

Jammu & Kashmir



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Jammu & Kashmir



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)
India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Jammu and Kashmir, the survey is based on a sample of 2,415 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. NFHS-3 interviewed 3,281 women age 15-49 and 1,076 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 97 percent, and the individual response rates were 92 percent for eligible women and 78 percent for eligible men.

In addition to interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. Additionally, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was conducted by the Operations Research Group—Centre for Social Research, New Delhi, between April and August 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Jammu and Kashmir, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and 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

About one-third (31%) of Jammu and Kashmir's households are in urban areas, and the remaining two-thirds are in rural areas. On average, households in Jammu and Kashmir are comprised of 5.7 members, almost one member more than the national average. Eight percent of households, comprising 6 percent of the population, are headed by women.

The majority of households in Jammu and Kashmir have household heads who are Muslim (60%). Thirty-eight percent of households have Hindu household heads and 2 percent of households have Sikh household heads.

Thirteen percent of household heads belong to a scheduled caste, 9 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 10 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). A little more than two-thirds of Jammu and Kashmir's households do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

About one-third of the population in Jammu and Kashmir (32%) is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 10 percent live with only one parent, and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

Ninety-three percent of households (90% of rural households and 99% of urban households) have electricity, up from 90 percent at the time of NFHS-2. The majority of households in Jammu and Kashmir use solid fuels for cooking, largely wood. Thirty-eight percent use LPG/natural gas or electricity for cooking. Thirty-eight percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 49 percent at the time of NFHS-2. About half of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Only 47 percent of households in Jammu and Kashmir have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot and 62 percent have some type of toilet facility.

Eighty-one percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 73% of rural households), but only 47 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-nine percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 32 percent boil the water, 4 percent strain the water through a cloth, 3 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter, and 4 percent use other methods to treat the water.

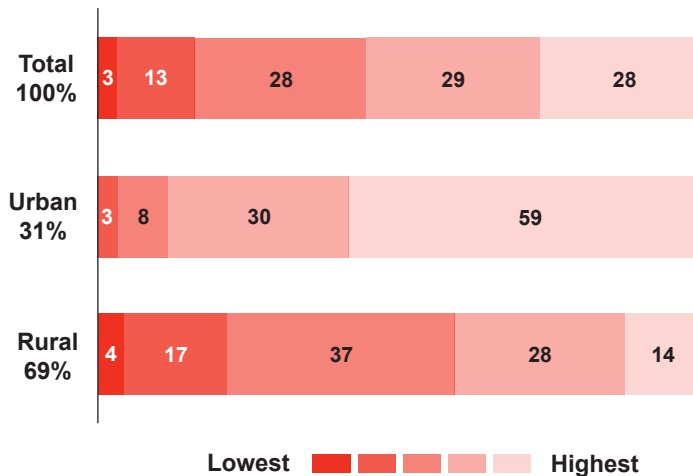
Wealth Index

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 of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

According to the wealth index, the state of Jammu and Kashmir is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Only 3 percent of households in Jammu and Kashmir are in the lowest wealth quintile, and almost all of these households are in the rural areas. Overall, only 16 percent of all households in Jammu and Kashmir are in the lowest two quintiles of the wealth index, compared with about 40 percent in the nation as a whole. Fifty-nine percent of urban households are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with only 14 percent of rural households.

Wealth Index

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



Note: Less than 1 percent of urban households belong to the lowest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

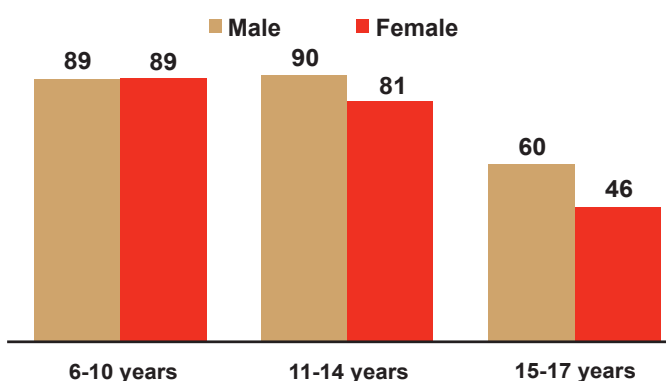
Current school attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (92% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 86 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 53 percent for children age 15-17 years. School attendance is higher in urban than in rural areas, and this disparity by residence increases with children's age.

In Jammu and Kashmir, there is no gender disparity in school attendance in the age group 6-10 years; however, at older ages, girls are less likely than boys to be attending school. Nonetheless, it is notable

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



that in urban areas alone, in both the 6-10 and 11-14 year age groups, more girls than boys attend school. It is only in the age group 15-17 that the proportion attending school among girls is much lower than among boys in both urban and rural areas.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 54 percent of women and 78 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Jammu and Kashmir.

Forty-one percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Thirty-six percent of men age 15-49 have completed 10 or more years of education, and only 27 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Only 36 percent of men and 27 percent of women age 15-49 have completed 10 or more years of education in Jammu and Kashmir.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Jammu and Kashmir agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Men are more likely to think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school than women: 60-62 percent of men agree, compared with 47-55 percent of women.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school, compared with 7 in 10 women. More than half of men (51-54%) feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but slightly less than half of women (44-50%) feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. Similarly, about half of women agree that information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be provided to both boys and girls in school; however, men are much more likely to agree that this information should be provided to boys (71%) than to girls (54%).

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.3 years among women age 25-49 and 24.9 years among men in the same age group. Fourteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 15 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 Jammu and Kashmir will have an average of 2.4 children in her lifetime, somewhat higher than the replacement level of fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

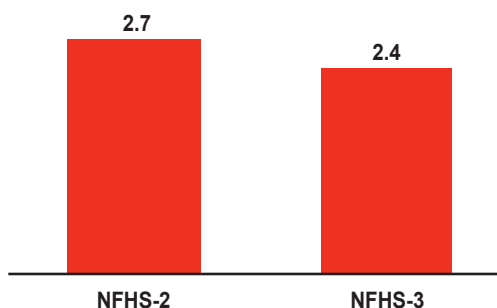
Fertility in rural areas is 2.7 children per woman, about one child higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate of 1.6 children per woman is much lower than the replacement level.

Fertility rates are higher among women belonging to the scheduled castes (2.6) than among women not belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes (2.1). Fertility is 0.3 children higher per woman among Muslims than among Hindus.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by education and wealth. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have one child more than women with 10 or more years of schooling (TFR = 3.3, compared with TFR = 2.0). Similarly, women in the second wealth quintile will have almost two children more than women in the highest wealth quintile.

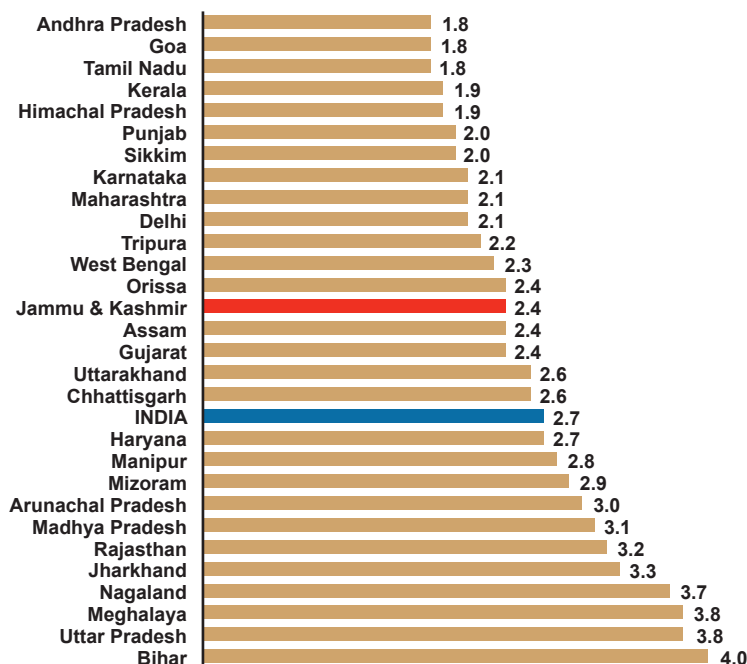
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

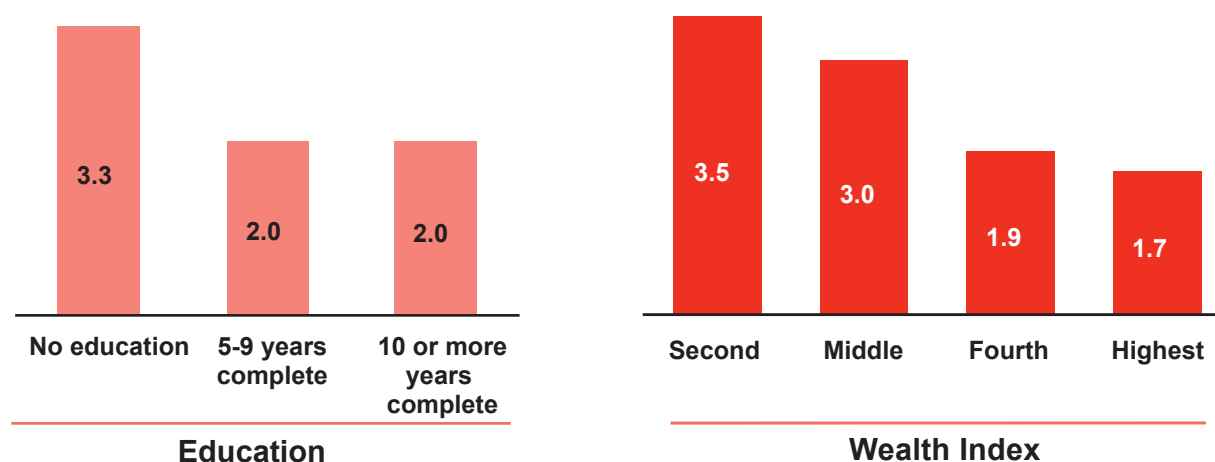
Children per woman



Fertility in Jammu and Kashmir, at 2.4 children per woman, is lower than the national average.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



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

Teenage pregnancy

Teenage fertility is quite low in Jammu and Kashmir. Among young women age 15-19, only 4 percent have already begun childbearing. Only 1 percent of women age 15 years have started childbearing, and even among those age 19, only 12 percent are already mothers or are pregnant. Young women in rural areas (5%) are more than twice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas (2%). These statistics reflect the fact that few women in Jammu and Kashmir marry during their teens.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Jammu and Kashmir is 32 months, 1 month longer than the national average. Twenty-seven percent of births take place within 24 months of the last birth including 11 percent that occur within 18 months. Fifty-six percent of births occur within three years of a previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-four percent of women and 69 percent of men in Jammu and Kashmir want no more children or are already sterilized or have a husband who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 51 percent of women and 58 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. Sixty-nine percent of women and 65 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

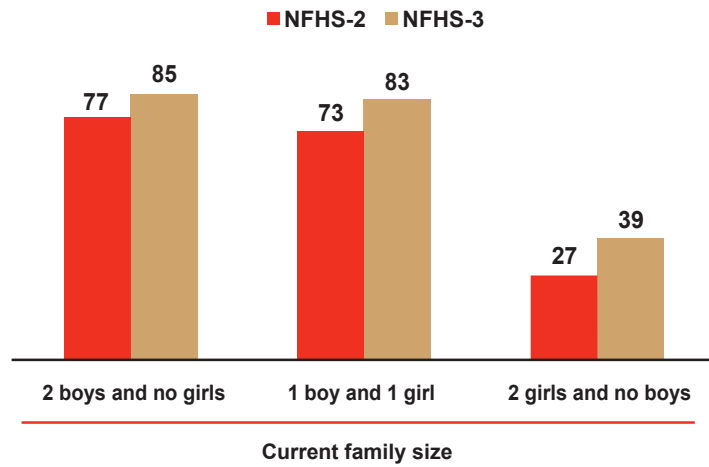
As in many other Indian states, there is a preference for sons in Jammu and Kashmir. About one in four women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and most would like at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is also affected by women's number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 83-85 percent of women with one or two sons want no more children, compared with only 39 percent of women with two daughters and no sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (78%) than it was in NFHS-2 (64%), irrespective of women's number of sons.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common in Jammu and Kashmir. If all women in the state were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.6 instead of 2.4.

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

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

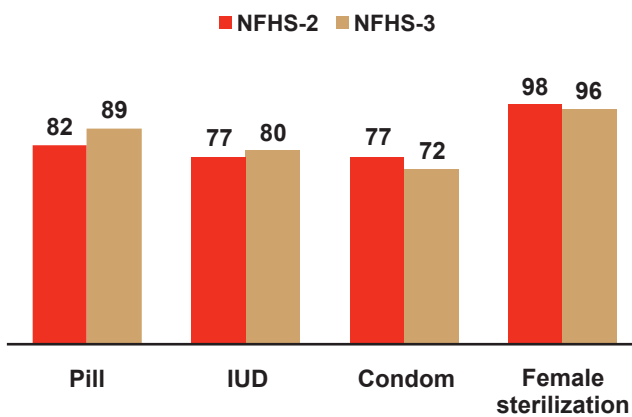


FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Jammu and Kashmir. Female sterilization is the most widely known method among women and men. Male sterilization is also a widely known method, known by 94-96 percent of currently married adults. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are most likely to know about the pill (89%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (90%).

Knowledge of sterilization was already very high at the time of NFHS-2 and knowledge of some other modern methods has increased since NFHS-2. Among currently married women, 89 percent now know about the pill, up from 82 percent in NFHS-2; and 80 percent now know about the IUD, up from 77 percent in NFHS-2. Knowledge of condoms among currently married women, however, has declined in the seven years since NFHS-2, from 77 percent to 72 percent.

Contraceptive use

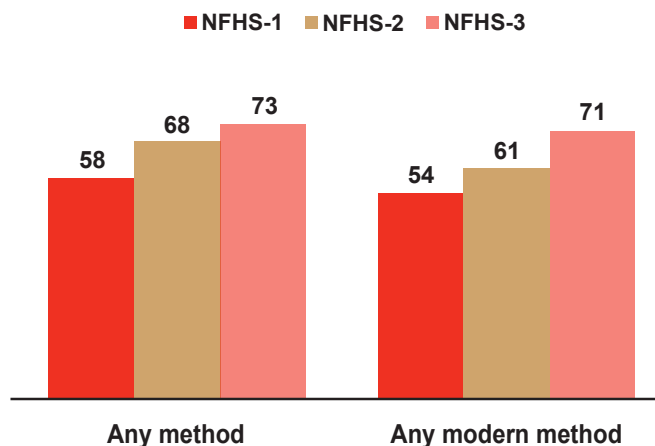
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 53 percent, up from 49 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for half of contraceptive use, down from 57 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is much higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (46%) of the state.

Women from the highest wealth quintile and Sikh women are more likely to be using family planning methods than most other women. Contraceptive use is particularly low, at 25 percent or less, for women with no children, young women (age 15-24 years), women in the lowest wealth quintile, and scheduled-tribe women.

Women in Jammu and Kashmir are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 58 percent of women with two sons but no daughters and 64 percent of women with one son and one daughter use a method of family planning, compared with only 38 percent of women with two daughters and no sons (not all details shown in tables).

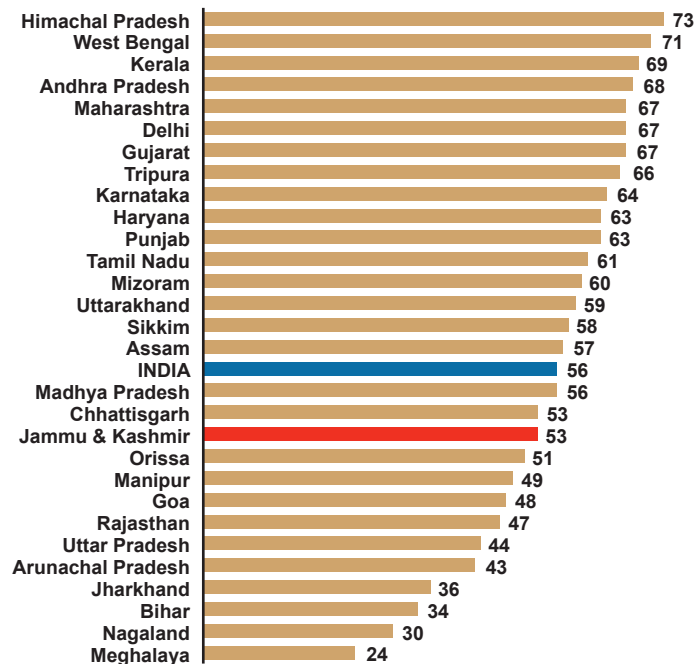
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



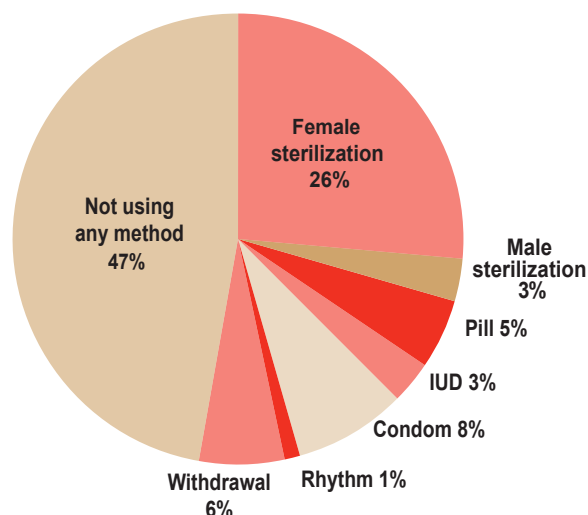
Contraceptive prevalence in Jammu and Kashmir is slightly lower than the national average.

The use of pills and condoms has increased in Jammu and Kashmir since NHFS-2, while the prevalence of female sterilization has fallen slightly, from 28 percent to 26 percent. The use of male sterilization remains at about 3 percent.

The most commonly used spacing method is the condom (used by 8% of currently married women). Six percent of women were using withdrawal and 5 percent reported using the pill. In general, better-educated women, wealthier women, and women from urban areas are more likely than most other women to use spacing methods, particularly condoms and withdrawal. Notably, the use of pills is more common among rural than urban women and among less educated women. Urban women are more likely than rural women to be using female and male sterilization.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Forty-eight 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.

Eighty percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a community health centre (CHC), rural hospital, or primary health centre (PHC); the majority of IUD users (53%) also had their IUD insertion in the public medical sector. Half of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also a common source for condoms. However, since a significant proportion of pill and condom users did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse, the most common source of these methods is difficult to determine.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, the majority of pill users (66%) and one-quarter of condom users use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 31 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use a social marketing brand.

The one-year discontinuation rate for all methods is 22 percent and for spacing methods is 28 percent. More than one-third of the users of pills and one-third of the users of condoms discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method. The one-year discontinuation rate for users of withdrawal is much lower, at 13 percent, than for any modern temporary method.

Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 21 percent of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it, and even fewer 13 percent, were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Only 14 percent were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Jammu and Kashmir reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (70%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (63%). However, 52 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Only about two-thirds (64%) 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, 15 percent of married women in Jammu and Kashmir have an unmet need for family planning, down from 20 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 78 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 71 percent in NFHS-2.

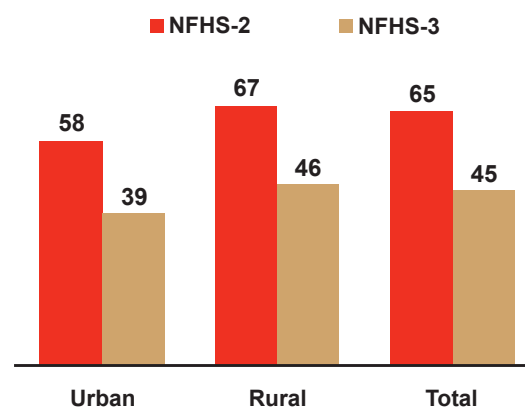
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Jammu and Kashmir has been steadily decreasing. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 45 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 65. However, more than 1 in 22 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 20 die before reaching age five.

Girls in Jammu and Kashmir face a higher mortality risk than boys in the age group 1-4 years. However, since the neonatal mortality rate for boys is much higher than the rate for girls, the infant mortality rate remains higher for boys than for girls and the under-five mortality rate does not vary by the sex of the child.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



In keeping with the sharp decline in infant mortality in the seven years since NFHS-2, the under-five mortality rate has also declined from 80 deaths in NFHS-2 to 51 deaths in NFHS-3 per 1,000 live births.

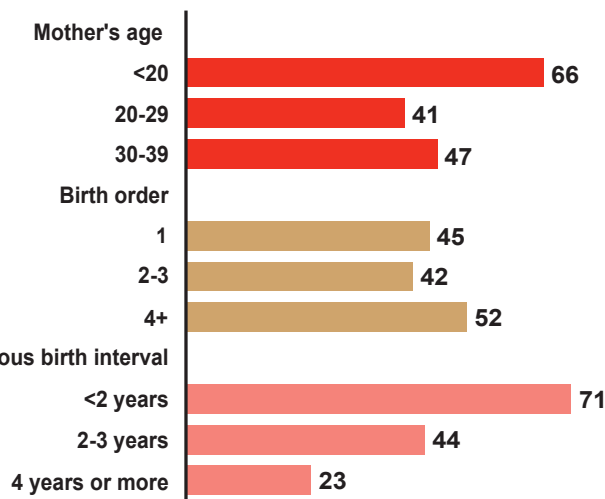
Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. Similarly, children belonging to the second and third wealth quintiles are at least twice as likely as children in the highest wealth quintile to die before reaching their first birthday.

Children born to very young women are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 66 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 41 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The infant mortality rate for children born less than two years after a previous birth, at 71 per 1,000 births, is more than three times as high as for children born after four or more years after a previous birth.

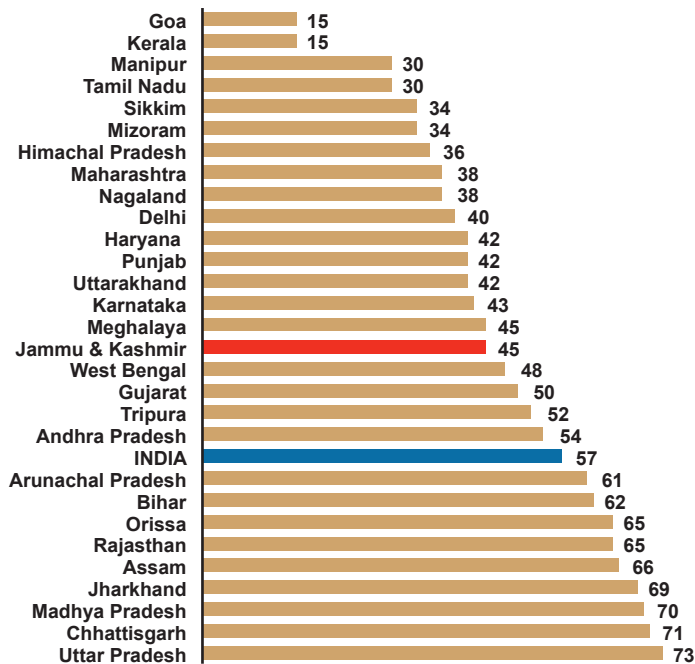
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Jammu and Kashmir is lower than the national average but much higher than in 14 other states.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted seven months or more. Perinatal mortality is similar in rural (38) and urban (36) areas of the state. Pregnancy intervals also have a strong effect on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate is more than one and a half times as high (59 per 1,000) for pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after the previous pregnancy, than for pregnancies that take place at least 27 months after the previous pregnancy (29-35 per 1,000).

