

Kerala



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Kerala

NFHS-3

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

National Family Health Survey 2005-06

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



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

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



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

KERALA

December 2008

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTORS

**P. Arokiasamy
Sunita Kishor
Rajeshri Chitanand
Bhawna Malik**

CONTENTS

Page

KEY FINDINGS	1
---------------------------	---

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	27
Table 2	Household population by age, education, sex, and residence	28
Table 3	Housing characteristics	29
Table 4	Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index	31
Table 5	Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index	32
Table 6	School attendance	32
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	33
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	33
Table 9	Children's work	34
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	35
Table 11	Current fertility	36
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	37
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	38
Table 14	Birth order	39
Table 15	Birth intervals	40
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	41
Table 17	Desire to limit childbearing	42
Table 18	Ideal number of children	43
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference	44
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	45
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics	46
Table 22	Contraceptive use by men with last partner	48
Table 23	Use of social marketing brand condoms	49
Table 24	Source of modern contraceptive methods	50
Table 25	Informed choice	52
Table 26	First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates	52
Table 27	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge	53
Table 28	Need for family planning among currently married women	54
Table 29	Age at first marriage	55
Table 30	Early childhood mortality rates	56
Table 31	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics	57

Table 32	High-risk fertility behaviour	58
Table 33	Antenatal care	59
Table 34	Antenatal care services and information received	60
Table 35	Antenatal care indicators	61
Table 36	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done	62
Table 37	Delivery and postnatal care	63
Table 38	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	64
Table 39	Trends in maternal care indicators	65
Table 40	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report	66
Table 41	Vaccinations by background characteristics	67
Table 42	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	68
Table 43	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea.....	69
Table 44	Feeding practices during diarrhoea	70
Table 45	Knowledge of ORS packets	71
Table 46	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services	72
Table 47	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding	74
Table 48	Nutritional status of children	75
Table 49	Initial breastfeeding	77
Table 50	Breastfeeding status by age	78
Table 51	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	79
Table 52	Prevalence of anaemia in children	81
Table 53	Micronutrient intake among children	82
Table 54	Presence of iodized salt in household	84
Table 55	Women's and men's food consumption.....	85
Table 56	Nutritional status of adults.....	86
Table 57	Prevalence of anaemia of adults	87
Table 58	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention	88
Table 59	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS	90
Table 60	Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections	92
Table 61	Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth	93
Table 62	Attitudes toward family life education in school	94
Table 63	Prevalence of tuberculosis	95
Table 64	Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis	96
Table 65	Health problems	97
Table 66	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	98
Table 67	Source of health care	99
Table 68	Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men.....	100
Table 69	Control over and magnitude of cash earnings.....	101
Table 70	Decision making.....	102
Table 71	Decision making by background characteristics	103
Table 72	Women's access to money and credit	104

Table 73	Gender-role attitudes.....	105
Table 74	Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics.....	106
Table 75	Experience of physical or sexual violence	107
Table 76	Forms of spousal violence.....	108
Table 77	Spousal violence by background characteristics	109
Table 78	Spousal violence by husband’s characteristics and empowerment indicators.....	110
Table 79	Injuries to women due to spousal violence	111
Table 80	Help seeking behaviour	112

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	113
-----------------------------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Kerala, the survey is based on a sample of 3,023 households that is representative at the state level and for urban and rural areas in the state. NFHS-3 interviewed 3,566 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 1,121 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate was 99 percent in the state as a whole and the individual response rates were 96 percent for eligible women and 90 percent for eligible men.

In addition to the interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Kerala was conducted by the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram from April 2006 to August 2006.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-third (34%) of Kerala's households are in urban areas, and the remaining two-thirds are in rural areas. On average, households in Kerala are comprised of four members. One-quarter of households are headed by women.

The majority of households in Kerala have household heads who are Hindu (60%). About one-fourth (23%) of household heads are Muslim and one-sixth (17%) are Christians. All other religions account for less than 1 percent of household heads.

The majority of Kerala's household heads (56%) do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Thirty-one percent of household heads belong to other backward classes (OBC), 11 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and only 2 percent belong to a scheduled tribe.

About one-quarter of the population in Kerala (26%) is under age 15; 8 percent of the population is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 2 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 73 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 24 percent live with one parent, and 3 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

Eighty-five percent of households in Kerala live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-one percent of households (89% of rural households and 95% of urban households) have electricity, up from 72 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Four percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 15 percent at the time of NFHS-2. This proportion is low even in the rural areas of Kerala where only 5 percent of households do not have toilet facilities.

.....

In Kerala, more than two-thirds of households get their drinking water from wells, mainly from protected wells.

.....

Sixty-nine percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (77% of urban households and 65% of rural households), but only 13 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot and 12 percent get drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. Most households in Kerala get their drinking water from a well: 40 percent get it from a protected well and 29 percent from an unprotected well (data not shown in tables). Eighty-three percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 76 percent boil the water, 1 percent strain the water through a cloth, 3 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other water filter, and the remaining treat the water in some other way.

The majority of households in Kerala (72%) use solid fuels for cooking, mainly wood and agricultural crop waste. Only 28 percent of households use clean fuels (LPG, natural gas, kerosene, or biogas) for cooking (42% in urban areas and 21% in rural areas).

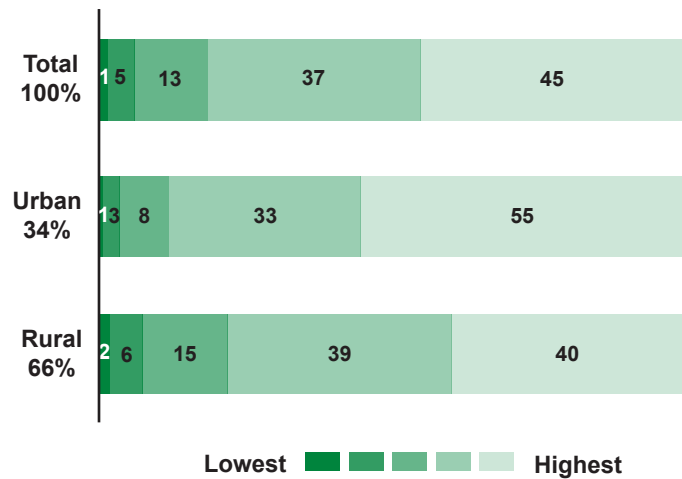
Wealth Index

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

Based on the wealth index, Kerala is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Forty-five percent of Kerala's households (55% of urban households and 40% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile. Only 6 percent of households in Kerala are in the lowest two wealth quintiles.

Wealth Index

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



EDUCATION

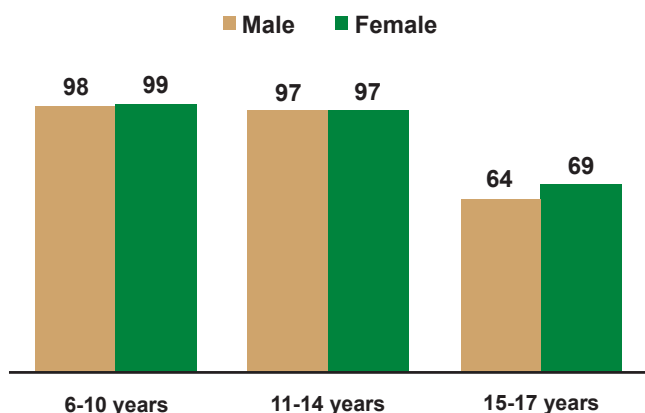
Current school attendance among children

Almost all primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school in Kerala (97% in urban areas and 99% in rural areas). While school attendance among children age 11-14 years (97%) is also almost universal, it is much lower, at 67 percent, for children age 15-17 years.

Among children age 6-10 years and 11-14 years, there is no gender disparity in school attendance in urban or rural areas. At age 15-17 years, girls are more likely than boys to be attending school, with the differential in favour of girls being greater in rural areas (7 percentage points) than in urban areas (1 percentage point).

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 93 percent of women and 96 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Kerala.

Only 4 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Nonetheless educational attainment remains low in Kerala. Less than half of women and men (about 48-49%) have completed 10 or more years of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Kerala agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults (85-90%) also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but fewer adults (55-70%) think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. More than half of women (55%) and more than two-thirds (69%) of men think girls should learn about contraception. Both women and men are slightly less likely (42% and 62%, respectively) to think that contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men (92-93%) and most women (86%) believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. About 70 percent of men feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but fewer women (55-61%) feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. Similarly almost three-fourths of men believe that boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, compared with about half of women (52-55%).

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 in Kerala is 21 years, one of the highest in the country. Men age 30-49 get married about 8 years later, at median ages of 28-29 years. About one-sixth of women (15%) age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and only 3 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

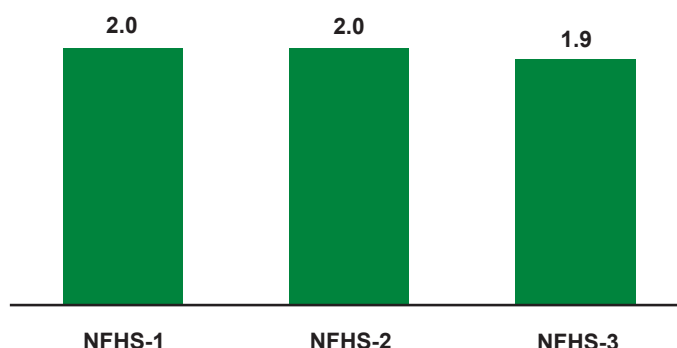
At current fertility levels, a woman in Kerala will have an average of 1.9 children in her lifetime. Fertility in Kerala is lower than in any other state except Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and Tamil Nadu, where the fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman. Fertility in rural Kerala, at 2.0 children, is 0.3 children higher than in urban Kerala where the fertility is 1.7 children. Notably, fertility even in the rural areas of Kerala is already below the replacement level of 2.1 children.

Kerala had achieved replacement level fertility even at the time of NFHS-1, almost 13 years before NFHS-3. Between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, fertility has declined further marginally by 0.07 children. In keeping with the low fertility in Kerala, only 6 percent of births in the three years preceding NFHS-3 were of order four or higher.

Despite the overall low level of fertility in Kerala, there are notable differentials by caste/tribe and by religion. By caste/tribe, the fertility rate for women who do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes, at 2.2 children, is higher than for women belonging to the scheduled castes and to other backward classes (1.3-1.7 children).

Fertility Trends

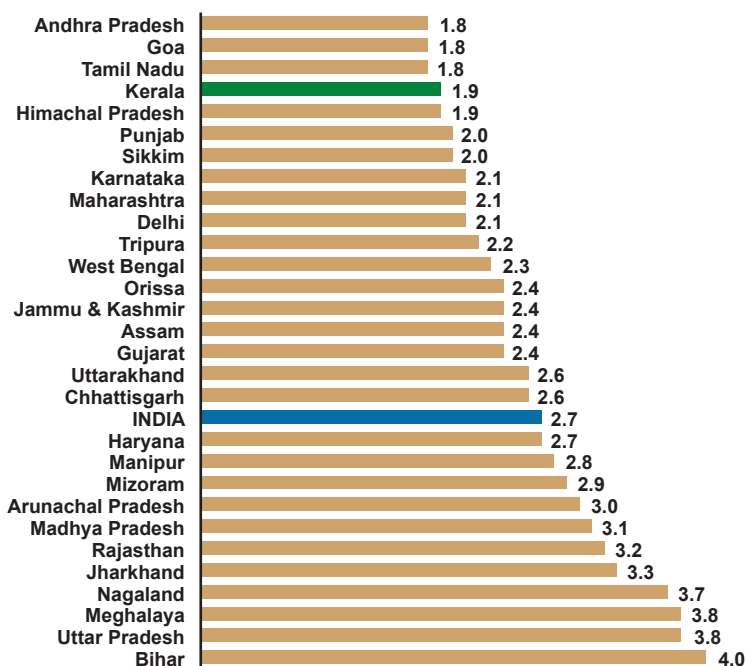
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Kerala had achieved replacement level fertility in both urban and rural areas even at the time of NFHS-1, about 13 years before NFHS-3.

Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

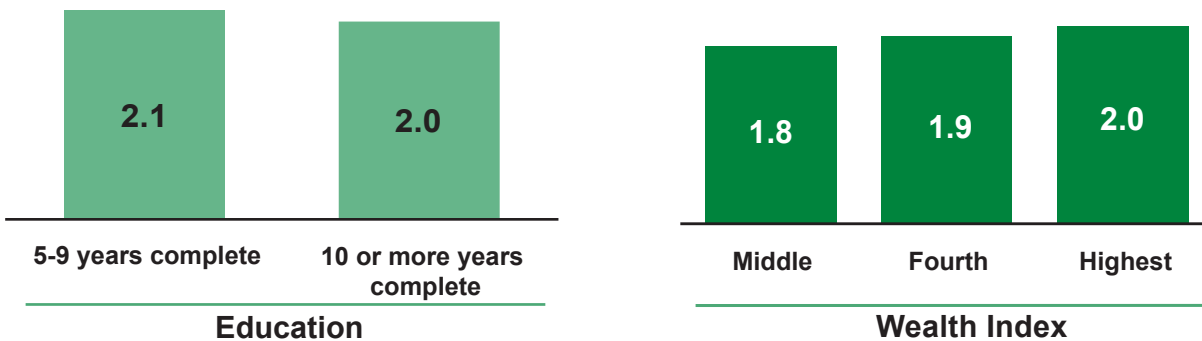


The total fertility rate in Kerala is one of the lowest of any state in India.

Even larger differentials are observed by religion. At current fertility rates, Muslim women will have about one child more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 1.5). In Kerala, fertility varies little by education and wealth.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, only 6 percent have begun childbearing, which is much less than the national average of 16 percent. Few women age 15-16 have started childbearing, but by age 19, 16 percent of women are either mothers already or are pregnant. These statistics reflect the later age at marriage of women in Kerala than in the country as a whole.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Kerala is 41 months, 10 months longer than the national average. Nineteen percent of births occur within 24 months of the previous birth including 6 percent that occur within 24 months of a previous birth. About 4 out of 10 (39%) births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-nine percent of women and 65 percent of men in Kerala want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 47 percent of both women and men would like to wait at least two years. More than two-thirds of women (69%) and three-fourths of men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

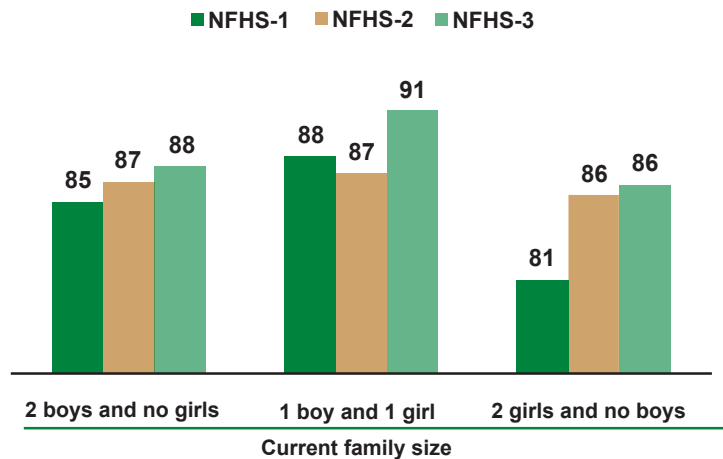
Many Indians show a strong preference for sons but son preference is low in Kerala. While only 11-12 percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, fewer, 4-6 percent, want more daughters than sons. However, the majority of men and women would like to have at least one son and a majority would also like at least one daughter.

In keeping with very low son preference, the desire for more children is affected only marginally by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with one or two sons (88-91%) are somewhat more likely to want no more children than those with two daughters (86%). Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children (irrespective of their number of sons) has been steadily rising in Kerala, from 84 percent in NFHS-1 to 88 percent in NFHS-3.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively uncommon in Kerala. If all women in Kerala were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be only slightly lower – 1.8 children – instead of 1.9 children.

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

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



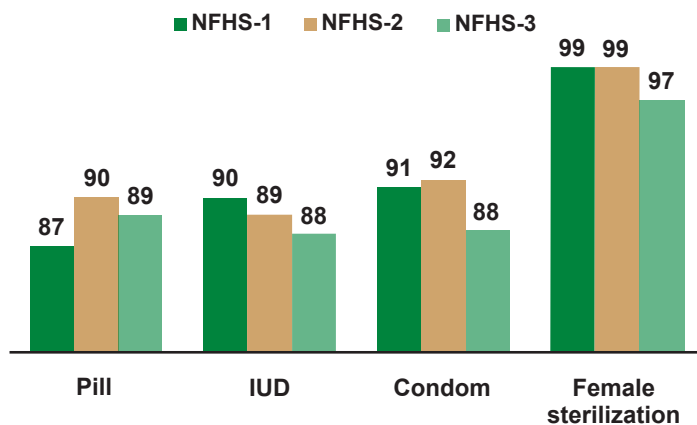
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Kerala.

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Female sterilization is the most widely known method by currently married women and condom is the most widely known method by men, closely followed by female sterilization. Seventy-four percent of women and 87 percent of men know about male sterilization. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Almost 9 in 10 currently married women know each of these methods; currently married men are much more likely to know about condoms (97%) than the pill or IUD (84-86%).

Knowledge of female sterilization among currently married women remained constant between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, but decreased slightly (by 2 percentage points) between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Knowledge of each of the three modern temporary contraceptive methods promoted by the government has also decreased slightly between NFHS-2 and

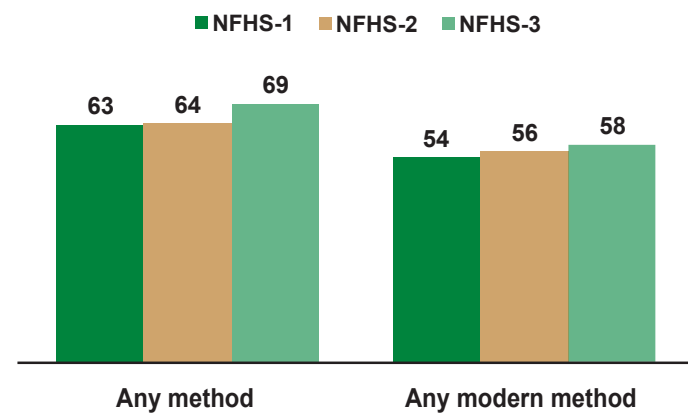
NFHS-3. For example, knowledge of condoms has declined from 92 percent in NFHS-2 to 88 percent in NFHS-3. The largest decrease is in knowledge of male sterilization, however. Among currently married women, the percentage who know about male sterilization fell from 94 percent in NFHS-2 to 74 percent in NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 69 percent, up from 64 percent in NFHS-2 and 63 percent in NFHS-1. Most of the increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 is due to slight increases in the use of the IUD, the condom, and traditional methods. Female sterilization which accounted for 76 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, now accounts for 71 percent. The use of male sterilization has more than halved since NFHS-2.

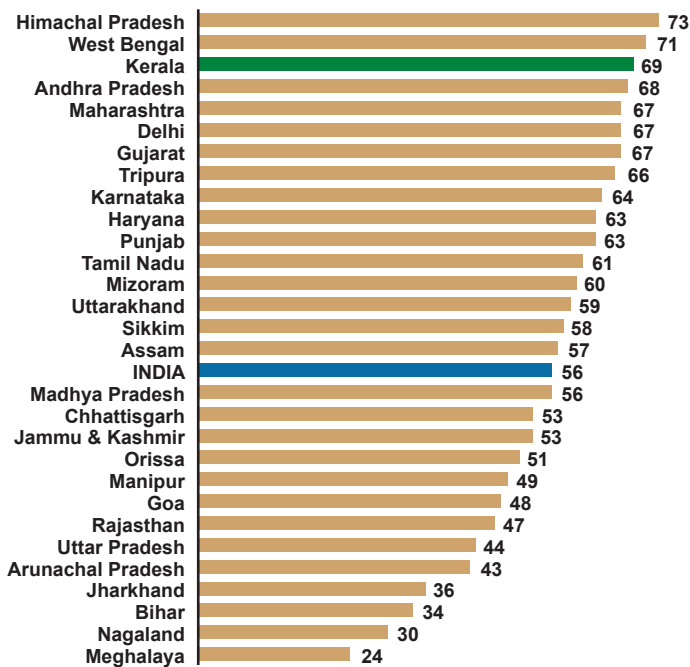
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Kerala has the third highest contraceptive prevalence rate among all the states in India.

Contraceptive use increases sharply with age from 20 percent among women age 15-19 to 81 percent among women age 40-49. The contraceptive prevalence rate is the same in both urban and rural areas. Muslim women are much less likely to use a contraceptive method (55%) than are Christian or Hindu women (74-75%). Contraceptive use is higher among women with less than 5 years of education, employed women, and women belonging to the scheduled castes than other women. Women from the highest wealth quintile are less likely to use family planning methods than women in lower wealth quintiles.

The use of contraception among women in Kerala varies little by women's number of sons. For example, 85 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 87 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (not all data shown in tables).

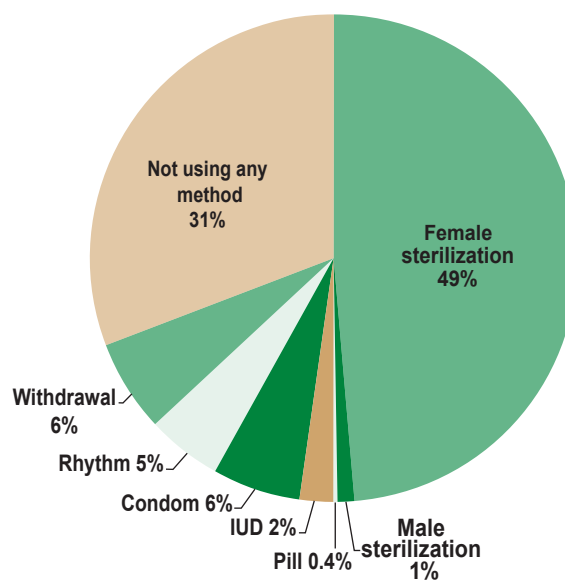
The most commonly used modern spacing method is the condom, which is used by 6 percent of currently married women. Only 2 percent of currently married women use the IUD and less than 1 percent use the pill. Five percent of currently married women use the rhythm method and 6 percent use withdrawal. These two traditional methods together are used by more women than are all modern temporary methods taken together.

In general, female sterilization is used more by poorer, less educated, scheduled-caste, and Hindu women, whereas spacing methods, both modern and traditional, are used more by better-educated, urban, and wealthier women. Notably, almost one in five Christian women use a traditional method, higher than any other group of women.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is lower than women's reports of current contraceptive use. Fifty-seven percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex. Men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

Sixty-seven percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital and about half of IUD users (52%) had their IUD insertion in a public medical sector facility. The majority of condom users obtained their method from the private medical sector. However, almost one-sixth of condom users did not give a source; instead they said that they had obtained the condom from their husband. According to women's reports, 17 percent of condom users for whom the brand was known, use social marketing brands.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



The one-year discontinuation rate for family planning in Kerala, at 36 percent, is higher than the national average (27%). The discontinuation rate is highest for condoms: 61 percent of condom users discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. More than 4 out of 10 users of traditional methods (44% users of the rhythm method and 40% users of withdrawal) discontinued use within the first year of use.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. However, only 44 percent of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it and about one-third (34%) each were told what to do if side effects occurred and about other methods they could use by a health or family planning worker.

Men’s attitudes

Most men (83%) in Kerala reject the idea that contraception is women’s business and a man should not have to worry about it and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (91%). However, 45 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Sixty-two percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

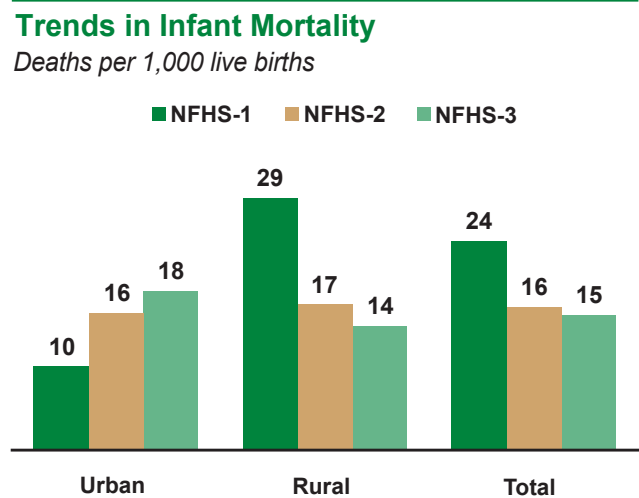
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 9 percent of married women in Kerala have an unmet need for family planning, down from 12 percent in NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 84 percent in NFHS-1 and NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Kerala has been steadily decreasing over time. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 15 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 16 deaths and the NFHS-1 estimate of 24. Under-five mortality in Kerala is 16 deaths per 1,000.

Kerala, along with Goa, has the lowest infant mortality rate of any state in the country.

