91.8	93.0	94.2	90.1	91.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	319	491	811	828	1,418	2,246	1,147	1,910	3,057

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

ANC = Antenatal care

<sup>1</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

Table 85. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Knowledge</b>									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>	26.7	16.1	20.7	36.3	17.5	25.7	33.8	17.2	24.4
Percentage who know a condom source	59.3	38.4	47.6	73.5	33.8	51.1	69.7	35.0	50.2
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	2.2	6.5	4.6	7.3	15.9	12.1	5.9	13.4	10.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.8	7.6	6.4	4.5	6.6	5.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.6	1.2	3.2	7.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	3.6	5.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	39.0	49.2	44.7	34.5	48.3	42.3	35.7	48.6	42.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	6.0	5.3	3.9	5.5	4.9
Number age 15-24	234	299	532	650	838	1,488	884	1,137	2,021
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(95.2)	88.0	90.7	94.1	93.0	93.4	94.4	91.7	92.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	91	147	238	224	405	630	316	552	868
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	*	31.4	14.3	19.0	34.1	17.8	22.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	5	19	25	51	134	185	56	154	209
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	*	*	*	(10.8)	0.0	2.6	(10.5)	0.0	2.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1	18	19	35	113	148	37	131	168
<b>Among the never married:</b>									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.8	99.5	99.2	98.1	99.7	98.9	98.3	99.6	99.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Number never married	231	280	512	611	707	1,318	842	987	1,829

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

<sup>2</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

**Table 86 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis <sup>2</sup>	
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	260	260	11,054
Male	186	186	11,609
<b>Age</b>			
<15	276	276	4,760
15-59	141	141	15,464
60 or more	628	628	2,438
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	125	125	1,044
Other fuel	226	226	21,619
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>22,663</b>
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	197	197	31,230
Male	118	118	33,470
<b>Age</b>			
<15	238	238	16,209
15-59	86	86	42,659
60 or more	438	438	5,834
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	178	178	27,080
Other fuel	140	140	37,622
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>64,702</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	214	214	42,284
Male	135	135	45,079
<b>Age</b>			
<15	246	246	20,969
15-59	101	101	58,123
60 or more	494	494	8,273
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	176	176	28,124
Other fuel	172	172	59,241
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>87,365</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis

<sup>2</sup> Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

<sup>3</sup> Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

<sup>4</sup> Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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 <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	84.6	3,451	85.7	55.1	90.1	20.5	2,918	75.3	80.8	57.4	91.7	22.0	329
20-34	84.2	11,931	85.2	59.2	91.7	20.3	10,042	81.4	80.2	55.8	92.9	16.8	1,164
35-49	80.4	7,654	77.3	57.0	90.5	22.9	6,153	78.3	75.2	52.3	92.9	19.8	808
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	84.2	6,134	87.1	64.1	94.3	24.4	5,167	78.0	84.4	54.5	96.5	25.6	629
Rural	82.5	16,903	81.1	55.6	89.9	20.0	13,945	79.9	76.3	54.9	91.3	16.0	1,673
<b>Schooling</b>													
No schooling	75.0	4,909	66.3	53.1	87.2	24.2	3,684	71.3	64.9	42.3	86.7	28.6	189
<5 years complete	73.1	276	73.3	51.5	90.0	23.3	201	*	*	*	*	*	13
5-7 years complete	76.2	1,515	74.2	55.2	89.3	26.0	1,154	70.4	66.2	52.4	87.6	18.5	81
8-9 years complete	82.6	4,531	80.2	56.2	90.3	20.9	3,744	73.6	66.9	55.3	87.9	20.2	385
10-11 years complete	86.6	4,214	87.7	56.9	91.4	19.6	3,648	79.1	77.5	58.4	91.3	20.4	519
12 or more years complete	88.0	7,591	92.2	62.7	93.7	19.6	6,681	84.4	86.4	55.3	96.6	15.4	1,115
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	85.5	6,981	83.1	58.6	90.8	19.3	5,968	86.3	72.9	54.5	92.0	12.3	749
Muslim	81.6	15,509	82.4	57.5	91.2	21.8	12,660	76.3	81.3	55.1	92.8	21.8	1,514
Sikh	88.3	497	89.3	63.0	90.5	28.6	439	80.1	77.5	49.9	100.0	13.7	37
Other	91.2	51	62.5	30.5	93.7	30.1	46	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	80.1	2,413	76.3	57.9	83.7	16.4	1,932	74.9	60.8	52.9	88.7	20.4	236
Scheduled tribe	74.0	1,562	73.8	61.1	83.4	18.7	1,156	80.9	80.8	59.9	91.6	10.1	173
Other backward class	88.6	2,030	82.8	58.2	93.0	19.8	1,798	82.1	64.8	70.8	95.0	22.1	200
Other	83.6	16,992	84.4	57.6	92.5	22.2	14,201	79.5	82.2	53.0	93.1	18.7	1,675
Don't know	(62.8)	39	(62.3)	(28.5)	(72.9)	(36.2)	25	*	*	*	*	*	17
Total	83.0	23,037	82.7	57.9	91.1	21.2	19,113	79.4	78.5	54.8	92.7	18.6	2,302

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

**Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	1.1	3,451	2.0	437
20-24	1.4	3,943	2.8	447
25-34	2.7	7,988	13.2	984
35-49	2.8	7,654	16.1	1,032
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	3.9	6,134	14.1	806
Rural	1.7	16,903	9.7	2,093
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	0.9	4,909	0.3	265
<5 years complete	1.6	276	*	18
5-7 years complete	1.0	1,515	3.8	115
8-9 years complete	1.3	4,531	2.9	524
10-11 years complete	1.4	4,214	5.4	656
12 or more years complete	4.6	7,591	19.7	1,322
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	3.5	6,981	16.0	868
Muslim	1.8	15,509	8.5	1,983
Sikh	2.1	497	22.0	47
Other	0.0	51	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	2.3	2,413	9.9	316
Scheduled tribe	2.1	1,562	9.6	214
Other backward class	1.6	2,030	9.7	243
Other	2.4	16,992	11.4	2,108
Don't know	(0.0)	39	*	19
Total age 15-49	2.3	23,037	10.9	2,899
Age 50-54	na	na	10.6	188
Total age 15-54	na	na	10.9	3,087

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

**Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households**

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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Public health sector</b>	87.2	92.5	91.0
Government/municipal hospital	66.2	38.2	46.0
Government dispensary	3.5	5.0	4.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	0.4	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	8.0	18.8	15.8
PHC/additional PHC	6.9	22.7	18.3
Sub-centre	0.7	7.4	5.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Private health sector</b>	12.1	5.6	7.4
Private hospital	4.9	1.8	2.6
Private doctor/clinic	6.8	3.2	4.2
Private paramedic	0.5	0.6	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.4	1.4	1.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.3	1.3	1.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	19.2	10.1	12.7
Number of households	5,057	13,029	18,086
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme</b>			
Employees' Jammu and Kashmir Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	58.0	52.1	54.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.1	15.3	12.7
State health insurance scheme	14.0	14.2	14.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	3.0	2.9	2.9
Community health insurance programme	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other health insurance through employer	1.8	2.0	2.0
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.5	0.9	0.8
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	8.4	4.6	6.2
Other	10.6	10.3	10.4
Number of households	971	1,322	2,293