MATERNAL HEALTH

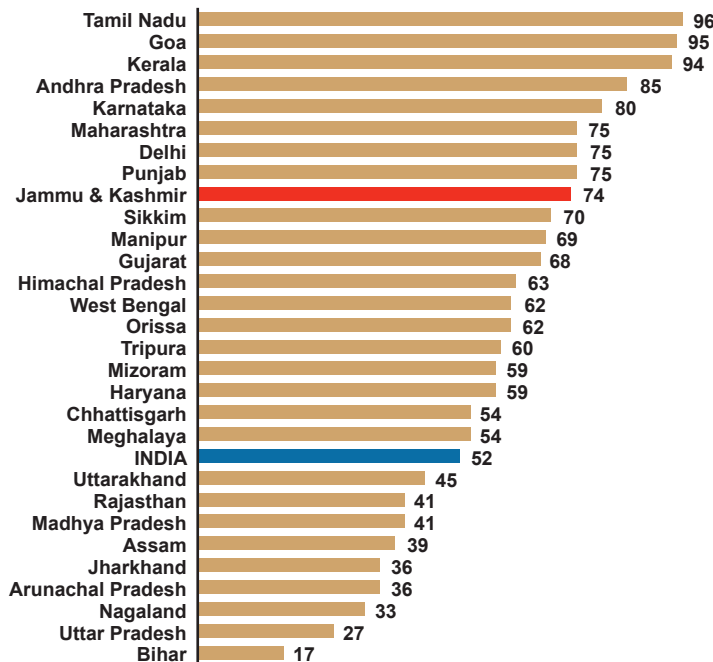
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 84 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (77% from a doctor and 7% from other health personnel) for their last birth. About one in seven women (15%) received no antenatal care. Ninety-four percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 81 percent of rural women.

Fifty-five percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 23 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Three-fourths (74%) of mothers with a birth in the past five years had three or more antenatal care visits.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Coverage of three or more antenatal care visits in Jammu and Kashmir is much higher than the national average.

Younger women were more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as were women with any education, women belonging to the highest wealth quintile, and women having their first child.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births in the three years preceding the survey have both increased in the seven years since NFHS-2. For example, the percent of women who had an antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 67 percent in NFHS-2 to 74 percent in NFHS-3. There was a similar increase in the proportion who had three or more antenatal care visits.

For two-thirds (68%) of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements, but only 28 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Four in five mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 2 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive several of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. While at least 8 out of 10 women who received antenatal care had their abdomens examined; blood pressure taken; urine and blood samples tested, only 26 percent were weighed. Only 30 percent of women were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 34 percent of pregnancies in the past five years, higher than the national average of 24 percent. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than twice as likely to have an ultrasound test during pregnancy as women with no education. Only 13 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 62 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

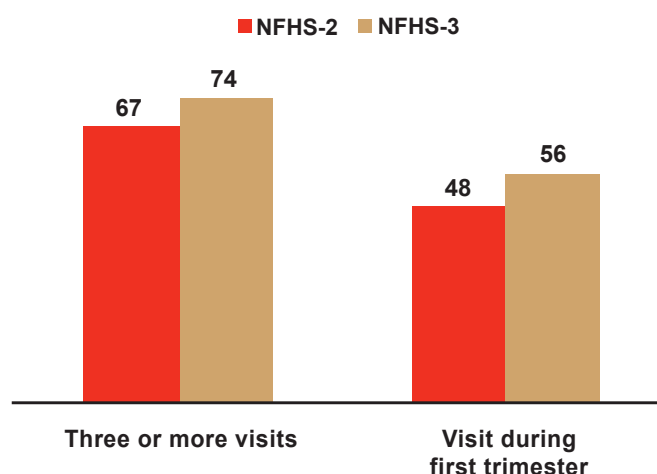
Delivery care

About half of the births in the five years prior to the survey in Jammu and Kashmir took place at home and half in a health facility. Home births are more common for births to women who received no antenatal checkups, women with no or less education, and women in the lowest wealth quintile, and for births at higher birth orders.

Fifty-seven percent of births in the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional, and almost two in five (38%) were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 5 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Only 13 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years

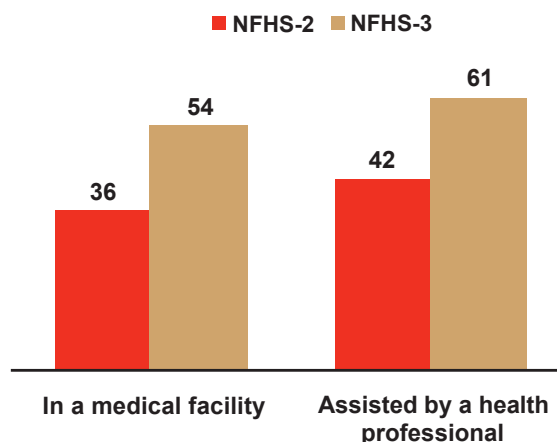


There has been improvement over time in the proportion of births being delivered safely in Jammu and Kashmir. The percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey that were delivered in a health facility increased from 36 percent in NFHS-2 to 54 percent in NFHS-3; and the percentage assisted by a health professional increased in the same seven years from 42 percent to 61 percent.

In 81 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 64 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 37 percent of home births.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years

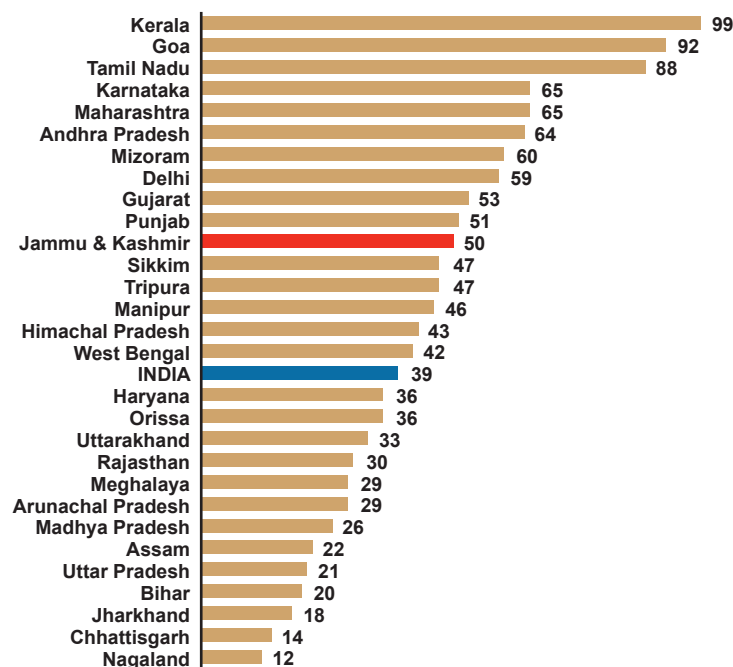


Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only 48 percent of mothers in Jammu and Kashmir had a postnatal checkup within two days of birth, as is recommended. About half of women (47%) received no postnatal care.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional deliveries are more common in Jammu and Kashmir than in India as a whole.

Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, about one in six births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother. Only 15 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal checkup.

About half of births take place at home; among home births only 13 percent are assisted by a health professional and for only 15 percent, does the mother receive a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Two-thirds (68%) of men with a child under three said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; and 31 percent were told what to do if the mother had a major complication of pregnancy.

Less than half of fathers in Jammu and Kashmir with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care. Almost half (46%) were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 38 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility.

Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 53-54 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord and about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery; 44-46 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after the birth and about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Two-thirds (67%) of children age 12-23 months in Jammu and Kashmir are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 5 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

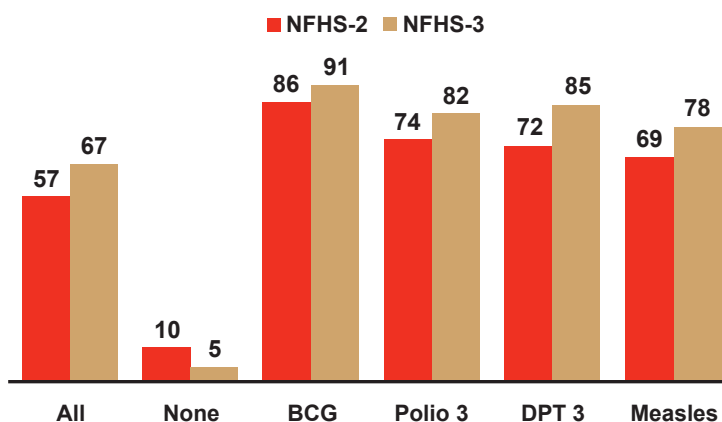
In Jammu and Kashmir, 91 percent of children age 12-23 months have received the BCG vaccine, 85 percent have received three doses of the DPT vaccine, 82 percent have received three doses of the polio vaccine, and 78 percent have received the measles vaccine.

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 for the DPT vaccine is 7 percent and the dropout rate for the polio vaccine is 14 percent. Seventy-three percent of children age 12-23 months in urban areas and 65 percent in rural areas are fully vaccinated. Muslim children (60%) are much less likely than Hindu (79%) children to have received all the recommended vaccinations.

The likelihood of being fully vaccinated increases sharply with mothers' education and the wealth index. Among all the population groups, the ones least likely to be fully vaccinated are children belonging to the scheduled tribes and children belonging to the lower wealth quintiles: in these groups only 35-36 percent of children are fully vaccinated. Boys are more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (70% of boys, compared with 63% of girls).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

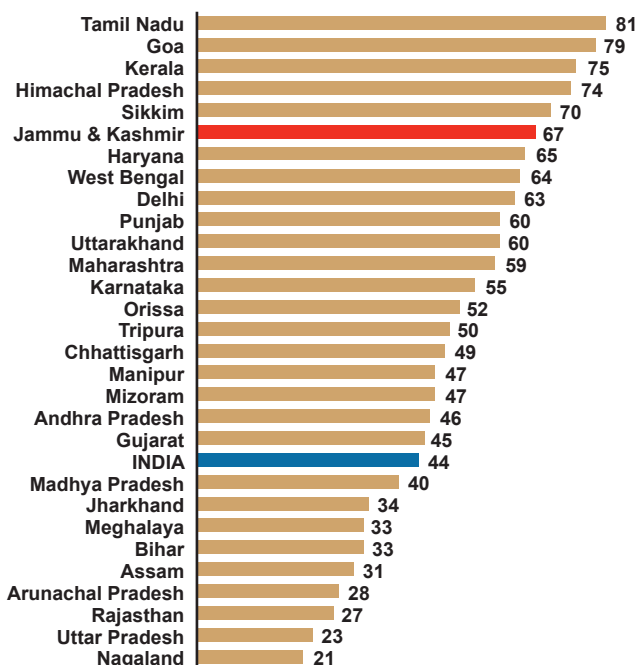
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



There has been an increase of 10 percentage points in full vaccination coverage in the seven year period between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, from 57 percent to 67 percent. Additionally, the coverage of each of the different recommended vaccinations also increased by 5-12 percentage points in the same period. Nonetheless, despite this increase and despite the widespread Pulse Polio programme, about one-fifth of children (18%) still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Jammu and Kashmir ranks sixth among all the states in India in terms of the proportion of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 8 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 72 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider. Nineteen percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 78 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 1 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 10 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 67 percent were taken to a health provider. Forty-four percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 41 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 14 percent who were given gruel. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Fifteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low in Jammu and Kashmir, even though there is a high level of ORS awareness in the state. Notably, 73 percent of women with a child below five years of age have heard of ORS.

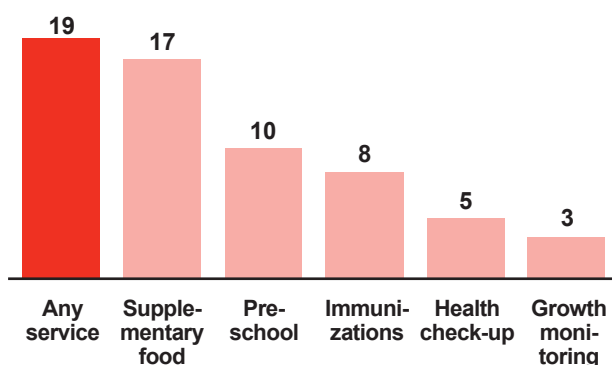
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Jammu and Kashmir only 15 percent received more liquids than normal. More than two in five children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

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 3-6 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among the 83 percent of children under age six years who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only about one-fifth (19%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (17% of children under age six years), preschool (10% of children age 36-71 months) and immunization (8% of children under age six years). Less than 5 percent of children receive health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre.

Children age 2-3 years are slightly more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. Children from the scheduled castes are more likely to be take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centers than most other children.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 7 percent had mothers who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy and even fewer, 4 percent, had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Jammu and Kashmir, only 42 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means that more than one-fourth of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Jammu and Kashmir breastfeed for an average of 22 months, which is only slightly shorter 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, 37 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 those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 38 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and less than half (47%) are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only 26 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 nine months. However, only 17 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 59 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Less than one-quarter of children (24%) age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day or night before the interview, and only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

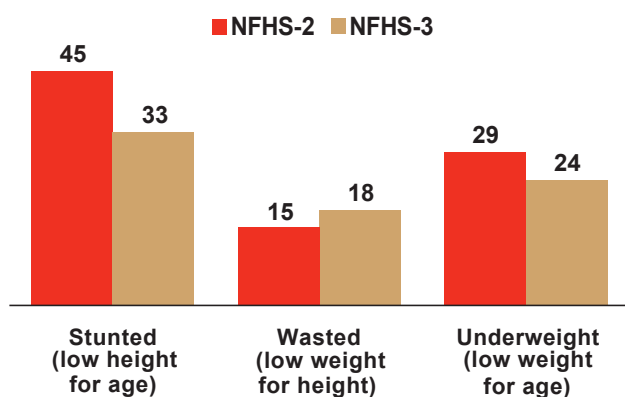
Children's nutritional status

About one-third (35%) of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fifteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-fourth (26%) are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 19-21 percent of children are stunted or are underweight and 35 percent are wasted. Undernutrition is more prevalent in rural than in urban areas. The difference by residence is particularly marked with regard to underweight: 16 percent of children in urban areas are underweight, compared with 28 percent in rural areas.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Children's nutritional status in Jammu and Kashmir has improved since NFHS-2 by two out of the three measures only. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age and also too thin for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means chronic undernutrition is less widespread; however, they are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Jammu and Kashmir.

Girls are more likely to be stunted and underweight than boys, but boys are more likely to be wasted than girls. All three indicators of nutritional status decline sharply with the wealth index. For example, 49 percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile are underweight, compared with 12 percent in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, 54 percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted, compared with 19 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

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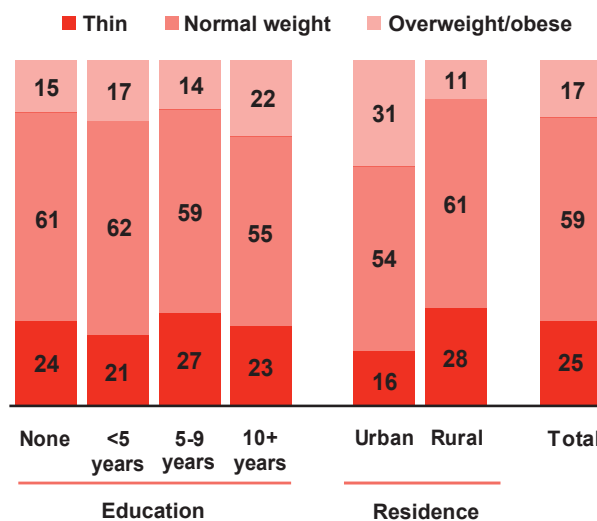
Adults' nutritional status

Adults age 15-49 in Jammu and Kashmir suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 25 percent of women and 28 percent of men are too thin; and 17 percent of women and 6 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 59 percent of women and 66 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious among teenagers. About half of men and more than one-third of women age 15-19 are underweight. Adults in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, and belonging to the scheduled castes are also at a much greater risk of being underweight than other adults. Overweight and obesity are more common among women, in particular among those who are older, are in urban areas, are better educated, and belong to the higher wealth quintiles.

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

Percent distribution of women



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 varies only in a fairly narrow range across most population groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth index, religion, caste/tribe, age, residence, or marital status.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than three-fourths of households in Jammu and Kashmir (76%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (53%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

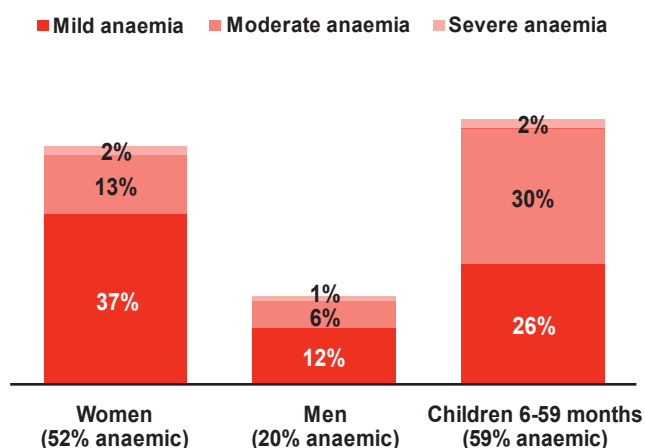
Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the majority – 59 percent – are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 30 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia.

Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. In fact, with the exception of children age 48-59 months, at least half the children are anaemic in every subgroup of the population, including children in the highest wealth quintile.

More than half of women in Jammu and Kashmir (52%) have anaemia, including 37 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for Hindu women, women from the scheduled castes, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are also more likely to have anaemia than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.

The prevalence of anaemia has fallen since NFHS-2 for both women and children. Among children age 6-35 months, the prevalence of anaemia declined by 3 percentage points and among ever-married women, it declined by 5 percentage points.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



One-fifth of men in Jammu and Kashmir (20%) are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 40 years of age being more likely to suffer from anaemia. Men belonging to the scheduled castes and to the second wealth quintile are likely to be more anaemic than most other men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Two-thirds (67%) of women in Jammu and Kashmir have heard of AIDS. Knowledge is more widespread in urban areas (83%) than in rural areas (60%). Knowledge declines with age from 73 percent among women age 15-24 to 55 percent among women age 40-49. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 32 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 61 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3. Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Jammu and Kashmir, 90 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

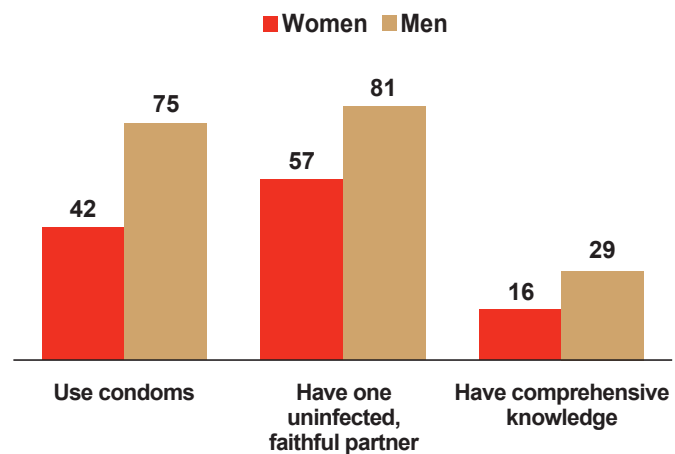
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Compared with women, men in Jammu and Kashmir are much more likely to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 75 percent of men and only 42 percent of women know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS; and 81 percent of men know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, compared with only 57 percent of women.

However, only 16 percent of women and 29 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Jammu and Kashmir, 65 percent of women and 70 percent of men would be willing to care for a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Similarly, 58 percent of women and 63 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Less than half of women (48%), but more than half of men (55%) would be comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. However, over two-thirds of women and the vast majority of men (84%) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, only 28 percent of women and 41 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV/AIDS.

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

One percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3; adults in urban areas were more likely than adults in rural areas to have been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3.

In Jammu and Kashmir, women are more likely than men to have ever had a blood transfusion (4% of women, compared with 2% of men) but they are about equally likely as men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (32% of women, compared with 31% of men). Men and women in urban areas are somewhat more likely than their rural counterparts to have had a blood transfusion and to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

For almost all adults 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 Jammu and Kashmir, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Jammu and Kashmir contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for the state.

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women age 25-49 had sexual intercourse before they were 20 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men age 25-49 occurred before they were 25 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are more likely (23%) than men (16%) to 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 have ever had sex, no woman and only 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year (no woman and 2% of men). More than half of the small proportion of men who had higher-risk sex reported condom use during higher-risk sex (57%).

Paid sex

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

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Jammu and Kashmir, 96 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of tuberculosis is somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas of the state.

Men are much more likely than women to have tuberculosis in urban areas, but are about equally likely to do so in rural areas. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 91% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, less than half (45% of women and 40% of men) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half of women and men have misconceptions about how TB is spread. Four-fifths of men and 68 percent of women believe that tuberculosis can be cured. However, only 19 percent of women and 10 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 0.5 percent of women and 0.3 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes among adults in the age group 35-49 is about 1 percent, however.

About 1 percent of adults in the state suffer from asthma (897 per 100,000 women and 816 per 100,000 men). Goitre or other thyroid disorders were only reported by women and the prevalence is estimated at 237 per 100,000 women.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half of men (53%) and 5 percent of women use some form of tobacco. Tobacco use is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Most men who use tobacco, use it by smoking cigarettes or *bidis*.

In Jammu and Kashmir, no women reported consuming alcohol; men are also more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Only one in eight men (13%) in Jammu and Kashmir drinks alcohol, less than in any other Indian state.

Source of health care

For most households in Jammu and Kashmir (63%), the public medical sector is the main source of health care. However, in urban areas, the private medical sector is the main source of health care for a majority of households (58%). The use of the public medical sector declines sharply with the wealth index; however even in households belonging to the highest wealth quintile, over 4 out of 10 use the public medical sector. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (55%), lack of a nearby facility (33%), and long waiting times (22%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 5 percent of households report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is about three times as common in urban areas as in rural areas.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Only 36 percent of currently married women were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with almost all currently married men. Nearly two-fifths of employed women (36%) received no payment for their work, and 28 percent were paid only in kind. Thirty-six percent of currently married employed women were paid in cash, compared with 85 percent of currently married employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 84 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Only 18 percent of women who work for cash, earn more or about the same as their husband.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Less than half of currently married women participate in making each of the different decisions, and only 25 percent participate in making all four of these decisions. Participation in household decision making increases sharply with age but varies inconsistently with education and the wealth index. Women in nuclear households, Hindu and Sikh women, scheduled-caste women, and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions than most other women.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-five percent of women age 15-49 have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with some money which they control is highest among women in urban areas, women with at least 10 years of education, women employed for cash, Sikh women, and women in the highest wealth quintile.

Twenty-two percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average of 15 percent. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 13 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and a negligible proportion have ever used one.

About one-half of women in Jammu and Kashmir are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (55%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (70%) (data not shown in tables). Freedom of movement increases sharply with age: only 19 percent of women age 15-19 are allowed to go alone to all three places asked about, compared with 76 percent of women age 40-49. Sikh women have more freedom of movement than Hindu and Muslim women. Freedom of movement is more limited for women in the lower wealth quintiles than in the higher wealth quintiles.

Gender-role attitudes

Almost two-thirds of women in Jammu and Kashmir – 64 percent – believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (51%), if she neglects the house or children (50%), and if the husband suspects she is unfaithful (48%). Men in Jammu and Kashmir are somewhat more likely than women to agree with wife beating. Two-thirds of men in Jammu and Kashmir justify wife-beating in some circumstances, including about half who say that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she disrespects her in-laws and if he suspects that she is unfaithful.

More than half (54%) of women and almost three-fourths (71%) of men in Jammu and Kashmir believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

Domestic Violence

Among women age 15-49, 12 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 13 percent of women in Jammu and Kashmir have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 15 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

Eleven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 4-5 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt; or

being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Four percent report having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their husbands against their will and 2 percent report being forced to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform.