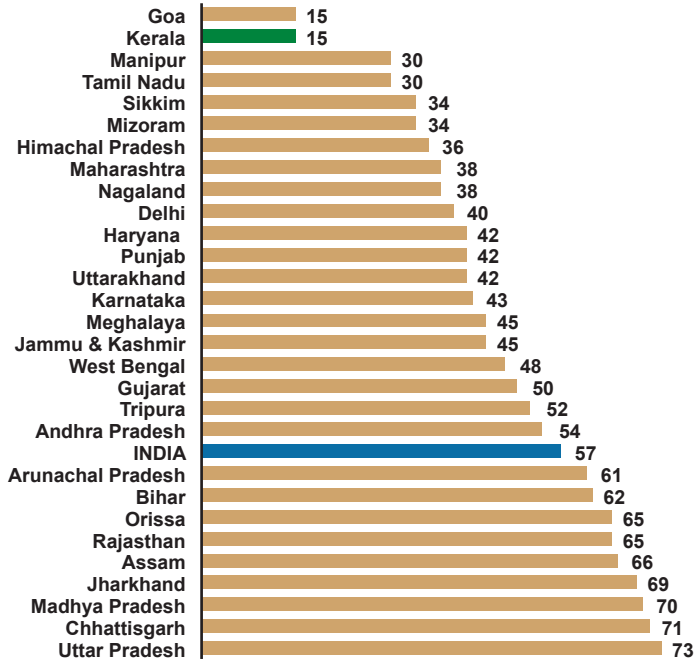
In Kerala, the infant mortality rate for boys is higher than for girls. Boys also have a higher under-five mortality rate than girls, despite the fact that the child mortality rate, which measures the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays, is marginally higher for girls than for boys.



Children whose mothers have less than 10 years of education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. The infant mortality rate declines sharply with household wealth and is lower for women who belong to other backward classes than for women who do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Infant mortality in Kerala does not vary by religion.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Kerala, along with Goa, has the lowest infant mortality rate of any state in the country.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 11 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality in rural areas, at 15, is much higher than the rate in urban areas (9) (data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

Kerala has the lowest perinatal mortality rate than any other state in India.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

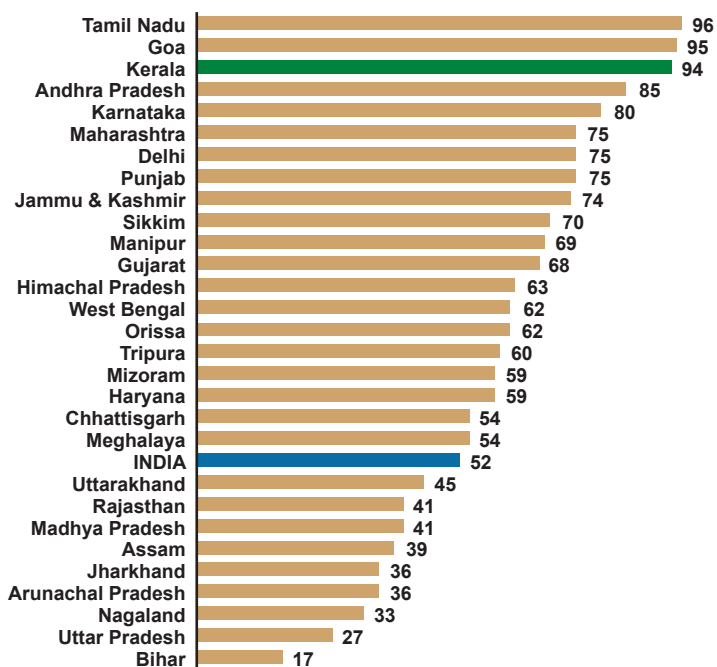
Almost all women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a health professional, including 98 percent from a doctor and 1 percent from all other health personnel. One percent of women received antenatal care from a traditional birth attendant or ICDS worker. The proportion of women who received antenatal care does not vary by women's background characteristics.

Almost all women in Kerala with a birth in the past five years received antenatal care from a doctor.

Ninety-two percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 6 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Ninety-four percent of women had three or more antenatal care visits for their most recent live birth in the past five years; urban women were slightly more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Kerala ranks below Tamil Nadu and Goa in its coverage of three or more antenatal care visits.

Among women with births in the three years preceding the survey, the proportion who received three or more antenatal care visits for their last birth decreased by almost 5 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, although this proportion had risen between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. However, the proportion who received antenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy increased substantially, by 11 percentage points, between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

For 96 percent of their last births, women received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) during pregnancy, but only 75 percent consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Almost 9 in 10 women received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 10 percent of women took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

In Kerala, almost all women who received antenatal care, received most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Ninety-six percent of women who received antenatal care had their weight taken, and 99 percent each had their abdomen examined, blood pressure measured, and blood and urine samples taken.

An ultrasound test was performed during 76 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. The proportion of pregnancies with an ultrasound is more than three times the national average of 24 percent. More than 8 out of 10 pregnancies to women with 10 or more years of education, women in urban areas, Christian women, women who had four or more antenatal care visits, and women in the highest wealth quintile had ultrasound tests during their pregnancies in the past five years.

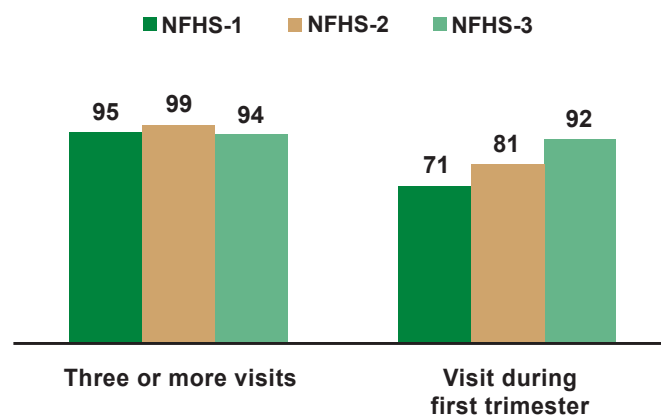
Delivery care

Almost all births in the five years preceding the survey took place in a health facility (99%); only 1 percent took place at home. Sixty-four percent of births took place in a private health facility, compared with 36 percent in a public health facility. Ninety-nine percent of births in the past five years were delivered with assistance from a health professional.

Among births in the three years preceding the survey the proportion that took place in a health facility has risen steadily from 89 percent in NFHS-1 and 93 percent in NFHS-2, to 100

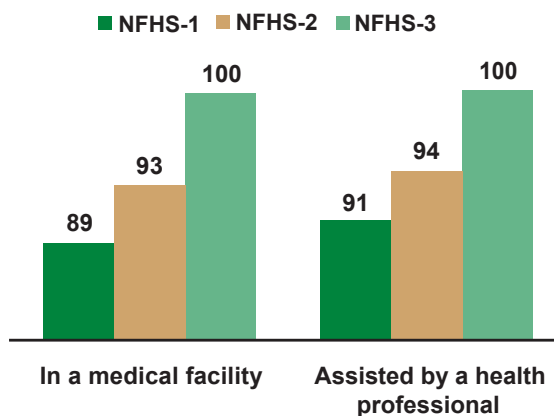
Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



percent in NFHS-3. Similarly, the proportion of births delivered with the help of a health professional has also increased to 100 percent in NFHS-3 from 91 percent in NFHS-1 and 94 percent in NFHS-2.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Although almost all births in Kerala took place in a health institution, only 87 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 85 percent had a postnatal checkup within two days of birth, as is recommended.

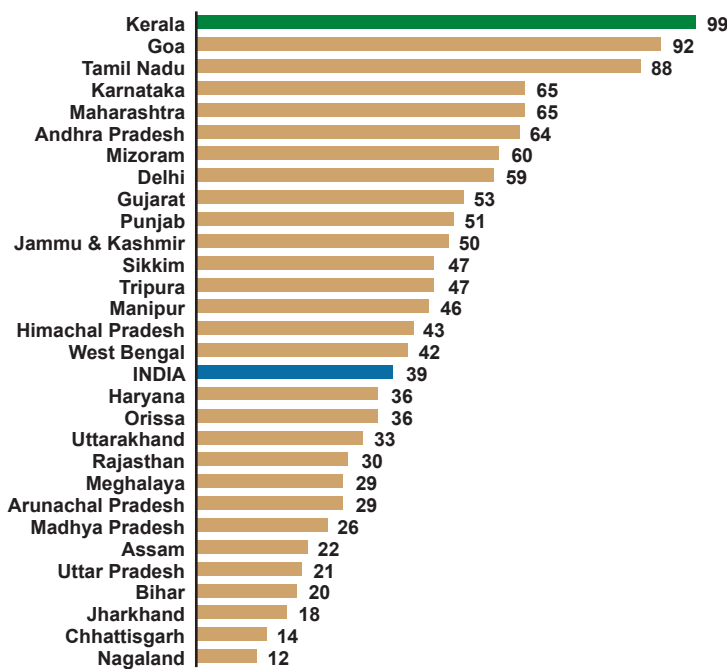
Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-one percent of men with a child under three years of age said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child’s mother; however, only 52 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major pregnancy complication, and 26-48 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

The majority of fathers in Kerala with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Eighty-five percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 61 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Kerala is the only state in India where almost all births now take place in a health facility.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Three-quarters of children age 12-23 months in Kerala are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. Only 2 percent of children have received no vaccinations at all.

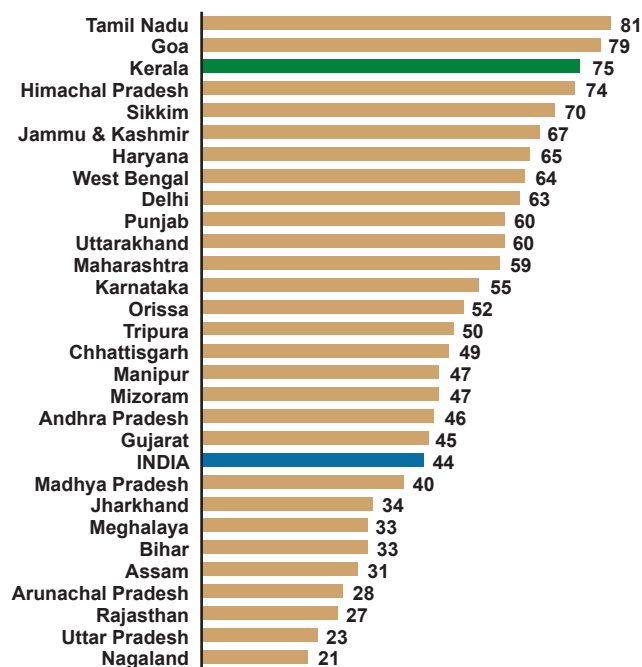
Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination; however, only 82-84 percent have received each of the recommended three doses of the DPT and polio vaccines and the measles vaccine.

About one in six children age 12-23 months in Kerala have not received the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate is 11 percent for the DPT vaccine and 12 percent for the polio vaccine. Despite the nationwide attempt to eradicate polio, 17 percent of children age 12-23 months in Kerala have not received the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months

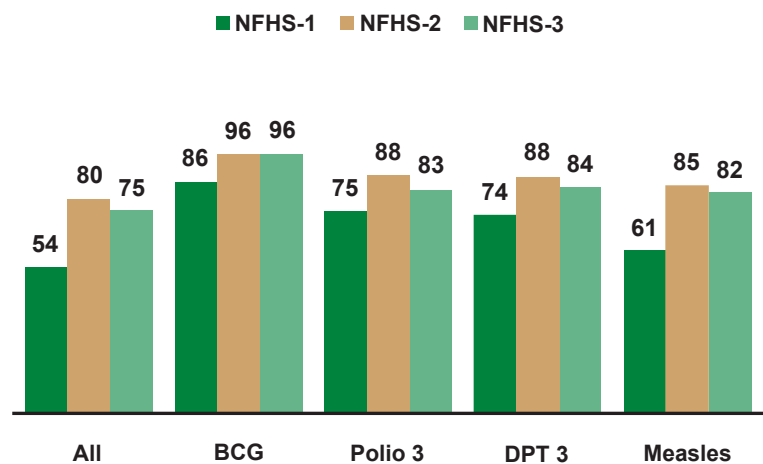


Although Kerala ranks third among all states in full immunization coverage, one-fourth of children age 12-23 months in Kerala have not received all the recommended vaccinations.

In Kerala, there has been a decrease in full vaccination coverage from 80 percent in NFHS-2 to 75 percent in NFHS-3. The decline in full immunization coverage has been accompanied by a decrease in the coverage of almost all vaccines. For example, the coverage of three doses of the polio vaccine decreased by 5 percentage points, three doses of the DPT vaccine decreased by 4 percentage points, and the measles vaccine decreased by 3 percentage points.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, and children belonging to other backward classes are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. Girls are slightly more likely to be fully vaccinated than boys.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 89 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and one-third received antibiotic drugs.

Twenty-three percent of children under age five years were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 81 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and only 1 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 7 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, less than two-thirds (63%) were taken to a health care provider. More than 8 out of 10 children (81%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 32 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 78 percent who were given gruel. Ten percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Thirteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

The use of ORS remains low in Kerala even though the vast majority of women (92%) who had a child in the five years preceding the survey know about ORS packets.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Kerala less than half (44%) received more liquids than normal. About one-fifth (19%) of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

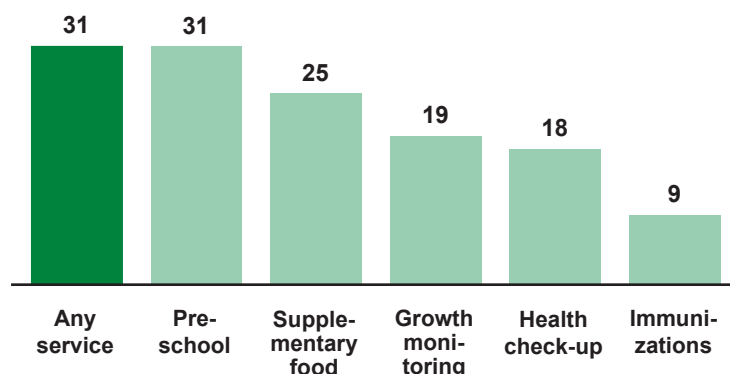
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 90 percent of children under six years in Kerala who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, thirty-one percent receive services of some kind from the centre.

The most common services that children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre received are supplementary food (25%) and health check-ups (18%); 31 percent of children age 36-71 months received early childhood care/preschool services. About one-fifth of

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



children under five years received growth monitoring services. Only 9 percent of children receive vaccinations at the *anganwadi* centre.

Children who are 3-5 years old are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than are younger or older children. Children belonging to the scheduled castes and children from the lower wealth quintiles are more likely than most other children to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 18 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and even fewer (11%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Kerala, only 56 percent of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-six percent of children are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 57 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that only 4 percent of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Kerala breastfed for an average of 25 months, one month longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 11 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. In Kerala, about 4 out of 5 children (79%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and about three-quarters (74%) are fed from the minimum number of food groups. However, only 61 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. Although more than three-quarters (78%) of last-born children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, less than half (47%) of children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months.

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

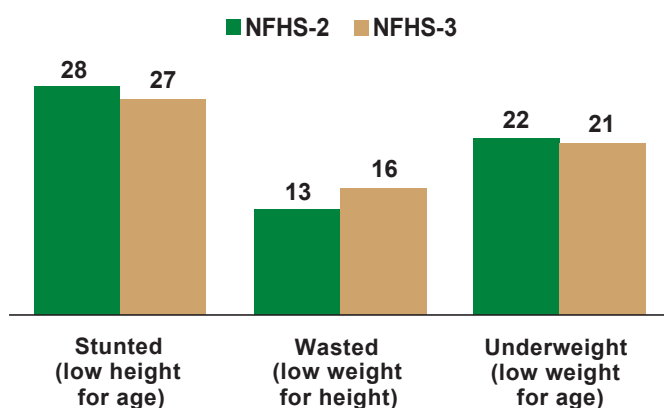
Children’s nutritional status

One-quarter of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. About one in six (16%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Twenty-three percent

are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 14-16 percent of children are stunted or underweight and 24 percent are wasted. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 22 percent of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Boys are slightly more likely to be undernourished according to each of these three measures than girls.

Children’s nutritional status in Kerala has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are slightly less likely to be stunted (by 2 percentage point) and underweight (by 1 percentage point), but they are slightly more likely to be wasted (by 3 percentage points) today than they were seven years ago.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults age 15-49 years in Kerala suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; about one-fifth of adults are too thin (18% of women and 22% of men), and more than one-quarter of women (28%) and 18 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 54 percent of women and 61 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition among ever-married women has declined in the past seven years from 19 percent in NFHS-2 to 13 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition is more common in rural areas, among teenagers, among never married, among the scheduled castes and the less wealthy. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems tends to be fairly constant across all groups, regardless of most background characteristics.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. About three-quarters of households in Kerala (74%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is much higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (39%). A nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

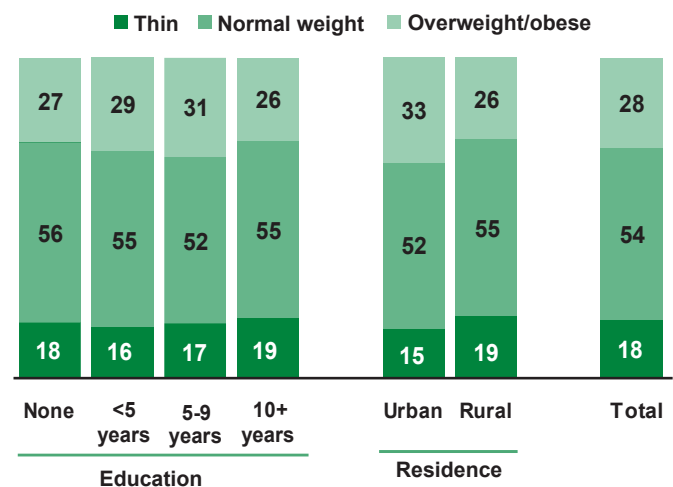
Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Kerala, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 45 percent, are anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 21 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia.

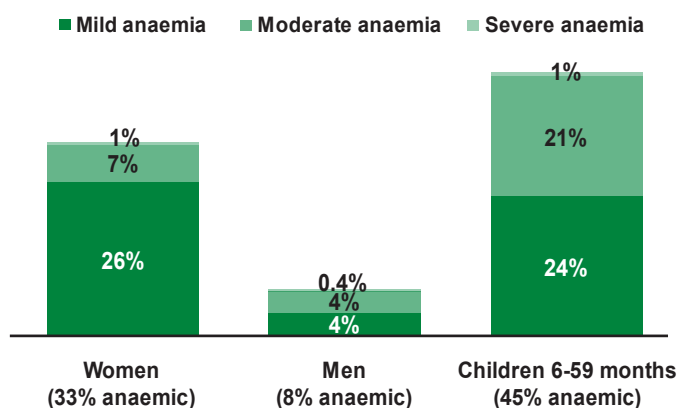
Children of mothers who are anaemic are much more likely to have anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. At least two in five children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

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

Percent distribution of women



Anaemia among women, men, and children



anaemia has risen by 12 percentage points from 44 percent in NFHS-2. Similarly, among ever-married women, the prevalence of anaemia is 10 percentage points higher in NFHS-3 (33%) than it was in NFHS-2 (23%).

About one in twelve men age 15-49 (8%) in Kerala are anaemic, with men under age 20 years being more likely to suffer from anaemia than older men. Men belonging to the scheduled-castes and to the other backward classes and men with less than five years of schooling are more likely to be anaemic than other men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Ninety-five percent of women in Kerala have heard of AIDS (97% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas). More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s. Among ever-married women, 87 percent knew about AIDS in NFHS-2, compared with 95 percent in NFHS-3.

Almost all men age 15-49 in Kerala have heard of AIDS (99% in urban areas and 98% in rural areas).

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Although similar proportions of men and women have heard of AIDS in Kerala, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 82 percent of men, but only 65 percent of women, know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS and 91 percent of men, but only 79 percent of women, know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS. Only 33 percent of women and 41 percent of men have a 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one uninfected, faithful partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

One-third of women in Kerala are anaemic, including 26 percent with mild anaemia, 7 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women with no education, and women from the scheduled tribes. Women who are pregnant are slightly more likely to have anaemia than non-pregnant women.

Anaemia is more widespread among both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2. Among children age 6-35 months, the prevalence of

HIV-related stigma

Sixty-two percent of women and 78 percent of men in Kerala would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than three-quarters of women (77%) and 83 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty-eight percent of women and two-thirds of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-two percent of women and 53 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall however, only 29 percent of women and 33 percent of men express accepting attitudes on all four of these indicators.

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

Ten percent of women and men age 15-49 in Kerala had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. In Kerala, a higher proportion of women (6%) than men (3%) have ever had a blood transfusion. However, men are more likely than women (36% of men, compared with 27% of women) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

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

HIV prevalence

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

More than half of women in Kerala have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 21 years of age; however, first sexual intercourse for half of the men age 30-49 years occurs only by the time they are 28-29 years.

Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex: 34 percent of women and only 7 percent of men in this age group have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.1 percent of women and 4 percent of men reported having had high-risk sex during the year. One percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but insignificant numbers of female respondents reported having multiple partners.

Paid sex

One percent of men age 15-49 in Kerala said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Kerala, 268 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (340) than among women (203). Prevalence increases with age and is higher in households that use solid fuels for cooking than households that use other types of cooking fuels.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and 96% of men). Among people who have heard of tuberculosis, a higher proportion of women (74%) than men (64%) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing; however, 35 percent of women, but fewer men (27%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (79% of women and 78% of men) and only 12 percent of women and 11 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about 3 percent of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes in the age group 35-49 is 6 percent for women and 7 percent for men.

About 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men suffer from asthma. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (5,744 per 100,000 women, compared with 1,888 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than 4 out of 10 men (44%) and 2 percent of women use some form of tobacco. One percent of pregnant women and 1 percent of breastfeeding mothers use tobacco (data not shown in tables). Women who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco; whereas men who use tobacco are most likely to be smoking cigarettes or *bidis*. Tobacco use is more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

Alcohol use among men is about as common as tobacco use. Forty-five percent of men and 1 percent of women in Kerala drink alcohol. Thirty-nine percent of men who drink alcohol consume it at least once a week.

Source of health care

Households in Kerala are about equally divided into those that use the public medical sector and those that use the private medical sector as the main source of health care. However, rural households (52%) are somewhat more likely to use the public medical sector than urban households (46%) and wealthier households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower wealth quintiles.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of a nearby facility (48%), poor quality of care (34%), long waiting times (26%), and timing not convenient (21%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 9 percent of households in Kerala report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: private commercial health insurance schemes and medical reimbursement from the employer. Other common forms of coverage are the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Coverage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas and increases with the wealth status of the household.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Only 29 percent of currently married women age 15-49 in Kerala were employed in the past year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men. Eighteen percent of employed women work in agriculture, compared with 14 percent of employed men. About 9 out of 10 employed women were paid only in cash, 4 percent were paid in cash and in kind, and 1 percent were paid only in kind. Seven percent of employed women were not paid for their work. Overall, among the currently married, 91 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 98 percent of employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, a great majority (90%) decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. More than one in five employed currently married women who earn cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. In Kerala, 62-78 percent of currently married women participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 47 percent participate in making all four of these decisions. Participation in all four decisions increases sharply with age. Women in nuclear households, women who are employed for cash, women in urban areas, and Christian women are more likely than most other women to participate in all four of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 21 percent of women age 15-49 have some money that they can decide how to use. Women who are employed for cash are much more likely than any other women to have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is also higher for women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, women with at least 10 years of education, women in the highest wealth quintile, urban women, and Christian women.

More than one-quarter of women (27%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average (15%). More than four-fifths of women (83%) know about a microcredit programme in their area, but only 8 percent have ever used a microcredit program.

More than half the women in Kerala are allowed to go by themselves to the market (52%) or to a health facility (54%) but less than half (41%) have freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). However, only 35 percent are allowed to go alone to all three places. Older women, women who are employed for cash, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, Christian women, women belonging to the scheduled castes, and women in nuclear households have more freedom of movement than most other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Two-thirds of women in Kerala (66%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat 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 (45%) or if she neglects the house or children (44%). Men in Kerala are only somewhat less likely than women to agree with wife beating: 54 percent say wife beating is justified in some circumstances, including 37 percent who believe that disrespect for in-laws and 34 percent who believe that neglecting the house or children are justifications for wife beating. Agreement with wife beating for one or more reasons varies little by background characteristics for both women and men.

Fifty-nine percent of women and two-thirds of men in Kerala believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all three of the following circumstances: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

Domestic Violence

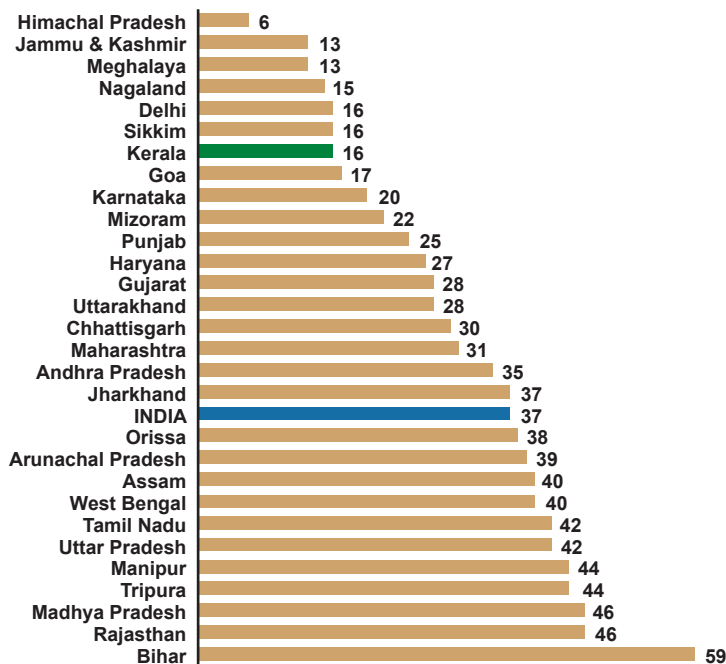
Among women age 15-49, 16 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 17 percent of women in Kerala have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 19 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

One in seven ever-married women report having been slapped by their husbands; 4-7 percent report having been pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arms twisted or their hair pulled; being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; or being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt her. One percent each report that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose and threatened or attacked them with a weapon.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Almost one-sixth of ever-married women in Kerala have ever experienced physical or sexual spousal violence by their current or most recent husbands.