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

**Table 90 Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	606	310	2,065	997	250	3,451	541	198	669	696	0	437
20-34	1,574	347	5,424	1,805	98	11,931	1,331	519	418	852	100	1,430
35-49	5,887	418	11,106	3,618	131	7,654	3,807	614	1,310	2,393	115	1,032
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	3,204	299	8,447	2,528	134	6,134	1,451	844	363	1,543	0	806
Rural	2,738	389	6,214	2,198	131	16,903	2,341	374	932	1,313	125	2,093
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	4,362	552	8,573	3,584	52	4,909	5,249	1,978	193	2,811	0	265
<5 years complete	4,031	739	11,408	2,877	0	276	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-7 years complete	3,765	840	8,904	3,240	324	1,515	6,242	756	2,511	481	0	115
8-9 years complete	2,864	320	6,254	2,260	285	4,531	465	431	755	1,799	202	524
10-11 years complete	2,192	255	6,237	1,651	82	4,214	1,804	335	1,045	1,029	103	656
12 or more years complete	2,041	225	5,730	1,604	86	7,591	1,919	308	622	1,192	67	1,322
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	755	244	2,843	1,503	128	8,719	1,092	635	503	546	111	1,287
Currently married	4,027	428	9,276	2,633	137	14,000	2,934	375	1,003	2,069	75	1,590
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9,367	927	6,871	8,466	0	318	*	*	*	*	*	23
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	2,677	348	5,621	1,409	95	6,981	2,181	712	1,026	1,165	78	868
Muslim	2,900	376	7,407	2,672	150	15,509	1,930	426	682	1,455	98	1,983
Sikh	3,679	101	5,506	2,722	107	497	7,426	0	0	2,019	0	47
Other	8,802	2,088	0	810	0	51	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	3,673	296	5,623	1,757	145	2,413	5,711	1,490	2,910	921	215	316
Scheduled tribe	2,562	722	5,182	2,980	401	1,562	2,769	0	0	2,448	0	214
Other backward class	2,859	220	5,098	2,102	101	2,030	2,290	206	317	1,646	435	243
Other	2,778	361	7,334	2,310	109	16,992	1,348	447	592	1,318	42	2,108
Don't know	(1531)	(0)	(5626)	(6473)	(0)	39	*	*	*	*	*	19
Total age 15-49	2,862	365	6,809	2,286	132	23,037	2,093	505	773	1,377	90	2,899
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,892	1,229	1,224	6,451	0	188
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,324	549	801	1,685	85	3,087

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable



**Table 91 Screening tests for cancer**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.4	3,267	0.6	401
20-24	0.4	0.1	0.5	3,807	0.9	428
25-29	0.3	0.3	0.5	4,571	1.0	528
30-34	0.5	0.4	0.7	3,289	1.2	411
35-39	0.3	0.2	0.6	3,163	0.8	456
40-44	0.5	0.2	0.8	2,318	1.9	316
45-49	0.6	0.4	0.7	2,100	0.7	233
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.1	5,993	0.0	752
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.7	16,521	1.4	2,019
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	0.5	0.4	1.0	4,838	1.5	262
<5 years complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	275	*	18
5-7 years complete	0.3	0.1	0.3	1,490	0.0	110
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.1	0.5	4,398	1.3	507
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.2	0.5	4,108	1.7	623
12 or more years complete	0.3	0.2	0.4	7,405	0.5	1,251
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	0.2	0.1	0.3	6,879	0.3	836
Muslim	0.4	0.3	0.7	15,096	1.2	1,885
Sikh	0.3	0.1	0.9	488	5.0	49
Other	3.1	0.8	0.8	51	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	0.3	0.1	0.2	2,364	0.1	299
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,542	0.0	211
Other backward class	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,985	1.2	232
Other	0.4	0.2	0.7	16,587	1.2	2,011
Don't know	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	38	*	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22,514</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,772</b>

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview.

**Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women**

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Pre-hypertensive					Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women	
		Normal	Pre-hypertensive		Hypertensive					
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	3.1	58.5	39.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.9	3,177	
20-24	4.6	49.1	47.8	2.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.7	3,757	
25-29	6.6	37.8	57.1	4.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.6	4,525	
30-34	9.9	29.7	62.7	6.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.7	3,275	
35-39	16.0	24.0	63.8	10.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.5	3,147	
40-44	22.0	20.2	61.9	14.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.5	2,313	
45-49	25.5	17.7	62.8	16.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	1.0	2,089	
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	11.6	36.2	55.4	7.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	5,928	
Rural	10.7	35.7	56.0	7.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.7	16,355	
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	17.6	23.7	62.6	11.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.8	4,807	
<5 years complete	14.1	28.6	59.7	9.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	274	
5-7 years complete	14.3	30.4	58.0	10.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	0.5	1,481	
8-9 years complete	10.7	38.5	53.4	6.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.7	4,341	
10-11 years complete	9.0	41.3	51.6	6.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.5	4,035	
12 or more years complete	7.0	40.5	54.6	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.7	7,345	
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	11.0	38.6	52.4	8.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.6	6,840	
Muslim	11.0	34.6	57.3	6.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.7	14,906	
Sikh	8.6	34.2	59.8	4.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.9	486	
Other	3.1	42.5	54.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	51	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	12.4	36.3	53.9	8.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	0.5	2,353	
Scheduled tribe	9.7	34.0	58.7	6.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.9	1,536	
Other backward class	12.3	31.0	59.1	8.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.3	1,976	
Other	10.7	36.5	55.5	6.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.7	16,381	
Don't know	(22.8)	(37.6)	(43.0)	(10.5)	(5.6)	(3.2)	100.0	(1.1)	38	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>22,283</b>	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

<sup>1</sup> A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	3.0	57.7	40.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	390
20-24	4.0	38.9	57.3	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	420
25-29	9.1	28.5	63.0	7.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.0	518
30-34	7.7	28.2	64.3	6.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	0.1	403
35-39	11.4	20.2	69.2	9.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	0.0	447
40-44	18.7	16.0	67.5	14.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	0.2	307
45-49	22.7	16.9	64.4	12.2	6.1	0.4	100.0	0.4	230
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	10.3	29.4	61.8	7.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.1	744
Rural	9.7	30.9	60.2	7.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.1	1,972
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	12.3	22.4	66.4	9.1	1.8	0.2	100.0	0.2	258
5-7 years complete	18.8	22.5	62.0	11.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	108
8-9 years complete	10.7	33.8	56.4	8.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	498
10-11 years complete	9.5	34.2	57.3	7.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.2	595
12 or more years complete	8.3	29.7	62.9	6.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.0	1,238
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	12.4	32.3	55.8	9.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	0.1	829
Muslim	8.6	29.6	63.1	6.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.1	1,839
Sikh	15.0	35.8	50.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	46
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	16.6	33.4	51.3	12.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	296
Scheduled tribe	11.4	26.9	62.1	8.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	0.0	211
Other backward class	7.5	28.6	65.5	5.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.4	228
Other	9.0	30.8	61.2	7.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	0.1	1,962
Total age 15-49	9.8	30.5	60.7	7.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.1	2,715
Age 50-54	30.1	11.2	64.5	18.1	3.9	2.4	100.0	0.0	178
Total age 15-54	11.1	29.3	60.9	8.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.1	2,893

Note: Total includes men who have less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

<sup>1</sup> A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.4	1.1	3,223
20-24	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.2	2.1	3,772
25-29	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	0.6	2.8	4,516
30-34	96.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	0.8	4.5	3,255
35-39	94.1	3.3	2.6	100.0	1.2	7.1	3,135
40-44	92.5	4.7	2.8	100.0	0.8	8.3	2,298
45-49	89.9	5.2	4.9	100.0	1.6	11.7	2,077
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	96.2	2.2	1.7	100.0	1.0	4.9	5,898
Rural	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	0.6	4.6	16,378
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	94.2	3.3	2.4	100.0	0.6	6.4	4,780
<5 years complete	92.4	5.1	2.4	100.0	0.3	7.9	273
5-7 years complete	94.8	2.2	3.0	100.0	0.6	5.8	1,477
8-9 years complete	96.1	2.6	1.2	100.0	0.9	4.8	4,339
10-11 years complete	96.5	1.9	1.7	100.0	1.0	4.5	4,069
12 or more years complete	97.3	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	3.3	7,338
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	95.2	2.9	1.9	100.0	0.9	5.7	6,844
Muslim	96.4	2.1	1.5	100.0	0.6	4.2	14,897
Sikh	96.1	1.9	2.0	100.0	1.7	5.6	487
Other	91.7	0.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	8.3	49
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	95.7	2.5	1.8	100.0	0.7	5.1	2,354
Scheduled tribe	95.9	2.1	2.0	100.0	0.8	4.9	1,537
Other backward class	97.2	1.4	1.4	100.0	0.8	3.6	1,973
Other	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	0.7	4.7	16,377
Don't know	(94.7)	(3.4)	(2.0)	100.0	(1.2)	(6.5)	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22,276</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men**