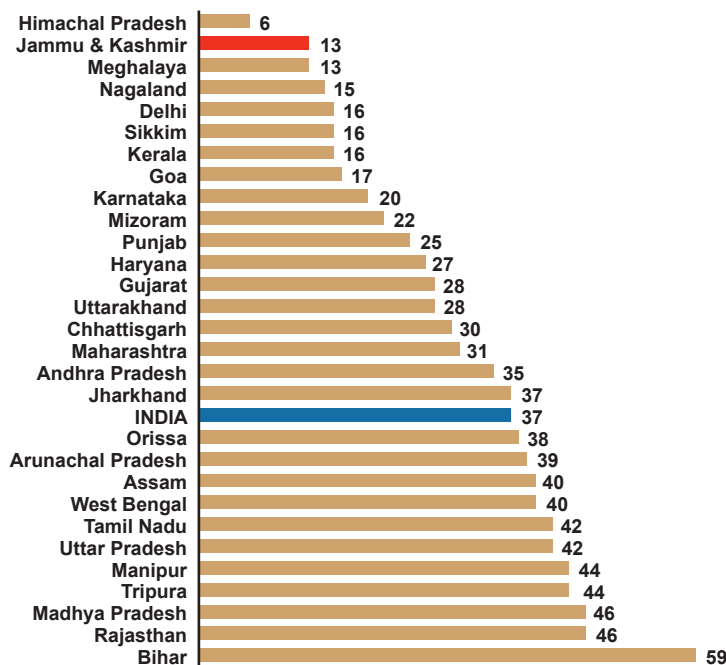
Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband. Nine percent of ever-married women report having experienced spousal emotional violence. Only 0.4 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husbands.

The prevalence of spousal violence increases with women’s age and decreases with women’s education level. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are three and a half times more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves.

Women whose husbands drink alcohol, particularly those whose husbands get drunk, are more likely than many other groups of women to experience spousal violence. Nonetheless, 11 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol at all report having experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The prevalence of spousal violence is lower in Jammu and Kashmir than in any other state except Himachal Pradesh.



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

Help seeking

Only 27 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Sixty-four percent of women 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.







Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	906	1,708	2,614
Households occupied	871	1,610	2,481
Households interviewed	846	1,569	2,415
Household response rate ¹	97.1	97.5	97.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,178	2,381	3,559
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,081	2,200	3,281
Eligible women response rate ²	91.8	92.4	92.2
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	477	906	1,383
Number of eligible men interviewed	350	726	1,076
Eligible men response rate ²	73.4	80.1	77.8

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.5	6.6	7.1	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.6
5-9	9.0	8.6	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1
10-14	10.0	8.8	9.4	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.0	11.3
15-19	10.6	9.5	10.1	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.1	11.3
20-24	9.3	10.1	9.7	8.7	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.2
25-29	8.1	9.6	8.8	7.6	9.4	8.5	7.7	9.4	8.5
30-34	7.2	8.7	7.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9
35-39	9.1	8.8	9.0	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9
40-44	6.6	6.2	6.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.3
45-49	5.6	5.8	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.6
50-54	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
55-59	4.1	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
60-64	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
65-69	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.8
70-74	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
80+	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,886	1,780	3,666	4,900	4,841	9,741	6,786	6,620	13,406
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	943	na	na	988	na	na	976
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	868	na	na	913	na	na	903
Education²									
No education	17.6	30.2	23.7	23.8	47.0	35.4	22.0	42.3	32.1
<5 years complete	11.2	9.8	10.5	17.3	16.1	16.7	15.5	14.4	15.0
5-9 years complete	28.6	24.5	26.6	37.8	25.3	31.6	35.2	25.1	30.2
10-11 years complete	17.1	13.4	15.3	11.7	6.6	9.1	13.2	8.4	10.9
12 or more years complete	25.3	22.0	23.7	9.4	4.8	7.1	13.9	9.6	11.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,709	1,629	3,338	4,261	4,241	8,501	5,970	5,869	11,839
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.3	7.0	7.7	5.5	0.3	3.5	6.4	1.8	4.5

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	91.5	92.0	91.8	94.5
Female	8.5	8.0	8.2	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.0	6.1	5.7	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	59.2	55.0	56.3	45.7
Non-nuclear	40.8	45.0	43.7	54.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	41.1	36.1	37.7	32.5
Muslim	54.4	62.5	60.0	65.4
Sikh	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.7
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	10.8	13.6	12.7	11.8
Scheduled tribe	3.4	11.2	8.7	9.2
Other backward class	4.6	12.7	10.2	10.3
Other	81.2	62.3	68.2	68.6
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	90.4	93.2	93.5
No	0.6	9.6	6.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.8	72.6	80.8	79.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	83.5	30.0	46.6	45.4
Public tap/standpipe	2.2	12.9	9.6	9.8
Tube well or borehole	12.8	19.4	17.3	16.7
Other improved	0.4	10.4	7.3	8.1
Non-improved source	0.9	27.3	19.1	20.0
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	95.2	55.1	67.6	66.7
Less than 30 minutes	4.1	26.8	19.8	20.2
Thirty minutes or longer	0.7	17.8	12.5	12.9
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	45.4	25.3	31.6	33.9
Strain through cloth	0.9	4.7	3.5	3.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	5.4	1.1	2.5	2.0
Other treatment	7.3	1.8	3.5	2.9
No treatment	43.0	68.5	60.6	59.4
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	52.5	11.8	24.5	23.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	51.1	10.6	23.2	22.3
Pit latrine with slab	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not improved	46.9	88.2	75.4	76.1
Any facility shared with other households	11.6	2.9	5.6	4.3
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	12.4	1.7	5.0	4.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	7.4	30.3	23.2	27.4
Other unimproved facility	1.7	4.2	3.4	3.8
No facility/open space/field	13.8	49.1	38.2	35.8
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.2	15.0	10.7	10.3
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	16.9	41.4	33.8	34.2
<i>Pucca</i>	79.8	37.0	50.3	49.5
Missing	2.1	6.6	5.2	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	24.9	3.1	9.9	8.9
LPG/natural gas	57.2	15.5	28.5	25.3
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kerosene	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.3
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	13.4	64.1	48.3	51.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	4.8	3.4	4.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Dung cakes	1.4	9.7	7.1	8.4
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	73.4	61.4	65.2	66.4
In the house, no separate room	20.7	20.1	20.3	18.7
In a separate building	2.5	9.8	7.5	7.8
Outdoors	3.0	8.2	6.5	6.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	752	1,663	2,415	13,834
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stove without chimney	32.3	53.8	52.2	57.8
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	66.9	45.1	46.8	41.3
Missing	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	113	1,323	1,436	8,914

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.0	79.7	83.9	85.8
Pressure cooker	91.7	73.2	78.9	79.5
Chair	62.2	41.1	47.7	45.2
Cot or bed	68.7	56.9	60.6	58.0
Table	60.3	42.8	48.3	45.7
Electric fan	89.8	50.1	62.5	60.2
Radio or transistor	69.6	65.1	66.5	70.5
Television (black and white)	38.8	34.1	35.6	36.6
Television (colour)	65.4	22.6	35.9	35.3
Any television	89.0	51.1	62.9	62.7
Sewing machine	48.3	34.4	38.7	38.1
Mobile telephone	55.2	20.9	31.6	32.7
Any other type of telephone	41.6	6.3	17.3	16.9
Computer	10.5	0.6	3.7	3.5
Refrigerator	53.4	16.5	28.0	26.3
Watch or clock	92.7	84.6	87.1	88.3
Water pump	7.1	9.1	8.4	9.1
Thresher	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Tractor	0.2	1.7	1.2	1.7
None of the above	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	28.6	14.6	19.0	19.6
Motorcycle or scooter	30.5	8.9	15.6	15.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	2.0	1.6	1.7
Car	16.8	1.8	6.5	6.5
None of the above	49.9	79.3	70.2	70.5
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	71.6	16.8	33.9	29.3
Irrigated land only	17.0	30.5	26.3	28.3
Non-irrigated land only	6.1	31.9	23.9	24.4
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	5.1	20.8	15.9	18.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	92.8	95.0	94.3	95.4
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	21.9	82.2	63.4	70.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	65.0	44.9	51.2	51.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	9.8	3.1	5.2	4.8
Percentage owning a BPL card	12.8	33.5	27.0	29.0
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	17.4	24.0	21.9	22.8
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.4	4.2	3.0	2.8
Second	3.1	17.0	12.7	12.3
Middle	8.2	37.1	28.1	29.8
Fourth	29.6	28.0	28.5	29.5
Highest	58.9	13.6	27.7	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	752	1,663	2,415	13,834

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	2.5	11.0	21.1	23.7	41.7	100.0	4,491
Muslim	3.0	13.2	35.2	32.7	15.9	100.0	9,053
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	237
Other	(0.0)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(54.8)	(25.9)	100.0	44
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	3.6	19.5	33.7	27.5	15.8	100.0	1,631
Scheduled tribe	14.3	36.9	24.5	19.5	4.7	100.0	1,270
Other backward class	2.4	14.7	39.5	28.9	14.4	100.0	1,424
Other	1.1	7.5	28.4	31.3	31.8	100.0	9,485
Total	2.8	12.3	29.8	29.5	25.6	100.0	13,834

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	90.9	88.7	89.2	92.9	88.0	89.1	91.8	88.4	89.1
11-14 years	88.4	91.0	90.3	94.4	77.6	81.4	91.1	84.6	86.1
15-17 years	65.9	57.7	59.8	59.2	41.8	45.7	62.8	49.9	52.9
6-14 years	89.6	89.7	89.7	93.6	83.5	85.7	91.5	86.7	87.8
6-17 years	83.2	81.3	81.7	84.1	72.3	74.9	83.6	76.8	78.4

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	89.0	9.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	1,298
5-9 years	87.8	7.7	1.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.2	1,527
10-14 years	86.3	7.2	3.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	6.3	1,552
15-17 years	82.0	9.0	2.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	8.4	930
Residence								
Urban	86.9	7.4	1.1	4.6	0.1	100.0	3.4	1,163
Rural	86.6	8.4	2.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	4.8	4,144
Sex								
Male	86.1	8.8	2.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	2,769
Female	87.2	7.6	2.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	4.5	2,538
Total age <15 years	87.6	8.0	1.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	3.7	4,377
Total age <18 years	86.6	8.2	2.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	4.5	5,307

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	11.7	24.0	35.7	506
2-4 years	12.9	23.0	35.9	792
Sex				
Male	14.6	22.2	36.8	686
Female	10.1	24.7	34.8	612
Residence				
Urban	33.9	22.3	56.1	267
Rural	6.9	23.7	30.6	1,030
Wealth index				
Lowest	(8.8)	(13.1)	(21.9)	48
Second	6.4	15.1	21.5	210
Middle	4.9	22.6	27.5	428
Fourth	12.7	25.1	37.8	352
Highest	30.2	30.9	61.1	260
Total	12.5	23.4	35.8	1,298

() Based on 25-49 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	897
8-11 years	0.6	0.4	1.1	4.8	6.7	1,189
12-14 years	1.5	0.1	2.5	5.6	8.6	993
Sex						
Male	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.2	4.5	1,583
Female	0.7	0.3	2.3	4.6	7.1	1,497
Residence						
Urban	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.9	678
Rural	0.8	0.2	1.5	4.7	6.6	2,401
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.4	7.4	100
Second	1.6	0.0	2.4	4.6	8.1	511
Middle	1.2	0.1	1.7	6.4	8.5	1,029
Fourth	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.1	3.3	857
Highest	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.2	583
Total	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.9	5.8	3,079

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	20.3	24.6	665	659	249	248
20-24	20.1	17.0	658	653	172	172
25-29	16.7	15.8	549	550	160	159
30-34	13.3	15.2	435	437	153	153
35-39	12.1	10.9	397	400	110	111
40-44	10.2	9.5	335	336	96	96
45-49	7.4	7.0	242	246	71	71
Residence						
Urban	29.3	29.7	962	1,081	300	321
Rural	70.7	70.3	2,319	2,200	710	689
Education						
No education	41.0	15.3	1,344	1,318	154	153
<5 years complete	4.3	5.5	140	137	56	56
5-9 years complete	28.2	42.6	926	920	431	428
10-11 years complete	12.4	17.1	406	415	173	173
12 or more years complete	14.2	19.3	464	491	195	198
Missing	0.0	0.2	0	0	2	2
Literacy						
Literate ¹	53.9	78.1	1,767	1,797	789	790
Not literate	45.8	21.3	1,502	1,472	215	214
Not measured	0.3	0.3	11	10	3	3
Missing	0.1	0.3	2	2	3	3
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	24.4	45.2	801	829	457	461
Watches television at least once a week	64.5	62.6	2,116	2,156	632	639
Listens to the radio at least once a week	58.5	64.3	1,921	1,924	650	649
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.2	3.9	71	73	40	40
Not regularly exposed to any media	17.6	12.8	577	558	129	127
Marital status						
Never married	35.1	49.8	1,152	1,153	504	504
Currently married	62.3	48.9	2,045	2,044	494	493
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.0	9	9	0	0
Widowed	1.6	1.0	51	51	10	10
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.7	0.3	24	24	3	3
Religion						
Hindu	33.9	35.6	1,111	1,113	360	361
Muslim	64.1	62.5	2,102	2,096	632	629
Sikh	1.7	1.6	55	58	16	17
Other	0.1	0.3	4	4	3	3
Missing	0.3	0.0	10	10	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.2	12.4	368	365	125	125
Scheduled tribe	7.5	8.4	246	236	85	83
Other backward class	8.2	12.8	270	262	129	128
Other	72.8	66.1	2,389	2,409	668	670
Missing	0.3	0.4	9	9	4	4
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	38.6	78.1	1,266	1,251	790	789
In agricultural occupation	21.7	15.5	713	684	157	153
In non-agricultural occupation	16.8	62.6	553	567	633	636
Not employed	61.3	21.3	2,012	2,027	215	215
Missing	0.1	0.6	3	3	6	6
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.1	2.7	67	64	28	27
Second	9.7	12.8	318	305	129	127
Middle	29.2	28.7	959	922	290	285
Fourth	30.9	28.8	1,015	1,013	291	291
Highest	28.1	26.9	922	977	272	280
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,281	3,281	1,011	1,010
Age 50-54	na	6.1	na	na	65	66
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,076	1,076

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.013	0.038	0.032	0.028	0.048	0.044
20-24	0.082	0.174	0.148	0.082	0.192	0.171
25-29	0.134	0.181	0.167	0.145	0.192	0.181
30-34	0.070	0.099	0.089	0.063	0.112	0.100
35-39	0.028	0.022	0.024	0.010	0.039	0.033
40-44	0.000	0.014	0.009	0.003	0.013	0.010
45-49	(0.000)	0.012	0.007	0.000	0.004	0.003
TFR 15-44	1.63	2.64	2.35	1.66	2.98	2.70
TFR 15-49	1.63	2.69	2.38	1.66	3.00	2.71
CBR	15.0	23.2	20.9	16.4	24.6	23.1

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	1.63	3.2	3.2	1.33
Rural	2.69	4.6	4.5	1.69
Education				
No education	3.25	4.7	4.5	1.97
<5 years complete	*	7.4	(4.5)	*
5-9 years complete	1.95	3.8	3.6	1.40
10 or more years complete	1.95	3.3	2.5	1.72
Religion				
Hindu	2.23	3.9	3.4	1.78
Muslim	2.52	4.5	4.4	1.54
Sikh	*	0.0	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(2.57)	4.5	4.4	(1.86)
Scheduled tribe	*	6.8	(4.9)	*
Other backward class	*	3.8	(4.2)	*
Other	2.10	3.9	3.9	1.48
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	4.7	*	*
Second	(3.50)	7.2	5.1	(1.87)
Middle	2.98	4.3	4.6	1.87
Fourth	1.91	4.1	4.2	1.42
Highest	1.67	3.1	3.1	1.33
Total	2.38	4.2	4.0	1.60

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.0	0.0	1.0	110
16	0.7	0.0	0.7	160
17	1.6	0.8	2.4	132
18	5.1	0.7	5.8	145
19	9.4	2.7	12.1	118
Residence				
Urban	1.7	0.0	1.7	161
Rural	4.0	1.0	5.0	504
Education				
No education	11.4	2.5	14.0	125
<5 years complete	(12.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	26
5-9 years complete	1.3	0.3	1.6	327
10 or more years complete	0.6	0.6	1.1	187
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	621
Currently married	(50.4)	(12.3)	(62.7)	43
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	1
Religion				
Hindu	1.4	0.5	1.9	210
Muslim	4.4	0.9	5.4	446
Sikh	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.6	1.2	5.8	88
Scheduled tribe	(13.1)	(2.2)	(15.3)	48
Other backward class	2.1	0.0	2.1	51
Other	2.4	0.7	3.0	477
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	17
Second	10.6	0.0	10.6	60
Middle	5.4	1.4	6.8	228
Fourth	1.0	0.5	1.5	211
Highest	0.6	0.7	1.3	149
Total	3.4	0.8	4.2	665

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
20-29	35.3	29.5	21.2	14.0	100.0	483
30-39	12.6	26.9	18.4	42.1	100.0	206
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Residence						
Urban	38.8	33.3	13.9	13.9	100.0	147
Rural	26.7	27.2	21.1	25.0	100.0	581
Mother's education						
No education	19.2	21.7	24.6	34.5	100.0	379
<5 years complete	(25.8)	(29.0)	(25.8)	(19.4)	100.0	33
5-9 years complete	33.1	33.9	19.4	13.5	100.0	160
10 or more years complete	49.8	39.1	6.4	4.6	100.0	156
Religion						
Hindu	39.9	31.8	15.5	12.7	100.0	237
Muslim	24.0	26.4	21.5	28.0	100.0	484
Sikh	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.5	28.7	25.5	19.2	100.0	88
Scheduled tribe	24.2	20.9	26.9	28.1	100.0	90
Other backward class	16.2	24.3	20.5	39.0	100.0	80
Other	32.9	30.7	16.8	19.6	100.0	467
Wealth index						
Lowest	(15.6)	(15.0)	(34.4)	(35.0)	100.0	27
Second	17.4	19.3	27.9	35.4	100.0	108
Middle	23.6	27.4	19.4	29.6	100.0	263
Fourth	32.9	33.1	18.6	15.4	100.0	187
Highest	45.8	33.9	12.3	8.1	100.0	143
Total	29.1	28.5	19.6	22.8	100.0	728
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	29.1	28.5	19.6	22.8	100.0	728
NFHS-2	25.8	23.9	18.1	32.2	100.0	1,107

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*
20-29	14.2	19.4	32.2	19.6	8.9	5.7	100.0	489	28.4
30-39	8.0	10.7	25.9	19.9	13.7	21.7	100.0	344	37.5
40-49	(0.0)	(5.3)	(18.4)	(18.0)	(7.9)	(50.5)	100.0	40	(61.1)
Residence									
Urban	6.9	12.1	25.9	19.5	14.9	20.7	100.0	155	40.3
Rural	12.2	16.2	30.0	19.4	9.7	12.5	100.0	727	30.9
Mother's education									
No education	9.9	13.3	31.1	20.4	11.3	14.0	100.0	529	32.9
<5 years complete	(14.4)	(14.4)	(14.0)	(24.0)	(21.2)	(12.0)	100.0	44	(39.0)
5-9 years complete	13.0	22.2	30.7	16.7	6.0	11.4	100.0	190	28.6
10 or more years complete	13.5	15.0	24.7	18.0	10.8	18.0	100.0	119	32.8
Religion									
Hindu	12.7	19.0	24.5	18.6	8.5	16.7	100.0	251	31.8
Muslim	10.7	14.2	31.1	19.7	11.6	12.7	100.0	623	32.2
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.2	17.9	22.2	22.2	7.3	17.0	100.0	101	32.9
Scheduled tribe	5.7	15.0	35.9	15.2	10.4	17.9	100.0	111	32.1
Other backward class	14.0	21.0	30.5	16.0	9.7	8.8	100.0	118	27.1
Other	11.3	13.9	28.9	20.7	11.4	13.8	100.0	547	32.9
Wealth index									
Lowest	(5.5)	(13.2)	(37.7)	(16.4)	(10.9)	(16.4)	100.0	39	(31.7)
Second	10.8	18.3	34.4	16.3	9.3	10.8	100.0	166	29.0
Middle	14.6	14.6	28.5	21.8	10.0	10.5	100.0	330	30.6
Fourth	9.1	18.0	28.8	18.3	12.2	13.6	100.0	212	32.7
Highest	8.7	10.9	23.4	20.2	11.1	25.8	100.0	136	39.9
Birth order									
2-3	12.5	17.7	28.9	19.7	11.0	10.2	100.0	587	30.7
4-6	8.3	10.6	30.0	18.7	10.8	21.7	100.0	261	36.3
7+	(12.2)	(15.3)	(30.1)	(20.9)	(3.1)	(18.4)	100.0	34	(28.3)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.8	16.0	27.5	18.0	10.5	16.2	100.0	433	32.5
Female	10.7	15.0	31.0	20.8	10.7	11.7	100.0	450	31.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.5	15.7	30.3	20.2	11.2	14.1	100.0	819	33.0
Dead	47.2	13.0	16.1	9.2	3.1	11.4	100.0	63	19.3
Total	11.2	15.5	29.3	19.4	10.6	13.9	100.0	882	32.0

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 births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	84.2	27.5	7.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.6
Want another later ³	2.8	53.8	12.7	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.7
Want another, undecided when	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Undecided	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Want no more	2.8	15.0	57.9	46.4	51.6	51.0	61.7	44.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.6	19.7	44.1	44.0	43.6	32.4	28.9
Declared infecund	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.0	3.8	4.2	5.9	2.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	108	282	511	515	334	170	124	2,045
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(73.6)	18.9	6.9	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	10.4
Want another later ³	(15.7)	49.6	17.5	7.0	2.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	15.2
Want another, undecided when	(0.0)	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.8
Undecided	(5.3)	10.7	6.0	3.7	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.4
Want no more	(5.3)	16.8	56.6	71.8	77.9	(91.2)	(86.3)	58.2
Sterilized ⁵	(0.0)	0.0	12.2	16.4	19.2	(8.8)	(13.7)	11.0
Declared infecund	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	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	37	76	128	101	68	47	37	494