Four percent of ever-married women report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex and 2 percent report that their husbands forced them to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Ten percent have experienced emotional violence committed by their husbands. An insignificant proportion of women in Kerala have ever initiated violence against their husbands.

Overall, 16 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, their most recent husband. Spousal physical or sexual violence declines sharply with education, from 26-28 percent among women with no or little education to 10 percent among women with 10 or more years of education. Employed women are twice as likely as women who are not employed to report having experienced violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than two and a half times as likely as women whose mothers were not beaten to be in abusive marriages themselves. Sixty-four percent of women whose husbands often get drunk report experiencing violence, compared with 10 percent of women whose husbands do not drink any alcohol.

More than one-third (34%) of ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first 1-2 years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 36 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. About half of women (46%) have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police or social service organizations.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,054	2,090	3,144
Households occupied	1,027	2,016	3,043
Households interviewed	1,019	2,004	3,023
Household response rate ¹	99.2	99.4	99.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,290	2,408	3,698
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,253	2,313	3,566
Eligible women response rate ²	97.1	96.1	96.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	436	806	1,242
Number of eligible men interviewed	395	726	1,121
Eligible men response rate ²	90.6	90.1	90.3

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	6.6	7.5	9.2	7.7	8.4	8.9	7.3	8.1
5-9	8.0	7.7	7.8	9.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.6
10-14	9.5	8.4	8.9	9.4	8.2	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8
15-19	7.9	7.3	7.5	9.5	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.0	8.4
20-24	7.9	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9
25-29	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.0	8.2	7.6	7.3	8.2	7.8
30-34	7.1	8.1	7.6	6.3	8.0	7.2	6.6	8.0	7.3
35-39	9.2	8.7	8.9	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.2
40-44	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.3	7.1	6.7
45-49	6.7	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.6	6.0
50-54	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.5
55-59	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.0
60-64	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
65-69	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1
70-74	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.2
75-79	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5
80+	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,101	2,418	4,518	4,093	4,542	8,635	6,194	6,960	13,153
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,151	na	na	1,110	na	na	1,124
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	921	na	na	925	na	na	924
Education²									
No education	4.9	8.5	6.8	5.0	10.8	8.1	4.9	10.0	7.6
<5 years complete	15.5	17.6	16.6	20.0	19.8	19.9	18.4	19.0	18.8
5-9 years complete	42.7	38.0	40.1	44.0	39.2	41.4	43.5	38.7	41.0
10-11 years complete	18.1	15.7	16.8	15.1	15.4	15.2	16.1	15.5	15.8
12 or more years complete	18.6	20.1	19.4	15.7	14.5	15.1	16.7	16.5	16.6
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,893	2,225	4,118	3,642	4,117	7,759	5,535	6,342	11,877
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.8

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	74.5	75.8	75.4	76.7
Female	25.5	24.2	24.6	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.3	4.3	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	51.4	56.4	54.8	42.6
Non-nuclear	48.6	43.6	45.2	57.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	60.1	59.3	59.5	56.4
Muslim	19.1	25.1	23.1	28.1
Christian	20.5	15.3	17.1	15.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	7.4	13.2	11.2	11.0
Scheduled tribe	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.8
Other backward class	34.2	29.0	30.7	31.6
Other	56.7	55.2	55.7	55.1
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	94.5	89.2	91.0	91.7
No	5.5	10.8	9.0	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	77.3	64.9	69.1	69.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	24.9	6.9	12.9	12.5
Public tap/standpipe	18.6	8.1	11.7	12.0
Tube well or borehole	4.5	3.2	3.6	4.1
Other improved	29.2	46.7	40.8	40.7
Non-improved source	22.7	35.1	30.9	30.8
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	77.8	78.4	78.2	78.8
Less than 30 minutes	19.3	18.5	18.8	18.3
Thirty minutes or longer	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	76.5	75.0	75.5	74.3
Strain through cloth	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	5.0	1.8	2.9	2.8
Other treatment	23.3	25.6	24.8	24.7
No treatment	15.1	18.1	17.1	18.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	91.3	90.2	90.5	91.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	89.0	87.5	88.0	88.8
Pit latrine with slab	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not improved	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.3
Any facility shared with other households	6.7	3.7	4.7	4.3
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
No facility/open space/field	1.6	4.9	3.8	3.4
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	6.6	13.8	11.4	11.5
<i>Pucca</i>	90.8	82.2	85.1	85.4
Missing	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
LPG/natural gas	38.9	20.2	26.4	24.3
Biogas	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.2
Kerosene	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wood	40.5	50.3	47.0	49.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Agricultural crop waste	16.7	27.3	23.8	24.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	88.1	84.3	85.6	84.8
In the house, no separate room	3.3	5.4	4.7	4.5
In a separate building	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.7
Outdoors	3.5	4.7	4.3	4.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,015	2,008	3,023	13,085
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Stove with chimney	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.2
Stove without chimney	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	60.7	59.5	59.8	59.9
Missing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	586	1,573	2,159	9,649
na = Not applicable				
¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.				
² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.				
³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called <i>kachha</i> houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called <i>semi-pucca</i> houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called <i>pucca</i> houses.				
⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.				

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.2	67.9	71.7	72.3
Pressure cooker	64.9	47.0	53.0	52.9
Chair	96.9	94.7	95.4	96.1
Cot or bed	94.1	88.8	90.6	90.8
Table	85.3	79.1	81.2	81.9
Electric fan	86.9	74.9	78.9	80.0
Radio or transistor	53.3	51.7	52.3	53.8
Television (black and white)	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.5
Television (colour)	69.2	54.3	59.3	59.6
Any television	76.3	63.3	67.7	67.7
Sewing machine	29.4	21.1	23.9	25.3
Mobile telephone	42.2	28.5	33.1	35.3
Any other type of telephone	48.9	47.4	47.9	48.6
Computer	12.1	5.2	7.5	6.9
Refrigerator	43.1	27.9	33.0	32.8
Watch or clock	94.7	92.7	93.3	94.2
Water pump	35.0	37.5	36.7	37.9
Thresher	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tractor	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
None of the above	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	32.5	23.4	26.4	28.2
Motorcycle or scooter	28.5	18.5	21.8	23.1
Animal-drawn cart	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Car	11.4	5.6	7.6	7.2
None of the above	44.9	62.6	56.7	54.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	89.1	74.1	79.1	79.4
Irrigated land only	3.4	8.1	6.5	6.4
Non-irrigated land only	6.8	15.3	12.4	12.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.6
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	88.7	92.6	91.3	92.2
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	19.7	38.9	32.5	36.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	55.3	51.9	53.0	52.5
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	11.2	7.8	9.0	8.5
Percentage owning a BPL card	28.5	33.8	32.0	33.1
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	17.2	10.5	12.7	13.1
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
Second	2.8	5.5	4.6	4.1
Middle	8.4	14.6	12.5	12.2
Fourth	33.1	38.5	36.7	37.8
Highest	55.2	39.7	44.9	44.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,015	2,008	3,023	13,085

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	1.2	5.9	15.4	37.8	39.7	100.0	7,378
Muslim	0.7	1.9	7.6	43.0	46.9	100.0	3,682
Christian	0.9	2.0	8.7	28.9	59.6	100.0	1,997
Other	7.2	0.0	57.2	7.2	28.5	100.0	28
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	3.3	15.4	31.0	35.4	15.0	100.0	1,444
Scheduled tribe	6.3	27.5	33.4	22.1	10.8	100.0	240
Other backward class	0.7	2.2	9.3	38.8	49.0	100.0	4,136
Other	0.7	2.2	9.3	38.2	49.6	100.0	7,208
Total	1.0	4.1	12.2	37.8	44.8	100.0	13,085

Note: Total includes de jure population for which information on caste/tribe of household head was not known or is missing, that is not shown separately.

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	97.2	98.9	98.4	97.0	99.2	98.5	97.1	99.1	98.4
11-14 years	98.0	95.9	96.6	98.0	96.0	96.7	98.0	96.0	96.7
15-17 years	66.0	63.4	64.2	67.3	70.3	69.3	66.7	66.8	66.8
6-14 years	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.7	97.5	97.8	97.7
6-17 years	90.0	88.5	89.0	90.1	90.6	90.4	90.1	89.5	89.7

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	72.7	25.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	0.3	1,013
5-9 years	75.6	21.3	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	1.3	1,121
10-14 years	70.9	24.3	1.1	3.4	0.3	100.0	2.6	1,164
15-17 years	71.7	23.1	1.2	3.7	0.3	100.0	5.9	649
Residence								
Urban	74.3	22.4	0.7	2.5	0.1	100.0	2.5	1,273
Rural	72.0	24.1	0.9	2.7	0.2	100.0	2.0	2,674
Sex								
Male	72.8	23.8	0.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	2.4	1,989
Female	72.8	23.2	0.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	1.9	1,958
Total age <15 years	73.0	23.6	0.8	2.5	0.1	100.0	1.5	3,298
Total age <18 years	72.8	23.5	0.9	2.7	0.2	100.0	2.2	3,947

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	54.2	33.8	88.0	400
2-4 years	69.6	19.4	89.1	613
Sex				
Male	61.6	25.9	87.4	526
Female	65.7	24.2	89.9	487
Residence				
Urban	69.8	21.3	91.0	323
Rural	60.7	26.9	87.5	690
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	14
Second	(51.3)	(33.3)	(84.6)	39
Middle	53.8	23.5	77.3	119
Fourth	63.9	25.8	89.7	369
Highest	68.2	24.6	92.8	472
Total	63.6	25.1	88.6	1,013

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	644
8-11 years	1.1	3.2	0.1	0.4	4.8	923
12-14 years	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.1	718
Sex						
Male	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.5	4.3	1,144
Female	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	1,141
Residence						
Urban	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.5	756
Rural	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.5	3.3	1,529
Wealth index						
Lowest	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	37
Second	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	101
Middle	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.6	5.2	310
Fourth	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	2.9	831
Highest	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	2.5	1,006
Total	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.0	2,285

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.6	16.1	520	520	162	162
20-24	14.6	15.0	520	520	151	151
25-29	15.3	13.5	544	544	136	136
30-34	14.9	12.9	530	530	130	130
35-39	15.9	16.3	566	566	164	164
40-44	14.0	14.5	500	500	146	146
45-49	10.8	11.6	386	386	117	117
Residence						
Urban	34.7	35.3	1,239	1,253	355	356
Rural	65.3	64.7	2,327	2,313	651	650
Education						
No education	3.9	1.3	139	139	13	13
<5 years complete	7.8	7.9	278	278	79	79
5-9 years complete	39.6	42.8	1,413	1,413	430	430
10-11 years complete	23.0	23.3	820	820	234	234
12 or more years complete	25.7	24.8	915	916	250	250
Literacy						
Literate ¹	93.0	95.5	3,315	3,315	961	961
Not literate	6.1	4.0	219	219	40	40
Not measured	0.5	0.4	19	19	4	4
Missing	0.4	0.1	13	13	1	1
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	59.6	87.6	2,125	2,126	881	881
Watches television at least once a week	73.0	80.7	2,605	2,606	812	812
Listens to the radio at least once a week	41.5	49.1	1,481	1,481	494	494
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	8.1	35.6	290	290	358	358
Not regularly exposed to any media	9.5	1.7	337	337	17	17
Marital status						
Never married	22.3	43.3	795	795	436	436
Currently married	73.4	56.1	2,617	2,617	564	564
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Widowed	2.3	0.1	81	81	1	1
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.0	0.5	72	72	5	5
Religion						
Hindu	56.8	58.7	2,026	2,026	590	590
Muslim	29.3	26.0	1,043	1,042	262	262
Christian	13.8	15.1	491	492	152	152
Other	0.2	0.2	6	6	2	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.1	11.5	395	394	116	116
Scheduled tribe	1.5	1.7	54	54	17	17
Other backward class	34.0	34.1	1,213	1,214	343	343
Other	52.9	52.1	1,888	1,888	524	524
Don't know	0.4	0.4	15	15	4	4
Missing	0.0	0.2	1	1	2	2
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	30.1	86.7	1,072	1,073	872	872
In agricultural occupation	4.5	9.0	162	161	90	90
In non-agricultural occupation	25.5	77.7	911	912	782	782
Not employed	69.7	13.2	2,487	2,486	133	133
Missing	0.2	0.1	7	7	1	1
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.8	0.6	29	29	6	6
Second	4.0	3.9	141	141	39	39
Middle	11.4	14.4	407	406	145	145
Fourth	38.1	36.4	1,359	1,358	366	366
Highest	45.7	44.7	1,630	1,632	450	450
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,566	3,566	1,006	1,006
Age 50-54	na	10.3	na	na	115	115
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,121	1,121

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Kerala, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.022	0.042	0.035	0.013	0.041	0.039	0.033	0.040	0.038
20-24	0.113	0.162	0.144	0.128	0.179	0.166	0.149	0.164	0.160
25-29	0.143	0.140	0.141	0.097	0.137	0.128	0.121	0.123	0.123
30-34	0.056	0.050	0.052	0.042	0.039	0.040	0.036	0.063	0.054
35-39	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.022	0.014	0.016	0.013	0.019	0.017
40-44	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.006
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
TFR 15-44	1.73	2.03	1.93	1.51	2.07	1.96	1.78	2.08	1.99
TFR 15-49	1.73	2.03	1.93	1.51	2.07	1.96	1.78	2.09	2.00
CBR	15.4	16.9	16.4	14.8	19.7	18.8	18.0	20.3	19.6

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.73	3.8	2.2	1.58
Rural	2.03	4.4	2.6	1.91
Education				
No education	*	2.2	3.6	*
<5 years complete	*	1.1	2.9	*
5-9 years complete	2.05	3.9	2.4	1.89
10 or more years complete	1.99	5.0	2.0	1.87
Religion				
Hindu	1.53	3.8	2.2	1.46
Muslim	2.46	5.5	3.5	2.25
Christian	(2.11)	3.1	2.1	(1.94)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(1.32)	2.8	2.5	(1.25)
Scheduled tribe	*	7.4	*	*
Other backward class	1.74	4.1	2.7	1.67
Other	2.17	4.3	2.4	2.02
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	*
Second	*	2.8	(3.1)	*
Middle	(1.75)	2.5	2.5	(1.59)
Fourth	1.87	4.8	2.6	1.75
Highest	2.04	4.2	2.4	1.93
Total	1.93	4.2	2.5	1.80

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
16	0.0	0.8	0.8	125
17	0.0	1.9	1.9	108
18	3.2	6.4	9.6	94
19	10.7	5.3	16.1	112
Residence				
Urban	1.8	3.0	4.8	166
Rural	3.4	2.8	6.3	354
Education				
No education	*	*	*	2
< 5 years complete	*	*	*	4
5-9 years complete	6.2	4.6	10.8	130
10 or more years complete	1.6	2.3	3.9	384
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	464
Currently married	26.8	26.8	53.6	56
Religion				
Hindu	2.3	0.8	3.1	258
Muslim	4.5	6.5	10.9	201
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.9	0.0	1.9	53
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	8
Other backward class	3.1	3.1	6.1	196
Other	3.1	3.4	6.5	261
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	21
Middle	4.5	0.0	4.5	67
Fourth	2.6	4.2	6.9	190
Highest	2.5	2.9	5.4	239
Total	2.9	2.9	5.8	520

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
20-29	51.6	34.3	10.9	3.2	100.0	432
30-39	21.9	46.2	20.6	11.3	100.0	160
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Residence						
Urban	44.8	37.3	11.9	6.0	100.0	199
Rural	44.9	36.1	13.7	5.4	100.0	412
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
5-9 years complete	35.8	34.2	20.7	9.3	100.0	246
10 or more years complete	52.8	38.5	7.5	1.2	100.0	335
Religion						
Hindu	49.3	38.7	8.4	3.6	100.0	274
Muslim	40.2	32.1	18.4	9.2	100.0	249
Christian	44.8	42.5	11.5	1.2	100.0	87
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	33.9	40.1	18.1	8.0	100.0	50
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Other backward class	55.4	35.9	6.1	2.6	100.0	195
Other	40.7	37.3	16.0	6.0	100.0	351
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Second	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Middle	38.7	30.6	22.6	8.0	100.0	62
Fourth	44.1	37.2	13.0	5.6	100.0	231
Highest	48.3	37.0	10.6	4.1	100.0	292
Total	44.8	36.5	13.1	5.6	100.0	611
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	44.8	36.5	13.1	5.6	100.0	611
NFHS-2	40.0	39.0	14.3	6.7	100.0	709
NFHS-1	39.7	34.6	15.4	10.4	100.0	1204

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births for which caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	6.9	18.2	25.1	21.9	11.9	15.9	100.0	302	35.8
30-39	4.8	6.9	15.3	21.4	14.1	37.5	100.0	248	50.7
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*
Residence									
Urban	6.9	10.9	22.9	21.7	9.1	28.6	100.0	173	39.8
Rural	5.5	13.8	19.6	21.1	14.4	25.6	100.0	385	41.9
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*
<5 years complete	(13.7)	(6.9)	(30.9)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(27.7)	100.0	29	(35.8)
5-9 years complete	5.6	14.9	18.6	22.4	12.7	25.7	100.0	268	40.6
10 or more years complete	4.8	11.2	21.5	21.1	14.4	27.1	100.0	251	42.8
Religion									
Hindu	7.3	13.3	23.5	20.3	11.4	24.3	100.0	247	38.6
Muslim	2.9	11.8	16.4	23.6	13.5	31.6	100.0	237	46.3
Christian	11.0	15.1	24.6	17.8	13.7	17.7	100.0	73	34.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.6	15.0	38.3	15.0	5.0	20.0	100.0	60	33.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	*
Other backward class	3.2	8.3	16.0	18.6	16.7	37.2	100.0	156	50.0
Other	6.5	15.1	19.7	23.5	11.8	23.4	100.0	324	40.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*
Second	(6.4)	(16.1)	(29.1)	(22.6)	(6.4)	(19.4)	100.0	31	(35.5)
Middle	8.3	11.1	29.1	16.7	12.5	22.3	100.0	72	37.0
Fourth	8.5	15.5	19.0	20.0	15.5	21.5	100.0	200	39.9
Highest	3.2	10.9	17.7	23.4	11.3	33.4	100.0	248	45.3
Birth order									
2-3	5.9	13.3	20.8	20.6	13.5	25.8	100.0	504	41.0
4-6	5.9	9.8	19.6	25.4	5.9	33.4	100.0	51	44.5
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	4.8	14.8	23.7	19.9	10.3	26.5	100.0	291	39.4
Female	7.1	10.9	17.2	22.8	15.4	26.6	100.0	267	42.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.4	12.8	20.3	21.8	12.8	27.0	100.0	541	41.6
Dead	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	*
Total	5.9	12.9	20.6	21.3	12.7	26.5	100.0	558	41.2

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	83.0	23.0	3.0	2.3	0.8	(0.0)	*	12.8
Want another later ³	6.7	42.6	5.4	3.7	3.0	(0.0)	*	12.8
Want another, undecided when	4.1	4.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	(5.5)	*	1.9
Undecided	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.5	(2.8)	*	1.6
Want no more	1.0	21.9	22.7	14.5	24.1	(25.0)	*	19.6
Sterilized ⁴	1.0	3.8	65.3	76.6	68.4	(66.7)	*	49.7
Declared infecund	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	(0.0)	*	1.3
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	194	552	1,244	435	133	36	23	2,617
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(59.5)	27.5	2.1	3.5	*	*	*	12.8
Want another later ³	(11.9)	46.6	4.3	3.4	*	*	*	14.4
Want another, undecided when	(21.4)	4.6	1.8	0.0	*	*	*	3.5
Undecided	(2.4)	4.6	3.5	3.4	*	*	*	3.9
Want no more	(2.4)	14.5	59.6	51.7	*	*	*	43.4
Sterilized ⁵	(0.0)	2.3	28.7	37.9	*	*	*	21.8
Declared infecund	(2.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.2
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	42	131	282	87	16	5	1	564