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	1.4	393
20-24	98.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	2.5	421
25-29	96.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	0.5	4.1	519
30-34	96.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	0.4	4.2	403
35-39	95.0	3.3	1.7	100.0	1.7	6.7	448
40-44	92.4	5.4	2.2	100.0	3.8	11.4	309
45-49	93.7	5.4	1.0	100.0	5.5	11.9	230
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	96.1	3.2	0.7	100.0	2.1	6.0	746
Rural	96.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	1.4	5.2	1,976
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	94.3	4.1	1.6	100.0	2.9	8.6	257
5-7 years complete	94.5	1.2	4.3	100.0	3.8	9.3	108
8-9 years complete	96.8	2.3	0.9	100.0	1.0	4.2	499
10-11 years complete	96.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	1.5	4.6	603
12 or more years complete	96.1	3.6	0.4	100.0	1.3	5.3	1,238
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	94.0	5.3	0.7	100.0	0.8		830
Muslim	97.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	1.8	6.8	1,844
Sikh	97.1	0.7	2.2	100.0	3.6	4.7	46
						6.6	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	95.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	2.0	6.9	296
Scheduled tribe	98.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	1.6	3.6	210
Other backward class	97.0	1.9	1.1	100.0	1.6	4.6	227
Other	96.1	3.1	0.8	100.0	1.5	5.4	1,971
Total age 15-49	96.2	3.0	0.9	100.0	1.6	5.4	2,723
Age 50-54	88.9	7.6	3.5	100.0	10.7	21.8	173
Total age 15-54	95.7	3.2	1.0	100.0	2.1	6.4	2,895

Note: Total includes men who have less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 94 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 percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes	0.2	0.5	0.4	21.1	28.7	26.6
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.6	3.9
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Uses snuff	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	0.7	1.4	1.2	24.1	34.5	31.6
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.2	4.0	3.8
Number of respondents	6,134	16,903	23,037	806	2,093	2,899
<b>Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
<5	*	91.2	87.5	22.7	28.8	27.5
5-9	*	4.0	3.3	40.2	33.2	34.7
10-14	*	4.2	6.2	23.9	31.5	29.9
15-24	*	0.7	0.6	11.7	4.4	6.0
25 or more	*	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.3
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	14	76	90	170	600	771
<b>Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
<5	nc	*	*	*	17.2	19.9
5-9	nc	*	*	*	26.2	22.1
10-14	nc	*	*	*	25.3	29.7
15-24	nc	*	*	*	28.2	25.6
25 or more	nc	*	*	*	2.1	1.8
Missing	nc	*	*	*	1.1	0.9
Total	nc	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	16	16	18	96	114
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	16.3	18.5
About once a week	*	(33.8)	(34.7)	(17.6)	53.1	42.7
Less than once a week	*	(66.2)	(65.3)	(58.4)	30.7	38.8
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	1	53	54	88	215	303

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

**Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection**

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection <sup>1</sup>						Percentage using a hygienic method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	58.0	22.4	50.5	3.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	73.8	3,451
20-24	58.5	23.7	50.4	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	74.9	3,943
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	40.9	27.2	61.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	85.9	1,725
Rural	63.6	21.9	47.2	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	70.9	5,669
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	82.4	15.3	21.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	37.6	349
<5 years complete	(76.8)	(12.2)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.3)	40
5-7 years complete	70.2	15.2	37.4	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	56.0	342
8-9 years complete	61.4	20.1	47.1	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	67.5	1,770
10-11 years complete	58.4	24.3	52.3	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	77.9	1,907
12 or more years complete	51.9	26.1	56.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	83.0	2,987
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	45.4	29.6	57.1	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	86.6	2,106
Muslim	64.5	20.4	47.2	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.5	68.9	5,109
Sikh	28.7	25.4	68.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	88.3	159
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	54.3	21.7	50.8	5.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	76.1	817
Scheduled tribe	75.0	14.9	29.5	5.9	3.1	0.1	1.0	51.0	568
Other backward class	68.5	15.9	48.5	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	65.3	694
Other	55.7	25.2	52.9	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	77.8	5,304
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>7,394</b>

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religion and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

<sup>2</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

**Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector				Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
<b>WOMEN</b>												
15-19	20.5	503	32.2	23.0	4.9	39.9	0.0	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	103
20-24	28.7	634	43.8	18.6	4.0	33.7	0.0	100.0	30.9	69.1	100.0	182
25-29	32.8	724	46.0	15.5	4.9	33.6	0.0	100.0	32.5	67.5	100.0	237
30-34	28.9	489	51.3	11.9	6.3	30.4	0.0	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0	141
35-39	28.7	448	48.9	20.6	3.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0	129
40-44	34.3	292	42.4	24.0	5.2	28.3	0.0	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	100
45-49	35.8	267	50.2	8.6	7.9	33.2	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	96
Total	29.4	3,357	45.3	17.2	5.1	32.4	0.0	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	988
<b>MEN</b>												
15-19	17.3	437	80.1	10.8	0.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	76
20-24	43.3	447	79.0	17.4	0.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	25.1	74.9	100.0	193
25-29	82.5	549	83.8	13.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0	452
30-34	91.5	435	81.9	15.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	398
35-39	96.2	474	87.0	11.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	456
40-44	96.9	317	80.5	18.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0	307
45-49	95.9	241	80.7	17.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	231
Total	72.9	2,899	82.7	15.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	2,114
Age 50-54	91.0	188	75.9	15.5	3.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	171
Total age 15-54	74.0	3,087	82.2	15.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0	2,284



**Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
<b>Age</b>												
20-29	72.2	88	64.0	447	39.5	79	*	15	70.6	275	*	14
30-39	70.3	154	70.3	717	32.5	127	(78.3)	41	68.4	724	(17.1)	41
40-49	69.0	115	68.7	332	50.3	67	(80.2)	36	60.3	517	(41.3)	35
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	67.5	77	64.1	393	(24.1)	60	*	51	58.9	419	*	50
Rural	71.3	282	69.3	1,109	42.8	213	(76.6)	42	68.8	1,096	(30.0)	40
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	73.6	115	66.8	441	37.8	78	*	7	70.7	200	*	5
<5 years complete	*	3	*	23	*	2	*	1	*	15	*	1
5-7 years complete	(65.4)	25	66.9	134	*	20	*	1	71.3	80	*	1
8-9 years complete	69.0	62	61.5	301	39.8	52	*	4	66.7	269	*	4
10-11 years complete	69.3	50	72.0	228	(40.3)	36	*	14	67.6	299	*	14
12 or more years complete	68.9	104	71.5	375	35.2	86	(81.4)	65	63.1	652	(27.5)	65
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	61.3	127	61.5	483	37.5	100	*	30	58.8	483	*	30
Muslim	74.6	224	70.6	986	40.5	166	81.5	62	69.3	1,007	(28.6)	59
Sikh	*	8	(82.9)	32	*	7	*	1	(76.7)	24	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	(76.4)	42	66.9	157	(39.2)	34	*	3	70.4	177	*	3
Scheduled tribe	(62.4)	29	69.1	130	(42.6)	26	*	5	72.2	122	*	4
Other backward class	(85.7)	37	65.6	149	(24.0)	28	*	6	80.5	135	*	6
Other	68.1	251	68.2	1,064	40.2	185	85.1	76	62.6	1,072	26.4	75
<b>Total</b>	70.5	360	67.9	1,502	38.6	274	82.6	93	66.0	1,515	24.7	90

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/ men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 98 Participation in decision making**

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Respondent and husband jointly		Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Respondent and wife jointly		Mainly respondent	Someone else	Total	
	Mainly respondent	jointly				jointly					
	URBAN										
Own health care	9.2	64.3	26.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	34.1	63.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.6	59.2	32.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	37.9	60.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.6	71.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	3.8	70.1	25.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	25.9	70.3	3.6	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.3	66.7	29.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	27.1	70.7	2.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	2.6	72.2	24.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	5.2	68.6	26.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	28.1	68.4	3.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	4.4	64.8	30.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	30.1	67.9	1.9	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	3.6	72.0	23.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

**Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
<b>Age</b>											
20-24	75.4	68.5	73.5	63.3	18.4	143	(94.4)	(89.7)	(86.3)	(2.2)	40
25-29	73.3	67.8	73.3	59.9	18.9	405	97.9	98.1	96.9	0.9	250
30-39	75.7	71.7	77.1	65.4	17.5	869	97.5	99.0	96.8	0.3	756
40-49	70.5	66.4	75.3	59.6	19.7	530	94.7	97.1	93.2	1.4	542
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	73.5	66.8	77.8	61.6	18.7	502	97.6	98.4	96.1	0.2	436
Rural	73.9	70.1	74.9	62.9	18.3	1,450	96.2	97.8	95.0	1.1	1,154
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	73.9	68.9	77.4	62.4	16.8	611	97.2	95.9	94.1	1.0	209
<5 years complete	(85.0)	(84.6)	(94.3)	(83.1)	(3.8)	28	*	*	*	*	16
5-7 years complete	66.6	63.7	68.3	57.3	26.8	171	89.5	92.5	86.3	4.3	81
8-9 years complete	69.0	64.8	73.0	56.3	20.9	375	96.4	99.3	95.9	0.2	280
10-11 years complete	76.9	74.2	76.7	67.3	16.6	296	96.3	97.3	94.9	1.3	322
12 or more years complete	77.3	71.0	76.3	65.5	17.6	471	97.3	99.0	96.6	0.4	682
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>											
Employed	77.2	72.7	79.3	66.1	15.5	592	96.5	97.9	95.2	0.8	1,542
Employed, for cash	75.0	72.0	75.2	67.2	20.6	360	96.4	97.9	95.2	0.8	1,515
Employed, not for cash	80.6	73.7	85.7	64.5	7.7	232	(97.8)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(0.0)	27
Not employed	72.2	67.7	74.0	61.0	19.7	1,360	(99.5)	(99.5)	(99.5)	(0.5)	47

Continued...

**Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued**

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
<b>Number of living children</b>											
0	78.3	68.7	77.5	63.7	15.6	144	98.3	98.3	97.6	1.0	252
1-2	73.6	68.4	74.4	61.3	19.3	1,142	96.7	98.1	95.4	0.6	876
3-4	73.4	71.6	77.6	64.9	17.3	614	95.3	97.4	93.9	1.2	432
5 or more	68.7	61.4	73.8	58.3	20.2	52	(94.8)	(100.0)	(94.8)	(0.0)	29
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>											
Nuclear	72.8	68.7	75.6	63.5	19.5	1,079	96.1	97.6	94.4	0.8	840
Non-nuclear	74.9	69.9	75.7	61.3	17.1	873	97.1	98.7	96.6	0.9	726
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	71.4	63.4	74.4	58.6	21.1	650	94.4	99.2	94.0	0.5	512
Muslim	74.9	72.2	76.0	64.7	17.4	1,263	97.5	97.3	95.8	1.0	1,050
Sikh	(77.7)	(69.5)	(82.0)	(59.0)	(5.4)	37	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	26
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	71.5	66.0	79.5	57.5	15.3	210	98.5	98.4	96.9	0.0	186
Scheduled tribe	73.6	70.4	78.1	68.4	20.2	155	99.3	98.1	97.3	0.0	126
Other backward class	75.4	72.2	80.3	62.7	11.3	186	99.0	98.3	98.3	1.0	140
Other	73.9	69.1	74.1	62.6	19.7	1,398	95.7	97.9	94.5	1.0	1,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,590</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

**Table 100 Women's access to money and credit**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women				
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	34.0	78.9	21.8	3.2	31.4	503	32.5	280		
20-24	46.0	86.7	20.2	2.7	43.8	634	32.8	509		
25-29	54.8	86.2	22.7	3.6	48.8	724	29.7	607		
30-39	59.8	88.4	19.7	4.3	51.1	938	24.7	765		
40-49	56.4	80.8	19.0	3.3	57.1	558	22.2	364		
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	57.3	88.5	19.1	3.6	53.2	925	38.2	744		
Rural	49.6	83.5	21.2	3.5	45.0	2,432	23.8	1,781		
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	49.2 (45.6)	79.5 (67.8)	14.2 (1.4)	2.3 (0.0)	48.4 (38.0)	684	15.7 *	388		
<5 years complete	46.0	72.9	21.0	3.7	42.6	33	12.6	24		
5-7 years complete	48.2	83.2	20.0	2.6	45.0	230	18.6	149		
8-9 years complete	52.4	87.7	23.4	4.5	45.0	680	27.7	453		
10-11 years complete	56.2	90.6	23.9	4.3	50.3	588	39.8	469		
12 or more years complete						1,143		1,042		
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	55.0	89.2	20.0	5.4	48.0	988	28.4	804		
Employed, for cash	61.1	92.3	24.7	7.0	47.6	618	36.9	526		
Employed, not for cash	44.9	84.2	12.1	2.6	48.8	370	12.3	278		
Not employed	50.3	83.1	20.9	2.7	46.9	2,370	27.9	1,721		

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes							Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Women's access to money			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>						
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone		
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	43.8	84.0	22.6	3.0	39.0	1,505	34.5	1,116		
1-2	61.1	87.4	20.3	4.6	52.3	1,170	26.0	961		
3-4	53.2	83.7	16.8	2.7	57.6	630	16.8	427		
5 or more	48.6	70.9	18.7	1.9	46.3	52	(7.7)	21		
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	48.6	84.0	19.1	3.0	47.5	2,029	31.1	1,479		
Non-nuclear	56.4	86.3	23.0	4.3	46.8	1,328	23.8	1,046		
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	59.3	88.2	17.7	5.3	53.0	1,017	37.5	850		
Muslim	48.0	83.3	21.6	2.7	44.6	2,282	23.4	1,621		
Sikh	61.9	89.2	34.4	1.6	50.8	58	20.7	54		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	52.6	88.0	19.7	5.8	52.6	349	29.1	281		
Scheduled tribe	41.6	67.4	11.6	2.2	40.3	240	17.8	143		
Other backward class	51.0	87.0	23.8	2.9	36.1	303	9.0	213		
Other	52.7	85.9	21.3	3.4	48.6	2,458	30.9	1,883		
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2,525</b>		

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

<sup>2</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

**Table 101 Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone,			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house or jointly		Number of men
							house alone	or jointly	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	51.6	45.8	55.6	503	91.0	280	64.9	59.2	437
20-24	50.1	46.2	80.3	634	86.7	509	65.8	60.8	447
25-29	54.5	48.3	83.8	724	74.9	607	73.5	65.6	549
30-34	62.2	56.5	85.9	489	62.3	420	82.8	71.8	435
35-39	59.9	53.0	76.9	448	58.5	345	86.9	73.9	474
40-44	60.3	56.6	67.1	292	43.9	196	93.8	86.7	317
45-49	66.8	60.9	63.0	267	41.6	168	93.4	81.6	241
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	46.9	39.1	80.4	925	77.7	744	72.0	53.7	806
Rural	60.2	55.6	73.2	2,432	66.9	1,781	81.0	76.0	2,093
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	54.3	49.0	83.5	1,017	74.5	850	75.1	62.4	868
Muslim	57.7	52.3	71.0	2,282	67.3	1,621	79.9	72.9	1,983
Sikh	54.2	41.0	93.5	58	82.8	54	81.2	76.6	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	54.8	49.6	80.5	349	71.1	281	81.4	73.7	316
Scheduled tribe	62.6	59.5	59.8	240	60.3	143	78.7	72.9	214
Other backward class	62.0	56.0	70.3	303	64.0	213	88.3	81.2	243
Other	55.5	49.8	76.6	2,458	71.4	1,883	76.7	67.3	2,108

Continued...

**Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	63.5 (45.9)	58.5 (40.5)	56.8 (71.1)	20.1 *	388	88.3 *	76.7 *	265
<5 years complete					33	24		18
5-7 years complete	56.2	51.0	65.0	35.6	149	90.3	76.7	115
8-9 years complete	51.2	45.7	66.6	66.4	453	79.0	71.4	524
10-11 years complete	56.4	50.8	79.7	83.5	469	77.5	72.8	656
12 or more years complete	56.0	50.3	91.2	90.5	1,143	75.5	65.4	1,322
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>								
Nuclear	57.0	50.9	72.9	67.9	1,479	80.7	71.9	1,641
Non-nuclear	55.9	51.4	78.8	73.2	1,046	77.2	69.1	1,100
Total age 15-49	56.6	51.1	75.2	70.1	3,357	78.5	69.8	2,899
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	96.0	83.6	188
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	79.5	70.7	3,087

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.



**Table 102 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 to have sex with him, according to marital status, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	29.8	25.4	26.6	25.2	28.5	25.3
She neglects the house or children	31.2	24.9	28.5	23.4	30.1	24.2
She argues with him	28.7	25.9	26.7	23.1	27.9	24.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	17.4	18.0	13.9	16.4	16.0	17.3
She doesn't cook properly	13.2	16.7	10.2	14.9	12.0	15.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	26.7	32.4	25.0	31.2	26.0	31.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	36.3	34.7	33.2	33.2	35.0	34.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	51.5	46.2	46.0	44.3	49.3	45.3
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	79.5	78.8	78.5	76.1	79.1	77.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	84.9	77.7	84.3	74.1	84.6	76.1
Is tired or not in the mood	64.6	67.0	66.8	65.6	65.5	66.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	59.6	61.2	61.3	60.4	60.3	60.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	10.5	14.4	11.1	18.5	10.7	16.3
<b>Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	26.6	na	24.9	na	25.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	19.3	na	18.6	na	19.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	13.8	na	14.2	na	14.0
Have sex with another woman	na	11.9	na	13.9	na	12.8
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.5	na	6.7	na	6.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	66.3	na	66.4	na	66.3
Number of respondents	1,992	1,612	1,365	1,287	3,357	2,899

na = Not applicable

**Table 103 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, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	47.6	43.8	58.0	59.8	0.0	57.9	503	437
20-24	49.4	48.1	61.0	58.0	0.0	64.2	634	447
25-29	48.0	43.8	61.4	59.7	0.0	70.5	724	549
30-39	48.8	45.0	60.8	63.1	0.0	63.5	938	909
40-49	53.0	46.5	59.5	61.3	0.0	65.9	558	558
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	43.7	43.1	62.6	61.7	0.0	65.2	925	806
Rural	51.4	46.2	59.4	60.5	0.0	64.3	2,432	2,093
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	55.0	51.7	57.0	62.3	0.0	54.9	684	265
<5 years complete	(52.1)	*	(38.1)	*	(0.0)	*	33	18
5-7 years complete	52.8	56.3	54.5	64.0	0.0	65.6	230	115
8-9 years complete	49.9	45.9	59.4	55.6	0.0	65.5	680	524
10-11 years complete	50.5	45.9	62.5	61.8	0.0	61.8	588	656
12 or more years complete	44.0	42.6	63.6	61.8	0.0	67.6	1,143	1,322
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>								
Employed	47.1	46.1	55.9	62.1	0.0	64.1	988	2,114
Employed, for cash	42.8	46.3	61.9	62.7	0.0	64.0	618	2,065
Employed, not for cash	54.3	37.2	46.0	36.3	0.0	64.9	370	49
Not employed	50.2	43.2	62.1	57.5	0.0	65.9	2,370	786
<b>Marital status</b>								
Never married	46.0	44.3	61.3	60.4	0.0	62.9	1,365	1,287
Currently married	51.5	46.1	59.7	61.2	0.0	65.9	1,952	1,590
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(54.9)	*	(54.6)	*	(0.0)	*	40	23

*Continued...*

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number of living children</b>								
0	45.8	43.0	62.3	59.4	0.0	61.8	1,505	1,551
1-2	51.9	46.7	57.7	62.7	0.0	68.0	1,170	882
3-4	51.9	49.8	61.3	62.6	0.0	67.3	630	437
5 or more	57.9	(59.2)	49.1	(53.0)	0.0	(66.7)	52	29
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>								
Nuclear	48.9	44.3	59.9	62.3	0.0	64.9	2,029	1,753
Non-nuclear	49.7	46.9	60.9	58.5	0.0	64.0	1,328	1,147
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	48.7	35.0	59.9	64.5	0.0	76.4	1,017	868
Muslim	49.0	49.8	60.9	59.4	0.0	59.6	2,282	1,983
Sikh	70.3	47.0	45.7	54.1	0.0	54.5	58	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	43.9	31.0	51.1	63.6	0.0	72.4	349	316
Scheduled tribe	57.1	36.6	66.0	78.4	0.0	69.0	240	214
Other backward class	49.5	50.1	61.9	49.8	0.0	63.9	303	243
Other	49.3	47.8	60.9	59.9	0.0	63.2	2,458	2,108
Total	49.3	45.3	60.3	60.8	0.0	64.6	3,357	2,899

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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 properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

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

<sup>3</sup> Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

<sup>4</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

**Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence**

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence only	7.6	6.5	7.2
Sexual violence only	0.6	0.3	0.5
Physical and sexual violence	3.4	0.3	2.4
Physical or sexual violence	11.6	7.0	10.0
Number of women	1,461	752	2,213
<b>Person committing physical violence<sup>1</sup></b>			
Current husband	83.8	na	63.7
Father/step-father	8.1	(44.1)	16.8
Mother/step-mother	8.1	(47.8)	17.6
Sister/brother	3.1	(4.9)	3.5
Daughter/son	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other relative	0.5	(3.0)	1.1
Current boyfriend	0.0	(1.2)	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.0	(1.0)	0.2
Mother-in-law	4.0	na	3.4
Father-in-law	4.9	na	4.1
Teacher	5.3	(16.9)	8.1
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(2.0)	0.5
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	161	51	212
<b>Person committing sexual violence the first time</b>			
Current husband	97.9	na	95.4
Former husband	2.1	na	1.9
Father/step-father	0.0	*	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	0.8
Employer/someone at work	0.0	*	1.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	59	4	63

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

**Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy**

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
<b>Age</b>		
20-24	0.0	90
25-29	0.6	257
30-39	1.5	631
40-49	1.5	434
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	0.3	391
Rural	1.6	1,025
<b>Marital status</b>		
Currently married	1.2	1,389
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(3.1)	24
<b>Number of living children</b>		
0	1.0	58
1-2	0.6	826
3-4	2.2	485
5 or more	(2.0)	47
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	1.9	477
<5 years complete	(0.0)	21
5-7 years complete	2.3	124
8-9 years complete	1.4	258
10-11 years complete	0.8	208
12 or more years complete	0.1	328
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	1.2	489
Muslim	1.3	900
Sikh	(0.0)	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	2.5	157
Scheduled tribe	1.6	121
Other backward class	0.0	131
Other	1.2	1,005
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,416</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women aged 18-19 years, never married women, women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 106 Forms of spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever <sup>1</sup>	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	9.2	1.6	6.2	7.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.7	0.8	2.4	3.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.0	0.3	2.5	2.8
Slapped her	5.3	0.9	3.3	4.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.6	0.2	2.3	2.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.9	0.1	2.2	2.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	3.6	0.7	2.4	3.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.1	0.2	1.5	1.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.8	0.4	1.2	1.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.2	0.4	1.6	1.9
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	7.5	1.6	5.2	6.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.9	0.6	2.8	3.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.4	0.6	1.6	2.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.5	1.0	2.4	3.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	9.6	2.2	6.0	8.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.2	0.2	2.6	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	12.9	3.4	8.1	11.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.9	0.2	1.4	1.5
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	2.7	0.3	2.3	2.6
Number of ever-married women	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes in the past 12 months