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	5.9	55.0	(79.1)	*	29.7	*	*	*	nc	(10.2)
25-34	14.1	76.1	87.8	97.3	71.2	(13.1)	56.3	(82.5)	(97.1)	53.3
35-49	(52.3)	91.1	94.1	93.9	90.2	*	83.5	93.6	99.1	89.6
Residence										
Urban	24.5	87.1	94.1	98.2	76.5	(26.9)	74.0	(87.2)	*	66.9
Rural	10.9	71.5	88.9	94.4	72.5	12.0	65.8	88.9	99.2	70.2
Education										
No education	14.6	69.9	88.4	94.5	77.9	*	*	*	98.4	79.9
<5 years complete	*	*	*	(97.4)	77.9	*	*	*	*	(72.7)
5-9 years complete	7.2	79.2	93.3	97.5	70.4	(10.4)	61.8	87.2	98.4	67.3
10 or more years complete	22.9	85.3	*	*	64.6	(19.1)	80.3	*	*	63.0
Religion										
Hindu	26.8	90.2	95.7	98.5	77.1	(21.5)	78.5	(90.3)	(100.0)	68.3
Muslim	6.0	65.3	87.3	93.9	71.4	(13.6)	56.7	86.3	98.4	69.2
Sikh	*	*	*	*	(79.5)	nc	*	*	nc	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(11.2)	90.3	90.6	100.0	75.4	*	*	*	*	65.4
Scheduled tribe	(3.4)	(66.7)	(75.9)	91.7	60.9	*	*	*	*	(61.7)
Other backward class	*	(81.9)	(93.2)	88.7	77.4	*	*	*	*	74.0
Other	18.4	76.3	91.5	95.8	74.3	13.8	72.0	91.5	99.0	69.8
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	(66.6)	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	(58.4)	80.7	97.1	74.3	*	*	*	(97.3)	71.6
Middle	11.3	62.4	88.1	94.8	71.7	*	(51.8)	(87.2)	100.0	70.1
Fourth	12.4	73.4	92.2	94.8	73.7	*	(72.6)	(91.6)	(100.0)	72.9
Highest	24.9	91.5	95.9	94.7	76.1	(26.6)	80.0	*	*	64.6
Number of living sons³										
0	8.3	38.6	(68.2)	*	21.2	(7.9)	*	*	*	16.0
1	26.3	82.5	90.0	92.4	75.7	(25.2)	73.3	(84.7)	*	68.5
2	na	84.9	94.9	98.2	93.6	na	(84.7)	(97.4)	100.0	94.7
3	na	na	(89.7)	93.3	92.5	na	na	*	(100.0)	100.0
4+	na	na	na	93.5	93.5	na	na	na	*	*
Total	15.6	77.6	90.5	95.0	73.7	16.8	68.8	88.3	98.7	69.2
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	11.3	63.8	86.3	90.2	69.3	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 with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
1	6.7	10.7	4.2	5.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	5.4	4.5	3.0
2	75.6	64.0	71.8	46.9	53.6	41.2	23.2	63.1	56.0	44.3
3	12.9	19.7	21.2	40.6	28.3	38.7	49.4	23.8	29.9	37.1
4	1.3	3.9	1.6	4.5	14.0	10.6	18.8	4.6	6.5	11.2
5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.5
6+	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.4	1.3
Non-numeric responses	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,280	294	527	535	342	175	128	3,281	2,120	2,744
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All women	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.3	na	na
Number	1,248	293	524	529	335	171	127	3,228	na	na
Ever-married women	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.7
Number	116	293	524	529	335	171	127	2,095	2,095	2,699
Currently married women	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.7
Number	107	281	508	509	327	166	123	2,023	2,023	2,581
MEN										
0	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	0.6	na
1	7.1	8.6	4.5	1.8	1.4	(0.0)	(2.8)	5.4	3.6	na
2	64.1	58.6	67.8	50.8	51.3	(31.2)	(30.5)	59.1	54.3	na
3	18.9	25.4	22.5	40.5	31.0	(39.5)	(19.3)	23.9	29.3	na
4	6.0	2.5	3.9	3.0	10.4	(12.5)	(30.5)	6.6	7.2	na
5	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	(4.2)	(0.0)	0.5	0.8	na
6+	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.5	(2.1)	(0.0)	0.7	1.0	na
Non-numeric responses	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	(10.5)	(16.8)	3.0	3.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	545	80	130	101	69	49	37	1,011	507	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All men	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.4	na	na
Number	531	78	130	101	66	44	31	980	na	na
Ever-married men	(2.3)	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.5	2.5	na
Number	41	78	130	101	66	44	31	491	491	na
Currently married men	(2.3)	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.5	2.5	na
Number	37	74	128	101	65	42	31	477	477	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	15.4	1.4	78.9	75.3	654	20.1	0.8	79.1	75.4	242
20-29	20.9	3.3	78.1	73.9	1,187	25.8	2.2	74.4	69.7	324
30-39	28.4	4.1	82.0	77.6	818	22.1	3.4	72.6	69.9	259
40-49	30.4	3.4	82.8	79.1	565	28.8	2.6	75.3	70.7	154
Residence										
Urban	12.8	3.4	69.8	66.8	949	16.1	2.8	64.9	61.1	296
Rural	27.8	3.0	84.3	79.9	2,274	27.3	2.0	79.7	75.8	685
Education										
No education	34.8	3.3	84.6	79.4	1,319	33.0	3.6	90.0	88.4	138
<5 years complete	27.8	4.6	77.5	75.9	134	24.6	1.9	59.6	50.4	54
5-9 years complete	18.9	2.4	81.3	77.2	910	26.8	2.8	78.2	72.8	423
10 or more years complete	9.9	3.4	72.1	69.7	860	16.8	1.1	68.3	66.1	363
Marital status										
Never married	12.9	2.1	73.7	71.1	1,132	19.6	1.4	74.1	70.9	490
Currently married	29.2	3.6	83.8	78.8	2,020	27.5	3.1	76.2	71.8	477
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.6	5.4	75.6	75.4	72	*	*	*	*	13
Religion										
Hindu	22.4	2.1	80.2	75.6	1,108	15.6	0.8	63.2	59.0	357
Muslim	24.3	3.7	80.3	76.6	2,048	29.4	3.0	83.2	79.6	604
Sikh	8.1	3.2	61.9	58.7	55	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.4	2.0	87.4	82.7	367	19.9	0.8	67.9	64.7	122
Scheduled tribe	38.7	2.5	91.1	83.8	243	19.3	1.3	76.9	71.9	80
Other backward class	25.2	1.9	85.3	80.2	265	32.0	2.4	77.4	73.4	127
Other	20.3	3.5	77.1	73.6	2,340	23.6	2.6	75.8	72.1	649
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.7	1.6	93.7	81.2	67	*	*	*	*	25
Second	38.1	3.3	89.3	84.3	313	27.8	3.5	82.6	77.5	118
Middle	30.6	2.8	84.7	80.7	937	30.5	1.0	84.2	80.9	278
Fourth	21.5	3.6	80.1	75.9	994	23.5	3.8	76.4	72.2	290
Highest	10.9	3.0	71.0	68.2	912	15.3	1.4	59.9	56.3	269
Total	23.4	3.1	80.1	76.0	3,223	23.9	2.2	75.2	71.3	980
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.0	3.6	83.5	78.7	2,091	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	38.0	2.7	87.5	82.5	2,697	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 with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.9	97.4	98.4	100.0	97.6
Any modern method	99.0	99.9	97.4	98.4	100.0	97.6
Female sterilization	97.1	98.2	95.1	94.7	98.7	91.6
Male sterilization	89.7	96.0	78.4	93.5	98.7	89.2
Pill	95.6	97.9	91.2	87.9	93.4	83.8
IUD	87.1	96.1	71.1	62.6	78.1	49.7
Injectables	70.2	82.3	48.5	57.9	68.9	48.5
Condom/Nirodh	89.7	91.6	86.6	96.3	97.4	95.8
Female condom	9.3	10.8	7.0	10.0	7.9	12.0
Emergency contraception	7.3	10.5	2.1	14.3	15.9	13.2
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	80.9	89.8	65.2	60.7	75.5	48.5
Any traditional method	47.8	68.9	11.9	53.9	74.2	35.3
Rhythm	31.5	44.2	9.5	45.8	63.6	29.3
Withdrawal	37.3	56.6	4.6	39.9	57.0	25.1
Folk method	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.9	4.9	6.0	6.8	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	962	594	345	300	141	156
RURAL						
Any method	93.7	97.6	86.4	94.8	98.0	91.4
Any modern method	93.6	97.6	86.3	94.6	97.7	91.4
Female sterilization	90.1	95.6	79.7	83.2	91.8	74.8
Male sterilization	69.9	80.4	50.9	77.8	87.7	68.2
Pill	79.7	84.7	70.9	72.7	79.5	66.2
IUD	61.3	73.0	40.3	40.2	53.2	27.3
Injectables	46.0	55.3	29.3	34.5	43.9	25.5
Condom/Nirodh	60.7	64.2	54.9	87.8	87.4	87.8
Female condom	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3
Emergency contraception	5.7	8.1	1.7	6.5	6.7	6.2
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	46.7	55.5	31.1	38.2	49.4	27.0
Any traditional method	31.0	44.7	6.6	44.6	62.0	26.7
Rhythm	15.1	21.1	4.7	33.7	49.1	17.5
Withdrawal	24.1	36.0	3.0	32.2	44.4	19.9
Folk method	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.6	5.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	4.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,319	1,451	816	710	353	347
TOTAL						
Any method	95.2	98.3	89.7	95.9	98.5	93.3
Any modern method	95.2	98.3	89.6	95.8	98.3	93.3
Female sterilization	92.2	96.4	84.3	86.6	93.8	80.0
Male sterilization	75.7	84.9	59.1	82.4	90.9	74.8
Pill	84.4	88.6	77.0	77.2	83.5	71.7
IUD	68.9	79.7	49.5	46.9	60.3	34.3
Injectables	53.1	63.2	35.0	41.5	51.0	32.7
Condom/Nirodh	69.2	72.2	64.3	90.3	90.3	90.3
Female condom	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.8	6.2	7.4
Emergency contraception	6.2	8.8	1.8	8.8	9.3	8.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	56.7	65.5	41.3	44.9	56.9	33.7
Any traditional method	35.9	51.7	8.2	47.3	65.5	29.4
Rhythm	19.9	27.8	6.1	37.3	53.3	21.2
Withdrawal	28.0	42.0	3.5	34.5	48.0	21.5
Folk method	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.1	5.7	3.9	5.1	5.9	4.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,281	2,045	1,161	1,011	494	504

¹ All three methods.

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method				Folk method	Not currently using
									Rhythm	Withdrawal				
Age														
15-19	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(95.9)	43
20-24	25.2	2.7	0.0	4.2	3.2	0.3	7.2	0.0	7.5	1.1	6.4	0.0	74.8	257
25-29	42.5	12.3	0.0	6.5	3.2	1.0	9.9	0.0	9.5	1.5	7.7	0.2	57.5	425
30-39	64.2	32.0	2.4	6.3	3.2	0.5	10.2	0.1	9.6	1.9	7.5	0.1	35.8	783
40-49	60.7	42.6	6.3	1.5	1.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.9	3.4	0.0	39.3	537
Residence														
Urban	68.3	32.8	4.0	3.7	2.8	0.4	11.8	0.1	12.4	3.3	9.0	0.1	31.7	594
Rural	46.2	23.7	2.0	5.1	2.7	0.5	6.5	0.0	5.8	0.7	5.1	0.1	53.8	1,451
Education														
No education	49.0	29.5	2.8	5.6	2.6	0.7	2.8	0.0	5.0	0.5	4.5	0.0	51.0	1,103
<5 years complete	51.0	27.1	4.7	4.3	2.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	49.0	97
5-9 years complete	53.5	29.0	2.8	4.0	2.0	0.2	9.0	0.0	6.5	1.1	5.2	0.2	46.5	445
10 or more years complete	62.1	14.6	1.2	2.9	4.0	0.2	22.1	0.2	16.8	4.6	11.9	0.2	37.9	399
Employment (past 12 months)														
Not employed	50.3	25.8	2.3	3.7	1.9	0.5	9.0	0.1	7.0	1.4	5.5	0.1	49.7	1,306
Employed for cash	64.3	30.4	3.9	5.2	2.1	0.4	9.2	0.0	13.1	2.9	10.2	0.0	35.7	263
Employed not for cash	52.5	25.5	2.6	7.2	5.5	0.4	4.6	0.0	6.8	0.7	5.9	0.2	47.5	476
Religion														
Hindu	56.5	29.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	0.1	12.2	0.0	9.2	2.5	6.6	0.1	43.5	732
Muslim	49.9	24.3	3.2	6.1	3.4	0.7	5.3	0.1	6.9	0.8	6.0	0.1	50.1	1,268
Sikh	(68.8)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(2.4)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(31.2)	36
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	52.5	38.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.8	1.1	4.7	0.0	47.5	237
Scheduled tribe	24.9	8.8	0.5	3.0	7.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.6	75.1	174
Other backward class	49.6	24.6	1.7	6.2	1.2	1.2	6.5	0.0	8.3	1.1	7.2	0.0	50.4	181
Other	56.3	26.5	3.3	5.2	2.8	0.5	9.4	0.1	8.7	1.7	6.9	0.1	43.7	1,443

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Wealth index															
Lowest	(20.1)	(20.1)	(11.1)	(4.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.9)	100.0
Second	32.6	30.0	17.7	0.9	5.2	1.8	0.4	3.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	67.4	100.0
Middle	45.1	39.4	24.9	2.3	5.3	2.6	0.7	3.5	0.0	5.7	0.5	5.0	0.2	54.9	100.0
Fourth	57.7	49.1	31.0	2.8	4.5	2.9	0.4	7.5	0.0	8.6	1.8	6.8	0.0	42.3	100.0
Highest	66.2	54.5	27.8	3.2	4.2	3.2	0.5	15.5	0.2	11.7	2.7	8.9	0.2	33.8	100.0
Number of living children															
No children	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	97.2	100.0
1 child	28.8	21.4	0.7	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.3	13.8	0.0	7.4	1.4	6.0	0.0	71.2	100.0
1 son	29.0	21.0	1.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.6	12.6	0.0	7.9	1.2	6.7	0.0	71.0	100.0
No sons	28.6	21.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.0	15.2	0.0	6.7	1.6	5.1	0.0	71.4	100.0
2 children	57.9	43.3	18.2	2.1	4.9	3.8	1.2	13.0	0.2	14.6	2.8	11.6	0.2	42.1	100.0
1 or more sons	61.7	46.8	20.7	2.5	4.9	3.8	1.2	13.4	0.2	14.9	2.9	11.8	0.2	38.3	100.0
No sons	38.3	25.5	4.8	0.0	5.0	3.7	1.1	10.8	0.0	12.8	2.2	10.6	0.0	61.7	100.0
3 children	63.5	56.0	40.2	4.6	4.0	1.8	0.2	5.2	0.0	7.5	1.3	6.0	0.2	36.5	100.0
1 or more sons	64.4	56.9	41.3	4.7	3.7	1.9	0.2	5.1	0.0	7.5	1.4	5.9	0.2	35.6	100.0
No sons	(49.0)	(42.7)	(23.7)	(2.9)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(51.0)	100.0
4+ children	62.9	58.5	39.5	3.1	6.9	3.1	0.3	5.5	0.0	4.3	0.7	3.7	0.0	37.1	100.0
1 or more sons	62.8	58.4	40.0	3.1	6.9	3.0	0.4	5.0	0.0	4.4	0.7	3.8	0.0	37.2	100.0
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Total	52.6	44.9	26.3	2.6	4.7	2.7	0.5	8.0	0.0	7.7	1.4	6.2	0.1	47.4	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	49.1	41.7	28.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	na	4.8	na	na	1.8	4.9	na	50.9	100.0

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Background characteristic	Any modern method				Traditional method				Total	Number of men				
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	47.6	39.6	17.7	1.8	4.4	3.0	0.4	12.3	8.0	3.7	3.9	0.4	52.4	494
Wife	49.3	41.2	18.4	1.9	4.4	3.2	0.4	13.0	8.2	3.9	3.9	0.4	50.7	470
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Not currently married	(68.0)	(48.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.9)	(19.2)	(7.5)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(32.0)	25
Residence														
Urban	58.1	50.6	22.5	3.1	7.5	3.7	0.0	13.7	7.5	3.7	3.7	0.0	41.9	150
Rural	44.7	35.8	14.5	1.1	2.8	2.5	0.6	14.2	8.9	3.9	4.5	0.6	55.3	369
Education														
No education	41.5	34.2	19.9	1.8	4.3	0.9	0.0	7.3	7.3	3.7	2.7	0.9	58.5	111
<5 years complete	(53.9)	(45.9)	(25.6)	(2.4)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(7.7)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.1)	39
5-9 years complete	50.1	41.6	16.1	2.6	4.8	2.6	0.5	15.0	8.5	2.3	5.8	0.5	49.9	228
10 or more years complete	49.8	40.1	13.2	0.0	2.1	5.6	0.0	19.2	9.7	5.5	4.2	0.0	50.2	140
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
20-24	(34.6)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(11.3)	(2.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(65.4)	43
25-29	32.3	25.9	1.3	0.0	6.5	3.9	0.0	14.2	6.4	3.7	2.7	0.0	67.7	78
30-34	47.9	35.2	7.5	0.9	9.0	3.3	0.9	13.6	12.7	6.0	6.8	0.0	52.1	119
35-39	56.0	50.2	22.0	0.9	2.7	4.7	1.0	18.9	5.8	3.0	2.9	0.0	44.0	105
40-44	64.2	55.7	39.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	0.0	8.6	8.6	3.1	3.2	2.2	35.8	93
45-49	44.0	37.8	26.1	5.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.5	6.1	4.6	1.5	0.0	56.0	67
Marital status														
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Currently married	47.6	39.6	17.7	1.8	4.4	3.0	0.4	12.3	8.0	3.7	3.9	0.4	52.4	494
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Religion														
Hindu	51.2	47.1	21.7	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	20.8	4.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	48.8	193
Muslim	46.6	35.1	13.8	2.5	5.9	2.9	0.3	9.8	11.5	4.5	6.7	0.3	53.4	316
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	49.6	46.8	28.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	50.4	73
Scheduled tribe	(27.3)	(17.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(9.9)	(5.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(72.7)	41
Other backward class	50.5	43.4	9.8	1.4	8.5	1.4	0.0	22.3	7.0	4.2	2.9	0.0	49.5	72
Other	50.4	40.4	16.9	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.6	12.6	10.0	4.2	5.1	0.6	49.6	332
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Second	42.3	33.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	16.6	9.1	2.6	6.5	0.0	57.7	80
Middle	42.3	31.4	15.4	1.3	3.7	3.3	0.7	7.0	11.0	5.9	3.8	1.3	57.7	158
Fourth	54.4	46.4	19.5	4.1	5.0	2.9	0.0	15.0	7.9	2.2	5.7	0.0	45.6	141
Highest	57.7	50.6	18.4	0.0	6.3	4.7	0.0	21.2	7.0	4.6	2.4	0.0	42.3	121
Total age 15-49	48.6	40.0	16.8	1.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	14.1	8.5	3.9	4.3	0.4	51.4	519
Age 50-54	63.1	61.6	34.0	6.4	4.9	1.5	1.7	13.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	36.9	61
Total age 15-54	50.1	42.3	18.6	2.2	4.2	2.7	0.5	14.0	7.8	3.5	4.0	0.4	49.9	580

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

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

Residence	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	*	17	*	21	*	14
Rural	67.8	62	*	24	*	24
Total	65.7	79	(25.2)	46	(31.0)	38

() 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	72.9	(77.8)	(0.0)	*	3.8	52.8
Government/municipal hospital	55.6	(59.3)	(0.0)	*	3.8	39.6
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	14.2	(18.5)	(0.0)	*	0.0	11.3
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	3.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	1.8
Other public medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	3.6	(0.0)	(4.0)	*	0.0	2.4
Private medical sector	23.6	(11.1)	(56.0)	*	36.7	29.0
Private hospital	19.6	(11.1)	(4.0)	*	0.0	13.2
Private doctor/clinic	4.0	(0.0)	(8.0)	*	1.3	5.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	(44.0)	*	35.4	10.6
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	(36.0)	*	59.5	14.8
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	*	1.3	0.5
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	(32.0)	*	58.2	14.2
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(11.1)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.8
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	*	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	200	24	22	17	70	337
RURAL						
Public medical sector	84.2	(88.9)	21.4	(48.6)	6.7	61.7
Government/municipal hospital	47.0	(40.7)	4.3	(18.9)	2.2	32.2
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	(2.7)	2.2	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	31.0	(37.0)	10.0	(27.0)	2.2	23.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	6.0	(11.1)	2.9	(0.0)	0.0	4.4
Other public medical sector	0.3	(0.0)	1.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector	14.6	(7.4)	48.6	(48.6)	18.0	21.7
Private hospital	11.3	(3.7)	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	7.1
Private doctor/clinic	3.3	(3.7)	7.1	(45.9)	1.1	6.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	40.0	(2.7)	15.7	8.0
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	28.6	(2.7)	75.3	15.5
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	(0.0)	13.5	2.5
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	25.7	(0.0)	60.7	12.7
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	0.2
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(2.7)	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(3.7)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.9	(0.0)	1.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	354	28	74	39	94	597

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	80.1	83.8	16.5	53.0	5.5	58.5
Government/municipal hospital	50.1	49.2	3.3	22.7	2.9	34.8
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	24.9	28.6	7.7	28.4	1.3	19.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	4.9	6.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.5
Other public medical sector	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Private medical sector	17.8	9.1	50.3	45.1	26.0	24.4
Private hospital	14.3	7.1	0.9	3.2	0.6	9.3
Private doctor/clinic	3.5	2.0	7.3	40.0	1.2	6.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	40.9	1.9	24.2	8.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	30.3	1.9	68.5	15.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	8.3	1.8
Spouse	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	59.6	13.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Missing	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	554	52	96	56	164	934

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 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	16.7	8.8	11.7	151
Pill	25.0	10.7	12.2	58
IUD	(27.7)	(26.2)	(24.4)	49
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	15.8	9.6	13.3	158
Private medical sector	29.2	18.9	16.4	90
Total	20.7	12.5	14.3	258

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 nongovernmental organization or other sources, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.6	2.8	20.8	7.9	0.0	3.4	37.5	7.8
Condom/Nirodh	3.8	11.9	3.9	0.5	0.5	12.5	33.1	10.4
Withdrawal	3.4	5.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.2	13.3	4.1
All modern spacing methods ²	3.3	7.1	9.7	2.7	0.3	9.9	32.8	8.3
All spacing methods ³	3.1	6.6	7.0	2.4	0.2	8.5	27.7	7.5
All methods	2.4	5.1	5.5	1.8	0.1	6.7	21.6	5.8

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	26.5	28.5	28.3	51.1	21.7	0.0	27.2	100.0	249
20-24	34.2	41.6	49.9	65.8	23.6	0.6	10.0	100.0	172
25-29	25.5	39.9	50.6	71.7	16.3	0.0	12.0	100.0	160
30-39	33.4	40.3	66.9	67.6	20.1	0.8	11.6	100.0	263
40-49	31.6	35.1	69.4	65.0	13.8	0.6	20.6	100.0	167
Residence									
Urban	17.1	28.3	60.4	67.3	21.5	0.0	11.2	100.0	300
Rural	35.8	40.2	48.9	61.8	18.6	0.6	19.0	100.0	710
Education									
No education	37.0	43.9	63.5	48.9	22.1	0.0	29.0	100.0	154
<5 years complete	21.5	38.6	46.3	55.0	14.3	0.0	30.7	100.0	56
5-9 years complete	33.5	36.2	44.6	57.4	20.7	1.0	20.9	100.0	431
10 or more years complete	25.1	34.1	57.7	77.8	17.7	0.0	4.5		367
Religion									
Hindu	18.0	21.9	41.6	73.2	11.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	360
Muslim	37.7	45.9	58.7	57.6	24.3	0.7	17.5	100.0	632
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.4	26.3	42.3	67.5	14.7	0.0	17.8	100.0	125
Scheduled tribe	34.9	30.2	34.7	37.1	25.2	2.4	35.3	100.0	85
Other backward class	35.7	30.1	45.3	56.2	20.5	0.0	23.3	100.0	129
Other	31.3	41.0	58.0	67.7	19.4	0.3	12.6	100.0	668
Wealth index									
Lowest	(26.0)	(29.7)	(52.0)	(55.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(33.1)	100.0	28
Second	33.5	34.3	44.9	45.8	18.7	0.8	34.8	100.0	129
Middle	38.6	41.5	54.3	53.3	22.9	0.7	23.1	100.0	290
Fourth	34.0	49.2	54.0	72.1	18.7	0.4	8.8	100.0	291
Highest	16.3	20.0	52.0	74.2	17.8	0.0	8.0	100.0	272
Total age 15-49	30.3	36.7	52.3	63.5	19.4	0.4	16.7	100.0	1,011
Age 50-54	30.6	33.4	56.0	65.1	17.8	1.6	15.5	100.0	65
Total age 15-54	30.3	36.5	52.6	63.6	19.3	0.5	16.6	100.0	1,076

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	(19.6)	(9.4)	(29.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(23.8)	(9.4)	(33.2)	(12.5)	43
20-24	21.3	5.3	26.6	13.5	11.7	25.2	34.9	16.9	51.8	48.6	257
25-29	9.2	16.9	26.1	10.4	32.1	42.5	19.6	49.0	68.6	62.0	425
30-34	3.8	13.7	17.5	5.3	56.1	61.4	9.1	69.8	78.9	77.8	398
35-39	0.2	6.3	6.5	1.0	66.1	67.1	1.2	72.4	73.6	91.1	386
40-44	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	62.1	62.1	0.3	63.2	63.5	97.9	313
45-49	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	58.7	58.7	0.0	61.4	61.4	95.6	224
Residence											
Urban	2.5	4.8	7.3	7.5	60.8	68.3	10.0	65.6	75.6	90.3	594
Rural	7.2	10.2	17.4	4.2	42.0	46.2	11.4	52.3	63.7	72.6	1,451
Education											
No education	5.9	10.3	16.1	2.7	46.3	49.0	8.6	56.6	65.1	75.2	1,103
<5 years complete	6.3	9.7	16.1	4.3	46.7	51.0	10.7	56.4	67.1	76.0	97
5-9 years complete	6.5	7.4	13.9	5.2	48.3	53.5	11.7	55.7	67.4	79.4	445
10 or more years complete	5.0	5.4	10.4	12.2	50.0	62.1	17.2	55.3	72.5	85.7	399
Religion											
Hindu	3.4	8.5	11.9	4.2	52.3	56.5	7.6	60.7	68.4	82.6	732
Muslim	7.4	8.9	16.2	5.7	44.1	49.9	13.1	53.0	66.1	75.4	1,268
Sikh	(2.9)	(7.3)	(10.2)	(4.9)	(63.9)	(68.8)	(7.8)	(71.3)	(79.1)	(87.0)	36
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	4.9	8.0	12.9	1.5	51.0	52.5	6.4	59.0	65.4	80.3	237
Scheduled tribe	11.3	12.6	24.0	3.6	21.3	24.9	15.0	33.9	48.9	51.0	174
Other backward class	4.7	13.2	17.8	3.7	45.9	49.6	8.4	59.1	67.5	73.6	181
Other	5.5	7.6	13.2	6.2	50.2	56.3	11.7	57.8	69.5	81.1	1,443
Wealth index											
Lowest	(6.7)	(20.1)	(26.8)	(4.5)	(15.6)	(20.1)	(11.1)	(35.7)	(46.8)	(42.9)	47
Second	8.0	17.5	25.5	2.6	30.0	32.6	10.5	47.6	58.1	56.1	238
Middle	7.8	10.1	18.0	3.3	41.8	45.1	11.1	51.9	63.0	71.5	591
Fourth	6.1	6.3	12.5	6.7	51.0	57.7	12.8	57.3	70.1	82.2	597
Highest	2.5	4.9	7.5	6.7	59.5	66.2	9.2	64.5	73.7	89.8	572
Total	5.8	8.7	14.5	5.2	47.5	52.6	11.0	56.1	67.1	78.4	2,045