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	4.9	55.8	*	nc	16.0	*	nc	nc	nc	*
25-34	16.3	81.9	81.8	(75.7)	60.1	10.6	(68.1)	*	*	32.9
35-49	75.0	95.7	95.5	96.7	90.8	24.2	92.3	89.7	*	78.0
Residence										
Urban	31.8	93.0	90.3	88.2	68.3	18.7	88.7	(92.9)	*	60.5
Rural	21.9	85.5	91.3	93.6	69.9	14.9	88.1	88.1	*	68.2
Education										
No education	*	(87.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	86.7	*	*	*	*	*
<5 years complete	*	92.7	94.0	90.8	85.5	*	(88.2)	*	*	79.2
5-9 years complete	27.1	86.4	87.8	89.1	72.5	11.8	89.6	(85.7)	*	68.2
10 or more years complete	24.2	88.9	93.6	*	61.3	20.0	86.0	*	*	57.1
Religion										
Hindu	32.0	94.9	98.5	(97.2)	74.0	17.3	92.2	(97.7)	*	69.8
Muslim	8.8	62.8	80.9	90.6	58.2	(12.5)	(64.1)	(76.7)	*	51.6
Christian	31.9	91.7	98.2	*	74.4	*	92.0	*	*	66.7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(32.7)	92.9	96.0	*	76.1	*	(95.4)	*	*	77.5
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	(69.8)	*	*	*	nc	*
Other backward class	21.5	88.8	86.7	86.1	65.2	14.0	92.7	(92.6)	*	66.7
Other	27.8	86.9	92.3	96.0	70.6	19.1	83.1	(85.4)	*	61.8
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	nc	*
Second	*	94.5	*	*	83.3	*	*	*	nc	*
Middle	(18.2)	91.7	95.5	*	77.1	*	91.1	*	*	76.7
Fourth	22.0	85.5	92.5	90.9	67.9	(22.7)	88.1	(91.4)	*	68.8
Highest	29.4	88.6	88.2	92.4	67.5	14.5	87.2	(83.3)	*	57.4
Number of living sons³										
0	33.7	86.4	92.0	*	50.4	18.0	86.8	*	*	46.3
1	22.0	90.9	90.2	(97.0)	75.0	17.0	93.2	(84.8)	*	74.1
2	na	87.5	94.6	94.1	90.4	na	87.0	(100.0)	*	90.3
3	na	na	85.5	(95.8)	89.9	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	(82.7)	(82.7)	na	na	na	nc	nc
Total	25.7	88.0	91.0	92.2	69.3	16.8	88.3	89.6	*	65.3
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.5	85.6	89.0	88.1	68.1	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	16.6	84.1	90.2	86.2	67.6	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Kerala, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
1	11.0	11.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	(0.0)	*	6.0	4.8	4.2	2.7
2	65.6	66.8	75.9	35.6	17.6	(2.5)	*	62.6	61.7	52.9	50.0
3	9.4	14.8	16.4	41.7	16.2	(22.5)	*	17.5	20.0	20.1	24.1
4	1.6	2.9	3.5	9.9	39.4	(12.5)	*	5.3	6.5	7.1	7.4
5	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.5	13.4	(37.5)	*	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4
6+	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.8	(2.5)	*	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.1
Non-numeric responses	9.9	2.2	1.5	4.5	9.2	(22.4)	*	5.0	3.2	11.2	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,015	588	1,293	463	142	40	24	3,566	2,770	2,884	4,330
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.6	(4.2)	*	2.3	na	na	na
Number	914	575	1,273	442	129	31	22	3,387	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.6	(4.2)	*	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Number	210	575	1,273	442	129	31	22	2,682	2,682	2,561	3,836
Currently married women	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.6	(4.1)	*	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Number	189	542	1,225	417	121	27	21	2,542	2,542	2,400	3,549
MEN											
0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	*	*	*	1.0	0.9	na	na
1	9.8	10.5	3.2	0.0	*	*	*	7.0	5.8	na	na
2	66.2	68.4	77.8	44.8	*	*	*	67.0	66.7	na	na
3	12.7	13.5	12.7	39.1	*	*	*	15.2	17.2	na	na
4	2.7	3.8	3.2	5.8	*	*	*	3.9	5.1	na	na
5	0.2	1.5	0.4	3.5	*	*	*	1.1	1.8	na	na
6+	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	*	*	*	0.4	0.7	na	na
Non-numeric responses	7.3	0.7	1.8	4.6	*	*	*	4.5	1.9	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	480	133	284	87	16	5	1	1,006	570	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	*	*	*	2.2	na	na	na
Number	445	132	279	83	16	5	1	961	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(2.0)	2.2	2.2	2.7	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	43	132	279	83	16	5	1	559	559	na	na
Currently married men	(2.1)	2.2	2.2	2.7	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	41	130	277	83	16	5	1	553	553	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	10.3	3.8	64.5	61.0	467	14.6	2.8	64.6	59.0	144
20-29	9.9	5.8	63.5	64.5	1,022	9.1	2.2	63.9	61.3	274
30-39	10.9	6.1	70.6	71.2	1,058	10.5	3.8	53.6	51.9	287
40-49	12.8	6.1	65.8	63.8	838	14.5	5.9	61.2	54.9	255
Residence										
Urban	9.5	6.0	64.6	64.8	1,179	10.5	2.9	60.8	56.1	341
Rural	11.8	5.5	67.4	66.6	2,206	12.5	4.2	59.9	56.6	619
Education										
No education	18.9	7.6	71.2	69.7	132	*	*	*	*	12
<5 years complete	17.0	8.3	64.0	64.0	253	14.3	9.1	57.2	55.9	77
5-9 years complete	13.1	6.5	69.7	68.8	1,338	12.7	3.1	61.1	57.4	416
10 or more years complete	7.7	4.5	63.7	63.6	1,661	10.8	3.3	59.8	55.4	455
Marital status										
Never married	7.7	5.0	61.7	60.6	705	12.0	2.7	62.8	58.9	401
Currently married	11.7	5.9	67.8	67.8	2,540	11.6	4.3	58.6	54.8	553
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.1	5.0	65.7	60.0	140	*	*	*	*	6
Religion										
Hindu	8.3	4.2	67.4	66.5	1,961	9.7	4.1	58.9	55.8	565
Muslim	17.3	9.0	65.4	65.7	949	16.9	3.2	64.1	59.7	248
Christian	9.2	5.1	64.5	64.1	469	11.0	3.4	58.6	53.8	145
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.5	3.7	73.5	71.9	381	7.4	3.7	59.2	60.2	108
Scheduled tribe	16.7	5.6	74.1	74.1	54	*	*	*	*	17
Other backward class	10.3	6.0	66.8	66.5	1,131	11.8	2.7	61.3	54.7	331
Other	11.1	6.0	64.4	64.1	1,803	12.4	4.2	59.4	56.4	498
Wealth index										
Lowest	(13.8)	(13.8)	(75.8)	(79.3)	29	*	*	*	*	6
Second	10.4	7.5	69.4	70.9	134	(13.5)	(2.7)	(70.3)	(64.9)	37
Middle	11.8	5.4	69.5	69.0	391	12.1	5.7	63.6	61.4	140
Fourth	12.2	4.8	66.5	66.0	1,287	10.9	1.4	58.6	54.0	350
Highest	9.7	6.2	65.1	64.5	1,544	12.2	4.9	60.0	56.2	427
Total	11.0	5.7	66.4	65.9	3,385	11.8	3.8	60.2	56.5	960
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.8	5.9	67.7	67.4	2,680	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	14.6	5.2	72.6	70.7	2,532	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	18.3	4.7	77.5	75.9	3,828	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.1	99.1	95.7	96.9	98.6	94.2
Any modern method	98.1	99.1	95.7	96.9	98.6	94.2
Female sterilization	96.5	97.8	93.1	87.9	94.9	77.0
Male sterilization	72.3	81.5	45.2	77.5	87.9	61.2
Pill	89.2	93.8	77.0	75.8	82.8	65.5
IUD	80.0	92.7	44.6	66.9	85.6	37.4
Injectables	49.3	53.2	38.7	55.1	64.7	39.6
Condom/Nirodh	86.3	91.2	73.8	95.8	97.7	92.8
Female condom	32.2	35.6	23.9	48.6	56.3	36.0
Emergency contraception	23.9	27.6	13.4	41.6	48.4	30.9
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	73.3	85.5	39.0	59.8	76.3	34.5
Any traditional method	70.5	82.5	38.7	69.7	85.6	44.6
Rhythm	60.2	68.8	37.7	59.8	74.0	38.1
Withdrawal	55.2	71.3	9.8	57.0	75.3	28.1
Folk method	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.5	7.1	4.6	6.7	7.7	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,239	891	302	355	214	138
RURAL						
Any method	96.0	99.0	85.9	95.1	98.6	90.9
Any modern method	95.7	98.7	85.7	95.1	98.6	90.9
Female sterilization	92.6	96.3	79.6	82.9	94.0	70.0
Male sterilization	62.6	70.7	33.2	69.7	85.7	51.2
Pill	81.6	86.9	64.8	74.6	84.2	63.6
IUD	74.4	85.4	37.7	58.8	86.2	26.3
Injectables	46.7	50.9	33.0	49.1	62.2	34.0
Condom/Nirodh	80.2	86.5	60.1	92.3	96.0	87.9
Female condom	26.6	28.4	21.6	44.0	52.7	34.0
Emergency contraception	18.8	21.9	9.2	34.8	47.9	19.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	65.3	76.9	27.5	52.5	77.7	22.9
Any traditional method	64.1	74.5	29.9	63.8	82.2	42.1
Rhythm	53.1	60.7	28.5	54.0	75.9	28.6
Withdrawal	50.2	63.3	7.5	52.3	69.1	32.3
Folk method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.9	6.5	3.8	6.1	7.6	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,327	1,726	494	651	350	298
TOTAL						
Any method	96.7	99.0	89.7	95.7	98.6	92.0
Any modern method	96.5	98.9	89.5	95.7	98.6	92.0
Female sterilization	93.9	96.8	84.7	84.7	94.3	72.2
Male sterilization	66.0	74.4	37.8	72.5	86.5	54.3
Pill	84.2	89.2	69.4	75.0	83.7	64.2
IUD	76.3	87.9	40.3	61.6	86.0	29.8
Injectables	47.6	51.7	35.2	51.2	63.1	35.8
Condom/Nirodh	82.3	88.1	65.3	93.5	96.6	89.4
Female condom	28.5	30.9	22.5	45.6	54.1	34.6
Emergency contraception	20.6	23.9	10.8	37.2	48.0	22.9
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	68.1	79.8	31.9	55.1	77.1	26.6
Any traditional method	66.3	77.2	33.3	65.9	83.5	42.9
Rhythm	55.6	63.5	32.0	56.1	75.2	31.6
Withdrawal	51.9	66.0	8.4	54.0	71.4	31.0
Folk method	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.7	4.1	6.3	7.6	4.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,566	2,617	796	1,006	564	436

¹ All three methods.

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1														
	Modern method					Traditional method									
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women				
Age															
15-19	19.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.1	1.8	5.4	80.3	100.0	56
20-24	35.5	23.2	7.9	0.0	1.4	5.8	0.0	8.2	8.2	12.3	4.4	7.9	64.5	100.0	293
25-29	55.4	42.5	29.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	9.7	9.7	12.8	4.5	8.3	44.6	100.0	484
30-39	78.1	67.1	58.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.0	4.9	4.9	11.0	4.3	6.7	21.9	100.0	1,012
40-49	80.7	72.0	66.3	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	2.3	8.7	5.0	3.6	19.3	100.0	772
Residence															
Urban	68.9	58.5	45.6	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	8.5	8.5	10.4	4.9	5.5	31.1	100.0	891
Rural	68.5	57.6	50.3	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	4.0	4.0	10.8	4.3	6.5	31.5	100.0	1,726
Education															
No education	72.6	68.1	65.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	3.5	27.4	100.0	113
<5 years complete	77.2	74.1	69.8	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.1	0.9	2.2	22.8	100.0	228
5-9 years complete	69.7	61.1	55.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	3.2	3.2	8.7	2.2	6.4	30.3	100.0	1,120
10 or more years complete	65.5	50.7	36.6	0.5	0.5	3.8	0.1	9.1	9.1	14.8	7.8	7.0	34.5	100.0	1,155
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	64.4	53.6	44.5	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.1	5.2	5.2	10.8	4.1	6.7	35.6	100.0	1,855
Employed for cash	78.7	68.7	58.8	1.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	10.1	5.2	4.9	21.3	100.0	696
Employed not for cash	79.5	66.7	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	12.7	7.9	4.8	20.5	100.0	63
Religion															
Hindu	74.4	65.0	54.7	1.2	0.2	2.5	0.1	6.4	6.4	9.3	4.0	5.4	25.6	100.0	1,466
Muslim	54.6	45.3	38.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.3	3.3	9.3	2.2	7.1	45.4	100.0	777
Christian	75.2	56.4	45.9	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	6.4	6.4	18.9	11.3	7.6	24.8	100.0	370
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	76.9	69.8	64.2	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.0	3.0	7.1	3.7	3.4	23.1	100.0	268
Scheduled tribe	(60.4)	(53.5)	(53.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(4.6)	(2.3)	(39.6)	100.0	43
Other backward class	65.8	55.6	45.6	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.0	6.3	6.3	10.3	3.8	6.4	34.2	100.0	886
Other	69.2	57.4	47.6	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	5.7	5.7	11.8	5.1	6.7	30.8	100.0	1,410

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method				Any traditional method			Total	Number of women				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Second	80.2	72.9	68.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	7.3	4.2	3.1	19.8	100.0	96
Middle	76.1	72.1	67.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.9	1.1	2.9	23.9	100.0	281
Fourth	69.0	58.8	51.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	4.5	10.2	2.6	7.6	31.0	100.0	971
Highest	65.7	52.6	40.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	7.5	13.1	6.9	6.2	34.3	100.0	1,247
Number of living children													
No children	8.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.3	1.1	2.2	91.9	100.0	270
1 child	45.5	23.0	3.4	0.4	4.7	0.0	14.0	22.5	9.4	13.1	54.5	100.0	534
1 son	41.5	22.1	3.7	0.4	3.7	0.0	13.8	19.5	7.5	12.0	58.5	100.0	267
No sons	49.4	23.9	3.0	0.4	5.6	0.0	14.2	25.5	11.2	14.3	50.6	100.0	267
2 children	86.3	75.5	66.9	1.1	4.4	0.1	4.5	10.8	4.9	5.9	13.7	100.0	1,195
1 or more sons	86.0	76.4	68.2	1.2	2.2	0.1	4.1	9.6	4.9	4.8	14.0	100.0	906
No sons	87.2	72.6	63.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	5.9	14.5	4.8	9.7	12.8	100.0	289
3 children	84.2	80.2	76.3	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.9	3.9	1.4	2.6	15.8	100.0	430
1 or more sons	83.9	80.9	76.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	2.2	16.1	100.0	368
No sons	85.7	76.1	73.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.6	4.8	4.8	14.3	100.0	63
4+ children	73.4	70.7	68.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.5	2.1	26.6	100.0	188
1 or more sons	73.2	70.4	67.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.6	2.2	26.8	100.0	179
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	68.6	57.9	48.7	1.0	2.3	0.0	5.5	10.7	4.5	6.2	31.4	100.0	2,617
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	63.7	56.1	48.5	2.5	1.6	na	3.1	na	3.8	3.8	36.3	100.0	2,675
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	63.3	54.4	41.8	6.5	2.7	0.0	2.9	na	6.0	2.9	36.7	100.0	3,978

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions, women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 2.2. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method			Modern method			IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Traditional method		Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Male sterilization	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	57.4	49.3	36.9	0.5	1.1	4.4	4.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	3.7	42.6	564	
Wife	58.0	49.6	37.3	0.5	1.1	4.4	4.4	6.4	8.4	4.5	3.8	42.0	550	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
Not currently married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	
Residence														
Urban	56.4	47.2	32.6	0.9	0.5	3.7	3.7	9.6	9.2	6.4	2.8	43.6	217	
Rural	59.1	51.9	38.1	0.3	1.4	4.7	4.7	7.5	7.2	3.0	4.1	40.9	363	
Education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
<5 years complete	58.4	55.6	51.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	41.6	72	
5-9 years complete	59.2	51.8	39.7	0.7	1.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	7.4	3.7	3.7	40.8	272	
10 or more years complete	56.6	46.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	14.6	10.6	6.6	4.0	43.4	226	
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
25-29	46.6	32.8	10.4	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	19.0	13.8	10.3	3.4	53.4	58	
30-34	44.0	37.0	16.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	14.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	56.0	100	
35-39	57.3	49.7	40.8	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.5	5.1	7.6	3.8	3.8	42.7	157	
40-44	69.1	60.4	46.8	0.7	0.7	7.9	7.9	4.3	8.6	5.0	3.6	30.9	139	
45-49	64.9	59.7	50.9	0.9	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.3	2.6	2.6	35.1	114	
Marital status														
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Currently married	57.4	49.3	36.9	0.5	1.1	4.4	4.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	3.7	42.6	564	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Religion														
Hindu	59.2	54.4	40.0	0.8	0.3	3.7	3.7	9.6	4.8	2.5	2.3	40.8	355	
Muslim	52.8	41.7	28.3	0.0	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	11.0	3.1	7.9	47.2	127	
Christian	61.2	45.9	31.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	8.2	15.3	12.2	3.1	38.8	98	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	67.6	67.6	56.8	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	74	
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
Other backward class	60.1	52.9	37.3	0.5	0.5	3.6	3.6	10.9	7.2	3.6	3.6	39.9	193	
Other	54.9	44.4	29.6	0.0	1.3	6.1	6.1	7.4	10.4	5.7	4.7	45.1	297	
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
Middle	51.1	50.0	44.7	1.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	48.9	94	
Fourth	55.1	47.8	36.6	1.0	0.5	3.4	3.4	6.3	7.3	2.4	4.9	44.9	205	
Highest	62.6	50.8	30.7	0.0	1.6	6.3	6.3	12.2	11.8	7.9	3.9	37.4	254	
Total age 15-49	58.1	50.2	36.0	0.5	1.0	4.3	4.3	8.3	7.9	4.3	3.6	41.9	580	
Age 50-54	58.6	55.0	51.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.6	2.7	0.9	41.4	111	
Total age 15-54	58.2	50.9	38.5	0.6	0.9	3.8	3.8	7.2	7.2	4.0	3.2	41.8	691	

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand condoms

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

Residence	Women		Men	
	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	19.2	51	*	16
Rural	(14.0)	43	*	18
Total	16.8	95	8.8	34

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24. Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	66.9	*	*	11.7	58.8
Government/municipal hospital	61.5	*	*	2.6	52.4
Government dispensary	2.8	*	*	0.0	2.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	1.2	*	*	7.8	2.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.2	*	*	1.3	1.1
Other public medical sector	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	*	*	0.0	0.7
Private medical sector	31.9	*	*	50.6	35.0
Private hospital	31.9	*	*	0.0	27.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	49.4	6.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	*	1.3	0.2
Other source	0.0	*	*	37.7	5.3
Shop	0.0	*	*	16.9	2.4
Spouse	0.0	*	*	19.5	2.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	1.3	0.2
Other	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	424	19	22	76	542
RURAL					
Public medical sector	66.8	*	(60.5)	23.5	63.7
Government/municipal hospital	57.6	*	(42.1)	7.4	53.2
Government dispensary	2.1	*	(2.6)	0.0	2.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.8	*	(13.2)	13.2	4.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.9	*	(2.6)	0.0	2.8
Other public medical sector	0.4	*	(0.0)	2.9	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Private medical sector	32.3	*	(39.5)	57.4	34.1
Private hospital	31.5	*	(36.8)	2.9	29.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(2.6)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(0.0)	47.1	3.6
Other private medical sector	0.8	*	(0.0)	7.4	1.2
Other source	0.1	*	(0.0)	19.1	1.3
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	5.9	0.4
Spouse	0.0	*	(0.0)	11.8	0.8
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	1.5	0.1
Other	0.1	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.1	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	916	11	38	68	1,044

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	66.9	(89.9)	51.8	17.3	62.0
Government/municipal hospital	58.9	(73.2)	33.4	4.8	52.9
Government dispensary	2.3	(6.7)	3.3	0.0	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.0	(0.0)	13.3	10.4	4.1
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.3	(6.7)	1.7	0.7	2.2
Other public medical sector	0.4	(3.3)	0.0	1.4	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.6
Private medical sector	32.2	(3.3)	48.2	53.8	34.4
Private hospital	31.6	(3.3)	44.9	1.4	28.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	3.3	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	48.3	4.7
Other private medical sector	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	4.2	0.8
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	28.9	2.7
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	11.7	1.1
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	15.8	1.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	0.1
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,341	30	60	145	1,586

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of pill and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	42.1	30.9	31.9	285
Pill	*	*	*	9
IUD	58.0	54.0	41.9	50
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	44.8	33.9	33.4	192
Private medical sector	43.7	34.4	34.4	151
Total	44.2	34.0	33.7	344

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

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

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	2.9	16.3	2.6	18.3	20.9	61.0	13.7
Rhythm	3.2	15.8	0.0	10.8	13.8	43.7	7.1
Withdrawal	3.5	9.8	0.9	12.8	13.1	40.1	8.9
All modern spacing methods ²	2.1	12.9	2.1	18.4	17.0	56.0	11.0
All spacing methods ³	2.7	12.5	3.3	15.5	15.3	49.4	9.8
All methods	1.9	9.1	2.4	11.3	11.1	35.8	7.1

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	11.1	11.1	14.2	47.5	8.6	1.2	42.6	100.0	162
20-24	13.2	7.9	35.1	59.0	12.6	5.3	23.2	100.0	151
25-29	13.2	11.0	39.0	62.5	19.1	6.6	11.8	100.0	136
30-39	20.1	8.8	54.4	67.3	18.4	2.7	11.6	100.0	294
40-49	19.8	5.3	62.7	66.9	16.0	1.5	15.6	100.0	263
Residence									
Urban	13.8	7.0	43.5	63.5	16.9	2.0	17.7	100.0	355
Rural	18.2	9.2	46.0	61.4	14.6	3.7	20.3	100.0	651
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
<5 years complete	36.7	11.4	50.6	53.2	15.2	2.5	29.1	100.0	79
5-9 years complete	18.6	7.9	43.0	62.1	11.9	4.2	21.9	100.0	430
10 or more years complete	11.2	8.3	45.7	63.6	18.6	2.3	15.5	100.0	484
Religion									
Hindu	18.1	7.1	42.9	63.4	13.7	2.0	20.9	100.0	590
Muslim	16.8	10.3	45.0	61.1	16.8	5.3	16.8	100.0	262
Christian	9.9	10.5	54.6	59.2	19.1	3.3	18.4	100.0	152
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.0	11.2	42.3	58.6	14.6	3.4	23.3	100.0	116
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Other backward class	14.6	5.8	48.7	63.6	16.0	2.9	17.5	100.0	343
Other	15.1	9.5	43.9	62.0	15.5	3.1	19.5	100.0	524
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Second	(33.3)	(15.4)	(41.0)	(59.0)	(15.4)	(2.6)	(23.1)	100.0	39
Middle	21.4	10.3	42.8	59.3	11.0	4.1	25.5	100.0	145
Fourth	20.0	7.4	45.6	60.1	13.7	3.6	22.7	100.0	366
Highest	10.7	8.2	46.0	65.1	18.4	2.2	14.2	100.0	450
Total age 15-49	16.6	8.5	45.1	62.1	15.4	3.1	19.4	100.0	1,006
Age 50-54	21.7	12.2	53.0	61.7	16.5	0.9	20.9	100.0	115
Total age 15-54	17.1	8.8	45.9	62.1	15.5	2.9	19.5	100.0	1,121

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	17.9	0.0	17.9	19.7	0.0	19.7	37.5	0.0	37.5	52.4	56
20-24	23.9	0.7	24.6	24.2	11.3	35.5	48.1	12.0	60.1	59.1	293
25-29	10.5	4.5	15.1	17.7	37.6	55.4	28.3	42.2	70.5	78.6	484
30-34	4.4	2.8	7.2	9.6	65.1	74.7	14.0	67.9	82.0	91.2	499
35-39	0.4	4.3	4.7	2.5	78.8	81.3	2.9	83.1	86.0	94.6	513
40-44	0.2	2.0	2.3	0.9	81.5	82.4	1.1	83.5	84.6	97.3	443
45-49	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.3	78.1	78.4	0.3	80.2	80.5	97.4	329
Residence											
Urban	5.0	2.9	7.9	9.8	59.2	68.9	14.8	62.0	76.8	89.7	891
Rural	6.5	2.9	9.4	8.5	60.0	68.5	15.0	62.9	77.9	87.9	1,726
Education											
No education	1.8	1.8	3.5	0.9	71.7	72.6	2.7	73.4	76.1	95.3	113
<5 years complete	3.1	3.9	7.0	1.3	75.9	77.2	4.4	79.8	84.2	91.7	228
5-9 years complete	5.7	2.7	8.4	6.5	63.2	69.7	12.2	65.9	78.1	89.2	1,120
10 or more years complete	7.2	3.0	10.2	13.6	51.9	65.5	20.8	54.9	75.7	86.5	1,155
Religion											
Hindu	3.7	2.1	5.8	8.4	66.0	74.4	12.1	68.1	80.2	92.8	1,466
Muslim	11.5	4.6	16.1	9.3	45.3	54.6	20.8	50.0	70.7	77.2	777
Christian	3.5	2.4	5.9	10.2	65.0	75.2	13.7	67.4	81.2	92.7	370
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	1.5	1.1	2.6	5.2	71.7	76.9	6.7	72.8	79.5	96.7	268
Scheduled tribe	(14.0)	(2.3)	(16.3)	(2.3)	(58.1)	(60.4)	(16.3)	(60.4)	(76.8)	(78.7)	43
Other backward class	6.7	3.2	9.8	10.0	55.8	65.8	16.7	59.0	75.7	87.0	886
Other	6.0	3.1	9.2	9.2	60.0	69.2	15.2	63.1	78.4	88.3	1,410
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Second	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.2	76.0	80.2	6.3	78.1	84.4	95.0	96
Middle	4.6	1.8	6.4	3.2	72.8	76.1	7.9	74.6	82.5	92.2	281
Fourth	6.1	1.5	7.6	9.3	59.8	69.0	15.4	61.3	76.7	90.0	971
Highest	6.3	4.2	10.6	10.5	55.2	65.7	16.8	59.5	76.3	86.1	1,247
Total	6.0	2.9	8.9	8.9	59.7	68.6	14.9	62.6	77.5	88.6	2,617

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	89.2	520	a	a	a
20-24	2.1	15.4	33.5	na	na	42.1	520	a	a	a
25-29	4.6	21.2	38.1	46.9	79.3	9.7	544	21.3	21.3	21.5
30-34	5.5	21.5	37.6	46.5	81.1	3.2	530	21.4	21.4	21.7
35-39	8.1	24.9	43.9	51.6	77.9	3.0	566	20.8	20.9	21.2
40-44	8.4	31.8	48.6	57.6	80.2	3.4	500	20.2	20.2	20.3
45-49	8.0	27.2	48.0	56.0	81.4	2.3	386	20.3	20.5	20.8
20-49	6.1	23.5	41.3	na	na	10.9	3,046	a	a	a
25-49	6.9	25.1	42.9	51.4	79.9	4.5	2,526	20.8	20.9	21.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	162	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.7	na	na	96.0	151	a	a	a
25-29	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.9	22.0	61.1	136	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	0.8	1.5	3.1	22.3	24.6	130	28.6	28.6	27.8
35-39	0.6	2.4	7.3	7.9	22.6	4.3	164	27.9	27.9	27.4
40-44	0.0	0.7	3.4	6.2	19.9	3.4	146	29.0	29.0	28.7
45-49	0.0	0.9	4.3	6.8	29.1	1.7	117	27.9	27.9	27.2
20-49	0.2	0.9	3.2	na	na	32.5	844	a	a	a
25-49	0.3	1.2	3.8	5.5	22.9	18.6	693	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Kerala, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(15.0)	(3.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)
5-9	(2.8)	(2.8)	(5.6)	(4.2)	(9.7)
10-14	(10.8)	(5.5)	(16.3)	(6.4)	(22.6)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(15.5)	(3.1)	(18.6)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	5.7	3.8	9.5	3.7	13.1
RURAL					
0-4	9.9	4.2	14.1	1.4	15.5
5-9	23.8	2.6	26.5	2.0	28.4
10-14	15.2	12.9	28.0	2.3	30.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	14.2	2.4	16.5	2.4	18.9
NFHS-1 (0-4)	19.0	9.8	28.7	10.0	38.5
TOTAL					
0-4	11.5	3.8	15.3	1.0	16.3
5-9	17.2	2.7	19.9	2.7	22.6
10-14	13.7	10.4	24.1	3.5	27.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	13.8	2.5	16.3	2.6	18.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	15.5	8.2	23.8	8.4	32.0

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	8.8	2.9	11.6	2.2	13.8
Rural	17.1	3.4	20.5	1.7	22.2
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
<10 years complete	22.1	2.8	24.9	3.6	28.4
10 or more years complete	6.6	2.8	9.5	0.0	9.5
Religion					
Hindu	15.6	0.9	16.5	2.7	19.1
Muslim	10.6	6.6	17.2	1.4	18.6
Christian	(13.8)	(3.4)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.1)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	11.5	0.0	11.5	1.4	12.9
Other	13.9	6.0	19.9	0.9	20.7
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(22.0)	(3.6)	(25.6)	(12.6)	(37.8)
Fourth	11.8	5.2	17.0	0.7	17.6
Highest	12.4	1.0	13.4	0.0	13.4
Child's sex					
Male	16.5	4.5	21.0	1.4	22.3
Female	12.4	1.9	14.3	2.4	16.6
Mother's age at birth					
<20	*	*	*	*	*
20-29	14.0	3.8	17.7	1.3	19.0
30-39	(8.8)	(2.9)	(11.8)	(6.3)	(18.0)
Birth order					
1	16.7	0.0	16.7	2.1	18.8
2-3	11.2	5.6	16.8	0.9	17.7
4+	*	*	*	*	*
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	*	*	*	*	*
2-3 years	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(6.6)	(13.7)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	14.5	3.2	17.7	1.9	19.5