<sup>2</sup> Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

**Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
20-24	6.8	6.4	1.7	6.8	10.6	104
25-29	6.6	9.9	3.2	10.2	13.0	277
30-39	6.8	8.0	4.0	8.4	11.1	641
40-49	9.1	11.4	3.8	11.8	16.0	435
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	3.8	5.9	1.3	5.9	7.4	399
Rural	8.8	10.5	4.5	11.0	15.0	1,062
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	7.7	10.8	3.9	11.0	14.9	485
5-7 years complete	14.5	19.3	8.8	20.7	23.1	126
8-9 years complete	7.2	8.6	3.9	8.7	12.0	266
10-11 years complete	6.6	6.8	2.1	7.2	9.9	217
12 or more years complete	5.5	6.0	2.2	6.3	9.4	347
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Not employed	6.8	7.0	2.0	7.2	10.7	1,013
Employed for cash	10.3	16.1	9.2	16.9	19.4	274
Employed not for cash	6.8	11.3	4.2	11.8	15.3	174
<b>Marital duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	7.5	9.2	3.6	9.6	12.9	1,452
0-4 years	5.0	5.6	0.7	5.6	7.9	271
5-9 years	7.0	9.6	3.4	9.9	12.4	283
10 or more years	8.4	10.2	4.6	10.7	14.6	898
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	6.6	8.4	0.0	8.4	10.6	106
1-2	5.7	7.7	3.3	8.1	10.3	823
3-4	10.8	12.7	5.2	13.1	18.4	485
5 or more	(5.3)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(3.1)	(6.5)	47

*Continued...*

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	8.6	10.7	4.5	11.0	15.0	847
Non-nuclear	5.9	7.2	2.4	7.7	10.0	614
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	7.5	9.5	3.8	9.9	13.7	499
Muslim	7.6	9.0	3.4	9.3	12.4	933
Sikh	(3.7)	(12.6)	(4.3)	(15.7)	(15.7)	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	7.6	13.2	2.4	13.2	17.8	158
Scheduled tribe	9.1	13.0	7.9	13.6	15.8	128
Other backward class	4.2	6.1	1.8	6.9	9.0	133
Other	7.7	8.6	3.5	8.9	12.3	1,039
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	23.8	41.6	15.9	41.9	46.9	80
No	6.4	7.3	2.8	7.7	10.8	1,365
Total	7.5	9.2	3.6	9.6	12.9	1,461

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 aged 18-19, women who have less than 5 years of schooling, women who married more than once, women belonging to other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribes, and women who don't know if their father had beaten her mother, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

<sup>2</sup> 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.



**Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators**

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's schooling</b>						
No schooling	9.6	14.3	3.7	14.3	18.3	224
5-7 years complete	10.5	16.2	8.8	16.2	17.9	79
8-9 years complete	5.3	8.5	5.0	9.0	10.9	275
10-11 years complete	8.5	8.5	2.3	9.2	14.2	292
12 or more years complete	5.5	6.2	2.1	6.6	9.0	563
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	6.5	7.8	3.1	8.1	11.1	1,323
Gets drunk sometimes	17.4	19.2	7.1	20.3	27.5	107
Gets drunk often	(16.1)	(33.9)	(14.1)	(36.9)	(41.0)	27
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	15.5	16.6	4.8	16.6	21.3	81
Wife is same age	7.4	13.3	3.2	13.3	13.3	72
Wife 1-4 years younger	6.7	8.0	4.0	8.6	11.6	831
Wife 5-9 years younger	6.6	10.5	2.6	10.5	13.6	357
Wife 10 or more years younger	10.1	4.0	1.8	4.8	13.0	93
<b>Spousal schooling difference</b>						
Husband has more schooling	7.3	8.7	3.6	9.2	12.7	860
Wife has more schooling	9.5	9.4	4.4	9.4	13.9	204
Both have equal schooling	3.6	6.6	2.2	7.2	7.5	200
Neither attended school	10.2	14.4	4.3	14.4	18.5	195
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	2.0	4.5	0.8	4.7	5.9	1,115
1-2	17.6	19.9	8.8	20.7	27.9	263
3-4	40.7	39.1	32.2	40.7	52.9	51
5-6	(62.0)	(37.0)	(11.9)	(37.0)	(69.5)	32
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	10.5	9.9	5.2	10.0	13.2	262
1-2	6.9	6.5	1.8	7.6	12.1	292
3	6.6	9.8	3.5	10.0	13.0	880

*Continued...*

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	6.2	8.6	3.3	8.7	11.4	725
1-2	7.6	11.7	3.9	12.5	14.4	262
3-4	9.8	10.1	3.8	10.9	15.7	228
5-6	7.5	7.7	4.3	7.7	12.2	173
7	12.4	7.6	2.8	8.6	15.2	73
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	6.5	9.6	4.1	9.6	10.5	158
1-2	14.1	11.6	5.6	12.3	19.1	400
3	4.7	8.1	2.6	8.4	10.6	902
<b>Afraid of husband</b>						
Most of the time	16.7	30.9	15.7	32.1	33.8	98
Sometimes	9.8	10.6	4.0	11.1	15.3	686
Never	3.8	4.7	1.4	4.8	7.4	677
Total	7.5	9.2	3.6	9.6	12.9	1,461

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women have less than 5 years of schooling and women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

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

<sup>3</sup> Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>4</sup> 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 properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

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

**Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

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 minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	13.3	8.0	10.1	6.4	21.2	135
In the past 12 months	15.8	9.4	9.8	7.6	23.0	114
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	20.8	15.5	18.2	16.5	35.3	53
In the past 12 months	23.9	17.8	20.9	19.0	40.5	46
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	12.8	7.7	10.1	6.2	20.8	140
In the past 12 months	15.0	9.0	9.8	7.3	22.4	120
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever <sup>1</sup>	23.2	17.2	19.1	18.4	38.1	47
In the past 12 months	(27.3)	(20.3)	(22.5)	(21.7)	(45.0)	40

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes violence in the past 12 months

**Table 110 Help seeking**

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever -married	Never married	
<b>Help seeking</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	90.0	*	62.6	83.1	(86.5)	83.9
Never sought help but told someone	3.0	*	1.4	3.2	(0.0)	2.4
Sought help	7.1	*	36.0	13.7	(13.5)	13.6
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	159	10	53	169	53	222
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help<sup>1</sup></b>						
Own family	*	*	*	*	*	(54.2)
Husband's family	*	*	*	*	*	(44.1)
Current/former husband	*	*	*	*	*	(2.7)
Current/former boyfriend	*	*	*	*	*	(3.3)
Friend	*	*	*	*	*	(23.8)
Neighbour	*	*	*	*	*	(21.1)
Religious leader	*	*	*	*	*	(0.0)
Doctor/medical personnel	*	*	*	*	*	(3.4)
Police	*	*	*	*	*	(4.0)
Lawyer	*	*	*	*	*	(0.0)
Social service organization	*	*	*	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(0.0)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	11	0	19	23	7	30

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.



## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling 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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling 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-5 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-5 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-5 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 proportion or mean 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  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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-5 sample for Jammu & Kashmir, there were 840 clusters. Hence, 840 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 840 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 839 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster excluded), and  
 $k$  is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is 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-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Jammu & Kashmir 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. Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (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).

**Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21**

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
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)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (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 received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (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
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49



**Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21**

Variable	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
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.923	0.005	18,086	18,086	2.499	0.005	0.913	0.933
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.756	0.009	18,086	18,086	2.734	0.012	0.738	0.773
Using iodized salt	0.981	0.001	18,044	18,041	1.449	0.002	0.978	0.984
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	948.204	5.367	44,951	44,230	1.285	0.006	937.469	958.939
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.299	0.004	38,960	38,419	1.804	0.013	0.292	0.307
Urban residence	0.266	0.005	23,037	23,037	1.643	0.018	0.257	0.276
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.213	0.005	23,037	23,037	1.865	0.024	0.203	0.223
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.512	0.007	23,037	23,037	2.048	0.013	0.499	0.526
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.378	0.004	23,037	23,037	1.302	0.011	0.370	0.387
Currently married	0.608	0.004	23,037	23,037	1.278	0.007	0.599	0.616
Married before age 18	0.106	0.003	19,476	19,586	1.373	0.029	0.100	0.112
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.598	0.007	13,987	14,000	1.611	0.011	0.584	0.611
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.525	0.007	13,987	14,000	1.559	0.013	0.512	0.538
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.073	0.005	13,987	14,000	2.266	0.068	0.063	0.083
Currently using pill	0.090	0.004	13,987	14,000	1.652	0.044	0.082	0.098
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.059	0.004	13,987	14,000	1.979	0.067	0.051	0.066
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.117	0.005	13,987	14,000	1.794	0.042	0.107	0.126
Currently using female sterilization	0.211	0.005	13,987	14,000	1.482	0.024	0.201	0.221
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.777	0.010	7,136	7,326	1.976	0.013	0.758	0.796
Unmet need for family planning	0.078	0.003	13,987	14,000	1.391	0.040	0.072	0.084
Want no more children	0.538	0.006	13,987	14,000	1.428	0.011	0.526	0.550
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.125	0.004	13,987	14,000	1.510	0.034	0.117	0.134
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.809	0.009	4,898	4,812	1.645	0.012	0.790	0.828
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.298	0.015	4,898	4,812	2.198	0.049	0.269	0.327
Birth registration	0.953	0.004	6,085	5,874	1.330	0.004	0.945	0.962
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.951	0.005	5,857	5,718	1.347	0.005	0.942	0.960
Institutional delivery	0.924	0.006	5,857	5,718	1.485	0.006	0.912	0.936
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.852	0.007	4,898	4,812	1.353	0.008	0.838	0.866
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.821	0.008	4,898	4,812	1.528	0.010	0.804	0.838
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.620	0.026	589	591	1.291	0.042	0.568	0.671
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.056	0.004	5,756	5,621	1.331	0.074	0.048	0.064
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.808	0.026	318	315	1.158	0.033	0.755	0.861
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.749	0.028	318	315	1.121	0.037	0.693	0.804
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.009	1,020	1,005	1.216	0.009	0.934	0.968
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.010	1,020	1,005	1.227	0.011	0.907	0.948
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.876	0.013	1,020	1,005	1.254	0.015	0.849	0.902
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.917	0.011	1,020	1,005	1.248	0.012	0.895	0.939
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.011	1,020	1,005	1.255	0.012	0.891	0.936
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.862	0.014	1,020	1,005	1.251	0.016	0.835	0.890
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.269	0.010	5,343	5,140	1.535	0.037	0.249	0.288
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.190	0.008	5,129	4,935	1.415	0.043	0.173	0.206
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.210	0.009	5,544	5,342	1.466	0.041	0.193	0.227
Children with any anaemia	0.727	0.012	3,003	2,878	1.430	0.017	0.702	0.751
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.659	0.007	22,263	22,268	2.171	0.010	0.645	0.673
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.052	0.003	20,895	20,874	1.659	0.049	0.047	0.057
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.293	0.007	20,895	20,874	2.101	0.023	0.280	0.307
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.878	0.005	20,886	20,866	2.374	0.006	0.867	0.888
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.840	0.012	3,388	3,357	1.967	0.015	0.815	0.865
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.158	0.016	3,388	3,357	2.513	0.100	0.127	0.190
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.100	0.012	2,213	2,213	1.890	0.120	0.076	0.125
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.409	0.033	65,962	66,059	1.346	0.024	1.342	1.476
Neonatal mortality	9.791	1.896	5,835	5,689	1.328	0.194	5.999	13.582
Postneonatal mortality	6.469	1.241	5,834	5,682	1.137	0.192	3.988	8.951
Infant mortality	16.260	2.246	5,836	5,690	1.259	0.138	11.768	20.752
Child mortality	2.307	0.619	6,228	6,064	1.170	0.268	1.069	3.545
Under-five mortality	18.530	2.343	5,839	5,694	1.226	0.126	13.844	23.216
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.153	0.003	41,150	40,559	1.725	0.020	0.147	0.159
Urban residence	0.278	0.009	2,919	2,899	1.053	0.031	0.261	0.296
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.091	0.009	2,919	2,899	1.676	0.098	0.073	0.109
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.682	0.017	2,919	2,899	1.928	0.024	0.649	0.715
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.444	0.014	2,919	2,899	1.541	0.032	0.416	0.472
Currently married	0.548	0.015	2,919	2,899	1.601	0.027	0.519	0.578
Married before age 21	0.116	0.008	2,026	2,016	1.151	0.071	0.100	0.132
Want no more children	0.442	0.021	1,622	1,590	1.691	0.047	0.400	0.484
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.014	1,622	1,590	1.513	0.086	0.132	0.187
Men with any anaemia	0.367	0.018	2,741	2,716	1.883	0.050	0.330	0.404
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.043	0.005	2,750	2,722	1.172	0.114	0.033	0.053
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.316	0.014	2,750	2,722	1.516	0.045	0.288	0.345
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.607	0.024	2,751	2,723	2.529	0.039	0.560	0.654
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.892	0.016	2,919	2,899	2.834	0.018	0.860	0.925
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.336	0.023	2,919	2,899	2.603	0.068	0.290	0.381

**Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21**

Variable	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
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.983	0.005	3,423	5,057	2.340	0.005	0.973	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.855	0.018	3,423	5,057	3.060	0.022	0.818	0.891
Using iodized salt	0.990	0.002	3,415	5,044	1.419	0.002	0.985	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	960.596	12.926	7,972	11,441	1.283	0.013	934.745	986.447
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.240	0.009	6,991	10,167	1.916	0.038	0.222	0.259
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.148	0.011	4,152	6,134	1.906	0.071	0.127	0.169
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.651	0.016	4,152	6,134	2.135	0.024	0.620	0.683
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.380	0.008	4,152	6,134	1.118	0.022	0.363	0.397
Currently married	0.606	0.009	4,152	6,134	1.128	0.014	0.589	0.623
Married before age 18	0.082	0.007	3,616	5,378	1.484	0.083	0.068	0.095
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.592	0.014	2,546	3,719	1.395	0.023	0.565	0.620
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.535	0.015	2,546	3,719	1.481	0.027	0.505	0.564
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.058	0.008	2,546	3,719	1.822	0.146	0.041	0.075
Currently using pill	0.077	0.010	2,546	3,719	1.847	0.127	0.057	0.097
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.072	0.009	2,546	3,719	1.744	0.124	0.054	0.090
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.116	0.010	2,546	3,719	1.574	0.086	0.096	0.136
Currently using female sterilization	0.216	0.010	2,546	3,719	1.235	0.047	0.196	0.236
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.701	0.025	1,352	1,990	2.018	0.036	0.650	0.751
Unmet need for family planning	0.061	0.006	2,546	3,719	1.243	0.097	0.049	0.073
Want no more children	0.505	0.012	2,546	3,719	1.218	0.024	0.481	0.529
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.010	2,546	3,719	1.470	0.078	0.105	0.143
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.831	0.022	840	1,165	1.684	0.027	0.786	0.875
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.340	0.033	840	1,165	1.944	0.096	0.275	0.405
Birth registration	0.978	0.007	996	1,374	1.203	0.007	0.964	0.992
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.987	0.005	968	1,331	1.200	0.005	0.978	0.997
Institutional delivery	0.986	0.005	968	1,331	1.174	0.005	0.976	0.996
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.893	0.012	840	1,165	1.091	0.013	0.869	0.917
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.855	0.016	840	1,165	1.304	0.019	0.823	0.888
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.681	0.055	104	147	1.191	0.081	0.571	0.792
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.034	0.008	949	1,311	1.262	0.228	0.018	0.049
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.812	0.079	39	44	1.111	0.097	0.654	0.970
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.761	0.082	39	44	1.052	0.108	0.597	0.925
Child received BCG vaccination	0.910	0.027	178	239	1.219	0.030	0.856	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.028	178	239	1.188	0.031	0.844	0.955
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.033	178	239	1.141	0.040	0.764	0.896
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.887	0.028	178	239	1.143	0.032	0.831	0.943
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.029	178	239	1.163	0.033	0.821	0.938
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.830	0.033	178	239	1.141	0.040	0.764	0.896
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.301	0.022	873	1,187	1.326	0.074	0.256	0.345
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.176	0.018	846	1,145	1.320	0.104	0.139	0.213
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.194	0.021	918	1,248	1.475	0.106	0.153	0.235
Children with any anaemia	0.701	0.027	547	700	1.257	0.038	0.647	0.754
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.614	0.015	4,005	5,898	1.922	0.024	0.584	0.644
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.036	0.005	3,770	5,538	1.568	0.132	0.027	0.046
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.334	0.015	3,770	5,538	1.885	0.044	0.305	0.363
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.892	0.013	3,768	5,535	2.503	0.014	0.866	0.917
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.877	0.025	615	925	1.908	0.029	0.826	0.927
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.174	0.037	615	925	2.389	0.211	0.100	0.247
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.055	0.016	403	629	1.439	0.298	0.022	0.088
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.223	0.066	11,974	17,712	1.324	0.054	1.091	1.356
Neonatal mortality	7.517	3.614	961	1,319	0.882	0.481	0.289	14.744
Postneonatal mortality	7.153	3.003	963	1,313	1.038	0.420	1.146	13.160
Infant mortality	14.670	4.770	961	1,319	0.942	0.325	5.131	24.209
Child mortality	1.058	0.838	1,008	1,385	0.538	0.792	0.000	2.734
Under-five mortality	15.712	5.076	961	1,319	0.935	0.323	5.560	25.865
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.125	0.006	7,362	10,596	1.597	0.050	0.113	0.138
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.095	0.021	523	806	1.639	0.222	0.053	0.137
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.738	0.041	523	806	2.114	0.055	0.657	0.820
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.453	0.034	523	806	1.560	0.075	0.385	0.521
Currently married	0.541	0.034	523	806	1.578	0.064	0.472	0.610
Married before age 21	0.105	0.018	369	573	1.145	0.174	0.069	0.142
Want no more children	0.444	0.046	289	436	1.558	0.103	0.352	0.535
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.162	0.035	289	436	1.608	0.216	0.092	0.232
Men with any anaemia	0.280	0.034	490	742	1.593	0.121	0.212	0.348
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.025	0.011	490	742	1.323	0.434	0.003	0.047
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.408	0.035	490	742	1.466	0.086	0.338	0.479
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.660	0.063	490	742	2.914	0.096	0.533	0.786
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.832	0.048	523	806	2.930	0.058	0.736	0.929
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.273	0.049	523	806	2.518	0.181	0.174	0.372

**Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 2019-21**

Variable	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
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.900	0.007	14,663	13,029	2.650	0.007	0.887	0.913
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.717	0.010	14,663	13,029	2.611	0.014	0.698	0.737
Using iodized salt	0.977	0.002	14,629	12,997	1.485	0.002	0.974	0.981
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	943.880	5.674	36,979	32,789	1.245	0.006	932.532	955.229
<b>WOMEN</b>								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.321	0.004	31,969	28,253	1.712	0.013	0.313	0.329
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.237	0.006	18,885	16,903	1.829	0.024	0.225	0.248
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.462	0.007	18,885	16,903	1.959	0.015	0.448	0.476
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.378	0.005	18,885	16,903	1.352	0.013	0.368	0.387
Currently married	0.608	0.005	18,885	16,903	1.313	0.008	0.599	0.618
Married before age 18	0.116	0.003	15,860	14,208	1.306	0.029	0.109	0.122
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.600	0.008	11,441	10,281	1.670	0.013	0.584	0.615
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.521	0.007	11,441	10,281	1.546	0.014	0.507	0.536
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.078	0.006	11,441	10,281	2.415	0.078	0.066	0.090
Currently using pill	0.094	0.004	11,441	10,281	1.518	0.044	0.086	0.103
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.054	0.004	11,441	10,281	2.023	0.079	0.045	0.062
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.117	0.006	11,441	10,281	1.849	0.048	0.106	0.128
Currently using female sterilization	0.209	0.006	11,441	10,281	1.558	0.028	0.197	0.221
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.805	0.009	5,784	5,336	1.770	0.011	0.787	0.824
Unmet need for family planning	0.084	0.004	11,441	10,281	1.431	0.044	0.077	0.091
Want no more children	0.550	0.007	11,441	10,281	1.489	0.013	0.536	0.564
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.005	11,441	10,281	1.480	0.037	0.116	0.135
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.802	0.010	4,058	3,647	1.602	0.013	0.782	0.822
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.285	0.016	4,058	3,647	2.263	0.056	0.253	0.317
Birth registration	0.946	0.005	5,089	4,500	1.393	0.005	0.935	0.956
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.940	0.006	4,889	4,388	1.412	0.006	0.928	0.951
Institutional delivery	0.905	0.008	4,889	4,388	1.570	0.008	0.890	0.920
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.839	0.008	4,058	3,647	1.435	0.010	0.823	0.856
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.810	0.010	4,058	3,647	1.602	0.012	0.790	0.830
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.599	0.029	485	444	1.314	0.048	0.541	0.657
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.063	0.005	4,807	4,310	1.366	0.077	0.053	0.073
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.807	0.028	279	271	1.189	0.035	0.751	0.863
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.747	0.029	279	271	1.152	0.039	0.688	0.805
Child received BCG vaccination	0.964	0.007	842	766	1.073	0.008	0.949	0.979
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.936	0.010	842	766	1.185	0.011	0.916	0.957
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.014	842	766	1.259	0.015	0.862	0.917
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.926	0.012	842	766	1.255	0.012	0.903	0.949
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.012	842	766	1.246	0.013	0.901	0.947
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.872	0.015	842	766	1.263	0.017	0.843	0.902
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.259	0.011	4,470	3,953	1.599	0.042	0.237	0.281
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.194	0.009	4,283	3,790	1.442	0.047	0.176	0.212
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.215	0.009	4,626	4,094	1.445	0.043	0.196	0.233
Children with any anaemia	0.735	0.014	2,456	2,178	1.484	0.019	0.708	0.763
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.675	0.008	18,258	16,370	2.223	0.011	0.660	0.690
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.058	0.003	17,125	15,336	1.693	0.052	0.052	0.064
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.279	0.007	17,125	15,336	2.118	0.026	0.264	0.293
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.873	0.006	17,118	15,331	2.240	0.007	0.861	0.884
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.826	0.014	2,773	2,432	1.975	0.017	0.798	0.855
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.152	0.017	2,773	2,432	2.443	0.110	0.119	0.186
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.118	0.016	1,810	1,584	2.047	0.131	0.087	0.150
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.477	0.038	53,988	48,347	1.327	0.026	1.401	1.552
Neonatal mortality	10.476	2.217	4,874	4,370	1.494	0.212	6.042	14.909
Postneonatal mortality	6.261	1.343	4,871	4,369	1.151	0.214	3.576	8.946
Infant mortality	16.736	2.552	4,875	4,371	1.372	0.152	11.633	21.840
Child mortality	2.670	0.762	5,220	4,679	1.254	0.285	1.146	4.193
Under-five mortality	19.362	2.645	4,878	4,375	1.325	0.137	14.072	24.651
<b>MEN</b>								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.163	0.003	33,788	29,963	1.768	0.021	0.156	0.170
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.090	0.009	2,396	2,093	1.597	0.104	0.071	0.109
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.660	0.017	2,396	2,093	1.757	0.026	0.626	0.694
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.440	0.015	2,396	2,093	1.439	0.033	0.411	0.470
Currently married	0.551	0.016	2,396	2,093	1.525	0.028	0.520	0.582
Married before age 21	0.120	0.009	1,657	1,443	1.104	0.073	0.103	0.138
Want no more children	0.441	0.023	1,333	1,154	1.688	0.052	0.395	0.487
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.013	1,333	1,154	1.349	0.085	0.131	0.185
Men with any anaemia	0.400	0.022	2,251	1,974	1.987	0.054	0.356	0.443
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.050	0.005	2,260	1,980	1.124	0.109	0.039	0.061
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.282	0.014	2,260	1,980	1.456	0.051	0.253	0.311
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.587	0.022	2,261	1,981	2.165	0.038	0.542	0.632
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.915	0.012	2,396	2,093	2.177	0.014	0.891	0.940
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.360	0.025	2,396	2,093	2.570	0.070	0.309	0.410



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