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

() Based on 25-49 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	1.7	na	na	na	na	93.4	665	a	a	a
20-24	3.6	14.4	28.2	na	na	60.0	658	a	a	a
25-29	6.6	22.9	40.2	48.5	72.3	20.8	549	21.2	21.3	21.5
30-34	9.2	34.7	49.3	58.2	80.1	5.8	435	20.1	20.2	20.4
35-39	15.1	42.6	62.5	74.2	87.9	1.0	397	18.6	18.9	19.1
40-44	19.0	49.1	66.4	78.4	93.5	0.0	335	18.1	18.3	18.4
45-49	16.5	42.1	64.1	74.3	92.6	0.8	242	18.5	18.8	18.9
20-49	10.1	30.8	47.6	na	na	20.7	2,616	a	a	a
25-49	12.2	36.4	54.2	64.2	83.3	7.4	1,958	19.3	19.6	19.8
MEN										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	97.6	249	a	a	a
20-24	0.6	4.7	11.2	na	na	79.4	172	a	a	a
25-29	1.3	4.5	10.8	15.3	35.6	53.0	160	a	a	a
30-34	2.7	10.0	23.2	29.1	46.1	21.5	153	25.9	25.9	25.7
35-39	4.4	16.9	27.1	33.6	53.7	4.3	110	24.0	24.2	24.2
40-44	4.2	15.0	29.7	36.8	73.4	2.2	96	22.6	22.7	22.7
45-49	2.9	10.0	22.9	28.6	57.1	0.0	71	24.2	24.4	24.4
20-49	2.4	9.3	19.3	na	na	34.2	762	a	a	a
25-49	2.9	10.6	21.6	27.4	50.4	21.1	590	24.9	a	24.8

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	(31.9)	(6.9)	(38.9)	(12.3)	(50.7)
5-9	(39.6)	(6.9)	(46.5)	(8.9)	(55.1)
10-14	(29.6)	(14.1)	(43.6)	(14.3)	(57.3)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(41.6)	(15.9)	(57.6)	(12.3)	(69.2)
RURAL					
0-4	29.3	16.9	46.2	5.2	51.2
5-9	32.0	14.1	46.1	11.0	56.6
10-14	42.8	18.0	60.9	21.9	81.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.0	26.5	66.5	16.9	82.3
TOTAL					
0-4	29.8	14.9	44.7	6.8	51.2
5-9	33.8	12.4	46.2	10.6	56.3
10-14	39.7	17.1	56.7	20.0	75.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.3	24.7	65.0	16.1	80.1

() 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	36.3	6.9	43.2	10.5	53.3
Rural	30.7	15.5	46.1	8.1	53.9
Education					
No education	31.7	16.2	47.9	11.6	59.0
<10 years complete	43.2	11.1	54.4	2.8	57.0
10 or more years complete	(13.8)	(7.5)	(21.3)	(5.8)	(27.0)
Religion					
Hindu	30.8	14.2	45.0	10.6	55.2
Muslim	32.5	13.7	46.2	8.1	53.9
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(45.7)	(16.9)	(62.6)	(10.2)	(72.2)
Scheduled tribe	(11.2)	(23.1)	(34.3)	*	*
Other backward class	(26.0)	(19.3)	(45.3)	(10.2)	(55.1)
Other	34.0	10.7	44.7	9.0	53.3
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(26.0)	(26.1)	(52.1)	(4.9)	(56.7)
Middle	45.2	13.4	58.6	9.8	67.9
Fourth	26.5	11.9	38.4	11.0	49.0
Highest	21.3	3.9	25.2	4.0	29.0
Child's sex					
Male	35.2	12.9	48.1	6.2	53.9
Female	28.2	14.4	42.7	11.6	53.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(43.5)	(22.7)	(66.2)	(16.0)	(81.1)
20-29	29.1	11.5	40.5	6.1	46.4
30-39	32.3	(14.1)	(46.5)	(13.1)	(58.9)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	34.7	10.5	45.2	10.3	55.0
2-3	26.1	15.6	41.7	5.9	47.4
4+	38.3	13.6	51.9	11.5	62.8
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	46.9	24.2	71.1	11.6	81.9
2-3 years	29.8	14.5	44.3	6.4	50.4
4 years or more	(17.4)	(5.8)	(23.2)	(9.8)	(32.7)
Total	31.9	13.6	45.5	8.7	53.8

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	31.9	1.0	42.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	26.4	1.2	6.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.8	(2.3)	0.3
Mother's age >34	1.1	*	8.2
Birth interval <24 months	13.8	1.2	7.6
Birth order >3	14.7	1.3	9.9
Subtotal	32.4	1.3	25.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.3	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.2	1.0	19.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	*	0.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.4	1.8	4.7
Subtotal	9.4	1.3	25.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	41.8	1.3	51.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,247	na	2,045

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

() 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	76.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	100.0	65
20-34	77.8	5.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	14.2	0.1	100.0	761
35-49	70.5	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	100.0	60
Birth order										
1	88.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	201
2-3	76.0	7.6	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.2	13.7	0.2	100.0	446
4+	69.6	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	23.9	0.0	100.0	239
Residence										
Urban	84.3	9.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	193
Rural	75.2	5.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	17.2	0.2	100.0	693
Education										
No education	69.5	4.6	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	100.0	456
<5 years complete	(72.3)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	42
5-9 years complete	82.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.7	0.5	100.0	202
10 or more years complete	90.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	185
Religion										
Hindu	69.9	12.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.4	14.0	0.4	100.0	288
Muslim	80.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	589
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.2	17.1	1.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	1.1	100.0	100
Scheduled tribe	58.0	5.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	100.0	105
Other backward class	67.8	9.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	90
Other	85.2	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	588
Wealth index										
Lowest	(48.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.5)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Second	57.7	6.9	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	100.0	133
Middle	74.2	6.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	292
Fourth	84.7	4.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	238
Highest	90.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	193
Total	77.2	6.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	14.7	0.1	100.0	886

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 with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			ANC received only at home	Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector		
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	43.4	20.8	18.8	38.7	(27.2)	31.6	26.3
Blood pressure measured	88.3	78.8	78.3	87.8	(94.0)	66.9	81.1
Urine sample taken	92.7	86.4	87.9	90.7	(100.0)	68.7	87.9
Blood sample taken	92.7	84.0	85.6	89.1	(100.0)	68.7	86.1
Abdomen examined	91.7	79.2	79.7	88.7	(94.5)	70.6	82.2
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	19.0	9.8	10.2	15.5	(19.1)	5.6	12.0
Convulsions	13.2	5.2	6.8	9.8	(5.1)	0.0	7.1
Prolonged labour	17.6	11.0	10.6	16.3	(13.1)	11.1	12.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	36.6	27.6	26.5	34.7	(37.8)	31.6	29.8
Number of women	182	572	433	228	35	57	755

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	72.6	57.0	83.9	0.0	63.2	22.3	3.2	65
20-34	74.0	55.6	82.6	1.6	69.2	28.6	1.3	761
35-49	68.7	41.8	58.6	0.0	52.7	21.1	3.5	60
Birth order								
1	83.8	68.3	93.4	0.0	80.4	41.4	2.5	201
2-3	75.2	55.2	82.5	2.0	68.5	27.9	1.2	446
4+	61.8	42.7	67.9	1.3	55.3	15.6	1.8	239
Residence								
Urban	89.4	63.6	88.9	1.8	78.8	37.8	0.9	193
Rural	69.1	52.4	78.8	1.2	64.5	24.8	1.8	693
Education								
No education	64.3	43.1	71.9	1.1	57.7	16.3	1.8	456
<5 years complete	(79.8)	(57.2)	(92.4)	(0.0)	(74.8)	(24.8)	(2.5)	42
5-9 years complete	76.9	62.6	87.1	1.6	71.2	30.8	1.9	202
10 or more years complete	91.1	74.6	94.3	2.0	86.7	52.8	0.6	185
Religion								
Hindu	65.1	57.6	83.8	2.7	71.5	34.4	0.7	288
Muslim	77.2	53.2	79.4	0.7	65.7	24.3	2.1	589
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	56.8	50.8	77.7	1.9	61.8	19.3	0.0	100
Scheduled tribe	55.8	40.9	61.9	1.0	45.9	10.9	2.0	105
Other backward class	67.8	51.3	69.1	1.0	62.1	20.4	2.4	90
Other	80.4	58.4	86.9	1.4	73.5	33.3	1.7	588
Wealth index								
Lowest	(38.1)	(27.7)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(31.2)	(6.9)	(0.0)	30
Second	56.0	34.7	65.5	0.8	54.4	12.6	1.6	133
Middle	67.6	49.1	77.5	1.1	59.9	17.9	2.2	292
Fourth	81.4	61.4	86.0	1.3	74.4	33.2	1.3	238
Highest	90.4	73.4	93.5	2.4	86.0	49.2	1.5	193
Total	73.5	54.8	81.0	1.4	67.6	27.6	1.6	886

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

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

() 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	32.2	203	41.9	47.0	9.5	1.6	100.0	65
20-34	35.3	1,247	43.0	36.7	11.9	8.3	100.0	440
35-49	21.6	78	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Residence								
Urban	58.4	314	43.7	40.8	7.8	7.8	100.0	183
Rural	27.9	1,213	42.4	36.8	13.7	7.2	100.0	338
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	3.1	130	*	*	na	na	100.0	4
1-3	32.9	214	59.8	40.2	na	na	100.0	71
4+	48.7	535	51.3	48.7	na	na	100.0	254
Education								
No education	23.1	789	42.5	36.1	15.8	5.6	100.0	182
<5 years complete	22.8	76	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
5-9 years complete	41.1	362	39.1	39.2	12.2	9.6	100.0	149
10 or more years complete	57.8	300	45.4	40.4	7.3	7.0	100.0	173
Religion								
Hindu	40.5	492	51.0	30.9	10.2	7.9	100.0	199
Muslim	30.5	1,022	37.1	42.7	13.0	7.3	100.0	312
Sikh	*	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	28.7	174	(47.0)	(30.4)	(10.2)	(12.4)	100.0	50
Scheduled tribe	22.7	179	(38.5)	(41.1)	(15.2)	(5.2)	100.0	41
Other backward class	24.8	169	(55.3)	(27.4)	(14.8)	(2.5)	100.0	42
Other	39.0	1,000	41.4	40.0	11.1	7.5	100.0	389
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.3	55	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Second	18.0	244	(26.4)	(42.8)	(21.2)	(9.6)	100.0	44
Middle	24.6	521	41.6	34.0	15.5	8.9	100.0	128
Fourth	37.8	402	41.7	42.9	9.8	5.7	100.0	152
Highest	62.4	305	49.0	36.0	7.6	7.4	100.0	190
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	49.6	480	42.8	38.0	11.0	8.2	100.0	238
1 child	33.2	427	43.3	43.0	5.6	8.1	100.0	142
0 sons	32.4	209	38.3	44.2	8.9	8.6	100.0	68
1 son	33.9	218	47.9	41.8	2.6	7.7	100.0	74
2 children	23.5	301	41.6	31.2	19.7	7.4	100.0	71
0 sons	28.6	94	(35.3)	(28.1)	(28.7)	(7.8)	100.0	27
1 or more sons	21.2	206	(45.6)	(33.1)	(14.1)	(7.2)	100.0	44
3 children	24.1	158	(48.2)	(40.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	100.0	38
0 sons	(44.8)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
1 or more sons	18.9	126	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
4+ children	20.5	162	(37.6)	(30.7)	(25.4)	(6.3)	100.0	33
0 sons	*	6	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	19.2	156	(34.5)	(30.4)	(28.0)	(7.0)	100.0	30
Total	34.2	1,527	42.8	38.2	11.6	7.4	100.0	522

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions and with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, 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 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	74.0	44.4	50.2
Public sector	55.2	37.6	41.1
NGO/trust	0.4	0.8	0.7
Private sector	18.4	5.9	8.4
At home	25.3	55.4	49.5
Own home	18.8	43.8	38.9
Parents' home	3.6	10.4	9.1
Other home	2.9	1.2	1.5
Other	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	72.9	44.0	49.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.1	5.8	5.9
Other health personnel	0.7	0.9	0.9
Dai (TBA)	17.3	43.3	38.2
Friends/relatives	2.5	5.4	4.8
No one	0.0	0.4	0.3
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	79.8	50.8	56.5
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	31.0	9.2	13.5
Number of births	246	1,000	1,247
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	36.0	37.2	37.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	92.0	79.8	81.1
Either of the above	94.0	81.8	83.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	54.0	65.6	64.4
Number of births delivered at home	44	371	416
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	69.1	46.7	51.6
Less than 4 hours	42.4	28.9	31.9
4-23 hours	13.8	9.7	10.6
1-2 days	11.1	4.4	5.9
3-41 days	1.8	3.7	3.3
Don't know/missing/other response	1.8	0.9	1.1
No postnatal check-up	29.0	52.4	47.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	65.4	33.5	40.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.7	6.8	6.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	6.1	4.8
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
Missing	1.8	0.9	1.1
No postnatal check-up	29.0	52.4	47.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	193	693	886

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	46.4	52.0	129	42.7	37.9	65
20-34	51.4	57.9	1,046	53.3	50.2	761
35-49	39.5	45.1	72	39.4	35.9	60
Birth order						
1	69.1	74.5	362	67.9	64.9	201
2-3	48.3	54.6	590	53.5	50.4	446
4+	31.0	38.4	295	34.3	30.7	239
Antenatal care visits²						
None	10.6	15.3	130	18.6	17.7	130
1-3	36.7	44.0	214	43.8	38.0	214
4+	69.8	76.0	535	63.2	60.5	535
Residence						
Urban	74.0	79.8	246	69.1	67.3	193
Rural	44.4	50.8	1,000	46.7	43.1	693
Education						
No education	36.9	42.1	661	38.5	35.1	456
<5 years complete	29.7	43.8	60	(39.9)	(39.9)	42
5-9 years complete	59.7	67.4	285	60.5	56.9	202
10 or more years complete	80.6	86.3	241	76.8	73.7	185
Religion						
Hindu	45.7	53.3	391	55.0	51.4	288
Muslim	51.6	57.4	842	49.2	46.2	589
Sikh	*	*	11	*	*	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	33.3	45.7	141	40.0	35.8	100
Scheduled tribe	27.4	33.6	152	37.8	31.9	105
Other backward class	32.5	40.3	142	37.7	35.4	90
Other	60.9	66.0	806	58.4	55.6	588
Wealth index						
Lowest	(20.7)	(25.3)	46	(20.8)	(17.3)	30
Second	24.6	29.7	201	30.9	25.4	133
Middle	42.1	48.6	443	41.1	38.9	292
Fourth	60.5	68.0	322	60.3	56.4	238
Highest	79.4	85.0	234	76.1	73.5	193
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.6	512	84.3	82.2	378
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	9	*	*	7
Private health facility	na	98.3	104	85.3	84.0	83
Home	na	13.2	617	14.6	9.8	416
Total	50.2	56.5	1,247	51.6	48.4	886

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, births delivered in other places of delivery, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, 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, Jammu and Kashmir

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.6	96.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	90.5	89.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.9	73.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	75.8	74.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	83.0	80.2
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.2	81.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	69.9	63.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.7	43.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	48.8	28.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	54.8	35.2
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	84.8	83.8
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	74.2	67.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	56.1	48.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	54.3	35.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	60.5	42.4

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	82.4	75.7	77.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	74.5	65.3	67.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	23.5	16.0	17.8
Convulsion	27.5	18.1	20.3
Prolonged labour	31.4	20.1	22.9
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	39.2	28.5	31.1
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	66.7	48.6	53.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	51.0	33.3	37.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	52.9	43.8	46.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	31.4	24.3	26.0
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	48	148	196
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	*	44.6	44.0
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	43.2	45.9
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	52.7	53.8
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	52.7	52.7
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	16	76	92

* 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06 and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	93.2	94.0	91.7	88.2	55.2	97.7	96.2	84.7	82.1	69.9	2.3	51.9	140
Female	88.0	86.1	85.1	79.9	39.7	91.8	90.8	79.0	73.4	62.7	7.3	45.7	111
Birth order													
1	97.4	96.1	96.1	92.6	57.0	98.7	98.7	87.8	83.6	74.0	1.3	61.6	81
2-3	90.7	92.4	90.7	87.6	47.1	96.6	94.9	85.2	82.7	69.7	3.4	47.4	125
4-5	(79.4)	(79.4)	(72.4)	(65.3)	(34.1)	(86.5)	(82.9)	(61.8)	(58.3)	(51.2)	(13.5)	(34.1)	30
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Residence													
Urban	96.8	96.8	96.8	88.9	60.3	96.8	96.8	84.1	87.3	73.0	3.2	50.8	56
Rural	89.2	88.6	86.5	83.2	44.9	94.6	93.0	81.6	75.7	64.9	4.9	48.6	195
Mother's education													
No education	84.4	85.2	82.7	77.9	40.3	91.1	89.4	74.5	68.0	55.6	8.9	38.0	126
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
5-9 years complete	96.3	94.4	92.5	85.9	54.4	100.0	98.1	89.4	82.2	69.6	0.0	63.7	56
10 or more years complete	98.2	98.2	98.2	96.7	64.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	96.7	85.8	0.0	59.7	59
Religion													
Hindu	93.8	93.8	93.8	89.1	55.9	97.6	97.6	88.9	89.1	79.3	2.4	56.1	83
Muslim	89.3	88.7	86.2	82.0	44.5	93.8	91.9	78.6	72.7	60.1	5.6	46.2	167
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(85.7)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(78.9)	(50.3)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(82.0)	(79.4)	(64.6)	(3.1)	(38.6)	28
Scheduled tribe	(65.3)	(61.9)	(54.9)	(48.0)	(31.2)	(82.7)	(75.7)	(68.8)	(45.1)	(34.7)	(17.3)	(37.6)	30
Other backward class	(89.8)	(89.8)	(86.4)	(83.0)	(56.3)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(72.8)	(83.0)	(69.4)	(10.2)	(35.9)	31
Other	96.8	96.8	96.2	92.7	49.7	98.1	97.5	86.5	83.4	72.6	1.2	55.7	161
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(76.7)	(70.8)	(64.8)	(56.4)	(23.3)	(88.6)	(85.6)	(65.3)	(53.0)	(35.6)	(8.4)	(23.7)	36
Middle	92.8	94.0	91.6	85.8	41.2	97.6	95.2	82.0	74.0	60.8	2.4	44.6	88
Fourth	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.1	58.4	96.9	96.9	89.7	89.7	83.7	3.1	62.5	68
Highest	96.3	96.3	96.3	93.0	69.7	98.3	98.3	88.0	91.0	77.3	1.7	58.3	53
Total	90.9	90.5	88.8	84.5	48.3	95.1	93.8	82.2	78.3	66.7	4.5	49.1	251
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	85.6	85.7	83.6	72.3	4.8	88.3	85.4	74.3	68.9	56.7	10.4	51.1	325

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	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
Age in months									
<6	7.7	16.2	96	*	*	7	*	*	15
6-11	7.0	26.5	111	*	*	8	(82.6)	(0.0)	29
12-23	9.7	24.1	251	*	*	24	86.1	1.7	61
24-35	7.4	20.1	233	*	*	17	(69.3)	(0.0)	47
36-47	8.5	16.6	268	*	*	23	(69.2)	(0.0)	45
48-59	4.8	10.2	228	*	*	11	*	*	23
Sex									
Male	7.7	19.5	624	(76.0)	(8.7)	48	78.6	0.9	122
Female	7.5	17.5	563	(66.5)	(9.6)	42	76.8	0.0	98
Residence									
Urban	7.9	17.0	236	*	*	19	(91.1)	(0.0)	40
Rural	7.5	19.0	951	69.1	10.3	72	74.9	0.6	180
Mother's education									
No education	6.6	17.7	625	(67.3)	(10.2)	41	72.6	0.0	110
<5 years complete	7.2	18.0	59	*	*	4	*	*	11
5-9 years complete	10.7	22.4	269	(74.3)	(7.3)	29	79.3	1.8	60
10 or more years complete	6.9	16.8	234	*	*	16	(92.4)	(0.0)	39
Religion									
Hindu	3.6	13.7	369	*	*	13	78.0	2.1	50
Muslim	9.4	21.1	805	71.3	8.4	75	77.8	0.0	170
Sikh	*	*	10	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.3	12.0	132	*	*	3	*	*	16
Scheduled tribe	5.0	17.1	148	*	*	7	*	*	25
Other backward class	4.5	15.9	136	*	*	6	*	*	22
Other	9.6	20.4	766	75.0	8.3	74	82.6	0.0	156
Wealth index									
Lowest	(4.8)	(23.6)	44	*	*	2	*	*	10
Second	6.6	15.9	190	*	*	12	(65.7)	(0.0)	30
Middle	8.6	17.8	413	(67.2)	(14.4)	35	81.4	0.0	74
Fourth	9.3	23.2	312	(78.7)	(7.3)	29	77.2	0.0	73
Highest	5.1	14.7	227	*	*	11	(90.5)	(3.2)	33
Total	7.6	18.6	1,187	71.6	9.2	90	77.8	0.5	220

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ '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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹				Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Any ORT or increased fluids			Other treatments			Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/herbal/other	Missing	No treatment					
Age in months																
<6	17.6	96	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	
6-11	24.0	111	(62.2)	(22.6)	(49.7)	(15.2)	(18.6)	(31.7)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(23.2)	27		
12-23	14.7	251	(80.5)	(14.3)	(49.6)	(11.0)	(18.6)	(27.6)	(8.1)	(2.9)	(28.1)	(2.9)	(28.1)	37		
24-35	8.5	233	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20		
36-47	3.9	268	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11		
48-59	3.7	228	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Sex																
Male	10.7	624	71.6	12.6	48.4	15.8	13.5	40.8	6.1	0.0	22.1	0.0	22.1	67		
Female	9.3	563	61.1	15.5	38.3	13.4	17.5	23.5	5.7	2.0	35.6	2.0	35.6	52		
Residence																
Urban	4.5	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11		
Rural	11.4	951	67.0	13.6	41.7	14.6	12.6	34.0	4.9	1.0	29.1	1.0	29.1	109		
Mother's education																
No education	8.0	625	(62.3)	(6.3)	(33.2)	(10.5)	(18.2)	(31.5)	(8.1)	(2.1)	(27.3)	(2.1)	(27.3)	50		
<5 years complete	9.0	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5		
5-9 years complete	14.4	269	(70.4)	(5.5)	(35.0)	(5.5)	(10.9)	(29.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(43.2)	(0.0)	(43.2)	39		
10 or more years complete	10.7	234	(80.9)	(45.0)	(80.3)	(32.4)	(19.1)	(32.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	25		
Religion																
Hindu	10.8	369	(60.8)	(26.4)	(39.6)	(18.5)	(7.9)	(26.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(33.9)	40		
Muslim	9.9	805	70.1	7.6	46.2	12.9	18.9	36.6	4.9	1.3	25.0	1.3	25.0	79		
Sikh	*	10	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0		
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	13.6	132	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18		
Scheduled tribe	5.7	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Other backward class	12.3	136	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17		
Other	9.8	766	75.4	50.4	53.0	17.8	21.4	30.2	6.6	1.4	19.4	1.4	19.4	75		
Wealth index																
Lowest	(4.4)	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2		
Second	9.4	190	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18		
Middle	10.5	413	(63.4)	(2.4)	(24.4)	(4.9)	(12.2)	(39.0)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(36.6)	(2.4)	(36.6)	43		
Fourth	10.6	312	(68.3)	(9.5)	(58.8)	(9.0)	(18.5)	(18.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(25.4)	33		
Highest	10.1	227	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23		
Total	10.1	1,187	67.0	40.6	44.0	14.8	15.2	33.2	5.9	0.9	28.0	0.9	28.0	119		