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	39.2	*	65.2 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births to mothers age 18-34 years	42.4	*	8.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.7	*	0.2
Mother's age >34	1.9	*	13.2
Birth interval <24 months	9.4	4.2	6.0
Birth order >3	3.5	(3.7)	1.9
Subtotal	16.5	5.5	21.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.0	*	4.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	nc	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	*	0.5
Subtotal	1.9	*	5.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	18.4	5.0	26.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,017	na	2,617

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
20-34	98.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	738
35-49	(93.1)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Birth order										
1	98.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	327
2-3	98.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
4+	(96.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Residence										
Urban	97.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	264
Rural	98.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	563
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
<5 years complete	(93.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
5-9 years complete	98.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	331
10 or more years complete	98.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	453
Religion										
Hindu	97.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Muslim	98.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	324
Christian	97.2	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Other backward class	97.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	286
Other	98.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	449
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Second	(96.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Middle	95.4	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Fourth	98.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	298
Highest	98.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	401
Total	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	827

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	97.4	94.6	94.3	96.5	(96.5)	(88.0)	95.5
Blood pressure measured	99.2	98.2	98.9	98.6	(100.0)	(92.0)	98.5
Urine sample taken	99.6	99.1	98.6	99.8	(100.0)	(96.0)	99.3
Blood sample taken	100.0	98.0	97.2	99.6	(100.0)	(96.0)	98.7
Abdomen examined	99.6	98.0	97.5	99.2	(100.0)	(96.0)	98.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	31.2	27.7	27.9	29.6	(37.9)	(16.0)	28.8
Convulsions	11.7	9.1	7.1	12.1	(6.9)	(4.0)	9.9
Prolonged labour	21.8	18.1	19.4	18.3	(41.4)	(12.0)	19.3
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	70.3	63.1	66.0	65.7	(51.8)	(71.9)	65.4
Number of women	263	562	283	487	29	25	825

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	91.7	91.7	95.0	1.7	95.0	70.0	8.3	60
20-34	94.0	92.6	88.2	2.0	96.5	76.0	10.0	738
35-49	(86.2)	(75.8)	(89.6)	(0.0)	(96.6)	(62.0)	(17.3)	29
Birth order								
1	94.8	97.2	92.6	0.6	96.3	77.3	9.2	327
2-3	93.6	90.5	86.9	3.1	96.9	76.3	10.6	451
4+	(85.7)	(69.5)	(79.5)	(0.0)	(91.9)	(49.0)	(12.2)	49
Residence								
Urban	96.3	91.0	91.8	2.2	96.3	77.5	12.0	264
Rural	92.3	92.3	87.3	1.8	96.4	73.9	9.3	563
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
<5 years complete	(90.0)	(73.3)	(83.3)	(3.3)	(93.3)	(46.7)	(13.3)	30
5-9 years complete	91.5	87.6	86.1	2.4	95.8	69.8	9.1	331
10 or more years complete	95.4	97.1	91.2	1.5	97.6	81.7	10.8	453
Religion								
Hindu	95.4	91.9	91.1	1.5	97.5	78.1	10.4	393
Muslim	90.4	90.4	86.1	2.5	94.8	67.6	10.2	324
Christian	96.3	96.3	88.0	1.8	97.3	86.3	8.3	109
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	93.2	85.2	93.2	0.0	97.3	73.0	12.2	74
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	96.8	94.8	89.8	1.7	96.2	74.8	9.1	286
Other	92.2	91.8	87.7	2.4	97.1	77.0	10.7	449
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Second	(90.3)	(77.5)	(83.9)	(0.0)	(93.6)	(64.7)	(25.8)	31
Middle	95.3	81.4	89.6	1.1	97.7	70.9	10.5	86
Fourth	93.3	90.3	87.9	2.4	96.3	74.5	10.1	298
Highest	93.7	97.3	89.8	2.0	97.0	78.3	9.0	401
Total	93.6	91.9	88.7	1.9	96.4	75.1	10.1	827

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	72.0	161	39.7	41.4	9.4	9.5	100.0	116
20-34	77.0	1,109	43.1	39.8	8.3	8.8	100.0	854
35-49	(57.5)	40	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Residence								
Urban	81.5	423	43.3	38.1	10.3	8.3	100.0	345
Rural	73.0	887	41.9	41.1	7.8	9.2	100.0	648
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	*	1	nc	nc	na	na	0.0	0
1-3	*	12	*	*	na	na	100.0	3
4+	83.5	769	49.8	50.2	na	na	100.0	642
Education								
No education	*	22	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
<5 years complete	(55.2)	47	(50.1)	(49.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	71.0	539	42.4	38.7	10.7	8.1	100.0	382
10 or more years complete	81.8	703	41.7	40.5	7.8	9.9	100.0	575
Religion								
Hindu	74.9	635	41.6	41.0	8.8	8.6	100.0	476
Muslim	73.0	506	42.8	38.5	8.7	10.0	100.0	369
Christian	88.1	168	43.9	41.2	8.1	6.8	100.0	148
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	66.7	126	37.0	53.5	6.0	3.6	100.0	84
Scheduled tribe	(38.4)	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Other backward class	76.1	428	43.3	35.3	11.3	10.1	100.0	326
Other	78.7	724	42.2	41.3	7.5	9.0	100.0	570
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	13	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Second	58.8	51	(36.7)	(56.6)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Middle	65.4	133	48.4	41.3	8.0	2.3	100.0	87
Fourth	72.2	497	40.8	40.5	8.6	10.1	100.0	358
Highest	82.6	616	42.7	38.5	9.0	9.8	100.0	509
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	83.5	595	42.3	38.4	8.2	11.1	100.0	497
1 child	73.4	485	43.0	42.7	7.6	6.8	100.0	356
0 sons	72.2	245	44.1	41.8	7.9	6.2	100.0	177
1 son	74.5	240	41.9	43.6	7.2	7.3	100.0	179
2 children	62.8	172	37.9	40.8	15.7	5.6	100.0	108
0 sons	(65.8)	41	(48.1)	(37.0)	(11.1)	(3.7)	100.0	27
1 or more sons	61.8	131	34.5	42.0	17.3	6.2	100.0	81
3 children	(63.1)	38	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
0 sons	*	6	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
1 or more sons	(62.5)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
4+ children	*	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
0 sons	*	1	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0	0
1 or more sons	*	19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Total	75.8	1,311	42.4	40.1	8.7	8.9	100.0	993

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions, to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	100.0	99.0	99.3
Public sector	35.4	35.7	35.6
NGO/trust	0.0	0.3	0.2
Private sector	64.6	63.0	63.5
At home	0.0	0.9	0.6
Own home	0.0	0.7	0.5
Parents' home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	96.6	95.4	95.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	2.7	3.8	3.4
Other health personnel	0.6	0.0	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Friends/relatives	0.0	0.6	0.4
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	100.0	99.1	99.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	33.5	28.4	30.1
Number of births	324	693	1,017
For home deliveries			
Clean blade used to cut the cord	nc	*	*
Either of the above	nc	*	*
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	nc	*	*
Number of births delivered at home	0	4	4
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	90.6	85.9	87.4
Less than 4 hours	55.8	48.6	50.9
4-23 hours	17.2	15.4	16.0
1-2 days	16.1	18.9	18.0
3-41 days	1.5	3.0	2.5
Don't know/missing/other response	4.1	3.8	3.9
No postnatal check-up	5.2	10.4	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	83.1	79.8	80.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.1	5.9	6.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.2	0.1
Missing	4.5	3.8	4.0
No postnatal check-up	5.2	10.4	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	264	563	827

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	98.8	98.8	86	76.7	73.3	60
20-34	99.4	99.4	901	88.5	86.2	738
35-49	(96.7)	(100.0)	30	(82.7)	(75.8)	29
Birth order						
1	99.8	99.8	454	86.2	84.7	327
2-3	99.2	99.2	509	88.7	85.8	451
4+	96.3	98.1	54	(83.7)	(77.6)	49
Antenatal care visits²						
None	*	*	1	*	*	1
1-3	*	*	12	*	*	12
4+	99.5	99.7	769	88.9	86.9	769
Residence						
Urban	100.0	100.0	324	90.6	89.1	264
Rural	99.0	99.1	693	85.9	82.9	563
Education						
No education	*	*	18	*	*	13
<5 years complete	(97.5)	(97.5)	41	(73.3)	(70.0)	30
5-9 years complete	99.3	99.3	417	84.9	82.1	331
10 or more years complete	99.4	99.6	541	90.9	88.5	453
Religion						
Hindu	99.2	99.2	483	88.8	86.0	393
Muslim	99.5	99.5	399	84.5	81.4	324
Christian	99.3	100.0	135	90.9	90.9	109
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	99.0	99.0	99	89.2	86.5	74
Scheduled tribe	*	*	22	*	*	15
Other backward class	99.7	99.7	322	89.5	86.3	286
Other	99.6	99.8	571	86.4	84.4	449
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	12	*	*	11
Second	(95.1)	(95.1)	41	(64.5)	(64.5)	31
Middle	99.1	99.1	111	81.4	79.1	86
Fourth	99.2	99.5	380	88.2	86.2	298
Highest	99.8	99.8	474	90.5	87.3	401
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	100.0	362	84.5	82.4	291
Private health facility	na	99.8	646	89.8	87.0	530
Home	na	*	6	*	*	4
Total	99.3	99.4	1,017	87.4	84.9	827

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic or in other places, births to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, and births to women for whom caste/tribe was not known, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	99.5	100.0	99.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	96.9	99.3	95.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	90.1	93.0	77.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	100.0	99.4	93.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	100.0	99.4	94.1
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	100.0	99.0	97.8
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	92.4	98.4	95.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	93.4	77.9	68.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	99.3	91.5	87.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	99.5	92.8	89.3
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	99.8	99.2	98.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	93.9	98.6	95.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	92.3	80.8	70.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	99.5	93.0	88.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	99.7	94.0	90.5

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(93.5)	90.1	91.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(41.3)	36.3	37.9
Convulsion	(30.4)	23.1	25.5
Prolonged labour	(56.5)	44.0	48.2
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	(60.9)	47.3	51.8
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(100.0)	98.9	99.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(63.0)	60.4	61.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(89.1)	83.5	85.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	(60.9)	59.3	59.9
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	46	91	137
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	nc	*	*
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	nc	*	*
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	0	1	1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06 and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	95.5	93.7	91.9	83.0	89.3	93.7	89.3	81.2	82.1	74.0	2.7	75.8	112
Female	97.2	94.4	89.7	85.0	84.1	95.3	87.8	85.0	82.2	76.6	0.9	74.7	107
Birth order													
1	96.1	94.1	92.1	82.3	89.2	94.1	89.2	82.3	81.3	76.4	2.0	77.4	102
2-3	96.2	95.2	90.5	86.6	86.7	95.2	88.5	84.7	86.6	77.1	1.9	75.2	105
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence													
Urban	100.0	97.2	95.8	93.1	88.9	97.2	94.4	91.7	93.1	87.5	0.0	84.7	71
Rural	94.6	92.5	88.4	79.6	85.7	93.2	85.7	78.9	76.9	69.4	2.7	70.7	148
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years complete	94.4	91.1	85.5	77.7	78.9	90.0	83.3	76.6	75.5	66.6	3.4	68.8	90
10 or more years complete	97.5	95.8	95.0	89.1	92.5	97.5	92.5	88.3	89.1	83.3	0.8	80.8	120
Religion													
Hindu	98.0	98.0	96.0	94.0	95.0	97.0	95.0	91.0	93.0	88.0	1.0	85.9	100
Muslim	93.3	87.7	82.2	67.7	75.5	90.0	77.7	69.9	66.5	56.6	3.3	61.1	90
Christian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(92.9)	(89.3)	(0.0)	(82.1)	28
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other backward class	98.6	95.9	95.9	87.6	89.0	95.9	93.1	89.0	86.2	83.5	1.4	80.7	73
Other	95.0	93.3	88.3	81.6	85.0	94.2	85.8	79.1	79.1	69.9	1.7	70.0	120
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Fourth	95.0	92.6	90.1	81.4	85.2	95.1	88.9	82.7	80.2	72.7	2.5	75.3	81
Highest	97.1	96.1	95.2	90.3	90.4	97.1	93.3	90.4	87.4	85.5	1.0	81.7	104
Total	96.3	94.0	90.8	84.0	86.7	94.5	88.6	83.1	82.1	75.3	1.8	75.3	219
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	96.2	96.0	94.4	88.0	60.6	96.9	95.2	88.4	84.6	79.7	2.2	63.2	244
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	86.1	84.8	81.5	73.7	11.9	85.1	82.3	75.2	60.5	54.4	11.4	56.2	395

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42. Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children						
Age in months									
<6	0.0	23.3	73	nc	nc	0	*	*	17
6-11	3.0	25.8	101	*	*	3	(76.9)	(0.0)	26
12-23	4.6	26.0	219	*	*	10	89.4	0.0	57
24-35	2.9	23.0	209	*	*	6	(79.2)	(2.1)	48
36-47	0.5	24.5	192	*	*	1	(74.4)	(0.0)	47
48-59	3.4	18.9	207	*	*	7	(79.4)	(2.6)	39
Sex									
Male	3.1	24.8	520	*	*	16	79.8	0.0	129
Female	2.3	21.8	481	*	*	11	82.8	1.9	105
Residence									
Urban	3.4	20.8	318	*	*	11	86.6	0.0	66
Rural	2.4	24.6	683	*	*	16	79.0	1.2	168
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	17	nc	nc	0	*	*	4
<5 years complete	(5.1)	(30.7)	39	*	*	2	*	*	12
5-9 years complete	3.7	24.7	409	*	*	15	83.2	1.0	101
10 or more years complete	1.9	21.8	536	*	*	10	78.6	0.9	117
Religion									
Hindu	2.1	21.8	477	*	*	10	80.7	1.0	104
Muslim	3.6	27.2	390	*	*	14	83.0	0.0	106
Christian	2.3	18.1	133	*	*	3	*	*	24
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.0	21.2	99	*	*	2	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	*	*	22	nc	nc	0	*	*	2
Other backward class	2.2	23.3	318	*	*	7	79.7	0.0	74
Other	3.2	24.5	559	*	*	18	83.2	1.5	137
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	11	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
Second	(2.4)	(29.3)	41	*	*	1	*	*	12
Middle	1.9	25.1	108	*	*	2	(85.1)	(3.7)	27
Fourth	3.8	25.6	373	*	*	14	82.0	0.0	95
Highest	2.1	21.1	469	*	*	10	79.8	1.0	99
Total	2.7	23.4	1,002	88.8	33.2	27	81.2	0.9	234

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment			
Age in months														
<6	9.6	73	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6-11	10.9	101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
12-23	9.6	219	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
24-35	6.2	209	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
36-47	5.7	192	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
48-59	2.4	207	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sex														
Male	7.7	520	(62.5)	(85.0)	(47.4)	(90.0)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(2.5)	(22.5)	(5.0)	(22.5)	(5.0)	40
Female	5.8	481	(64.4)	(67.9)	(39.4)	(78.6)	(7.2)	(14.3)	(3.5)	(14.3)	(17.8)	(14.3)	(17.8)	28
Residence														
Urban	7.5	318	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Rural	6.5	683	(65.9)	(81.8)	(45.5)	(86.4)	(15.9)	(13.6)	(2.3)	(15.9)	(6.8)	(15.9)	(6.8)	44
Mother's education														
No education	*	17	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
<5 years complete	(5.1)	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years complete	7.3	409	(56.7)	(86.7)	(43.4)	(90.0)	(13.3)	(20.1)	(3.3)	(16.6)	(6.6)	(16.6)	(6.6)	30
10 or more years complete	6.7	536	(66.7)	(77.8)	(47.2)	(83.3)	(14.0)	(11.0)	(2.8)	(19.4)	(13.9)	(19.4)	(13.9)	36
Religion														
Hindu	6.3	477	(53.3)	(70.0)	(33.3)	(80.0)	(3.3)	(16.6)	(6.7)	(16.6)	(20.0)	(16.6)	(20.0)	30
Muslim	7.5	390	(72.4)	(82.8)	(51.7)	(89.6)	(24.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(0.0)	29
Christian	6.8	133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	1.0	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Scheduled tribe	*	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	4.7	318	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other	8.6	559	(64.6)	(77.1)	(50.0)	(83.4)	(16.7)	(18.7)	(2.1)	(14.6)	(12.4)	(14.6)	(12.4)	48
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	(7.3)	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Middle	5.5	108	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Fourth	7.5	373	(64.3)	(82.3)	(67.9)	(89.4)	(21.5)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(7.0)	(14.2)	(7.0)	28
Highest	6.4	469	(63.3)	(73.3)	(26.5)	(80.0)	(10.0)	(13.3)	(3.4)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(16.7)	30
Total	6.8	1,002	63.3	80.9	44.1	85.3	13.3	16.1	2.9	19.1	10.3	19.1	10.3	68

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	None				
Age in months												
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
12-23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sex												
Male	(47.4)	(37.6)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(42.6)	(30.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(40.0)	40
Female	(39.4)	(35.6)	(7.1)	(17.9)	(7.2)	(39.1)	(28.6)	(18.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(28.6)	28
Residence												
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Rural	(45.5)	(38.6)	(4.5)	(11.4)	(6.8)	(40.9)	(31.8)	(15.9)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(36.4)	44
Mother's education												
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years complete	(43.4)	(43.3)	(6.7)	(6.6)	(3.3)	(40.0)	(36.8)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(36.7)	30
10 or more years complete	(47.2)	(30.6)	(8.3)	(13.9)	(11.2)	(41.7)	(24.9)	(16.7)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(36.1)	36
Religion												
Hindu	(33.3)	(43.4)	(6.6)	(16.6)	(6.7)	(50.0)	(20.1)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(30.0)	30
Muslim	(51.7)	(27.7)	(10.3)	(10.4)	(6.9)	(31.1)	(34.5)	(24.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(34.5)	29
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other	(50.0)	(29.2)	(6.3)	(14.6)	(8.3)	(39.6)	(31.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(39.6)	48
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Fourth	(67.9)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(10.6)	(42.9)	(25.1)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(57.2)	28
Highest	(26.5)	(43.5)	(13.3)	(16.7)	(3.4)	(36.7)	(36.6)	(13.3)	(3.4)	(6.7)	(19.9)	30
Total	44.1	36.8	7.3	11.8	7.3	41.2	29.4	16.2	1.5	2.9	35.3	68

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	81.6	520	*	15
20-24	91.7	520	90.7	194
25-34	92.1	1,074	92.9	539
35-49	91.7	1,452	93.7	79
Residence				
Urban	91.1	1,239	93.3	264
Rural	90.0	2,327	91.8	563
Education				
No education	75.6	139	*	13
<5 years complete	80.6	278	(80.0)	30
5-9 years complete	89.2	1,413	90.6	331
10 or more years complete	94.1	1,735	94.7	453
Religion				
Hindu	92.6	2,026	93.1	393
Muslim	83.6	1,043	89.5	324
Christian	95.7	491	97.3	109
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	89.6	395	95.9	74
Scheduled tribe	85.2	54	*	15
Other backward class	89.9	1,213	91.6	286
Other	91.1	1,888	92.7	449
Wealth index				
Lowest	(93.1)	29	*	11
Second	90.1	141	(93.5)	31
Middle	85.2	407	86.0	86
Fourth	90.3	1,359	94.0	298
Highest	91.7	1,630	92.3	401
Total	90.3	3,566	92.3	827

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC		Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed		
	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	
Age in months														
<12	88.5	174	13.6	7.8	5.2	4.5	na	154	na	na	5.2	154	*	8
12-23	92.7	219	27.1	16.2	9.3	13.3	na	203	na	na	15.3	203	(54.9)	31
24-35	92.8	209	28.3	21.6	8.8	17.0	na	194	na	na	16.5	194	(65.6)	32
36-47	84.4	192	48.2	43.3	6.8	27.2	37.1	162	162	162	29.7	162	(56.3)	48
48-59	89.9	207	40.3	35.5	10.2	27.4	34.4	186	186	186	29.0	186	51.8	54
60-71	92.8	207	27.1	24.0	12.5	15.6	21.9	192	192	192	na	na	na	na
0-35	91.6	602	23.7	15.8	8.0	12.2	na	551	na	na	12.9	551	59.2	71
36-71	89.2	606	38.0	33.7	10.0	23.2	30.7	541	na	541	na	na	na	na
Sex														
Male	88.5	631	29.5	22.4	9.1	16.7	26.8	559	283	283	18.3	458	57.1	84
Female	92.4	577	32.1	27.0	8.8	18.6	35.0	533	257	257	20.2	441	55.1	89
Residence														
Urban	83.6	379	32.8	24.4	9.4	17.2	30.9	316	147	147	18.7	264	56.0	49
Rural	93.5	830	30.0	24.8	8.8	17.8	30.7	776	393	393	19.5	636	56.1	124
Mother's education														
No education	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	17	8	8	*	14	*	2
<5 years complete	86.2	50	(41.8)	(37.2)	(23.3)	(32.5)	(30.7)	43	26	26	(25.0)	32	*	8
5-9 years complete	94.7	506	37.7	30.3	10.9	22.6	35.5	479	248	248	26.5	385	55.9	102
10 or more years complete	87.4	633	24.0	18.8	6.1	12.3	25.6	553	258	258	13.0	468	59.0	61
Religion														
Hindu	87.6	580	36.2	29.6	12.0	21.3	40.8	509	265	265	24.4	415	53.5	101
Muslim	96.9	459	26.1	20.2	6.3	16.0	22.0	445	209	209	16.2	376	60.6	61
Christian	81.6	168	25.5	21.2	6.5	9.5	16.9	137	65	65	10.3	107	*	11

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC						
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC					Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children weighed at an AWC	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed			
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	87.9	124	51.5	45.9	16.6	30.3	109	56.3	64	34.9	86	(53.4)	30				
Scheduled tribe	*	24	*	*	*	*	24	*	10	*	22	*	4				
Other backward class	93.0	384	25.5	19.0	7.3	16.5	357	24.8	177	14.9	296	(61.3)	44				
Other	88.9	672	30.1	24.5	7.9	16.2	598	29.0	286	19.3	492	56.8	95				
Wealth index																	
Lowest	*	14	*	*	*	*	14	*	9	*	11	*	5				
Second	94.4	54	56.9	43.2	31.4	37.4	51	(46.7)	30	(41.0)	39	*	16				
Middle	87.5	136	41.2	36.1	10.1	20.2	119	44.6	65	20.6	92	*	19				
Fourth	93.5	444	34.5	29.0	9.9	20.3	415	30.2	203	25.7	348	55.0	89				
Highest	87.9	561	21.2	15.0	5.9	11.9	493	23.1	234	10.7	410	(56.8)	44				
Years since AWC was established																	
<6 years ago	na	na	36.1	34.5	9.1	28.6	133	36.9	65	29.0	110	(56.3)	32				
6 or more years ago	na	na	30.1	23.3	9.0	16.1	959	29.9	476	17.9	790	56.0	141				
Total	90.4	1,209	30.8	24.7	9.0	17.6	1,092	30.7	541	19.2	900	56.1	173				

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	81.9	16.3	8.1	11.3	316	88.1	11.9	3.8	7.5	316
Rural	82.5	15.6	10.2	10.1	776	89.4	10.0	5.6	6.5	776
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
<5 years complete	(79.2)	(18.5)	(14.0)	(16.3)	43	(83.8)	(16.2)	(7.0)	(9.3)	43
5-9 years complete	78.7	19.9	10.2	11.7	479	86.2	13.2	6.5	9.0	479
10 or more years complete	85.5	12.1	8.7	9.1	553	92.0	7.6	3.4	4.7	553
Religion										
Hindu	78.7	18.7	11.2	12.2	509	86.2	13.2	6.3	8.1	509
Muslim	84.9	13.3	8.8	9.2	445	92.1	7.4	3.4	5.2	445
Christian	86.9	13.1	6.6	8.0	137	89.1	10.9	5.9	7.3	137
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	61.4	34.9	23.0	23.9	109	73.4	24.8	14.7	16.5	109
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	*	24
Other backward class	86.3	12.6	7.0	8.4	357	91.9	7.5	3.1	4.7	357
Other	83.8	14.2	8.5	9.2	598	90.3	9.6	4.4	6.2	598
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	14
Second	76.4	19.6	17.7	15.7	51	86.3	13.7	11.8	9.8	51
Middle	76.5	21.8	12.6	12.6	119	80.7	17.6	8.4	10.9	119
Fourth	74.6	22.7	13.8	15.9	415	85.3	14.2	7.2	10.4	415
Highest	91.9	6.9	4.5	4.7	493	95.4	4.4	1.8	2.6	493
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	77.5	21.7	11.3	15.7	133	81.3	18.7	8.3	12.7	133
6 or more years ago	83.0	14.9	9.4	9.7	959	90.1	9.4	4.6	6.0	959
Total	82.3	15.8	9.6	10.4	1,092	89.0	10.5	5.0	6.8	1,092