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	None	Total	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None					Never gave food
Age in months															
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
6-11	(15.2)	(57.6)	(19.2)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.1)	(29.9)	(7.9)	(4.0)	(27.1)	100.0	(7.3)	(29.9)	27
12-23	(11.0)	(39.5)	(43.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(22.4)	(49.6)	(11.0)	(11.4)	(5.7)	100.0	(5.7)	(41.4)	37
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	20
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	8
Sex															
Male	15.8	37.6	35.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	15.8	41.6	7.9	11.0	23.7	100.0	7.9	32.6	67
Female	13.4	47.0	29.5	6.0	4.0	100.0	35.6	28.9	5.7	8.0	21.8	100.0	11.7	36.6	52
Residence															
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
Rural	14.6	41.7	32.0	9.7	1.9	100.0	25.2	33.0	6.8	10.7	24.3	100.0	9.7	32.0	109
Mother's education															
No education	(10.5)	(31.5)	(41.3)	(12.6)	(4.2)	100.0	(23.1)	(32.9)	(4.2)	(18.9)	(21.0)	100.0	(8.4)	(33.2)	50
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	5
5-9 years complete	(5.5)	(54.1)	(29.6)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(24.5)	(37.7)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(26.8)	100.0	(5.5)	(26.8)	39
10 or more years complete	(32.4)	(39.5)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.2)	(47.2)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(12.6)	100.0	(20.4)	(55.7)	25
Religion															
Hindu	(18.5)	(55.1)	(23.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.0)	(29.1)	(7.9)	(5.3)	(20.7)	100.0	(13.2)	(29.1)	40
Muslim	12.9	35.0	37.5	12.0	2.7	100.0	18.2	39.5	6.4	12.0	23.9	100.0	7.8	37.1	79
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	8
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
Other	17.8	35.6	35.4	9.8	1.4	100.0	20.6	41.7	8.2	11.2	18.2	100.0	12.4	40.6	75
Wealth index															
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	2
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	18
Middle	(4.9)	(58.5)	(17.1)	(17.1)	(2.4)	100.0	(24.4)	(19.5)	(7.3)	(14.6)	(34.1)	100.0	(2.4)	(14.6)	43
Fourth	(9.0)	(40.7)	(40.7)	(6.3)	(3.2)	100.0	(34.4)	(37.6)	(5.8)	(12.7)	(9.5)	100.0	(3.2)	(46.6)	33
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	23
Total	14.8	41.7	32.9	8.8	1.8	100.0	24.5	36.0	6.9	9.7	22.8	100.0	9.6	34.4	119

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel. Total includes children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
 1 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	71.6	665	*	23
20-24	70.2	658	69.7	197
25-34	76.9	984	75.0	546
35-49	71.6	974	76.6	120
Residence				
Urban	88.3	962	89.4	193
Rural	66.5	2,319	68.8	693
Education				
No education	57.9	1,344	60.2	456
<5 years complete	65.8	140	(64.7)	42
5-9 years complete	78.4	926	85.7	202
10 or more years complete	91.4	871	94.0	185
Religion				
Hindu	77.0	1,111	81.3	288
Muslim	70.1	2,102	68.9	589
Sikh	98.1	55	*	6
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	69.4	368	71.5	100
Scheduled tribe	41.6	246	48.6	105
Other backward class	75.8	270	75.5	90
Other	76.4	2,389	77.7	588
Wealth index				
Lowest	38.9	67	(48.0)	30
Second	50.3	318	54.2	133
Middle	63.1	959	64.7	292
Fourth	75.3	1,015	82.6	238
Highest	90.7	922	91.9	193
Total	72.9	3,281	73.3	886

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, 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.

Children in areas covered by an AWC													
Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received services from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
			Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization from an AWC	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early care/preschool to 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	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	86.0	207	8.2	5.2	4.7	1.2	178	na	1.8	178	*	3	
12-23	84.0	251	19.5	17.6	8.3	6.3	211	na	4.8	211	*	10	
24-35	84.1	233	28.0	25.3	12.3	8.0	196	na	6.7	196	*	13	
36-47	85.1	268	16.0	16.0	8.8	2.8	228	5.9	0.5	228	*	1	
48-59	80.4	228	23.7	22.5	7.5	6.2	183	17.6	3.5	183	*	6	
60-71	80.0	250	17.2	15.1	8.3	4.2	200	8.4	na	na	na	na	
0-35	84.6	691	18.9	16.4	8.5	5.3	585	na	4.5	585	(47.3)	26	
36-71	82.0	745	18.7	17.7	8.2	4.3	611	10.2	na	na	na	na	
Sex													
Male	82.7	751	19.4	17.7	8.3	6.2	621	10.0	4.1	519	*	21	
Female	83.8	685	18.2	16.4	8.5	3.2	575	10.6	2.6	477	*	12	
Residence													
Urban	72.1	300	9.9	9.5	2.5	2.1	216	3.2	3.1	173	*	5	
Rural	86.2	1,136	20.8	18.7	9.7	5.4	979	11.8	3.5	822	(51.9)	28	
Mother's education													
No education	80.1	775	19.1	16.6	10.0	4.4	621	11.7	1.8	505	*	9	
<5 years complete	95.1	64	15.6	13.9	5.2	3.5	61	(3.6)	7.6	56	*	4	
5-9 years complete	88.5	325	21.8	20.4	10.1	6.2	288	11.8	4.8	239	*	12	
10 or more years complete	83.2	272	14.9	14.9	2.6	4.4	226	5.1	4.5	196	*	9	
Religion													
Hindu	91.0	431	19.7	19.5	4.2	8.7	392	13.8	5.7	336	*	19	
Muslim	80.8	985	18.5	16.0	10.5	2.9	796	8.8	2.2	656	*	15	
Sikh	*	13	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	2	nc	0	

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		
	Children age 0-71 months					Children age 36-71 months						Children age 0-59 months	
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to 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
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	98.8	153	27.7	26.4	6.2	11.5	151	21.9	70	6.9	130	*	
Scheduled tribe	64.2	171	12.5	10.6	8.7	1.9	110	(10.3)	51	4.3	97	*	
Other backward class	81.9	167	18.9	18.1	6.9	5.4	137	11.3	73	3.7	113	*	
Other	84.5	939	17.8	15.8	9.1	3.8	794	7.9	413	2.5	651	*	
Wealth index													
Lowest	(67.9)	49	(12.6)	(12.6)	(6.3)	(6.3)	33	*	15	(7.0)	30	*	
Second	77.5	230	17.6	15.3	8.9	2.4	178	13.9	97	2.1	150	*	
Middle	86.0	492	24.3	21.4	11.6	5.7	423	13.7	213	3.1	354	*	
Fourth	87.4	387	18.1	16.8	8.7	6.1	338	7.2	174	3.6	280	*	
Highest	80.1	278	11.3	11.3	1.7	2.8	223	4.7	112	4.0	182	*	
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	17.2	17.2	4.9	4.9	278	10.5	141	5.3	230	*	
6 or more years ago	na	na	19.3	17.0	9.4	4.8	918	10.2	470	2.8	766	*	
Total	83.2	1,436	18.8	17.1	8.4	4.8	1,196	10.2	611	3.4	996	(46.3)	

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	93.8	6.2	1.6	1.6	216	96.7	2.9	0.4	0.4	216
Rural	93.3	6.4	1.4	2.9	979	95.3	4.7	1.1	1.9	979
Mother's education										
No education	94.8	4.8	1.1	1.7	621	96.4	3.5	0.7	1.0	621
<5 years complete	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	61	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	61
5-9 years complete	90.2	9.8	1.8	4.8	288	93.0	7.0	1.1	2.9	288
10 or more years complete	93.7	5.9	2.2	3.5	226	96.1	3.9	1.8	2.3	226
Religion										
Hindu	89.5	10.5	2.0	2.9	392	92.6	7.4	1.3	1.9	392
Muslim	95.3	4.3	1.2	2.6	796	96.9	3.0	0.8	1.6	796
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	82.0	18.0	4.0	5.5	151	89.8	10.2	1.4	3.5	151
Scheduled tribe	98.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	110	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	110
Other backward class	91.0	9.0	2.3	6.2	137	93.2	6.8	2.3	3.8	137
Other	95.4	4.2	0.8	1.8	794	96.8	3.1	0.8	1.2	794
Wealth index										
Lowest	(93.7)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Second	92.5	7.5	2.3	1.2	178	94.9	5.1	1.2	1.2	178
Middle	92.2	7.3	0.5	2.6	423	95.1	4.9	0.5	1.0	423
Fourth	93.0	6.7	2.8	4.4	338	94.8	4.9	1.6	2.8	338
Highest	97.0	3.0	0.9	1.8	223	97.8	2.2	0.9	1.8	223
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	92.9	7.1	1.8	2.7	278	93.7	6.3	1.5	1.9	278
6 or more years ago	93.6	6.1	1.3	2.7	918	96.1	3.8	0.8	1.6	918
Total	93.4	6.3	1.4	2.7	1,196	95.5	4.4	1.0	1.7	1,196

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	18.3	21.2	-0.4	12.7	34.9	9.8	-0.9	8.5	18.5	1.2	-1.0	73
6-11	10.8	19.7	-0.7	4.2	20.4	5.8	-0.7	7.8	25.4	0.0	-1.0	102
12-23	14.0	36.2	-1.3	5.9	16.8	1.3	-0.7	9.5	22.1	0.9	-1.2	227
24-35	18.7	39.9	-1.5	3.5	13.8	1.5	-0.7	7.9	27.6	0.0	-1.3	209
36-47	15.0	38.3	-1.6	2.7	10.6	0.9	-0.7	8.1	28.1	0.0	-1.4	236
48-59	12.6	37.5	-1.4	2.8	8.4	1.5	-0.6	7.0	27.2	0.9	-1.3	191
Sex												
Male	13.6	32.1	-1.3	5.5	16.8	1.8	-0.8	7.2	24.0	0.9	-1.2	550
Female	16.4	38.2	-1.4	3.2	12.6	2.9	-0.6	9.3	27.4	0.0	-1.3	488
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	8.8	28.6	-1.2	4.6	13.0	1.7	-0.6	4.3	19.2	0.4	-1.0	291
<24	18.9	40.1	-1.7	3.7	12.0	1.1	-0.8	10.4	28.4	0.0	-1.5	199
24-47	16.8	37.7	-1.3	4.7	15.7	3.2	-0.7	9.5	27.1	0.6	-1.3	338
48+	17.9	37.2	-1.4	3.5	17.7	3.4	-0.7	9.8	30.6	1.0	-1.3	178
Birth order²												
1	8.9	28.9	-1.2	4.7	13.2	1.7	-0.6	4.4	19.4	0.4	-1.1	288
2-3	16.5	38.1	-1.4	4.6	16.7	2.9	-0.8	9.8	28.9	0.2	-1.3	478
4-5	17.3	36.3	-1.5	3.7	11.4	2.8	-0.6	6.7	26.0	1.0	-1.3	174
6+	26.0	42.3	-1.5	1.6	13.0	0.0	-0.9	17.9	29.3	1.6	-1.5	65
Residence												
Urban	11.3	28.8	-1.1	2.3	13.1	4.1	-0.4	5.9	15.8	1.4	-0.9	197
Rural	15.8	36.4	-1.4	4.9	15.3	1.9	-0.8	8.7	27.9	0.3	-1.3	841
Size at birth²												
Very small	24.6	46.4	-1.7	6.3	15.4	5.4	-0.8	14.3	33.9	0.6	-1.6	182
Small	12.5	41.1	-1.5	7.3	17.6	0.8	-0.9	10.3	28.7	0.0	-1.5	131
Average or larger	13.1	31.5	-1.2	3.1	13.7	1.9	-0.6	6.3	23.0	0.5	-1.1	691
Mother's education⁴												
No education	19.7	39.6	-1.5	5.7	15.8	2.9	-0.7	10.6	29.1	0.5	-1.3	530
<5 years complete	19.4	36.8	-1.5	3.9	15.5	0.0	-1.1	13.5	34.8	0.0	-1.6	55
5-9 years complete	12.8	34.6	-1.4	2.7	13.9	2.4	-0.8	6.3	26.5	0.4	-1.4	240
10 or more years complete	4.1	23.5	-0.8	3.2	12.4	1.5	-0.5	2.5	12.4	0.5	-0.8	195
Religion												
Hindu	15.0	35.7	-1.4	4.7	18.8	0.5	-1.0	8.9	31.8	0.3	-1.5	333
Muslim	15.0	35.3	-1.3	4.1	12.9	3.2	-0.6	8.0	23.0	0.6	-1.2	690
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	28.2	54.2	-2.0	3.6	23.2	0.0	-1.2	15.4	47.7	0.0	-1.9	117
Scheduled tribe	19.5	39.5	-1.3	8.5	23.1	3.9	-1.0	13.3	35.7	0.0	-1.5	136
Other backward class	21.0	41.4	-1.7	4.0	14.3	3.8	-0.7	10.5	28.1	0.8	-1.5	129
Other	10.3	29.3	-1.1	3.7	11.5	2.1	-0.5	5.2	18.8	0.6	-1.0	651
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	15.1	35.4	-1.3	4.3	14.5	2.4	-0.7	8.2	25.7	0.5	-1.3	1,005
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18

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)	19.9	41.4	-1.7	5.7	17.8	2.4	-1.1	12.9	37.9	0.0	-1.7	294
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.1	34.6	-1.2	3.6	13.2	2.5	-0.6	6.7	22.3	0.3	-1.1	601
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	6.9	21.8	-0.9	4.0	11.6	1.8	-0.3	4.0	10.2	1.7	-0.7	106
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	15.4	35.6	-1.4	4.1	13.8	2.5	-0.7	8.4	26.4	0.6	-1.3	865
Living with one or neither parent	12.4	32.1	-1.0	5.9	20.2	1.1	-0.9	7.0	21.6	0.0	-1.2	173
Wealth index												
Lowest	(31.7)	(54.3)	(-2.1)	(8.7)	(28.4)	(5.8)	(-1.0)	(19.7)	(48.6)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	37
Second	28.3	50.1	-1.8	8.4	20.0	3.8	-0.9	16.8	45.9	0.0	-1.7	163
Middle	17.3	39.3	-1.5	2.9	11.9	2.5	-0.6	7.6	25.4	0.5	-1.3	370
Fourth	7.9	29.2	-1.1	3.7	14.9	1.4	-0.7	7.0	20.4	0.4	-1.1	275
Highest	5.7	18.6	-0.7	4.2	13.5	1.4	-0.6	1.5	11.8	0.9	-0.8	194
Total	14.9	35.0	-1.3	4.4	14.8	2.3	-0.7	8.2	25.6	0.5	-1.3	1,038
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.7	33.1	-1.2	5.4	18.3	3.2	-0.7	8.6	24.0	0.5	-1.2	596
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.7	44.6	-1.7	4.5	14.8	5.0	-0.5	8.2	29.2	0.5	-1.3	814

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 and children with missing information on size at birth, mother's education, religion, caste/tribe, and mother's nutritional status, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	94.9	246	23.3	23.3	65.2	42.9	187
Rural	95.3	1,000	33.7	33.9	74.2	34.8	678
Sex							
Male	95.0	654	32.7	32.9	72.4	37.0	471
Female	95.4	593	30.0	30.0	72.0	36.0	394
Mother's education							
No education	94.0	661	35.8	36.0	74.3	32.2	443
<5 years complete	96.5	60	(38.4)	(38.4)	(76.7)	(36.2)	41
5-9 years complete	95.7	285	28.4	28.4	70.1	39.5	196
10 or more years complete	97.5	241	23.0	23.0	68.5	44.1	184
Religion							
Hindu	95.7	391	31.5	31.5	57.3	54.4	281
Muslim	95.0	842	31.8	32.0	79.8	27.3	575
Sikh	*	11	*	*	*	*	5
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.7	141	28.4	28.4	49.9	60.7	95
Scheduled tribe	95.1	152	36.9	36.9	70.3	39.8	102
Other backward class	98.5	142	42.6	42.6	78.4	30.9	90
Other	95.0	806	29.3	29.5	75.5	32.9	574
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.0	705	24.7	24.7	72.1	36.5	507
Dai (TBA)	96.3	476	40.6	40.6	73.4	36.0	317
Other/no one	88.8	64	(45.7)	(48.4)	(67.2)	(43.6)	39
Place of delivery							
Health facility	94.8	617	25.1	25.1	72.8	35.9	447
At home	95.5	617	38.4	38.7	71.9	37.1	409
Other	*	10	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index							
Lowest	(100.0)	46	(58.9)	(58.9)	(79.7)	(34.1)	30
Second	93.3	201	37.4	37.4	71.9	32.3	128
Middle	93.9	443	34.1	34.5	74.4	30.8	285
Fourth	96.3	322	26.2	26.2	71.3	38.0	233
Highest	96.9	234	25.7	25.7	69.2	46.9	188
Total	95.2	1,247	31.5	31.6	72.3	36.6	865

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 and with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	22	*	23
2-3	(0.0)	(55.2)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(8.1)	100.0	39	(13.0)	39
4-5	(8.6)	(27.8)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(16.0)	100.0	33	(30.2)	34
6-8	11.4	8.0	14.1	3.7	10.1	52.7	100.0	52	26.6	52
9-11	6.6	1.8	8.7	3.3	7.2	72.3	100.0	59	22.7	59
12-17	13.3	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0	82.9	100.0	137	26.6	137
18-23	30.9	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	67.2	100.0	99	37.6	114
24-35	41.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	56.3	100.0	168	18.7	233
<4	0.0	50.1	13.3	0.0	26.7	9.9	100.0	61	16.0	62
<6	3.0	42.3	17.7	0.0	25.0	12.0	100.0	94	21.0	96
6-9	8.3	7.3	13.0	2.7	10.3	58.3	100.0	72	23.3	72
12-23	20.7	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	76.3	100.0	237	31.6	251

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 51 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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:				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	(6.1)	(33.0)	(6.1)	46	100.0	5.4	29.2	5.4	52
9-11	na	na	na	na	28.3	20.6	9.7	55	100.0	26.5	21.1	9.0	59
12-17	na	na	na	na	63.0	51.0	40.7	119	98.6	59.4	46.4	36.7	137
18-23	na	na	na	na	60.7	42.6	33.8	69	98.2	62.0	40.8	32.6	99
Sex													
Male	20.9	*	*	369	47.9	43.6	31.8	147	99.0	48.8	40.7	30.1	183
Female	22.3	*	(3.3)	359	45.6	37.0	23.3	141	98.8	43.8	34.8	21.8	165
Residence													
Urban	(21.6)	*	*	147	43.1	37.9	25.9	52	96.5	43.5	29.4	21.2	76
Rural	21.9	*	*	581	47.6	40.9	28.0	237	99.6	47.3	40.3	27.5	272
Mother's education													
No education	28.8	(2.0)	4.5	379	46.6	37.3	24.6	147	98.8	44.1	34.9	22.0	169
<5 years complete	*	*	*	33	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	17
5-9 years complete	(21.2)	*	*	160	42.6	42.1	26.9	69	100.0	47.4	42.3	28.1	81
10 or more years complete	(19.6)	*	*	156	52.9	45.6	34.7	60	97.8	52.3	41.3	33.1	80
Religion													
Hindu	21.6	*	*	237	50.9	53.2	38.6	93	98.5	52.6	47.8	36.3	118
Muslim	22.0	*	*	484	45.2	34.6	22.6	194	99.1	43.4	33.3	21.2	227
Sikh	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	2

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued												
	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	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, 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	*	*	*	88	(43.5)	(37.6)	(25.7)	36	(100.0)	(46.8)	(32.0)	(21.9)	42
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	90	(50.0)	(39.3)	(21.4)	30	(100.0)	(40.7)	(40.7)	(19.0)	39
Other backward class	*	*	*	80	(55.4)	(47.0)	(44.2)	37	(100.0)	(55.9)	(41.7)	(39.2)	42
Other	21.7	0.7	*	467	45.1	39.7	25.6	186	98.3	45.6	37.9	25.7	225
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	11
Second	*	*	*	108	(52.9)	(42.2)	(36.9)	40	(100.0)	(47.8)	(40.6)	(33.3)	44
Middle	(25.4)	*	*	263	41.4	35.7	22.1	108	99.2	42.5	34.3	20.9	125
Fourth	(28.7)	*	*	187	49.3	38.5	30.1	75	99.0	47.7	34.5	27.4	90
Highest	(19.4)	*	*	143	51.7	49.8	31.1	57	97.7	53.4	45.0	31.4	78
Total	21.9	*	*	728	46.8	40.4	27.6	289	98.9	46.5	37.9	26.1	348

Note: Table includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	29.1	43.8	0.0	72.9	88
12-23	28.1	41.0	4.3	73.3	219
24-35	24.7	34.4	2.0	61.1	206
36-47	28.8	20.0	3.7	52.6	224
48-59	19.2	19.7	0.0	39.0	187
Sex					
Male	24.1	31.4	2.7	58.3	496
Female	27.8	29.2	1.9	58.9	428
Birth order¹					
1	25.7	24.9	2.5	53.1	250
2-3	26.6	34.3	2.6	63.5	427
4-5	26.8	31.6	0.0	58.4	153
6+	18.2	29.7	5.0	53.0	63
Residence					
Urban	26.7	31.1	1.7	59.4	160
Rural	25.7	30.2	2.5	58.4	764
Mother's education²					
No education	26.1	33.1	2.3	61.5	493
<5 years complete	(18.4)	(32.8)	(7.0)	(58.2)	45
5-9 years complete	26.9	27.2	2.8	56.9	212
10 or more years complete	26.6	27.5	0.0	54.1	158
Religion					
Hindu	25.6	35.8	3.4	64.8	297
Muslim	26.3	27.8	1.9	56.0	615
Sikh	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.0	31.5	7.3	67.8	109
Scheduled tribe	19.3	35.6	6.2	61.0	119
Other backward class	24.7	32.2	0.9	57.8	120
Other	27.0	28.6	0.9	56.5	572
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	25.8	30.9	2.3	59.0	894
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	13
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	17
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.0	31.2	2.4	58.6	780
Living with one or neither parent	30.4	25.8	2.2	58.4	144
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	25.2	24.9	1.5	51.6	362
Mildly anaemic	25.3	37.4	1.4	64.1	365
Moderately/severely anaemic	29.5	30.9	6.3	66.6	163
Wealth index					
Lowest	(25.9)	(35.1)	(3.2)	(64.3)	33
Second	23.5	33.8	4.2	61.5	151
Middle	26.6	31.2	2.7	60.5	336
Fourth	28.1	23.7	1.7	53.5	245
Highest	23.0	34.5	0.7	58.2	159
Total	25.8	30.4	2.4	58.6	924
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.8	39.1	2.5	68.4	501
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.1	38.5	3.5	71.1	688

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 and children with missing information on mother's education, religion, caste/tribe, and mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8	7.4	3.4	52	na	na	7.7	1.7	2.0	52	63.8	52	
9-11	24.9	8.7	59	na	na	26.6	7.9	6.1	59	70.9	57	
12-17	63.1	28.8	137	26.9	137	26.9	8.1	19.1	137	67.6	135	
18-23	68.8	28.5	99	18.4	114	18.4	3.7	13.9	114	68.7	113	
24-35	77.1	30.2	168	11.0	233	11.0	7.0	25.8	233	72.9	232	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	4.9	29.6	268	69.8	267	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	3.2	29.7	228	69.7	224	
Sex												
Male	60.5	23.2	268	17.4	253	12.0	6.5	23.3	578	74.0	575	
Female	56.9	25.6	248	17.0	231	13.4	3.9	23.2	513	65.1	506	
Birth order												
1	61.1	26.0	139	29.8	146	20.8	8.0	27.5	317	75.1	313	
2-3	55.4	24.8	259	13.5	228	10.3	4.5	20.6	518	69.6	515	
4-5	58.8	17.1	77	6.8	72	7.7	2.8	27.1	178	65.2	175	
6+	(72.5)	(29.7)	42	(10.9)	39	6.8	5.2	14.7	78	60.8	78	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	56.2	23.1	387	18.1	293	16.3	7.1	19.3	451	68.4	446	
Not breastfeeding	66.5	27.9	129	15.9	191	10.1	3.8	26.0	639	71.0	634	
Residence												
Urban	57.6	24.8	111	27.7	100	22.5	8.6	26.6	217	93.0	215	
Rural	59.1	24.2	405	14.5	385	10.3	4.5	22.4	874	64.1	866	

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 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 supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education									
No education	58.3	24.6	12.4	255	8.8	3.7	24.3	59.7	561
<5 years complete	*	*	*	19	15.2	5.8	25.2	50.7	53
5-9 years complete	58.4	24.5	14.6	108	11.2	4.5	21.7	79.9	255
10 or more years complete	63.1	25.7	29.1	102	24.4	10.5	22.0	89.5	212
Religion									
Hindu	53.9	8.1	16.3	157	12.7	2.5	5.0	81.6	342
Muslim	61.3	32.7	17.6	324	12.5	6.6	32.2	63.9	728
Sikh	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	57.9	11.2	15.4	58	11.3	3.1	3.4	77.1	121
Scheduled tribe	52.7	14.8	13.5	55	8.4	3.4	9.9	58.8	123
Other backward class	61.0	23.3	6.6	59	6.2	3.2	15.3	60.0	128
Other	59.6	28.5	20.3	311	15.0	6.4	30.8	72.4	704
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	16	(2.7)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(74.8)	38
Second	60.1	17.4	8.4	75	6.6	3.4	16.7	53.3	171
Middle	56.9	23.9	13.8	164	9.9	3.3	27.6	56.8	373
Fourth	62.7	32.3	24.7	137	17.4	8.0	26.4	79.9	290
Highest	58.9	21.3	22.4	93	18.1	7.5	19.9	91.7	209
Total	58.8	24.3	17.2	484	12.7	5.3	23.3	69.8	1,081

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 and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	1.3	4.2	94.5	100.0	747
Rural	13.2	19.5	67.3	100.0	1,639
Religion of household head					
Hindu	4.6	10.3	85.1	100.0	894
Muslim	12.9	17.9	69.2	100.0	1,436
Sikh	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	6.8	13.1	80.1	100.0	297
Scheduled tribe	16.7	23.2	60.0	100.0	209
Other backward class	9.7	19.5	70.9	100.0	242
Other	9.0	13.2	77.8	100.0	1,634
Wealth index					
Lowest	17.3	25.2	57.5	100.0	67
Second	18.5	28.3	53.2	100.0	302
Middle	15.3	24.8	59.9	100.0	665
Fourth	6.8	9.9	83.3	100.0	684
Highest	1.5	2.5	96.0	100.0	668
Total	9.5	14.7	75.8	100.0	2,386
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.8	22.3	52.9	100.0	2,785

Note: One percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.
ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	46.7	24.0	24.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	3,281
Pulses or beans	34.8	36.7	26.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,281
Dark green leafy vegetables	68.9	21.6	9.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,281
Fruits	21.9	27.7	47.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	3,281
Eggs	4.0	16.4	41.9	37.6	0.0	100.0	3,281
Fish	0.1	2.9	53.4	43.6	0.0	100.0	3,281
Chicken/meat	2.7	41.4	31.5	24.4	0.1	100.0	3,281
Fish or chicken/meat	2.7	41.7	31.5	24.0	0.0	100.0	3,281
MEN							
Milk or curd	46.2	33.6	17.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,011
Pulses or beans	29.1	47.9	22.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,011
Dark green leafy vegetables	64.6	29.8	5.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,011
Fruits	21.8	35.6	41.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,011
Eggs	7.6	24.2	48.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	1,011
Fish	0.5	6.5	58.0	35.0	0.0	100.0	1,011
Chicken/meat	2.3	44.6	38.7	14.3	0.1	100.0	1,011
Fish or chicken/meat	2.6	45.4	38.2	13.6	0.0	99.9	1,011

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	35.7	13.5	4.5	0.3	612	49.2	23.0	2.5	0.0	235
20-29	27.0	9.1	10.8	1.0	1,024	23.3	4.6	4.8	0.9	307
30-39	19.5	8.3	22.5	4.0	754	17.8	4.9	10.5	0.4	250
40-49	15.0	5.7	33.6	10.3	552	22.0	7.5	7.7	1.8	160
Marital status										
Never married	30.2	11.1	6.2	0.6	1,075	36.4	14.5	3.7	0.2	470
Currently married	21.1	7.7	23.1	5.0	1,794	19.9	4.9	8.5	1.2	471
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.4	17.1	17.2	2.7	72	*	*	*	*	12
Residence										
Urban	16.0	5.3	30.5	7.2	841	22.0	8.9	13.1	2.0	285
Rural	28.1	10.7	11.2	1.8	2,100	30.6	10.0	3.2	0.2	667
Education										
No education	24.4	9.8	15.0	2.6	1,216	26.8	8.9	4.0	0.0	147
<5 years complete	20.6	8.8	17.4	3.2	120	25.5	11.7	7.2	1.8	52
5-9 years complete	26.8	9.3	14.4	2.9	842	32.6	12.1	4.6	0.7	408
10 or more years complete	23.2	7.9	22.1	5.0	763	23.5	6.9	8.9	0.8	345
Religion										
Hindu	32.1	14.3	17.1	4.2	989	34.9	13.8	8.1	0.5	348
Muslim	21.1	6.7	15.6	2.5	1,888	24.0	7.2	5.0	0.8	587
Sikh	8.9	1.7	44.3	16.4	52	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	33.6	17.2	13.3	1.8	339	40.1	9.8	3.9	0.8	121
Scheduled tribe	28.7	11.0	7.1	0.5	225	37.7	19.4	0.0	0.0	79
Other backward class	32.0	13.1	11.0	1.2	240	31.7	4.8	6.3	0.8	124
Other	21.9	7.2	19.0	4.2	2,128	23.4	9.1	7.4	0.7	625
Wealth index										
Lowest	36.8	20.1	5.0	0.0	63	(28.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Second	35.7	13.9	4.9	0.4	278	39.0	16.4	0.8	0.0	122
Middle	26.2	10.0	8.0	0.3	867	31.0	10.3	2.7	0.4	267
Fourth	26.0	9.0	15.8	2.5	923	26.2	8.6	4.1	0.7	279
Highest	16.6	6.0	32.2	8.8	810	21.7	7.6	15.3	1.4	258
Total	24.6	9.1	16.7	3.3	2,941	28.0	9.7	6.2	0.7	952

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	37.1	15.2	1.2	53.4	617	18.4	8.8	1.4	28.5	229
20-29	36.8	12.7	1.8	51.4	1,110	8.1	3.3	1.7	13.0	305
30-39	39.2	12.5	1.7	53.4	776	8.7	6.2	1.6	16.5	244
40-49	36.0	12.6	1.7	50.3	538	14.0	8.8	0.7	23.5	157
Marital status										
Never married	35.0	12.8	1.4	49.1	1,056	13.7	5.7	1.5	20.9	460
Currently married	38.6	13.3	1.9	53.8	1,914	9.7	7.1	1.3	18.1	464
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.1	14.4	0.0	52.5	71	*	*	*	*	12
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.1	26.1	2.5	55.7	126	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	41.9	14.3	2.3	58.4	485	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	37.0	12.2	1.5	50.7	2,430	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	37.9	10.8	1.0	49.7	851	12.4	6.4	0.7	19.5	279
Rural	37.1	14.1	1.9	53.1	2,190	11.5	6.3	1.7	19.5	657
Education										
No education	34.8	14.5	2.4	51.8	1,267	12.9	7.0	0.0	19.8	145
<5 years complete	33.0	13.2	0.0	46.2	131	7.6	9.4	6.0	22.9	52
5-9 years complete	40.0	13.0	1.4	54.3	873	11.8	7.4	1.3	20.5	400
10 or more years complete	39.3	11.0	1.0	51.2	771	11.8	4.3	1.5	17.6	339
Religion										
Hindu	43.5	15.0	2.0	60.5	1,013	10.4	6.9	2.0	19.3	344
Muslim	34.2	12.2	1.5	48.0	1,963	12.4	6.2	0.9	19.5	574
Sikh	41.7	11.6	0.0	53.2	52	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	44.5	14.5	1.7	60.6	350	11.7	9.3	1.7	22.8	118
Scheduled tribe	34.5	17.5	2.2	54.1	244	11.8	8.0	1.3	21.1	78
Other backward class	41.9	10.0	2.9	54.8	247	9.8	5.6	0.8	16.2	122
Other	36.0	12.8	1.4	50.3	2,191	12.0	5.7	1.5	19.2	614
Wealth index										
Lowest	40.4	17.8	4.6	62.8	65	*	*	*	*	25
Second	37.5	17.8	2.8	58.0	298	15.2	10.1	0.9	26.1	121
Middle	33.0	13.2	1.9	48.2	906	11.3	4.6	1.5	17.5	261
Fourth	39.4	13.7	1.2	54.2	954	10.4	6.5	1.8	18.8	276
Highest	39.5	10.3	1.3	51.1	818	12.0	5.4	1.2	18.6	253
Total	37.3	13.1	1.6	52.1	3,041	11.7	6.3	1.4	19.5	936
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	38.6	13.3	1.8	53.7	1,985	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	39.3	17.6	1.9	58.7	2,550	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 with missing information on caste/tribe and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	72.5	90.3	44.2	76.5	61.4	80.3	18.3	27.7	59.7	71.5	1,323	421
15-19	71.0	88.2	41.1	71.6	57.8	74.8	16.5	23.5	56.6	67.2	665	249
20-24	74.0	93.5	47.4	83.5	65.0	88.2	20.2	33.9	62.9	77.8	658	172
25-29	67.4	92.4	47.5	81.6	59.5	83.6	18.9	37.3	55.9	76.7	549	160
30-39	64.6	93.0	42.6	77.0	57.8	84.2	14.5	27.8	53.3	76.7	832	263
40-49	55.1	81.7	30.8	63.6	46.0	72.6	9.9	23.3	44.5	66.2	577	167
Residence												
Urban	83.4	96.3	65.1	84.7	77.9	89.1	31.0	41.4	67.8	77.9	962	300
Rural	59.6	87.2	32.4	71.3	49.0	76.9	9.7	23.1	49.4	70.7	2,319	710
Education												
No education	41.8	70.3	18.9	48.1	32.8	57.2	3.2	4.4	31.8	49.1	1,344	154
<5 years complete	59.5	83.4	33.2	53.0	50.7	58.4	2.1	12.1	44.3	62.1	140	56
5-9 years complete	75.2	89.8	44.5	72.0	64.0	79.7	12.5	20.8	61.4	68.4	926	431
10 or more years complete	96.8	99.2	76.3	94.0	89.6	94.8	41.6	50.2	84.9	90.1	871	367
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	74.7	93.2	49.0	78.6	65.7	83.9	19.1	31.2	62.1	76.2	2,702	879
No	28.5	68.0	9.6	52.6	18.9	58.1	1.3	10.8	20.5	50.3	579	131
Marital status												
Never married	77.7	91.7	49.0	79.2	66.0	82.3	21.2	33.0	63.6	74.7	1,161	504
Currently married	61.1	88.2	38.7	71.4	53.4	79.2	13.4	24.3	50.4	71.4	2,045	494
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	43.9	*	22.5	*	34.2	*	5.0	*	37.7	*	75	13
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	86.4	na	67.6	na	76.3	na	23.4	na	67.1	na	348
1-2	na	92.9	na	83.2	na	87.6	na	32.8	na	78.1	na	226
3-4	na	87.7	na	74.0	na	80.8	na	28.4	na	73.3	na	132
5+	na	92.6	na	78.3	na	79.7	na	31.1	na	74.7	na	299

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	74.4	91.8	48.6	78.9	63.5	80.5	23.7	38.6	62.4	72.7	1,111	360
Muslim	61.6	88.7	37.5	72.9	53.2	80.6	11.2	22.5	49.9	72.5	2,102	632
Sikh	98.1	*	79.1	*	94.8	*	42.2	*	82.6	*	55	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	69.1	87.8	38.8	73.2	55.1	73.2	13.3	27.6	55.0	62.2	368	125
Scheduled tribe	30.5	69.6	16.4	53.9	24.9	63.5	5.2	17.9	24.2	54.1	246	85
Other backward class	61.8	88.2	37.9	73.3	54.8	78.7	13.0	25.3	52.5	66.6	270	129
Other	70.6	93.3	45.8	78.9	61.6	84.6	17.9	30.9	58.3	78.5	2,389	668
Wealth index												
Lowest	17.2	(44.6)	7.8	(37.2)	11.0	(44.6)	4.7	(14.9)	14.1	(29.7)	67	28
Second	34.5	71.4	11.8	55.7	23.0	60.3	2.5	10.9	24.1	50.4	318	129
Middle	52.1	88.8	25.2	68.6	40.5	77.5	4.7	16.6	41.0	69.1	959	290
Fourth	71.2	96.2	43.1	82.0	62.3	89.8	13.5	30.3	59.2	81.3	1,015	291
Highest	91.2	97.8	71.1	88.4	85.0	87.2	35.9	49.1	77.8	82.7	922	272
Total	66.6	89.9	42.0	75.3	57.4	80.5	16.0	28.5	54.8	72.8	3,281	1,011

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education and 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Say that a female		Say that a female		Say that a female		Say that a female			
	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS in own home	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	68.1	51.6	61.4	66.2	31.0	959	69.9	64.1	83.5	41.2
15-19	66.7	49.2	60.8	67.2	31.4	472	67.7	63.6	78.8	39.8
20-24	69.5	54.0	61.9	65.2	30.7	487	73.0	64.9	90.1	43.1
25-29	63.7	52.8	60.1	66.0	29.6	370	80.8	69.9	85.1	46.6
30-39	62.7	40.7	53.6	65.4	23.0	538	69.3	61.3	82.0	40.1
40-49	59.2	40.5	52.0	67.9	22.4	318	57.2	54.3	88.2	35.9
Residence										
Urban	75.6	63.3	72.3	64.6	38.0	802	78.3	74.4	87.4	55.0
Rural	58.4	38.4	49.5	67.1	21.5	1,382	65.6	57.4	82.5	34.4
Education										
No education	49.7	21.9	33.0	64.3	10.6	562	52.6	31.9	79.7	11.7
<5 years complete	55.4	35.8	33.5	62.8	17.4	83	(59.4)	(44.7)	(78.1)	(23.1)
5-9 years complete	63.9	43.4	56.6	68.3	25.8	696	64.4	54.3	82.0	31.3
10 or more years complete	76.4	69.2	77.9	66.2	41.3	843	81.4	83.5	88.3	62.3
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	65.8	49.4	60.0	66.7	29.1	2,019	69.9	65.4	84.2	43.3
No	51.3	24.3	32.1	59.9	8.5	165	67.2	39.5	82.8	20.1
Marital status										
Never married	71.1	54.9	65.4	65.9	33.3	902	74.1	68.9	82.6	45.5
Currently married	60.2	42.3	52.4	66.1	23.6	1,249	65.0	56.4	86.2	36.6
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(63.0)	(45.8)	(57.6)	(76.9)	(22.1)	33	*	*	*	*
Religion										
Hindu	69.0	63.7	73.7	74.6	39.5	826	71.2	72.2	83.8	47.2
Muslim	61.4	35.5	46.3	60.8	18.8	1,295	67.7	56.3	84.1	36.1
Sikh	77.6	82.9	88.1	67.1	48.0	54	*	*	*	*

Continued...

Table 5.9 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Say that a female				Percentage of men who: Say that a female				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men 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	teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/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	teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS				
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	63.2	54.0	62.5	71.9	67.4	57.5	64.5	75.7	254	33.5	254	39.8
Scheduled tribe	51.1	44.3	46.7	55.4	70.5	46.2	60.2	84.4	75	19.4	75	35.9
Other backward class	63.4	46.4	55.1	72.0	62.5	48.1	56.2	88.6	167	26.4	167	34.1
Other	65.7	46.9	58.0	65.3	71.3	56.2	64.0	84.8	1,687	27.2	1,687	43.0
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	12	*
Second	41.8	22.8	23.4	63.8	58.5	37.1	49.5	82.1	110	7.5	110	28.6
Middle	54.4	29.1	37.8	67.8	63.2	39.6	48.4	80.6	500	16.7	500	26.4
Fourth	63.9	41.1	53.8	65.1	71.0	55.4	64.9	87.2	723	23.8	723	44.8
Highest	74.9	67.6	78.1	66.7	78.8	74.8	79.4	84.5	840	40.0	840	56.2
Total	64.7	47.5	57.9	66.2	69.6	54.6	62.8	84.1	2,185	27.6	2,185	41.0

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	584	147	1,408	352	1,993	498
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹						
	nc	*	nc	*	nc	(56.6)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	0	8	0	19	0	27
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	612	157	1,499	386	2,111	543
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Number of men	na	0.6	na	0.6	na	0.6
	na	300	na	710	na	1,011
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3						
	3.0	7.5	0.5	2.0	1.2	3.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion						
	5.6	2.2	3.8	1.7	4.3	1.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	33.2	33.6	31.1	29.2	31.7	30.5
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²						
Number of respondents	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.7
	962	300	2,319	710	3,281	1,011
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						
	99.4	94.4	96.4	100.0	97.3	98.2
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	319	101	722	207	1,042	308

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 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	36.7	40.6	12.4	22.6	18.3	27.7
Percentage who know a condom source	37.0	87.5	15.5	72.3	20.8	76.6
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	14.8	13.3	25.9	17.5	23.2	16.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.7
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	29.3	37.5	29.1	28.8	29.2	31.3
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Number of respondents age 15-24	325	120	998	301	1,323	421
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	99.1	(91.7)	97.1	100.0	97.6	97.2
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	95	45	291	87	386	132
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	1.9	*	0.4	25.5	0.6	23.7
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	48	16	258	53	306	68
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	5.8	*	0.4	(0.0)	1.3	0.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	*	0.0	(33.3)	0.0	34.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	46	12	246	40	292	52
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	93.3	100.0	92.3	100.0	92.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.8
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	277	111	739	268	1,016	379

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 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.

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls		Age topic should be first taught in school to girls				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					
	Number of respondents	Percentage	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	Percentage	<10 years	10-12 years		13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.8	3,281	90.9	6.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	3,242	99.1	90.4	6.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	100.0	3,250	
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	55.1	3,281	8.9	43.1	34.5	12.7	0.7	100.0	1,809	75.3	3,281	11.4	37.8	35.6	12.9	2.4	100.0	2,470
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	84.6	3,281	5.6	42.2	44.3	7.1	0.8	100.0	2,777	42.8	3,281	6.3	19.8	46.4	26.5	0.9	100.0	1,405
Sex and sexual behaviour	49.5	3,281	4.1	11.0	34.6	49.3	1.0	100.0	1,623	43.6	3,281	4.2	10.2	27.6	56.7	1.2	100.0	1,431
Contraception	55.1	3,281	3.1	8.9	28.3	59.0	0.7	100.0	1,807	47.4	3,281	3.8	8.0	23.3	63.8	1.1	100.0	1,556
HIV/AIDS	71.6	3,281	8.2	24.4	33.2	32.5	1.8	100.0	2,350	71.1	3,281	9.7	23.9	31.9	32.2	2.3	100.0	2,334
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	49.5	3,281	8.2	10.4	26.6	52.8	2.0	100.0	1,623	48.2	3,281	8.6	10.1	22.6	56.6	2.1	100.0	1,582
MEN																		
Moral values	100.0	1,011	76.5	13.7	8.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	1,011	99.9	1,011	76.2	14.5	7.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,010
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	54.8	1,011	7.3	27.4	37.2	27.3	0.7	100.0	553	81.6	1,011	15.2	25.2	33.9	24.6	1.1	100.0	825
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	72.1	1,011	2.9	22.6	48.3	25.6	0.6	100.0	729	52.2	1,011	4.0	24.0	38.8	31.1	2.1	100.0	528
Sex and sexual behaviour	51.3	1,011	3.7	16.5	35.4	42.6	1.8	100.0	519	53.9	1,011	3.4	16.4	34.8	43.8	1.7	100.0	544
Contraception	60.3	1,011	2.5	14.2	33.8	48.2	1.3	100.0	609	62.1	1,011	2.4	13.6	30.4	52.1	1.5	100.0	627
HIV/AIDS	83.5	1,011	12.5	34.8	24.3	27.6	0.9	100.0	844	86.5	1,011	13.8	36.0	23.8	25.2	1.2	100.0	875
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	53.7	1,011	3.0	14.2	33.3	47.8	1.7	100.0	543	70.7	1,011	2.8	12.3	26.6	56.7	1.6	100.0	714

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	0	0	945
15-59	36	36	2,489
60+	541	541	329
Sex			
Women	0	0	1,810
Men	136	136	1,953
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	0	0	609
Other fuel	85	85	3,153
Total	71	71	3,763
RURAL			
Age			
<15	31	31	3,432
15-59	146	128	5,820
60+	259	259	817
Sex			
Women	108	108	4,907
Men	123	103	5,164
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	140	128	8,305
Other fuel	0	0	1,766
Total	116	105	10,071
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	24	24	4,377
15-59	113	100	8,309
60+	340	340	1,146
Sex			
Women	79	79	6,717
Men	127	112	7,117
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	131	119	8,914
Other fuel	54	54	4,919
Total	104	96	13,834

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	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	82.2	665	39.4	46.8	65.3	19.2	54.7	85.7	32.1	40.9	76.0	14.3	214
20-34	85.9	1,642	45.4	48.6	67.8	18.8	1,410	92.0	41.2	48.6	80.5	7.9	446
35-49	89.2	974	46.4	52.3	69.7	18.8	869	93.8	45.3	57.3	81.5	9.2	260
Residence													
Urban	96.1	962	60.0	48.6	77.9	15.2	924	95.6	49.2	55.0	84.4	7.2	287
Rural	82.0	2,319	37.1	49.8	63.1	20.7	1,902	89.0	36.2	46.7	77.7	10.9	632
Education													
No education	78.2	1,344	33.6	45.0	55.0	22.0	1,051	84.0	30.7	45.1	62.8	10.7	130
<5 years complete	82.9	140	32.8	50.8	58.6	21.7	116	85.4	(22.6)	(47.7)	(66.4)	(8.6)	48
5-9 years complete	87.4	926	42.8	50.5	68.9	19.2	809	89.2	35.4	43.7	75.8	11.6	384
10 or more years complete	97.7	871	61.4	53.6	84.3	14.3	850	96.8	51.3	57.4	91.8	7.6	355
Religion													
Hindu	84.6	1,111	45.1	53.7	80.9	15.2	939	92.0	33.5	47.7	84.8	11.0	331
Muslim	86.7	2,102	44.0	47.1	60.4	20.7	1,822	90.1	44.3	49.9	77.0	9.2	569
Sikh	96.5	55	55.2	48.8	91.6	15.7	53	*	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	79.2	368	41.4	51.7	73.4	15.4	291	90.2	36.3	41.5	76.0	19.8	113
Scheduled tribe	62.1	246	34.9	52.9	58.2	26.2	152	85.4	27.9	49.3	68.8	12.7	72
Other backward class	83.6	270	39.7	47.3	64.6	20.1	225	97.6	34.1	49.5	85.5	7.1	126
Other	90.0	2,389	46.3	49.1	68.2	18.7	2,151	90.5	43.9	50.8	80.9	8.1	604
Wealth index													
Lowest	60.8	67	(23.2)	(41.2)	(56.2)	(20.6)	41	(77.7)	*	*	*	*	22
Second	66.6	318	26.5	43.5	48.8	22.4	212	81.8	26.7	38.4	69.1	8.7	106
Middle	80.5	959	37.4	47.9	57.2	20.1	771	87.7	38.0	46.3	72.4	10.0	255
Fourth	90.1	1,015	42.0	48.4	67.2	19.6	914	95.1	42.0	52.0	83.9	10.4	277
Highest	96.3	922	58.8	53.5	83.1	16.1	887	95.7	47.9	55.0	89.1	9.2	260
Total	86.1	3,281	44.6	49.4	67.9	18.9	2,826	91.0	40.3	49.3	79.7	9.8	919