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	2.0	14.0	-0.0	18.0	24.0	2.0	-1.1	2.0	16.0	2.0	-0.8	50
6-11	5.0	12.1	-0.2	5.1	18.2	3.0	-0.5	2.0	9.1	1.0	-0.6	99
12-23	11.2	36.6	-1.4	3.4	15.6	0.5	-0.8	5.9	25.9	0.0	-1.3	205
24-35	6.7	26.7	-1.4	4.1	12.3	1.5	-0.8	4.6	23.6	1.0	-1.3	195
36-47	3.8	19.7	-1.1	2.7	16.4	0.5	-1.0	5.5	22.4	0.0	-1.3	183
48-59	5.7	23.3	-1.2	2.1	16.1	1.0	-1.1	4.7	28.5	0.0	-1.4	193
Sex												
Male	6.9	25.8	-1.2	4.6	16.3	1.5	-0.9	5.0	24.0	0.0	-1.3	480
Female	6.1	23.1	-1.0	3.6	15.5	0.9	-0.9	4.3	21.8	0.9	-1.2	445
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	5.2	22.7	-1.0	3.7	14.7	1.5	-0.8	4.2	19.0	0.5	-1.1	401
<24	6.3	24.2	-1.2	8.4	21.1	0.0	-1.2	5.3	33.7	0.0	-1.5	95
24-47	8.2	27.4	-1.2	6.3	19.7	0.5	-1.1	5.3	26.9	0.0	-1.4	208
48+	6.3	25.7	-1.1	1.0	11.0	2.1	-0.8	3.7	20.4	1.0	-1.1	191
Birth order²												
1	5.3	22.4	-1.0	3.8	14.9	1.5	-0.8	4.3	18.6	0.5	-1.1	397
2-3	6.9	25.4	-1.1	4.9	16.8	0.9	-1.0	4.9	25.2	0.2	-1.3	452
4-5	(5.0)	(35.0)	(-1.5)	(2.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(-0.8)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(2.5)	(-1.4)	40
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Residence												
Urban	5.8	22.2	-1.0	2.4	10.9	1.0	-0.7	2.4	15.4	0.3	-1.1	292
Rural	6.8	25.6	-1.2	4.9	18.2	1.3	-1.0	5.7	26.4	0.5	-1.3	633
Size at birth²												
Very small	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Small	7.6	33.3	-1.5	6.7	27.6	0.9	-1.4	10.5	45.7	0.0	-1.8	105
Average or larger	6.1	23.1	-1.0	3.5	13.5	1.3	-0.8	3.5	18.7	0.5	-1.1	771
Mother's education⁴												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
<5 years complete	(12.9)	(32.3)	(-1.5)	(12.9)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(12.9)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	31
5-9 years complete	8.5	29.9	-1.4	3.0	15.6	0.5	-1.0	4.9	27.4	0.3	-1.4	365
10 or more years complete	4.3	20.0	-0.9	4.7	15.6	1.8	-0.8	3.9	18.4	0.6	-1.0	494
Religion												
Hindu	6.4	25.4	-1.2	4.1	16.5	1.1	-0.9	5.7	25.4	0.2	-1.3	437
Muslim	7.4	26.0	-1.2	4.6	16.3	1.1	-0.9	4.6	22.6	0.6	-1.3	350
Christian	4.4	17.5	-0.8	2.9	13.1	1.5	-0.7	1.5	15.3	0.7	-0.9	137
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	8.7	33.7	-1.5	2.2	13.1	1.1	-0.9	6.5	32.6	0.0	-1.5	92
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other backward class	6.9	26.7	-1.2	2.4	13.8	1.4	-0.8	4.5	21.5	0.3	-1.2	289
Other	5.4	20.2	-0.9	5.4	17.1	1.2	-0.9	3.9	20.6	0.6	-1.1	520
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	6.3	24.6	-1.1	4.2	15.8	1.2	-0.9	4.5	22.7	0.4	-1.2	895
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	9.0	35.1	-1.5	3.7	23.2	0.0	-1.3	8.2	39.6	0.0	-1.7	134
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	6.0	22.4	-1.1	3.9	14.8	1.6	-0.8	3.7	19.9	0.6	-1.2	513
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.6	23.7	-1.0	4.4	13.3	1.2	-0.7	4.0	19.7	0.4	-1.1	249
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	7.3	26.4	-1.2	4.4	16.4	1.5	-0.9	5.0	25.6	0.6	-1.3	617
Living with one or neither parent	4.9	20.8	-0.9	3.6	14.9	0.7	-0.8	3.9	17.5	0.0	(-1.1)	308
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Second	(15.7)	(50.0)	(-1.8)	(5.3)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(10.5)	(47.4)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	38
Middle	11.9	38.6	-1.6	6.9	25.7	1.0	-1.3	9.9	40.6	0.0	-1.7	101
Fourth	6.1	24.9	-1.2	3.0	15.2	1.5	-0.9	3.9	25.2	0.6	-1.3	330
Highest	4.7	18.2	-0.9	4.3	14.4	1.1	-0.8	3.6	15.1	0.5	-1.0	444
Total	6.5	24.5	-1.1	4.1	15.9	1.2	-0.9	4.7	22.9	0.4	-1.2	925
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	7.4	26.5	-1.1	5.4	15.6	1.5	-0.8	4.3	21.2	0.7	-1.1	539
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	10.4	28.0	-1.3	2.2	13.0	2.7	-0.6	5.3	21.7	0.7	-1.2	584

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	95.7	324	52.9	52.9	96.1	13.1	256
Rural	98.1	693	57.6	58.2	95.5	9.8	555
Sex							
Male	96.6	528	56.7	57.2	96.1	11.2	411
Female	98.2	489	55.5	55.7	95.2	10.5	400
Mother's education							
No education	*	18	*	*	*	*	12
<5 years complete	(97.6)	41	(56.7)	(56.7)	(93.4)	(13.3)	30
5-9 years complete	96.4	417	53.9	53.9	95.0	11.1	323
10 or more years complete	98.2	541	57.0	57.6	96.2	10.3	446
Religion							
Hindu	96.9	483	51.8	52.3	94.5	12.5	384
Muslim	97.7	399	59.6	59.6	96.9	10.0	319
Christian	97.8	135	60.7	61.6	96.2	7.5	107
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.0	99	63.5	63.5	91.9	9.5	74
Scheduled tribe	*	22	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	98.8	322	48.6	49.0	96.8	12.0	282
Other	96.2	571	59.3	59.7	95.4	10.1	437
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	97.3	1,011	56.0	56.4	95.7	10.9	807
Dai (TBA)	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Other/no one	*	4	*	*	*	*	2
Place of delivery							
Health facility	97.3	1,008	56.0	56.4	95.6	10.9	805
At home	*	6	*	*	*	*	4
Other	*	3	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	12	*	*	*	*	10
Second	(97.6)	41	(64.5)	(64.5)	(96.8)	(9.7)	31
Middle	99.1	111	60.5	60.5	95.4	10.5	86
Fourth	96.8	380	57.4	58.1	95.9	10.3	291
Highest	97.7	474	52.7	52.9	95.4	11.7	393
Total	97.4	1,017	56.1	56.5	95.7	10.8	811

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on caste/tribe and assistance at delivery, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*	13
2-3	(0.0)	(59.3)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(28.2)	100.0	32	(15.6)	32
4-5	(0.0)	(39.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(7.1)	(50.1)	100.0	28	(10.7)	28
6-8	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(93.9)	100.0	49	(20.0)	50
9-11	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	100.0	50	19.7	51
12-17	4.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	92.5	100.0	121	14.5	124
18-23	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	75.8	100.0	91	13.6	95
24-35	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	100.0	181	11.5	209
<4	(0.0)	(66.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(20.1)	100.0	45	(11.1)	45
<6	0.0	56.2	4.1	1.4	6.8	31.6	100.0	73	10.9	73
6-9	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	93.6	100.0	63	21.6	65
12-23	12.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	85.4	100.0	212	14.1	219

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 5.1 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Kerala, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times ⁴				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	(52.0)	(87.5)	(49.9)	48	(100.0)	(50.9)	(87.7)	(48.9)	49
9-11	na	na	na	na	(65.9)	(80.8)	(57.4)	47	100.0	62.0	79.9	53.9	50
12-17	na	na	na	na	77.5	76.7	63.8	116	99.2	78.5	76.8	63.6	121
18-23	na	na	na	na	87.1	78.5	71.4	70	96.7	86.8	78.0	68.1	91
Sex													
Male	(26.0)	(3.5)	(3.7)	314	67.5	79.3	56.5	145	98.2	69.1	79.6	56.7	162
Female	24.1	(2.4)	(3.1)	297	80.1	80.1	68.3	136	99.3	79.1	79.2	65.7	149
Residence													
Urban	(23.5)	*	(4.5)	199	84.7	87.1	74.1	84	98.9	84.0	85.1	72.3	93
Rural	25.9	(3.0)	(3.1)	412	68.9	76.5	57.1	197	98.6	69.6	77.0	56.2	218
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
<5 years complete	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years complete	(25.1)	(2.9)	(3.4)	246	68.9	77.9	59.9	100	98.3	68.6	77.3	58.2	115
10 or more years complete	25.0	(2.9)	(3.3)	335	76.7	82.0	65.1	172	99.5	77.4	81.7	64.5	186
Religion													
Hindu	(29.1)	(3.2)	(3.2)	274	80.1	79.3	65.0	126	99.3	79.4	79.4	63.8	141
Muslim	(23.7)	(2.5)	(3.0)	249	66.3	77.8	56.6	113	97.6	67.7	77.9	55.8	127
Christian	*	*	*	87	(75.5)	(87.8)	(70.7)	41	(100.0)	(76.1)	(85.7)	(69.0)	42

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times ⁴			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	50	(71.9)	(80.0)	(63.9)	25	(96.4)	(71.4)	(78.5)	(60.6)	28
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	(23.6)	*	*	195	76.9	79.1	63.7	91	98.1	76.2	79.0	61.9	105
Other	25.0	(3.1)	(3.3)	351	72.4	80.0	61.2	160	99.4	73.3	79.7	60.6	173
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	8
Middle	*	*	*	62	(70.3)	(77.7)	(55.5)	27	(96.7)	(73.3)	(80.0)	(56.6)	30
Fourth	(27.0)	*	*	231	64.5	72.9	52.3	107	97.4	64.6	72.4	50.0	116
Highest	(23.1)	(2.9)	(3.5)	292	83.2	84.6	72.2	137	100.0	82.4	83.7	70.7	154
Total	25.2	3.0	3.4	611	73.6	79.7	62.2	281	98.7	73.9	79.4	61.0	311

Note: Table includes children belonging to other religions and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	27.5	38.8	1.3	67.5	80
12-23	32.1	31.1	0.5	63.7	190
24-35	22.9	20.3	0.5	43.8	192
36-47	21.1	12.0	0.6	33.7	175
48-59	16.0	10.2	0.0	26.2	187
Sex					
Male	20.6	23.3	0.7	44.6	433
Female	26.9	17.4	0.3	44.5	391
Birth order¹					
1	22.0	20.9	0.6	43.4	350
2-3	25.0	20.1	0.5	45.7	407
4-5	(20.0)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(45.7)	35
6+	*	*	*	*	5
Residence					
Urban	24.1	20.4	0.0	44.4	269
Rural	23.3	20.6	0.7	44.6	555
Mother's education²					
No education	*	*	*	*	13
<5 years complete	(21.4)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(50.0)	28
5-9 years complete	23.9	26.0	0.9	50.8	327
10 or more years complete	23.3	16.5	0.2	40.0	437
Religion					
Hindu	19.7	20.7	0.5	40.9	401
Muslim	28.2	22.8	0.7	51.7	298
Christian	25.0	13.7	0.0	38.7	124
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	18.0	29.2	0.0	47.2	89
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	16
Other backward class	23.6	20.5	0.8	44.8	259
Other	24.5	19.0	0.2	43.8	457
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	23.6	20.6	0.5	44.7	797
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	8
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	19
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	22.6	21.7	0.5	44.8	562
Living with one or neither parent	25.6	17.9	0.4	43.9	262
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	23.5	17.4	0.2	41.1	523
Mildly anaemic	23.3	24.2	1.4	48.9	219
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.5	36.4	0.0	61.8	55
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	10
Second	(16.7)	(27.8)	(0.0)	(44.5)	36
Middle	22.9	25.0	2.1	50.0	96
Fourth	25.6	20.6	0.3	46.5	301
Highest	22.3	18.9	0.3	41.5	381
Total	23.5	20.5	0.5	44.5	824
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.4	28.1	0.7	56.2	452
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.4	18.9	0.5	43.9	517

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 5.3 Micronutrient intake among children

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication given in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	(34.7)	(10.2)	49	na	na	6.0	4.0	(83.7)	50	49	
9-11	60.0	34.0	50	na	na	7.9	2.0	78.0	51	50	
12-17	80.1	54.5	121	59.7	124	8.8	27.4	69.3	124	124	
18-23	87.9	74.7	91	37.9	95	6.3	40.0	69.4	95	95	
24-35	89.5	78.4	181	42.6	209	6.2	54.1	69.6	209	207	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	61.0	69.0	192	190	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	53.1	67.8	207	205	
Sex											
Male	76.5	58.4	255	43.6	218	6.0	45.7	68.2	483	478	
Female	80.5	62.9	237	49.6	210	6.7	43.6	72.4	445	442	
Birth order											
1	77.1	56.1	214	46.8	186	6.3	43.2	74.7	414	411	
2-3	79.5	63.4	249	46.3	216	6.2	46.4	67.2	465	460	
4-5	(81.4)	(70.3)	27	*	24	(7.0)	(44.2)	(60.6)	43	43	
6+	*	*	2	*	2	*	*	*	6	6	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	74.3	51.6	347	50.8	256	6.7	27.5	70.5	371	370	
Not breastfeeding	88.3	82.0	145	40.1	172	6.1	56.4	70.1	555	548	
Residence											
Urban	84.0	66.7	160	43.8	144	6.4	46.1	69.4	292	291	
Rural	75.8	57.6	332	47.9	284	6.3	44.1	70.6	637	630	
Mother's education											
No education	*	*	8	*	7	*	*	*	16	16	
<5 years complete	*	*	15	*	15	(8.9)	(29.4)	(44.1)	34	34	
5-9 years complete	78.7	61.6	193	43.8	178	6.1	41.0	64.5	376	369	
10 or more years complete	78.2	59.8	276	49.6	228	6.4	49.0	76.6	502	501	

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Religion										
Hindu	81.5	55.8	55.2	194	39.8	6.3	44.0	445	68.3	442
Muslim	75.8	64.3	38.1	173	29.6	6.7	43.0	358	68.6	353
Christian	75.7	65.7	41.8	60	31.5	5.6	52.4	124	81.4	124
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(80.0)	(51.1)	(51.3)	39	37.5	10.4	42.8	96	64.6	96
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	18	*	18
Other backward class	77.6	61.5	55.9	136	39.7	5.4	44.7	295	74.2	294
Other	78.3	62.1	41.2	243	31.8	6.4	45.3	516	68.9	509
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	10	*	10
Second	*	*	*	19	(35.0)	(10.0)	(45.1)	40	(67.4)	40
Middle	(85.1)	(63.9)	(39.6)	43	31.7	5.1	39.8	98	56.7	97
Fourth	71.2	56.3	47.9	165	36.8	4.6	43.1	349	64.6	343
Highest	83.3	64.5	45.7	197	33.8	7.9	47.9	432	78.9	431
Total	78.4	60.5	46.5	428	34.8	6.4	44.7	929	70.2	920

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	13.1	9.7	77.2	100.0	1,006
Rural	19.6	8.2	72.2	100.0	1,980
Religion of household head					
Hindu	18.3	8.8	73.0	100.0	1,779
Muslim	17.4	9.4	73.1	100.0	688
Christian	14.3	7.3	78.4	100.0	510
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	16.2	10.2	73.6	100.0	333
Scheduled tribe	36.2	12.1	51.7	100.0	58
Other backward class	15.5	7.7	76.8	100.0	914
Other	17.7	8.7	73.5	100.0	1,669
Wealth index					
Lowest	(47.4)	(13.2)	(39.5)	100.0	38
Second	24.7	10.9	64.5	100.0	138
Middle	30.0	11.6	58.4	100.0	370
Fourth	19.7	10.9	69.4	100.0	1,092
Highest	10.5	5.8	83.8	100.0	1,347
Total	17.4	8.7	73.9	100.0	2,986
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	47.6	13.2	39.3	100.0	2,834

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households belonging to other religions and households for whom caste/tribe of the household head was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	43.9	17.7	27.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	3,566
Pulses or beans	23.9	49.2	25.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	3,566
Dark green leafy vegetables	12.2	45.4	39.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	3,566
Fruits	22.6	43.2	32.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	3,566
Eggs	11.1	32.8	41.5	14.6	0.0	100.0	3,566
Fish	65.5	20.3	9.4	4.7	0.1	100.0	3,566
Chicken/meat	0.8	27.5	63.4	8.2	0.1	100.0	3,566
Fish or chicken/meat	65.8	21.3	9.5	3.3	0.0	99.9	3,566
MEN							
Milk or curd	37.7	23.3	28.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,006
Pulses or beans	26.8	46.6	23.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,006
Dark green leafy vegetables	27.3	44.1	25.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,006
Fruits	40.6	39.1	18.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,006
Eggs	19.8	36.8	30.5	12.9	0.0	100.0	1,006
Fish	67.5	20.1	8.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,006
Chicken/meat	4.3	42.4	46.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	1,006
Fish or chicken/meat	68.2	21.4	8.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,006

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	36.2	16.5	6.2	1.4	497	54.4	29.4	3.1	0.0	160
20-29	22.6	11.1	20.3	2.4	938	21.1	8.2	14.3	2.5	279
30-39	12.3	5.6	34.9	5.9	1,057	9.2	3.5	25.5	4.3	282
40-49	9.5	4.3	40.6	8.7	878	15.1	7.3	22.4	0.8	259
Marital status										
Never married	36.0	17.5	8.6	1.8	787	34.2	15.8	9.4	0.9	424
Currently married	12.2	5.4	34.4	6.1	2,431	11.8	5.6	24.0	2.9	550
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	16.5	9.9	27.6	3.3	152	*	*	*	*	6
Residence										
Urban	15.2	7.4	32.9	6.0	1,177	18.2	6.8	21.7	2.8	350
Rural	19.4	8.9	25.5	4.4	2,193	23.4	11.9	15.7	1.7	630
Education										
No education	17.6	8.4	26.7	5.3	131	*	*	*	*	12
<5 years complete	16.2	6.3	29.1	5.2	271	13.2	1.3	7.9	0.0	76
5-9 years complete	17.2	8.3	30.8	6.3	1,338	23.9	10.7	16.1	2.1	422
10 or more years complete	18.9	8.8	25.8	3.9	1,629	21.1	11.1	21.0	2.5	470
Religion										
Hindu	19.9	10.1	24.9	3.8	1,927	22.3	9.9	17.7	1.7	575
Muslim	15.6	6.4	32.3	7.0	965	21.2	10.6	15.3	2.7	254
Christian	14.4	5.1	32.5	5.5	472	19.5	10.1	22.8	2.7	149
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.4	13.2	19.3	2.4	379	26.6	13.3	11.5	0.0	113
Scheduled tribe	(42.6)	(14.9)	(17.0)	(0.0)	47	*	*	*	*	16
Other backward class	17.5	7.9	29.0	5.0	1,147	20.8	8.9	19.9	2.4	337
Other	16.6	7.5	29.9	5.7	1,782	20.1	10.2	18.5	2.6	508
Wealth index										
Lowest	(55.6)	(18.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	27	*	*	*	*	6
Second	27.1	15.0	14.3	1.5	133	(40.6)	(18.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	37
Middle	27.2	12.9	16.5	2.6	388	28.7	11.9	8.4	0.7	143
Fourth	21.2	10.7	23.9	3.5	1,276	26.3	13.6	12.1	1.1	354
Highest	11.6	4.7	36.1	7.2	1,546	13.9	6.1	26.8	3.6	440
Total	18.0	8.4	28.1	5.0	3,370	21.5	10.1	17.8	2.1	980

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	25.7	8.2	0.8	34.7	499	7.6	4.4	0.0	12.0	158
20-29	26.6	6.9	0.5	34.0	1,036	3.3	3.7	0.0	6.9	274
30-39	26.4	4.8	0.4	31.6	1,079	2.2	2.5	1.4	6.1	277
40-49	24.0	7.3	0.7	32.0	863	3.9	4.7	0.0	8.7	254
Marital status										
Never married	25.9	6.4	1.0	33.3	771	4.8	4.1	0.2	9.1	416
Currently married	25.6	6.7	0.4	32.7	2,555	3.1	3.5	0.6	7.2	542
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.1	4.6	1.3	33.1	151	*	*	*	*	5
Maternity status										
Pregnant	19.7	15.5	0.0	35.2	142	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	28.5	4.1	0.0	32.5	415	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.7	6.4	0.7	32.8	2,920	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	27.3	6.2	0.6	34.1	1,205	3.7	3.2	0.3	7.2	346
Rural	24.9	6.7	0.5	32.2	2,272	3.9	4.1	0.5	8.4	617
Education										
No education	32.1	15.7	2.2	50.0	134	*	*	*	*	12
<5 years complete	31.5	5.9	0.7	38.1	270	6.6	5.3	1.3	13.2	76
5-9 years complete	26.3	7.4	0.4	34.1	1,381	2.9	4.5	0.0	7.4	418
10 or more years complete	23.9	5.2	0.5	29.6	1,691	4.4	2.6	0.4	7.4	457
Religion										
Hindu	25.6	6.6	0.7	32.9	1,983	3.9	4.2	0.5	8.7	565
Muslim	29.4	8.1	0.4	37.9	1,001	3.6	4.4	0.4	8.4	249
Christian	19.0	2.9	0.0	21.9	487	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	147
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	25.6	10.3	1.8	37.7	387	3.5	5.3	0.0	8.8	113
Scheduled tribe	42.3	9.6	0.0	51.9	52	*	*	*	*	16
Other backward class	26.6	6.4	0.4	33.4	1,187	4.8	4.2	0.3	9.3	332
Other	24.7	5.7	0.4	30.8	1,835	3.4	3.0	0.6	7.0	497
Wealth index										
Lowest	(13.8)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(38.0)	29	*	*	*	*	6
Second	29.4	8.8	1.5	39.7	136	(8.3)	(5.6)	(2.8)	(16.7)	36
Middle	30.1	7.5	0.8	38.4	400	3.5	8.4	0.7	12.7	142
Fourth	25.6	7.1	0.5	33.2	1,323	3.1	2.8	0.3	6.3	351
Highest	24.7	5.3	0.4	30.5	1,589	4.2	2.8	0.2	7.2	428
Total	25.8	6.5	0.5	32.8	3,477	3.8	3.7	0.4	8.0	963
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.7	6.6	0.4	32.7	2,706	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.5	2.7	0.5	22.7	2,721	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-19	95.8	97.8	59.5	78.0	76.8	85.9	31.9	35.1	80.7	83.1	1,040	313
20-24	96.9	95.7	50.8	72.8	73.0	82.1	27.1	30.9	80.8	78.4	520	162
25-29	94.6	100.0	68.2	83.4	80.5	90.1	36.7	39.7	80.6	88.1	520	151
30-39	96.7	99.3	72.8	85.3	81.6	91.9	36.9	44.9	81.6	78.7	544	136
40-49	95.3	99.0	70.4	84.3	80.6	95.6	35.5	44.2	79.5	81.3	1,096	294
	93.0	98.5	60.9	84.0	76.6	92.0	27.5	41.8	76.3	79.8	886	263
Residence												
Urban	96.6	99.2	69.1	83.1	83.5	92.7	37.9	45.5	81.7	79.5	1,239	355
Rural	94.2	98.2	63.2	82.0	76.1	90.3	29.9	38.3	78.1	82.0	2,327	651
Education												
No education	67.7	*	25.9	*	41.8	*	2.9	*	47.6	*	139	13
<5 years complete	84.9	94.9	38.1	69.6	57.2	87.3	5.1	16.5	57.9	70.9	278	79
5-9 years complete	94.4	98.1	60.8	77.7	75.4	89.1	24.0	33.2	75.2	75.8	1,413	430
10 or more years complete	99.4	99.4	76.4	88.8	87.8	94.0	46.6	52.7	88.7	88.0	1,735	484
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	96.0	98.8	67.2	83.0	80.3	91.4	34.3	41.5	81.1	81.5	3,219	980
No	86.4	(88.5)	47.2	(61.5)	63.1	(80.8)	17.3	(15.4)	62.8	(65.4)	347	26
Marital status												
Never married	95.3	98.4	54.0	80.7	75.6	86.7	29.9	39.4	81.6	82.1	796	436
Currently married	95.3	98.8	69.5	84.0	80.1	94.7	34.4	42.2	79.3	80.7	2,617	564
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	90.2	*	51.0	*	69.9	*	18.3	*	68.6	*	153	6
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	98.3	na	81.2	na	90.2	na	36.2	na	79.2	na	356
1-2	na	97.2	na	80.8	na	89.3	na	41.2	na	76.9	na	177
3-4	na	99.2	na	82.5	na	94.2	na	48.3	na	88.3	na	120
5+	na	99.1	na	84.6	na	91.9	na	43.0	na	82.6	na	344

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	96.0	98.8	84.6	84.6	81.0	92.5	35.2	42.9	81.0	82.0	2,026	590
Muslim	91.8	97.3	76.7	76.7	70.7	86.3	22.2	32.1	72.1	77.5	1,043	262
Christian	98.2	99.3	84.2	84.2	86.4	94.7	44.5	48.7	88.2	84.9	491	152
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	90.4	97.4	54.0	77.6	67.0	84.5	22.6	22.4	72.8	76.7	395	116
Scheduled tribe	75.9	*	33.3	*	48.1	*	11.1	*	50.0	*	54	17
Other backward class	95.7	99.1	69.0	85.1	81.3	92.7	35.7	46.4	81.8	84.8	1,213	343
Other	96.2	98.3	66.2	82.1	80.4	91.6	33.6	42.0	80.0	80.0	1,888	524
Wealth index												
Lowest	(72.5)	*	(38.0)	*	(51.7)	*	(13.8)	*	(41.4)	*	29	6
Second	87.2	(97.4)	42.6	(76.9)	58.9	(87.2)	15.6	(20.5)	63.2	(66.7)	141	39
Middle	89.7	96.6	49.0	69.7	63.3	84.1	19.7	21.4	67.3	74.5	407	145
Fourth	94.6	98.6	62.6	82.0	77.5	92.4	28.1	32.5	78.4	80.6	1,359	366
Highest	97.9	99.1	73.9	87.6	85.6	93.1	41.5	56.0	85.2	84.9	1,630	450
Total	95.1	98.5	65.2	82.4	78.7	91.1	32.7	40.8	79.3	81.1	3,566	1,006

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, and men with missing information on times slept away from home in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Percentage of men who: Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators		
Age										
15-24	67.7	66.3	81.8	31.9	73.5	68.3	82.0	41.2	25.5	306
15-19	68.8	65.7	81.9	31.1	76.1	65.2	80.7	41.3	25.2	155
20-24	66.6	67.0	81.7	32.7	70.9	71.5	83.5	41.1	25.8	151
25-29	62.1	59.5	77.5	30.0	76.3	66.7	83.7	49.6	30.4	135
30-39	59.3	54.6	75.4	27.2	79.7	70.4	84.9	60.8	41.6	291
40-49	57.6	51.7	71.9	25.3	82.2	58.7	81.1	59.1	33.2	259
Residence										
Urban	66.5	63.6	81.2	30.1	73.9	68.0	80.7	53.5	36.8	352
Rural	59.3	55.1	74.4	27.8	80.3	65.2	84.0	52.4	30.7	639
Education										
No education	42.6	26.6	51.1	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	13
<5 years complete	47.0	34.7	59.7	18.6	77.4	41.3	69.4	57.3	22.7	75
5-9 years complete	56.3	46.7	69.9	22.6	77.7	61.6	78.2	56.4	32.7	422
10 or more years complete	69.2	71.8	85.8	35.7	78.6	75.0	89.6	48.6	34.9	481
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	62.8	59.9	77.9	29.4	78.3	66.7	83.1	52.7	33.1	968
No	52.0	39.0	65.3	19.7	*	*	*	*	*	23
Marital status										
Never married	71.0	69.6	84.3	33.9	75.3	70.9	82.8	45.5	28.7	429
Currently married	59.7	55.5	75.1	27.8	80.1	62.8	82.8	58.3	36.1	557
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	50.7	42.0	66.6	13.8	*	*	*	*	*	5
Religion										
Hindu	65.5	61.9	79.4	33.1	80.8	68.4	84.6	59.3	37.6	583
Muslim	52.7	45.2	68.1	19.0	74.1	63.1	78.4	38.8	21.6	255
Christian	65.6	68.5	84.0	29.4	74.9	62.9	84.8	51.7	34.4	151

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.2 (56.1)	53.3 (46.4)	72.7 (58.6)	29.2 (19.5)	75.2 *	57.5 *	74.3 *	31.0 *	113
Scheduled tribe	65.7	63.2	81.2	33.0	81.8	71.5	87.7	38.2	17
Other backward class	59.6	56.1	75.3	25.8	76.5	65.6	81.8	30.3	340
Other									515
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	53.6	48.8	67.6	23.6	(73.7)	(44.8)	(68.5)	(23.7)	38
Middle	57.4	39.8	65.1	20.6	80.7	57.9	77.1	31.4	140
Fourth	61.4	55.5	75.2	28.5	77.8	63.4	79.8	33.2	361
Highest	64.0	65.4	81.6	31.0	77.6	73.1	88.3	34.1	446
Total	61.8	58.1	76.8	28.6	78.0	66.2	82.8	32.9	991

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.1	3.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	815	210	1,561	358	2,376	568
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number						
of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	930	223	1,829	380	2,758	603
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Number of men	na	0.6	na	0.6	na	0.6
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	12.5	9.8	8.2	10.0	9.7	9.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.8	3.1	5.4	3.5	5.5	3.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	25.4	39.0	28.2	34.2	27.2	35.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Number of respondents	1,239	355	2,327	651	3,566	1,006
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	94.3	96.4	93.4	94.6	93.7	95.3
	314	138	657	222	971	361

na = Not applicable

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	39.6	36.1	27.6	34.7	31.9	35.1
Percentage who know a condom source	42.0	76.3	31.2	75.0	35.1	75.4
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	33.7	6.2	34.5	6.9	34.2	6.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.3	2.1	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	30.5	39.2	27.5	35.6	28.5	36.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Number of respondents age 15-24	370	97	670	216	1,040	313
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	95.6	(100.0)	96.7	94.8	96.3	96.5
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	113	38	184	77	297	115
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	7.1	*	5.7	*	6.2	*
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	125	6	231	15	356	21
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	16.1	*	7.5	*	10.7	*
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	117	3	201	9	318	12
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	94.8	100.0	95.3	100.0	95.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.0
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	245	96	438	211	683	307

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls		Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Number of respondents	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys		Age topic should be first taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys
	girls	Total	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing		Total	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	
WOMEN																
Moral values	98.0	3,566	71.0	21.4	6.2	0.8	0.7	100.0	98.0	3,566	72.9	18.4	7.1	0.7	100.0	3,496
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	68.9	3,566	2.7	41.5	44.6	9.5	1.7	100.0	85.9	3,566	4.1	40.6	44.6	8.3	2.5	3,063
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	89.6	3,566	3.1	60.2	33.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	54.9	3,566	1.8	31.6	50.1	14.6	1.9	1,956
Sex and sexual behaviour	60.5	3,566	1.2	21.0	50.8	25.8	1.2	100.0	54.7	3,566	0.7	12.6	52.4	31.8	2.4	1,949
Contraception	54.5	3,566	0.6	9.6	46.1	41.7	2.1	100.0	41.8	3,566	0.3	6.2	44.5	45.9	3.1	1,491
HIV/AIDS	85.7	3,566	1.7	27.0	51.2	18.9	1.2	100.0	86.0	3,566	2.1	23.2	51.8	21.0	1.9	3,066
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	54.9	3,566	0.6	9.1	44.4	43.6	2.2	100.0	51.7	3,566	0.4	6.2	41.9	48.3	3.2	1,844
MEN																
Moral values	99.2	1,006	80.6	12.1	6.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	99.4	1,006	86.8	8.6	3.8	0.5	0.3	1,000
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	69.5	1,006	6.0	37.0	47.5	8.3	1.1	100.0	90.1	1,006	12.5	32.1	46.1	8.3	1.0	906
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	85.0	1,006	7.9	42.8	42.6	5.7	0.9	100.0	66.1	1,006	4.8	24.7	55.3	13.4	1.8	665
Sex and sexual behaviour	71.6	1,006	2.5	24.4	49.2	23.1	0.8	100.0	69.7	1,006	2.1	17.3	52.5	26.7	1.4	701
Contraception	69.0	1,006	1.3	14.1	48.8	34.4	1.3	100.0	62.3	1,006	1.0	10.4	47.2	39.9	1.6	627
HIV/AIDS	92.2	1,006	5.7	25.4	49.1	19.3	0.4	100.0	93.4	1,006	6.0	23.0	49.0	21.4	0.6	940
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	73.2	1,006	1.6	15.2	44.0	37.8	1.4	100.0	73.7	1,006	0.9	10.5	44.4	42.4	1.8	741

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	185	185	1,079
15-59	176	176	2,835
60+	721	721	553
Sex			
Women	125	125	2,390
Men	384	384	2,077
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	328	328	2,736
Other fuel	115	115	1,725
Total	245	245	4,466
RURAL			
Age			
<15	0	0	2,219
15-59	314	296	5,419
60+	818	818	980
Sex			
Women	266	244	4,520
Men	318	318	4,098
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	304	290	6,913
Other fuel	237	237	1,691
Total	291	279	8,618
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	60	60	3,298
15-59	267	255	8,254
60+	783	783	1,533
Sex			
Women	217	203	6,910
Men	340	340	6,175
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	311	301	9,649
Other fuel	176	176	3,417
Total	275	268	13,085

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	91.3	520	66.3	31.2	72.6	12.6	475	89.5	162	46.2	23.4	62.1	15.2	145
20-34	94.5	1,594	75.8	33.9	77.3	10.9	1,505	95.2	417	61.0	22.4	73.3	13.6	397
35-49	93.2	1,452	74.5	37.5	82.2	11.7	1,354	98.4	427	72.6	32.1	87.1	8.1	420
Residence														
Urban	95.5	1,239	77.6	33.2	81.0	12.4	1,184	97.5	355	66.6	28.8	79.3	10.1	346
Rural	92.4	2,327	71.9	36.0	77.4	11.0	2,151	94.6	651	62.3	25.7	76.7	12.2	616
Education														
No education	73.4	139	44.1	29.4	56.9	17.6	102	*	13	*	*	*	*	12
<5 years complete	86.3	278	48.8	31.7	63.7	14.2	240	92.4	79	52.1	23.3	68.5	12.3	73
5-9 years complete	92.0	1,413	67.6	34.1	76.1	13.2	1,300	94.2	430	59.3	26.2	74.8	10.9	405
10 or more years complete	97.5	1,735	84.2	36.5	84.1	9.4	1,692	97.5	484	70.3	28.0	81.8	11.4	472
Religion														
Hindu	95.0	2,026	77.0	34.4	81.2	9.2	1,924	96.4	590	68.2	28.8	80.1	11.1	569
Muslim	90.1	1,043	61.4	35.8	69.3	16.2	940	93.5	262	51.0	20.4	71.0	15.5	245
Christian	95.1	491	86.8	35.9	87.0	11.7	467	96.7	152	68.7	29.9	79.6	6.1	147
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	87.6	395	66.9	29.0	75.9	10.7	345	91.4	116	52.8	26.4	69.8	15.1	106
Scheduled tribe	79.6	54	(32.5)	(23.3)	(53.5)	(16.3)	43	*	17	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	95.1	1,213	76.5	36.4	81.2	8.7	1,154	97.7	343	69.0	28.4	81.8	10.2	335
Other	94.1	1,888	74.8	35.7	78.0	13.3	1,777	95.4	524	62.4	26.0	76.8	11.2	500
Wealth index														
Lowest	(89.6)	29	(34.6)	(11.6)	(57.8)	(11.5)	26	*	6	*	*	*	*	5
Second	87.9	141	55.7	30.7	66.2	15.3	124	(82.1)	39	(53.1)	(12.5)	(84.4)	(18.8)	32
Middle	88.4	407	59.3	30.4	71.3	12.3	360	92.4	145	59.0	27.6	69.4	11.2	134
Fourth	93.0	1,359	73.6	34.8	78.0	12.0	1,263	96.7	366	57.6	24.6	74.9	9.6	354
Highest	95.8	1,630	79.6	36.9	82.2	10.7	1,561	97.1	454	71.4	29.1	81.9	12.6	437
Total	93.5	3,566	73.9	35.0	78.6	11.5	3,335	95.6	1,006	63.8	26.8	77.6	11.4	962

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 65 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	190	2,304	3,268	520	0	4,939	2,473	162
20-34	565	3,077	5,201	1,594	240	1,438	1,439	417
35-49	5,571	5,712	7,226	1,452	7,017	3,753	2,104	427
Residence								
Urban	3,033	4,150	6,624	1,239	5,056	1,966	2,247	355
Rural	2,291	3,978	5,275	2,327	2,000	3,538	1,692	651
Education								
No education	6,490	9,356	7,188	139	*	*	*	13
<5 years complete	7,174	6,451	7,205	278	3,790	5,065	1,261	79
5-9 years complete	2,969	3,894	5,161	1,413	3,018	2,559	2,558	430
10 or more years complete	1,149	3,340	5,868	1,735	3,097	2,896	1,239	484
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	10,369	3,456	29	*	*	*	6
Second	3,522	9,952	1,423	141	(2,566)	(5,117)	(0)	39
Middle	1,479	4,685	6,395	407	0	4,145	2,755	145
Fourth	2,723	3,157	5,666	1,359	3,542	1,911	1,367	366
Highest	2,632	3,984	6,061	1,630	3,777	3,338	2,221	450
Total	2,549	4,037	5,744	3,566	3,078	2,984	1,888	1,006

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.2	0.1	34.3	36.6	35.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	0.9	1.9	1.5	12.4	16.5	15.0
Uses snuff	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	99.0	97.8	98.2	59.0	54.9	56.4
Drinks alcohol	0.8	0.6	0.7	53.4	40.8	45.2
Number of respondents	1,239	2,327	3,566	355	651	1,006
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	nc	*	*	12.3	10.1	10.8
1-4	nc	*	*	35.2	38.7	37.5
5-9	nc	*	*	19.7	19.7	19.7
10 or more	nc	*	*	32.8	31.5	31.9
Missing	nc	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	4	4	122	238	360
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	10.5	11.7	11.2
About once a week	*	*	*	31.6	24.5	27.5
Less than once a week	*	*	*	57.4	63.8	61.1
Missing	*	*	*	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	10	14	24	189	266	455

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	45.8	52.0	(79.5)	84.3	77.5	63.4	26.9	50.0
Government/municipal hospital	34.7	32.2	(46.1)	55.7	52.1	41.8	17.9	33.0
Government dispensary	2.9	3.5	(2.6)	1.4	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.7	(2.6)	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	7.3	15.3	(28.2)	26.4	20.9	16.1	5.5	12.6
Other public medical sector	0.2	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.5	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Private medical sector	53.5	46.8	(15.4)	15.0	22.2	35.5	72.1	49.0
Private hospital	41.9	39.1	(12.8)	13.6	19.3	28.5	58.8	40.1
Private doctor/clinic	9.7	6.7	(2.6)	1.4	2.1	6.4	11.1	7.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	1.8	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.3	(5.1)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Home treatment	0.3	0.3	(5.1)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	11.2	7.8	(0.0)	3.6	4.0	5.8	13.8	9.0
Number of households	1,015	2,008	39	140	378	1,108	1,357	3,023
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	14.9	10.8	nc	*	*	4.7	13.4	12.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	13.2	7.6	nc	*	*	3.1	13.4	10.0
Community health insurance programme	5.3	4.5	nc	*	*	4.7	4.3	4.8
Other health insurance through employer	4.4	7.6	nc	*	*	3.1	8.0	6.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	12.3	18.5	nc	*	*	10.9	18.7	15.9
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	47.4	43.9	nc	*	*	65.6	36.9	45.4
Other	4.4	9.6	nc	*	*	7.8	8.0	7.4
Missing	0.9	1.3	nc	*	*	1.6	1.1	1.1
Number of households	114	157	0	5	15	64	187	271

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	7.1	56	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	8.2	293	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	24
25-29	22.5	484	91.7	1.8	1.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	109
30-34	30.9	499	87.0	2.0	1.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	16.3	83.7	100.0	154
35-39	40.3	513	86.0	5.3	1.4	6.3	1.0	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	207
40-44	35.9	443	86.8	4.4	0.6	7.6	0.6	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	159
45-49	31.9	329	88.5	3.8	1.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0	105
Total	29.1	2,617	87.6	3.7	1.3	7.0	0.4	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	762
MEN												
15-19	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0	nc	nc	0.0	0
20-24	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	6
25-29	100.0	53	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	53
30-34	99.0	96	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	86.3	100.0	95
35-39	99.4	157	94.9	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	14.1	85.9	100.0	156
40-44	98.6	139	94.2	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	137
45-49	98.2	113	91.9	5.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	16.2	83.8	100.0	111
Total	98.9	564	95.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	558

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age											
15-19	*	53.6	56	*	2	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	92.0	63.5	776	12.0	125	*	10	60.3	58	*	10
30-39	88.4	66.0	1,002	20.3	320	68.5	54	68.8	247	18.5	54
40-49	90.1	66.9	749	26.7	232	78.1	73	72.2	241	31.9	69
Residence											
Urban	88.8	66.0	879	22.2	249	81.1	53	71.4	209	29.4	51
Rural	90.2	64.8	1,704	20.1	430	70.2	84	68.2	337	25.6	82
Education											
No education	87.5	54.2	107	32.1	53	*	3	*	9	*	3
<5 years complete	83.7	59.0	217	17.5	80	(48.0)	25	77.2	70	*	23
5-9 years complete	86.6	62.8	1,108	16.2	240	72.2	54	66.4	259	24.5	53
10 or more years complete	94.2	69.8	1,151	23.5	306	87.3	55	71.6	208	33.4	54
Religion											
Hindu	88.6	66.6	1,449	18.7	503	66.6	96	72.5	335	24.7	93
Muslim	92.9	58.7	764	23.5	68	*	13	61.5	122	*	13
Christian	92.6	73.4	367	28.9	107	(92.9)	28	68.6	89	(25.9)	27
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	88.5	61.1	262	18.4	125	(53.6)	28	73.5	68	(11.1)	27
Scheduled tribe	*	(58.5)	41	*	18	*	5	*	14	*	5
Other backward class	87.8	65.8	882	18.0	227	(75.0)	44	66.7	186	(31.8)	44
Other	91.5	65.9	1,388	23.4	307	86.7	60	70.7	276	31.6	57
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	22	*	10	nc	0	*	4	nc	0
Second	(81.8)	50.0	94	(16.7)	42	*	11	*	20	*	11
Middle	87.9	58.6	274	18.9	111	(55.2)	29	74.2	89	(21.4)	28
Fourth	88.5	63.0	957	18.2	236	(81.1)	37	68.2	192	(22.8)	35
Highest	93.0	69.6	1,237	25.0	279	81.7	60	70.5	241	33.9	59
Total	89.7	65.2	2,583	20.9	679	74.4	137	69.4	546	27.1	133

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70. Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision						
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
	URBAN					URBAN						
Own health care	26.2	50.5	22.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	15.6	51.5	24.4	6.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	58.1	8.8	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	32.5	36.3	20.6	7.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	25.1	30.2	44.7	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.4	63.8	17.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	27.9	51.2	20.9	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.1	47.9	25.1	1.9	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	87.9	1.4	0.5	100.0
RURAL												
Own health care	30.8	43.8	24.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	11.7	47.4	33.2	5.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	32.4	60.7	6.3	0.6	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	29.1	35.2	24.1	9.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	23.8	33.2	42.7	0.3	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	12.3	65.2	18.8	2.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	24.4	58.2	16.9	0.6	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.8	49.9	22.1	2.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.0	82.8	4.3	0.9	100.0
TOTAL												
Own health care	29.2	46.1	23.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	13.0	48.8	30.2	6.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	32.6	59.8	7.3	0.4	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	30.3	35.6	22.9	8.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	24.3	32.1	43.4	0.2	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	13.7	64.7	18.3	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	25.7	55.5	18.4	0.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.5	49.1	23.2	2.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	84.7	3.2	0.7	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	67.8	30.4	28.6	46.5	17.9	21.4	56	nc	nc	0
20-24	70.3	50.2	49.2	68.2	33.5	15.0	293	*	*	6
25-29	71.7	58.4	60.1	74.8	41.5	12.2	484	26.4	0.0	53
30-39	77.2	63.4	70.3	81.3	49.8	9.0	1,012	39.5	1.6	253
40-49	77.6	68.5	72.7	83.0	54.9	9.9	772	37.3	2.0	252
Residence										
Urban	76.7	67.1	68.8	80.2	51.4	9.2	891	36.7	1.9	214
Rural	74.6	59.0	64.3	77.4	45.1	11.6	1,726	37.8	1.4	350
Education										
No education	67.3	53.1	62.8	73.5	47.8	17.7	113	*	*	9
<5 years complete	69.3	54.4	58.8	67.5	41.2	19.3	228	27.8	0.0	72
5-9 years complete	73.7	59.3	64.1	76.3	44.2	12.2	1,120	34.5	2.3	264
10 or more years complete	78.9	66.6	69.3	83.0	51.4	7.0	1,155	43.8	1.4	219
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	80.9	69.3	74.4	85.7	55.9	6.1	759	37.1	1.6	558
Employed, for cash	80.5	70.5	75.0	85.8	56.7	6.3	696	36.1	1.6	546
Employed, not for cash	85.7	55.6	68.2	84.2	46.1	3.2	63	*	*	12
Not employed	73.0	58.7	62.4	75.4	43.8	12.7	1,855	*	*	6
Number of living children										
0	70.7	49.2	48.5	70.0	32.6	13.3	270	35.6	0.0	59
1-2	77.7	64.0	68.7	81.0	49.6	8.9	1,729	38.5	1.8	397
3-4	71.6	62.1	66.1	76.1	47.7	13.9	561	32.4	2.0	102
5+	60.4	50.0	60.4	62.1	41.4	25.9	58	*	*	6
Household structure²										
Nuclear	77.1	68.7	74.0	82.6	54.0	8.8	1,196	40.8	2.0	255
Non-nuclear	73.8	56.0	59.0	74.9	41.5	12.5	1,422	34.6	1.3	309
Religion										
Hindu	77.1	64.8	68.8	82.5	50.4	8.4	1,466	36.0	1.5	344
Muslim	69.5	51.5	56.8	68.3	36.6	16.6	777	37.1	2.4	124
Christian	80.8	71.4	73.3	83.8	57.4	7.8	370	42.7	1.0	96
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	75.7	56.7	68.3	77.3	47.0	11.6	268	28.2	0.0	71
Scheduled tribe	(76.8)	(62.7)	(58.1)	(67.4)	(46.5)	(9.3)	43	*	*	14
Other backward class	74.4	63.9	65.4	78.7	48.8	11.1	886	36.5	2.1	189
Other	75.7	61.3	65.9	78.8	46.3	10.5	1,410	41.3	1.7	288
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	5
Second	68.7	54.1	64.5	71.9	42.7	15.6	96	*	*	21
Middle	69.3	56.4	59.3	71.4	43.2	17.1	281	33.3	1.1	90
Fourth	74.7	59.9	63.8	77.4	45.0	11.1	971	32.7	1.5	199
Highest	77.5	65.3	68.8	81.4	50.2	8.7	1,247	42.6	1.6	249
Total	75.3	61.8	65.9	78.4	47.2	10.8	2,617	37.4	1.6	564

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, and for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	8.8	5.6	68.6	0.2	12.7	520
20-24	17.1	19.6	80.7	2.1	20.9	520
25-29	22.2	28.1	86.2	5.0	30.5	544
30-39	24.3	34.4	86.5	11.5	43.9	1,096
40-49	24.5	34.1	85.1	13.5	46.7	886
Residence						
Urban	24.9	28.9	86.8	8.2	35.4	1,239
Rural	18.5	26.0	80.5	7.9	34.3	2,327
Education						
No education	16.5	18.0	59.7	11.5	33.1	139
<5 years complete	12.6	16.9	78.4	11.1	36.0	278
5-9 years complete	16.8	21.7	82.3	8.5	31.4	1,413
10 or more years complete	25.6	33.6	85.5	6.8	37.3	1,735
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	41.1	40.0	89.1	13.6	51.0	1,074
Employed, for cash	42.4	40.2	88.9	13.4	51.6	999
Employed, not for cash	24.0	37.3	92.0	16.1	42.7	75
Not employed	11.9	21.4	79.9	5.6	27.6	2,487
Marital status						
Never married	16.8	12.7	76.6	2.0	20.2	796
Currently married	21.5	31.4	84.7	9.7	38.3	2,617
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.7	26.8	79.1	9.8	47.1	153
Number of living children						
0	17.5	14.4	78.3	2.6	21.1	1,091
1-2	24.7	34.8	87.0	10.0	43.2	1,814
3-4	16.4	27.3	79.2	11.4	35.5	598
5+	3.2	17.5	63.5	11.1	15.8	63
Household structure²						
Nuclear	20.9	28.3	84.0	8.8	38.0	1,727
Non-nuclear	20.6	25.8	81.3	7.2	31.5	1,839
Religion						
Hindu	23.1	29.3	87.7	9.9	40.4	2,026
Muslim	13.8	19.6	71.5	4.6	18.0	1,043
Christian	25.8	33.1	86.0	7.3	46.4	491
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.8	25.4	82.7	9.9	45.7	395
Scheduled tribe	18.5	14.8	68.5	5.5	27.8	54
Other backward class	21.5	27.5	83.3	6.6	33.8	1,213
Other	20.0	27.5	82.7	8.6	33.3	1,888
Wealth index						
Lowest	(10.4)	(10.4)	(69.0)	(3.5)	(41.3)	29
Second	16.3	12.7	74.5	7.8	39.7	141
Middle	14.5	15.5	78.3	7.1	36.9	407
Fourth	17.0	19.7	82.7	9.3	30.7	1,359
Highest	26.0	37.5	84.7	7.2	36.8	1,630
Total	20.7	27.0	82.6	8.0	34.7	3,566

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, and for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	37.0	19.1	31.3	24.6	35.7	21.5
She neglects the house or children	43.1	27.4	48.4	42.7	44.2	34.0
She argues with him	25.8	17.4	25.4	24.8	25.7	20.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.8	4.4	11.3	8.3	14.0	6.1
She doesn't cook food properly	20.8	8.9	18.6	16.1	20.3	12.0
He suspects she is unfaithful	23.6	16.5	19.1	23.9	22.6	19.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	44.2	30.9	45.6	44.3	44.5	36.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	65.8	47.5	65.5	62.9	65.7	54.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	73.2	87.0	63.7	79.1	71.1	83.6
Knows husband has sex with other women	74.9	77.2	65.7	69.5	72.8	73.9
Is tired or not in the mood	71.2	83.7	60.5	77.1	68.8	80.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	61.0	68.6	53.2	62.2	59.2	65.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	16.7	7.0	27.7	14.9	19.2	10.4
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	10.5	na	12.6	na	11.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.4	na	9.6	na	8.4
Use force to have sex	na	2.6	na	3.7	na	3.1
Have sex with another woman	na	2.6	na	4.6	na	3.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	0.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.6	na	78.2	na	80.7
Number of respondents	2,770	570	796	436	3,566	1,006

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	69.6	67.9	49.0	55.6	83.9	520	162
20-24	66.7	62.3	57.7	69.5	72.2	520	151
25-29	63.4	61.8	64.9	60.3	80.1	544	136
30-39	66.1	52.0	64.1	66.3	80.3	1,096	294
40-49	63.8	39.5	56.6	72.2	84.4	886	263
Residence							
Urban	66.4	54.5	63.1	65.4	79.5	1,239	355
Rural	65.4	54.0	57.2	66.0	81.4	2,327	651
Education							
No education	70.5	*	41.7	*	*	139	13
<5 years complete	69.0	51.9	47.8	57.0	76.0	278	79
5-9 years complete	69.5	60.2	53.4	63.7	76.5	1,413	430
10 or more years complete	61.8	48.3	67.3	70.0	85.7	1,735	484
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	66.2	53.3	63.3	67.0	79.6	1,074	873
Employed, for cash	65.8	53.4	64.3	67.0	79.5	999	854
Employed, not for cash	72.0	*	50.6	*	*	75	19
Not employed	65.4	60.2	57.5	57.9	88.0	2,487	133
Marital status							
Never married	65.5	62.9	53.2	62.2	78.2	796	436
Currently married	65.9	47.7	61.6	68.6	82.8	2,617	564
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	64.0	*	50.3	*	*	153	6
Number of living children							
0	67.1	61.6	55.6	61.8	78.5	1,091	497
1-2	65.3	46.4	64.5	71.1	83.0	1,814	401
3-4	63.8	47.0	51.6	66.7	82.4	598	102
5+	71.4	*	41.3	*	*	63	6
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	65.2	53.2	61.6	66.6	81.1	1,727	491
Non-nuclear	66.2	55.1	57.0	65.0	80.4	1,839	515
Religion							
Hindu	66.0	52.5	60.8	67.8	82.2	2,026	590
Muslim	69.1	62.6	50.3	60.3	77.9	1,043	262
Christian	57.6	45.4	72.1	67.1	80.9	491	152
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	66.8	60.4	59.9	56.0	77.6	395	116
Scheduled tribe	68.6	*	42.6	*	*	54	17
Other backward class	66.3	52.5	61.3	72.6	81.9	1,213	343
Other	64.9	53.6	58.4	63.2	81.3	1,888	524
Wealth index							
Lowest	(51.7)	*	(34.4)	*	*	29	6
Second	72.3	(61.5)	55.3	(61.5)	(76.9)	141	39
Middle	69.7	61.4	50.9	54.5	73.1	407	145
Fourth	70.2	61.7	56.9	63.9	77.6	1,359	366
Highest	60.7	45.3	64.0	71.3	85.8	1,630	450
Total	65.7	54.2	59.2	65.8	80.7	3,566	1,006

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, and for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	17.7	10.5	16.0
Sexual violence ever	5.4	2.1	4.7
Physical and sexual violence ever	4.3	0.5	3.4
Physical or sexual violence ever	18.8	12.1	17.3
Number of women	1,824	543	2,367
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	72.9	0.0	61.9
Former husband	14.0	0.0	11.9
Father/step-father	6.9	31.6	10.6
Mother/step-mother	8.7	56.5	15.9
Sister/brother	6.9	34.2	11.0
Other relative	1.7	2.4	1.8
Mother-in-law	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father-in-law	0.4	0.0	0.4
Teacher	0.0	1.2	0.2
Employer/someone at work	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other	0.4	2.4	0.7
Number who experienced physical violence	322	57	379
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	70.4	*	63.1
Former husband	11.4	*	10.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.6
Step father	0.0	*	1.2
Other relative	5.4	*	9.7
In-law	0.0	*	1.2
Own friend/acquaintance	6.1	*	7.3
Family friend	2.0	*	2.4
Stranger	4.7	*	4.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	99	11	111

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76. Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	15.3	2.2	7.7	9.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.9	1.4	3.3	4.7
Slapped her	14.4	1.6	7.7	9.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.2	1.5	2.6	4.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.6	0.8	1.4	2.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.8	0.9	1.5	2.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.8	1.0	2.8	3.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.4	1.0	2.5	3.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.1	1.8	5.2	7.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.1	1.5	4.9	6.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.5	0.6	1.3	1.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.8	0.8	1.6	2.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	16.4	2.5	8.6	11.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.7	1.2	1.7	2.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	19.8	3.5	10.5	14.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of ever-married women	1,824	1,773	1,773	1,773

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(0.0)	(5.2)	(3.5)	(8.7)	(8.7)	38
20-24	5.8	6.8	2.3	7.8	11.0	207
25-29	6.1	11.7	2.9	12.9	14.5	328
30-39	11.5	18.3	6.6	19.7	23.4	685
40-49	13.0	17.5	4.8	18.1	22.3	566
Residence						
Urban	10.9	14.1	3.5	14.4	17.9	632
Rural	9.7	15.9	5.5	17.4	20.7	1,192
Education						
No education	21.0	23.5	9.2	26.0	30.2	80
<5 years complete	17.5	28.1	9.4	28.1	33.0	164
5-9 years complete	10.3	18.0	5.6	19.7	22.0	771
10 or more years complete	7.4	9.2	2.7	9.9	13.9	809
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	14.8	24.8	8.0	26.0	29.2	544
Employed, for cash	15.8	24.9	8.3	26.1	29.6	498
Employed, not for cash	(4.3)	(23.2)	(4.4)	(24.6)	(24.6)	46
Not employed	8.1	11.2	3.4	12.2	15.7	1,278
Marital status						
Currently married	9.1	13.6	4.3	14.6	18.1	1,733
Widowed	13.2	33.0	1.3	33.0	34.3	51
Divorced/separated/deserted	(51.7)	(66.7)	(31.7)	(70.1)	(71.8)	40
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	9.0	13.5	4.3	14.6	18.1	1,701
0-4 years	3.3	4.1	1.4	5.1	7.3	339
5-9 years	4.9	12.2	3.3	13.4	15.5	327
10+ years	12.2	17.0	5.5	18.2	22.5	1,035
Married more than once	(10.4)	(14.5)	(4.2)	(14.5)	(18.6)	32
Number of living children						
0	7.3	9.8	4.0	10.9	14.6	183
1-2	9.3	13.2	4.3	14.2	17.5	1,226
3-4	14.3	24.5	6.9	25.9	29.8	381
5+	(7.7)	(15.7)	(4.0)	(15.7)	(15.7)	34
Household structure²						
Nuclear	11.0	17.4	5.6	18.6	21.9	826
Non-nuclear	9.3	13.5	4.1	14.5	18.0	998
Religion						
Hindu	10.4	16.8	4.9	17.7	20.7	1,033
Muslim	9.5	13.3	5.3	15.2	19.3	535
Christian	10.3	13.2	3.2	13.8	17.2	254
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	14.1	32.7	9.9	34.4	35.8	195
Scheduled tribe	(9.7)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(19.5)	28
Other backward class	10.0	13.4	3.6	14.0	17.5	622
Other	9.3	12.7	4.6	14.0	17.9	971
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	15
Second	22.6	47.1	11.8	47.1	49.1	69
Middle	12.1	25.6	8.5	28.1	29.2	189
Fourth	12.7	17.6	5.7	19.4	23.7	688
Highest	6.4	8.2	2.6	8.6	11.9	864
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	17.9	27.9	8.5	30.1	33.9	364
No	8.2	11.6	3.6	12.4	15.7	1,428
Don't know	(8.1)	(34.7)	(14.3)	(38.8)	(38.8)	33
Total	10.1	15.3	4.8	16.4	19.8	1,824

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 belonging to other religions, with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, and for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	25.3	23.2	14.8	28.5	34.8	64
<5 years complete	15.5	25.3	9.5	26.4	29.7	199
5-7 years complete	12.2	22.7	6.9	23.0	25.7	313
8-9 years complete	8.1	15.4	4.0	17.0	19.8	502
10-11 years complete	7.9	9.8	2.8	11.1	15.1	355
12 or more years complete	7.4	7.3	2.0	7.6	11.3	380
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.8	8.2	3.2	9.5	13.0	1,170
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	6
Gets drunk sometimes	9.3	17.2	2.5	18.3	21.4	503
Gets drunk often	39.5	64.2	25.1	64.2	67.4	144
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wife is same age	(12.5)	(19.9)	(7.5)	(22.4)	(27.4)	27
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.8	17.4	4.3	18.1	21.4	505
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.1	11.3	4.0	12.5	16.9	819
Wife 10+ years younger	7.6	12.1	4.0	13.3	15.1	373
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	11.5	16.9	5.1	17.7	20.6	576
Wife better educated	8.2	15.5	4.9	16.4	18.9	822
Both equally educated	10.3	11.3	3.4	12.9	18.4	397
Neither educated	*	*	*	*	*	17
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.9	9.5	2.4	10.2	12.9	1,409
1-2	18.7	24.1	8.3	27.2	33.4	302
3-4	44.2	60.3	24.5	60.3	64.9	88
5-6	(74.2)	(71.9)	(25.6)	(76.9)	(82.0)	26
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	11.5	12.6	5.4	14.4	18.7	187
1-2	9.9	12.7	3.9	14.2	18.6	393
3-4	8.4	14.0	4.2	14.8	17.9	1,154
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	9.3	13.4	3.5	14.0	16.8	619
1-2	10.3	13.1	3.7	13.7	17.6	533
3-4	10.9	18.4	6.1	19.8	23.2	376
5-6	12.8	16.9	9.2	20.3	25.4	198
7	5.4	23.2	5.5	24.5	25.2	99
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	7.0	13.4	3.1	13.6	15.6	326
1-2	12.1	18.0	6.0	19.4	24.2	384
3	10.3	14.9	4.9	16.1	19.4	1,115
Total	10.1	15.3	4.8	16.4	19.8	1,824

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 belonging to other religions and with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	34.9	1.4	7.5	7.0	35.8	279
In the past 12 months ¹	38.2	0.8	6.2	6.5	39.0	175
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	44.5	1.5	16.2	13.1	46.1	87
In the past 12 months ¹	41.1	1.0	16.7	11.8	43.1	69
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	33.0	1.3	7.4	6.5	34.3	299
In the past 12 months ¹	35.1	0.7	7.5	6.4	36.5	198
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	55.9	2.0	19.1	17.0	55.9	67
In the past 12 months ¹	(55.8)	(1.5)	(16.3)	(14.7)	(55.8)	46

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	49.9	(52.4)	30.5	45.1	(52.1)	46.2
Never sought help but told someone	13.3	(9.0)	11.5	12.7	(12.2)	12.6
Sought help	31.0	(38.5)	55.5	37.6	(30.6)	36.4
Don't know/missing	5.9	(0.0)	2.5	4.7	(5.1)	4.8
Number of women who experienced violence	298	30	81	343	66	409
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	72.5	*	(83.6)	75.1	*	75.7
Husband's family	29.6	*	(38.9)	34.9	*	30.2
Husband/last husband	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.5	*	0.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	2.3
Friend	3.7	*	(3.0)	3.7	*	3.2
Neighbour	8.8	*	(31.4)	17.3	*	14.9
Religious leader	0.0	*	(7.5)	2.1	*	2.3
Doctor/medical personnel	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.5	*	0.4
Police	2.2	*	(4.5)	3.1	*	2.7
Lawyer	2.9	*	(0.0)	2.1	*	1.8
Social service organization	0.7	*	(1.5)	0.5	*	0.9
Other	0.0	*	(1.5)	0.5	*	0.5
Number of women who sought help	92	11	45	129	20	149

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

The Taylor linearization method treats any 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^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Kerala, there were 125 clusters. Hence, 125 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 125 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 124 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Kerala, 2005-06

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1151	24	2109	2101	0.944	0.021	1103	1199
Rural	1110	19	4085	4093	1.023	0.017	1071	1148
Total	1124	15	6194	6194	0.995	0.013	1094	1154
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.085	0.012	2234	2225	2.016	0.145	0.060	0.109
Rural	0.108	0.008	4109	4117	1.681	0.077	0.092	0.125
Total	0.100	0.007	6343	6342	1.782	0.069	0.086	0.114
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.049	0.008	1900	1893	1.506	0.160	0.033	0.065
Rural	0.050	0.005	3635	3642	1.445	0.108	0.039	0.060
Total	0.049	0.004	5535	5535	1.467	0.090	0.040	0.058
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	245	85	4484	4466	1.147	0.345	76	414
Rural	291	60	8601	8618	1.033	0.205	171	410
Total	275	49	13085	13085	1.071	0.178	177	373
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.772	0.036	1010	1006	2.734	0.047	0.700	0.845
Rural	0.722	0.022	1976	1980	2.198	0.031	0.678	0.767
Total	0.739	0.019	2986	2986	2.379	0.026	0.701	0.777
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.347	0.016	3566	3566	2.060	0.047	0.315	0.380
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.353	0.022	1006	1006	1.448	0.062	0.309	0.396
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.039	0.006	3566	3566	1.925	0.160	0.027	0.052
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.013	0.004	1006	1006	1.108	0.305	0.005	0.021
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.487	0.016	3566	3566	1.928	0.033	0.454	0.519
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.481	0.022	1006	1006	1.401	0.046	0.437	0.525
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.223	0.007	3566	3566	1.056	0.033	0.208	0.238
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.433	0.018	1006	1006	1.168	0.042	0.397	0.470
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.734	0.008	3566	3566	1.034	0.010	0.719	0.749
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.561	0.018	1006	1006	1.160	0.032	0.524	0.597
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.235	0.018	3046	3046	2.356	0.077	0.199	0.271
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.055	0.009	693	693	0.991	0.156	0.038	0.072
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.689	0.029	901	891	1.897	0.043	0.631	0.748
Rural	0.685	0.019	1716	1726	1.733	0.028	0.646	0.724
Total	0.686	0.016	2617	2617	1.791	0.024	0.654	0.719
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.585	0.027	901	891	1.643	0.046	0.531	0.639
Rural	0.576	0.018	1716	1726	1.524	0.032	0.540	0.613
Total	0.579	0.015	2617	2617	1.566	0.026	0.549	0.610
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.104	0.014	901	891	1.343	0.131	0.077	0.132
Rural	0.108	0.009	1716	1726	1.246	0.086	0.090	0.127
Total	0.107	0.008	2617	2617	1.279	0.072	0.092	0.122

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Kerala, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.456	0.026	901	891	1.537	0.056	0.405	0.507
Rural	0.503	0.017	1716	1726	1.440	0.035	0.468	0.538
Total	0.487	0.014	2617	2617	1.464	0.029	0.458	0.516
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	901	891	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.006	0.002	1716	1726	1.057	0.333	0.002	0.010
Total	0.004	0.001	2617	2617	1.059	0.333	0.001	0.006
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.024	0.006	901	891	1.135	0.239	0.013	0.036
Rural	0.022	0.004	1716	1726	1.158	0.186	0.014	0.030
Total	0.023	0.003	2617	2617	1.148	0.147	0.016	0.030
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.085	0.013	901	891	1.446	0.158	0.058	0.112
Rural	0.040	0.005	1716	1726	1.101	0.131	0.029	0.050
Total	0.055	0.006	2617	2617	1.258	0.102	0.044	0.066
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.588	0.043	548	542	2.057	0.074	0.501	0.674
Rural	0.637	0.021	1038	1044	1.413	0.033	0.595	0.679
Total	0.620	0.020	1586	1586	1.640	0.032	0.580	0.660
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.683	0.027	901	891	1.739	0.040	0.629	0.737
Rural	0.699	0.016	1716	1726	1.453	0.023	0.667	0.731
Total	0.693	0.014	2617	2617	1.559	0.020	0.665	0.721
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.605	0.038	215	214	1.142	0.063	0.528	0.681
Rural	0.682	0.025	349	350	0.998	0.037	0.632	0.732
Total	0.653	0.021	564	564	1.060	0.033	0.610	0.695
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.128	0.008	2617	2617	1.262	0.064	0.112	0.145
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.144	0.015	564	564	1.023	0.105	0.113	0.174
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.323	0.039	3387	3387	2.475	0.017	2.245	2.400
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.204	0.033	961	961	1.275	0.015	2.138	2.270
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.993	0.005	267	264	0.959	0.005	0.982	1.000
Rural	0.989	0.005	560	563	1.256	0.006	0.978	1.000
Total	0.990	0.004	827	827	1.191	0.004	0.982	0.998
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.775	0.036	267	264	1.416	0.047	0.703	0.848
Rural	0.739	0.026	560	563	1.376	0.035	0.688	0.790
Total	0.751	0.021	827	827	1.386	0.028	0.709	0.792
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	1.000	0.000	328	324	nc	0.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	0.991	0.004	689	693	0.983	0.004	0.983	0.999
Total	0.994	0.003	1017	1017	0.985	0.003	0.989	1.000
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	1.000	0.000	328	324	nc	0.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	0.990	0.004	689	693	0.982	0.004	0.981	0.998
Total	0.993	0.003	1017	1017	0.983	0.003	0.987	0.999
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.891	0.027	267	264	1.438	0.031	0.837	0.946
Rural	0.829	0.030	560	563	1.890	0.036	0.768	0.889
Total	0.849	0.022	827	827	1.802	0.026	0.804	0.894

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Kerala, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.318	0.076	44	44	1.020	0.238	0.167	0.470
Total	0.323	0.061	68	68	1.027	0.188	0.202	0.445
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.659	0.084	44	44	1.112	0.127	0.491	0.827
Total	0.633	0.068	68	68	1.101	0.108	0.496	0.769
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.847	0.061	72	71	1.425	0.072	0.726	0.969
Rural	0.707	0.042	147	148	1.123	0.060	0.623	0.792
Total	0.753	0.035	219	219	1.207	0.047	0.682	0.823
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	1.000	0.000	72	71	nc	0.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	0.946	0.020	147	148	1.057	0.021	0.906	0.985
Total	0.963	0.014	219	219	1.067	0.014	0.936	0.990
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.931	0.027	72	71	0.912	0.029	0.876	0.985
Rural	0.796	0.041	147	148	1.248	0.052	0.713	0.879
Total	0.840	0.030	219	219	1.222	0.036	0.779	0.900
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.917	0.040	72	71	1.229	0.044	0.836	0.997
Rural	0.789	0.035	147	148	1.042	0.044	0.719	0.859
Total	0.831	0.028	219	219	1.094	0.033	0.775	0.886
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.931	0.027	72	71	0.912	0.029	0.876	0.985
Rural	0.769	0.042	147	148	1.212	0.055	0.684	0.853
Total	0.821	0.031	219	219	1.192	0.038	0.760	0.883
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.875	0.043	72	71	1.095	0.049	0.789	0.961
Rural	0.694	0.047	147	148	1.227	0.067	0.601	0.787
Total	0.753	0.036	219	219	1.220	0.047	0.681	0.824
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.312	0.033	295	292	1.195	0.105	0.246	0.378
Rural	0.365	0.024	633	637	1.202	0.066	0.317	0.413
Total	0.348	0.019	928	929	1.197	0.056	0.309	0.387
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.173	0.010	2367	2367	1.271	0.057	0.153	0.192
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.109	0.025	293	292	1.311	0.233	0.058	0.160
Rural	0.182	0.017	632	633	1.118	0.095	0.147	0.216
Total	0.159	0.015	925	925	1.183	0.092	0.130	0.188
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.222	0.034	293	292	1.336	0.152	0.154	0.289
Rural	0.256	0.019	632	633	1.045	0.074	0.219	0.294
Total	0.245	0.017	925	925	1.140	0.068	0.212	0.279
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.154	0.021	293	292	0.981	0.138	0.111	0.196
Rural	0.264	0.021	632	633	1.138	0.080	0.222	0.307
Total	0.229	0.016	925	925	1.113	0.071	0.197	0.262
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.152	0.014	1190	1177	1.354	0.093	0.124	0.180
Rural	0.194	0.011	2180	2193	1.266	0.055	0.173	0.216
Total	0.180	0.009	3370	3370	1.302	0.048	0.162	0.197
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.182	0.020	351	350	0.991	0.112	0.141	0.223
Rural	0.234	0.017	629	630	1.010	0.073	0.200	0.268
Total	0.215	0.013	980	980	0.999	0.061	0.189	0.242
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.329	0.014	1190	1177	1.006	0.042	0.302	0.357
Rural	0.255	0.012	2180	2193	1.261	0.046	0.232	0.279
Total	0.281	0.009	3370	3370	1.168	0.032	0.263	0.299

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Kerala, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.217	0.020	351	350	0.888	0.090	0.177	0.256
Rural	0.157	0.015	629	630	1.060	0.098	0.127	0.188
Total	0.178	0.012	980	980	1.011	0.069	0.154	0.203
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.966	0.009	1253	1239	1.672	0.009	0.948	0.983
Rural	0.942	0.008	2313	2327	1.752	0.009	0.926	0.959
Total	0.951	0.006	3566	3566	1.740	0.007	0.938	0.963
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.992	0.005	356	355	0.945	0.005	0.982	1.000
Rural	0.982	0.006	650	651	1.086	0.006	0.970	0.993
Total	0.985	0.004	1006	1006	1.061	0.004	0.977	0.993
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.379	0.026	1253	1239	1.919	0.069	0.326	0.432
Rural	0.299	0.016	2313	2327	1.692	0.054	0.267	0.331
Total	0.327	0.014	3566	3566	1.778	0.043	0.299	0.355
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.455	0.041	356	355	1.537	0.089	0.374	0.536
Rural	0.383	0.023	650	651	1.183	0.059	0.338	0.428
Total	0.408	0.021	1006	1006	1.330	0.051	0.367	0.450
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.730	0.110	na	3564	1.053	0.064	1.509	1.950
Rural	2.035	0.091	na	6660	1.129	0.045	1.853	2.217
Total	1.926	0.073	na	10224	1.114	0.038	1.781	2.072
Age-specific fertility for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.022	0.006	na	549	0.994	0.279	0.010	0.034
Rural	0.042	0.007	na	1066	1.046	0.161	0.028	0.055
Total	0.035	0.005	na	1615	1.030	0.139	0.025	0.044
Age-specific fertility for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.113	0.013	na	558	1.006	0.110	0.089	0.138
Rural	0.162	0.013	na	980	1.178	0.079	0.137	0.188
Total	0.144	0.010	na	1538	1.157	0.066	0.125	0.164
Age-specific fertility for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.143	0.014	na	602	1.021	0.096	0.115	0.170
Rural	0.140	0.009	na	1071	0.862	0.061	0.123	0.157
Total	0.141	0.007	na	1673	0.923	0.052	0.126	0.156
Age-specific fertility for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.056	0.008	na	561	0.877	0.148	0.040	0.073
Rural	0.050	0.008	na	1048	1.079	0.155	0.034	0.065
Total	0.052	0.006	na	1609	1.010	0.111	0.041	0.064
Age-specific fertility for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.012	0.004	na	601	0.905	0.336	0.004	0.019
Rural	0.012	0.004	na	1053	1.112	0.304	0.005	0.020
Total	0.012	0.003	na	1654	1.046	0.230	0.007	0.018
Age-specific fertility for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	444	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.001	0.001	na	953	0.995	0.994	0.000	0.003
Total	0.001	0.001	na	1397	1.000	0.996	0.000	0.002
Age-specific fertility for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	249	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	489	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	738	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	15.038	7.560	331	327	0.954	0.503	0.000	30.157
Rural	9.915	4.111	704	708	1.103	0.415	1.694	18.137
Total	11.536	3.670	1035	1036	1.032	0.318	4.196	18.877

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Kerala, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	2.967	2.977	334	330	0.997	1.003	0.000	8.920
Rural	4.186	2.388	708	712	0.994	0.570	0.000	8.963
Total	3.797	1.871	1042	1043	0.995	0.493	0.056	7.539
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	18.004	7.891	331	327	0.936	0.438	2.221	33.787
Rural	14.101	4.642	705	709	1.053	0.329	4.818	23.385
Total	15.333	4.013	1036	1037	1.004	0.262	7.307	23.360
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	338	334	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	1.409	1.411	713	717	0.984	1.001	0.000	4.231
Total	0.966	0.967	1051	1052	0.992	1.001	0.000	2.899
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	18.004	7.891	331	327	0.936	0.438	2.221	33.787
Rural	15.491	4.708	705	709	1.019	0.304	6.074	24.908
Total	16.284	4.044	1036	1037	0.985	0.248	8.196	24.372
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.341	0.022	1218	1205	1.582	0.063	0.298	0.384
Rural	0.322	0.018	2259	2272	1.788	0.055	0.287	0.357
Total	0.328	0.014	3477	3477	1.718	0.042	0.301	0.356
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.072	0.016	347	346	1.153	0.223	0.040	0.104
Rural	0.084	0.015	616	617	1.373	0.182	0.054	0.115
Total	0.080	0.011	963	963	1.313	0.144	0.057	0.103
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.444	0.038	270	269	1.246	0.086	0.368	0.520
Rural	0.446	0.025	554	555	1.158	0.056	0.396	0.495
Total	0.445	0.021	824	824	1.188	0.047	0.404	0.487
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								