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	159	317	159	665	0	828	0	249
20-34	237	632	54	1,642	193	426	0	485
35-49	1,313	1,739	599	974	676	1,488	0	277
Residence								
Urban	1,295	648	370	962	935	0	0	300
Rural	227	1,000	182	2,319	0	1,161	0	710
Education								
No education	277	1,676	157	1,344	0	1,335	0	154
<5 years complete	0	1,506	0	140	1,676	3,693	0	56
5-9 years complete	516	210	306	926	217	478	0	431
10 or more years complete	1,060	325	325	871	255	561	0	367
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	6,265	0	67	(0)	(3,716)	(0)	28
Second	331	1,656	331	318	0	797	0	129
Middle	110	880	220	959	0	710	0	290
Fourth	104	503	0	1,015	643	1,062	0	291
Highest	1,580	693	500	922	344	379	0	272
Total	540	897	237	3,281	278	816	0	1,011

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

() Based on 25-49 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	1.0	0.7	38.3	40.9	40.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	0.9	0.2	0.4	8.7	10.4	9.9
Uses snuff	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5
Other	1.3	4.5	3.6	5.6	16.7	13.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	97.8	93.4	94.7	54.5	44.1	47.2
Drinks alcohol	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	12.2	12.5
Number of respondents	962	2,319	3,281	300	710	1,011
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	nc	*	*	4.9	8.2	7.2
1-4	nc	*	*	35.8	30.1	31.7
5-9	nc	*	*	26.0	27.0	26.7
10 or more	nc	*	*	33.3	34.8	34.3
Missing	nc	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	22	22	115	291	406
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	nc	nc	nc	(2.4)	6.0	4.8
About once a week	nc	nc	nc	(33.3)	16.7	21.9
Less than once a week	nc	nc	nc	(64.3)	77.4	73.3
Total	nc	nc	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	0	0	0	39	87	126

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 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	41.4	72.6	81.7	73.2	72.6	66.1	43.0	62.9
Government/municipal hospital	22.3	18.6	21.9	19.3	20.0	18.4	20.9	19.8
Government dispensary	2.4	8.3	24.8	9.0	6.9	6.8	2.5	6.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	16.2	43.9	35.0	40.7	44.0	39.9	19.2	35.3
Sub-centre	0.5	1.7	0.0	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.3
Other public medical sector	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.5
Private medical sector	58.2	26.3	16.8	25.8	26.9	33.3	55.4	36.2
Private hospital	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	4.1	2.0
Private doctor/clinic	46.3	15.4	12.7	17.6	14.2	20.6	45.4	25.0
Private paramedic	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	7.1	7.5	1.5	5.0	9.1	9.3	5.3	7.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	9.8	3.1	0.0	1.0	1.6	4.2	12.3	5.2
Number of households	752	1,663	73	306	678	689	669	2,415
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)	44.6	(25.0)	nc	*	*	(35.2)	41.9	36.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	15.7	(14.6)	nc	*	*	(14.2)	16.8	15.2
Community health insurance programme	1.2	(0.0)	nc	*	*	(0.0)	1.1	0.7
Other health insurance through employer	2.4	(6.2)	nc	*	*	(3.7)	2.2	4.0
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.4	(8.3)	nc	*	*	(3.7)	4.7	4.8
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	28.9	(33.3)	nc	*	*	(35.8)	28.9	30.7
Other	1.2	(8.3)	nc	*	*	(0.0)	1.1	4.1
Missing	4.8	(4.2)	nc	*	*	(7.4)	4.3	4.6
Number of households	74	51	0	3	11	29	82	125

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

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	(29.1)	43	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	25.7	257	36.8	1.3	32.0	29.9	100.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	66
25-29	32.4	425	32.4	0.0	30.5	37.1	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	138
30-34	42.4	398	32.8	2.4	26.2	38.6	100.0	66.6	33.4	100.0	169
35-39	40.1	386	36.8	4.6	30.4	28.3	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	155
40-44	39.5	313	31.2	3.4	25.0	40.5	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	123
45-49	34.0	224	29.8	0.0	27.2	43.0	100.0	70.2	29.8	100.0	76
Total	36.1	2,045	33.3	2.2	28.4	36.1	100.0	66.4	33.6	100.0	739
MEN											
15-19	*	5	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	5
20-24	(100.0)	34	(75.9)	(3.0)	(18.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(24.1)	(75.9)	100.0	34
25-29	100.0	73	80.2	7.1	11.3	1.4	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	73
30-34	100.0	118	81.1	6.7	9.5	2.6	100.0	18.2	81.8	100.0	118
35-39	100.0	104	78.3	7.9	13.9	0.0	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	104
40-44	97.8	93	70.7	7.7	18.2	3.4	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	91
45-49	100.0	67	76.9	7.7	10.8	4.6	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	67
Total	99.6	494	77.5	7.0	13.0	2.5	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	492

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings
Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	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	*	4	(46.2)	42	*	4	nc	0	*	4	nc	0
20-29	76.5	70	53.0	679	15.6	69	*	3	54.3	91	*	3
30-39	86.3	123	60.4	780	17.8	122	*	15	69.3	193	*	15
40-49	89.7	65	68.3	524	21.8	64	*	7	73.4	128	*	5
Residence												
Urban	91.9	142	65.7	588	20.5	139	*	18	75.8	139	*	18
Rural	75.4	120	57.2	1,437	15.8	120	*	7	63.1	276	*	5
Education												
No education	76.5	112	56.6	1,090	17.7	111	*	2	61.9	88	*	2
<5 years complete	*	10	63.6	95	*	10	nc	0	(66.8)	34	nc	0
5-9 years complete	83.1	49	60.5	441	10.3	48	*	7	66.4	168	*	5
10 or more years complete	93.0	91	66.2	398	23.0	90	*	16	72.3	126	*	16
Religion												
Hindu	91.0	87	75.7	728	31.1	85	*	12	80.9	160	*	10
Muslim	80.1	168	49.7	1,253	12.1	166	*	11	57.4	247	*	10
Sikh	*	5	(81.5)	36	*	5	*	1	*	8	*	1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	22	77.8	237	*	21	*	2	76.8	62	*	2
Scheduled tribe	*	7	48.6	172	*	7	*	1	(76.0)	30	*	1
Other backward class	*	18	58.1	178	*	18	*	6	65.0	59	*	5
Other	82.4	216	58.4	1,429	18.3	213	*	16	64.6	265	*	15
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	2	(48.7)	47	*	2	*	1	*	15	*	1
Second	*	21	62.2	234	*	21	*	3	59.6	56	*	2
Middle	(63.8)	49	53.9	585	(27.7)	48	*	2	63.6	117	*	1
Fourth	84.6	78	58.1	589	2.3	76	*	5	67.7	115	*	5
Highest	91.7	113	67.1	570	22.8	112	*	14	75.8	112	*	14
Total	84.4	263	59.7	2,025	18.3	259	(95.9)	25	67.3	416	*	23

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and with missing information on caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, 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.

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	Missing	Total
	URBAN												
Own health care	24.9	26.8	41.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	0.0
Major household purchases	6.7	42.7	35.5	11.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	13.2	72.8	13.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	22.0	33.1	29.9	12.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	56.3	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	6.0	37.9	43.9	9.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	31.8	61.6	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	8.6	59.6	31.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
RURAL													
Own health care	12.4	27.7	50.4	7.6	1.7	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	0.0
Major household purchases	6.8	36.2	37.0	14.9	4.9	0.1	100.0	19.3	73.7	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	21.1	22.5	36.0	15.2	5.0	0.1	100.0	22.2	55.0	22.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.8	35.4	39.9	13.3	3.4	0.1	100.0	37.4	55.3	6.4	0.6	0.3	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	14.3	55.8	27.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	10.8	88.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
TOTAL													
Own health care	16.0	27.4	47.9	7.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	0.0
Major household purchases	6.8	38.1	36.6	14.0	4.5	0.1	100.0	17.6	73.4	8.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	21.4	25.5	34.3	14.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	20.2	55.3	24.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.3	36.1	41.1	12.3	3.2	0.1	100.0	35.8	57.1	6.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	12.7	56.9	28.7	1.7	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	10.4	89.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	(35.7)	(25.8)	(20.9)	(28.7)	(14.0)	(61.9)	43	*	*	5
20-24	35.5	32.9	31.2	35.0	16.2	48.4	257	(41.3)	(20.8)	34
25-29	41.3	39.1	39.2	38.5	22.7	42.1	425	52.5	1.4	73
30-39	44.6	47.2	50.5	43.1	25.9	35.3	783	55.6	4.2	222
40-49	47.9	53.4	57.5	52.9	31.2	29.2	537	61.1	4.4	160
Residence										
Urban	51.6	49.4	55.1	43.9	28.6	29.6	594	62.9	2.0	141
Rural	40.1	43.0	43.6	43.2	23.8	40.5	1,451	52.6	6.4	353
Education										
No education	37.4	42.7	43.3	41.5	23.4	42.4	1,103	47.4	6.5	110
<5 years complete	46.8	49.5	51.5	46.3	30.7	35.6	97	(46.4)	(5.6)	37
5-9 years complete	47.1	45.2	48.8	44.6	24.6	33.5	445	53.7	5.6	216
10 or more years complete	55.5	49.2	53.8	46.7	29.4	28.1	399	67.8	3.2	130
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	41.2	45.3	48.1	42.8	27.6	40.0	739	55.8	5.2	492
Employed, for cash	51.9	51.3	57.5	49.0	31.5	28.8	263	56.4	5.1	416
Employed, not for cash	35.4	42.1	42.9	39.4	25.5	46.2	476	52.6	5.4	76
Not employed	44.7	44.6	46.3	43.8	23.8	35.8	1,306	*	*	2
Number of living children										
0	30.0	21.8	21.2	25.1	10.7	56.8	163	(48.5)	(6.3)	49
1-2	46.8	45.0	46.9	41.8	24.3	35.7	761	62.2	5.1	198
3-4	44.1	49.0	52.4	48.1	27.9	33.8	830	52.5	5.0	163
5+	40.5	45.7	46.1	44.8	27.7	40.8	291	49.9	4.9	84
Household structure²										
Nuclear	51.1	56.9	59.9	52.4	32.0	26.3	1,018	61.1	2.2	232
Non-nuclear	35.9	33.0	34.1	34.6	18.4	48.2	1,027	50.7	7.8	262
Religion										
Hindu	63.9	49.9	52.5	52.2	32.4	22.8	732	77.5	4.6	179
Muslim	31.2	41.3	42.6	37.8	20.6	46.5	1,268	41.7	5.6	305
Sikh	(64.1)	(73.3)	(89.3)	(63.0)	(41.6)	(8.2)	36	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	65.0	51.2	54.9	56.3	34.5	21.6	237	75.5	1.6	66
Scheduled tribe	34.0	34.9	34.2	38.7	17.1	48.3	174	(71.8)	(2.6)	40
Other backward class	41.8	39.8	42.9	39.6	19.6	36.9	181	48.5	2.9	70
Other	41.3	45.7	47.6	42.4	25.2	38.6	1,443	50.8	6.7	317
Wealth index										
Lowest	(37.9)	(39.8)	(35.3)	(42.0)	(24.5)	(49.1)	47	*	*	18
Second	45.1	40.8	44.0	41.7	24.6	38.8	238	57.8	5.5	75
Middle	37.3	40.9	40.9	42.1	24.0	44.1	591	45.2	7.9	156
Fourth	39.4	44.7	47.1	40.2	22.4	39.0	597	48.4	3.1	130
Highest	53.9	51.3	55.2	49.1	29.6	27.0	572	77.3	0.8	114
Total	43.5	44.9	46.9	43.4	25.2	37.3	2,045	55.6	5.2	494

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	51.1	15.2	8.3	0.0	18.9	665
20-24	58.6	20.3	13.0	0.0	38.7	658
25-29	60.3	27.4	12.6	0.3	53.4	549
30-39	53.4	24.1	15.9	0.2	67.6	832
40-49	54.7	23.2	15.4	0.3	76.0	577
Residence						
Urban	78.0	32.9	26.0	0.4	61.5	962
Rural	46.0	17.4	7.8	0.1	46.6	2,319
Education						
No education	42.4	12.3	7.1	0.2	53.0	1,344
<5 years complete	49.8	13.2	7.5	0.0	57.7	140
5-9 years complete	54.3	18.9	9.6	0.0	42.6	926
10 or more years complete	77.4	41.4	27.2	0.4	55.8	871
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	61.7	24.4	14.1	0.4	54.9	1,268
Employed, for cash	76.6	37.3	21.4	0.6	59.9	555
Employed, not for cash	50.1	14.4	8.4	0.1	51.0	713
Not employed	51.4	20.4	12.5	0.1	48.6	2,012
Marital status						
Never married	57.2	18.5	12.8	0.1	29.5	1,161
Currently married	54.2	23.2	13.2	0.2	62.6	2,045
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	59.3	40.7	16.7	0.0	66.9	75
Number of living children						
0	56.9	20.5	13.2	0.1	29.7	1,335
1-2	62.7	32.3	17.1	0.2	63.4	789
3-4	53.2	19.6	11.5	0.2	67.7	857
5+	35.5	7.8	7.5	0.0	65.5	300
Household structure²						
Nuclear	55.5	20.9	13.6	0.1	53.6	1,660
Non-nuclear	55.3	22.9	12.7	0.2	48.3	1,621
Religion						
Hindu	56.2	26.5	15.9	0.3	49.7	1,111
Muslim	54.1	19.1	11.1	0.1	51.3	2,102
Sikh	83.0	37.2	31.3	0.0	61.6	55
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	46.5	15.5	10.2	0.3	43.0	368
Scheduled tribe	42.6	10.0	3.3	0.0	40.7	246
Other backward class	49.3	15.5	8.8	0.4	44.5	270
Other	58.9	25.0	15.2	0.1	53.9	2,389
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	28.2	67
Second	27.8	5.5	2.9	0.0	41.5	318
Middle	41.2	11.0	5.8	0.0	41.6	959
Fourth	58.6	22.5	12.8	0.2	53.9	1,015
Highest	78.5	39.6	25.6	0.4	62.5	922
Total	55.4	21.9	13.1	0.2	51.0	3,281

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

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

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

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	44.4	37.8	38.5	38.2	42.3	38.0
She neglects the house or children	50.8	37.1	47.1	35.3	49.5	36.2
She argues with him	46.8	27.4	41.1	26.4	44.8	26.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	26.7	13.0	19.1	15.5	24.0	14.3
She doesn't cook food properly	27.9	11.4	24.3	14.3	26.6	12.8
He suspects she is unfaithful	49.8	47.0	44.0	49.7	47.8	48.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	53.2	49.4	46.1	55.9	50.7	52.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	65.1	65.5	62.1	65.9	64.0	65.7
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	78.4	81.3	65.5	80.7	73.9	81.0
Knows husband has sex with other women	81.1	79.4	68.5	79.5	76.6	79.5
Is tired or not in the mood	68.7	79.0	50.8	79.8	62.4	79.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	59.6	70.6	43.3	70.7	53.8	70.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	9.7	10.9	23.7	10.8	14.6	10.9
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	34.9	na	35.2	na	35.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	8.0	na	7.8	na	7.9
Use force to have sex	na	4.6	na	3.4	na	4.0
Have sex with another woman	na	1.8	na	2.0	na	1.9
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.0	na	0.6	na	0.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	62.3	na	62.6	na	62.4
Number of respondents	2,120	507	1,161	504	3,281	1,011

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	64.7	66.4	40.0	66.4	65.7	665	249
20-24	61.9	74.7	54.0	75.6	53.7	658	172
25-29	61.0	62.6	58.6	68.5	65.1	549	160
30-39	63.0	66.5	61.3	72.0	59.7	832	263
40-49	70.0	57.2	54.1	71.8	68.3	577	167
Residence							
Urban	48.8	56.1	57.4	72.0	67.0	962	300
Rural	70.4	69.8	52.3	70.1	60.5	2,319	710
Education							
No education	77.0	77.3	47.8	57.1	49.5	1,344	154
<5 years complete	70.1	71.1	41.0	65.6	59.2	140	56
5-9 years complete	65.3	70.4	55.1	67.7	62.1	926	431
10 or more years complete	41.7	54.6	63.8	80.4	68.6	871	367
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	74.2	67.1	47.8	70.1	62.0	1,268	791
Employed, for cash	61.9	66.2	52.8	72.4	63.2	555	651
Employed, not for cash	83.8	71.4	43.9	59.6	56.6	713	139
Not employed	57.6	61.3	57.6	71.9	63.6	2,012	215
Marital status							
Never married	62.1	65.9	43.3	70.7	62.6	1,161	504
Currently married	64.8	65.4	60.1	70.6	63.0	2,045	494
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	72.4	*	46.9	*	*	75	13
Number of living children							
0	61.7	65.8	46.3	71.2	62.5	1,335	557
1-2	55.8	61.4	66.1	75.2	65.9	789	204
3-4	70.0	67.9	54.5	67.7	60.2	857	164
5+	78.7	71.4	53.3	62.1	58.4	300	86
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	62.7	62.7	54.8	71.1	66.3	1,660	496
Non-nuclear	65.4	68.7	52.8	70.2	58.7	1,621	515
Religion							
Hindu	39.3	41.5	76.5	84.3	90.3	1,111	360
Muslim	78.0	80.6	41.3	62.3	46.1	2,102	632
Sikh	27.3	*	74.9	*	*	55	16
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	51.7	53.9	69.3	74.4	82.9	368	125
Scheduled tribe	74.8	70.1	52.0	46.7	71.2	246	85
Other backward class	70.9	63.0	54.5	70.0	63.4	270	129
Other	63.9	67.9	51.4	73.2	57.2	2,389	668
Wealth index							
Lowest	68.9	(74.0)	45.2	(66.6)	(70.3)	67	28
Second	76.1	73.4	50.2	53.3	65.7	318	129
Middle	74.5	77.7	45.0	66.3	51.6	959	290
Fourth	71.2	74.1	52.0	72.4	55.0	1,015	291
Highest	40.8	39.5	66.9	82.1	79.7	922	272
Total	64.0	65.7	53.8	70.7	62.4	3,281	1,011

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on education, 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	13.3	9.6	12.0
Sexual violence ever	4.0	0.6	2.8
Physical and sexual violence ever	2.8	0.2	1.9
Physical or sexual violence ever	14.5	10.0	12.9
Number of women	1,261	672	1,933
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	79.5	(0.0)	57.5
Former husband	6.3	(0.0)	4.6
Former boyfriend	0.0	(8.6)	2.4
Father/step-father	4.0	(24.1)	9.6
Mother/step-mother	6.7	(17.6)	9.7
Sister/brother	4.1	(43.9)	15.1
Daughter/son	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Other relative	2.0	(6.1)	3.2
Mother-in-law	2.1	(0.0)	1.5
Father-in-law	1.8	(0.0)	1.3
Other in-law	2.1	(0.0)	1.5
Teacher	3.6	(19.4)	7.9
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(1.9)	0.5
Police/ soldier	3.5	(6.7)	4.4
Number who experienced physical violence	168	64	233
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	86.6	*	79.8
Former husband	12.1	*	11.2
Other relative	0.0	*	2.3
Stranger	1.2	*	6.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	50	4	54

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	11.5	1.2	5.5	6.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.2	0.7	2.5	3.2
Slapped her	11.1	0.8	5.4	6.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.7	0.4	2.2	2.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.0	0.6	1.9	2.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.7	0.4	2.0	2.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.2	0.9	1.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	3.9	0.8	2.2	3.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.7	0.8	2.1	2.9
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	8.9	1.8	4.6	6.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.0	1.4	4.2	5.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.2	0.7	1.7	2.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.6	1.8	6.4	8.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.8	1.2	0.7	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	15.1	2.7	7.9	10.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Number of ever-married women	1,261	1,236	1,236	1,236

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	(2.2)	(8.6)	(2.2)	(8.6)	(8.6)	28
20-24	6.4	6.8	4.6	8.7	10.2	160
25-29	8.5	8.7	4.6	10.1	12.8	271
30-39	10.7	14.0	3.7	14.6	17.7	458
40-49	8.4	12.6	3.5	14.1	16.4	343
Residence						
Urban	8.5	12.8	2.8	13.1	14.4	357
Rural	9.0	10.9	4.4	12.4	15.4	904
Education						
No education	11.2	13.8	4.9	15.4	18.4	693
<5 years complete	9.1	13.4	2.2	13.4	15.6	57
5-9 years complete	7.4	11.8	4.4	12.9	14.7	269
10 or more years complete	3.7	3.9	0.9	4.2	6.3	242
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	10.3	12.5	4.5	13.8	16.0	464
Employed, for cash	11.4	13.0	3.8	13.5	16.5	181
Employed, not for cash	9.7	12.3	5.0	14.0	15.8	283
Not employed	8.0	10.8	3.6	11.9	14.6	797
Marital status						
Currently married	8.3	10.9	3.5	12.1	14.6	1,222
Widowed	(7.4)	(9.8)	(4.9)	(9.8)	(12.3)	25
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	13
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	7.9	10.4	3.3	11.6	14.1	1,186
0-4 years	1.8	4.0	1.3	5.1	5.6	229
5-9 years	9.2	9.5	4.1	10.8	14.5	229
10+ years	9.5	12.7	3.6	14.0	16.7	728
Married more than once	(19.8)	(28.0)	(13.0)	(28.0)	(31.4)	36
Number of living children						
0	7.3	11.3	5.8	13.7	14.3	104
1-2	7.3	8.0	2.1	8.1	10.6	457
3-4	10.8	13.4	4.5	15.1	18.3	512
5+	8.3	14.6	5.7	16.2	18.2	187
Household structure²						
Nuclear	10.7	14.3	4.7	15.1	17.1	611
Non-nuclear	7.2	8.8	3.2	10.3	13.3	649
Religion						
Hindu	6.5	10.2	2.9	10.6	12.7	456
Muslim	10.5	12.3	4.6	13.9	16.8	780
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	18
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.5	15.3	4.6	15.3	17.4	142
Scheduled tribe	6.0	4.7	3.0	6.0	8.4	102
Other backward class	16.7	18.6	4.2	18.6	23.8	117
Other	8.1	10.7	3.9	12.2	14.4	893
Wealth index						
Lowest	(6.5)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(10.9)	28
Second	15.3	17.2	5.1	18.5	22.4	142
Middle	9.1	12.1	5.7	14.0	16.0	380
Fourth	9.0	10.8	3.2	11.8	15.3	368
Highest	6.0	9.2	2.6	9.7	11.4	341
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	28.8	33.7	15.7	36.7	44.3	57
No	7.4	9.6	3.1	10.7	12.8	1,107
Don't know	13.9	20.5	6.9	21.1	25.4	95
Total	8.9	11.5	3.9	12.6	15.1	1,261

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 religion, caste/tribe, and whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	13.1	17.1	5.5	18.7	21.9	339
<5 years complete	11.0	16.1	3.6	16.1	17.5	46
5-7 years complete	7.4	11.0	5.4	14.2	17.3	136
8-9 years complete	9.5	11.5	3.8	12.8	14.3	277
10-11 years complete	6.4	8.8	3.4	9.3	12.2	230
12 or more years complete	4.7	5.3	1.5	5.3	7.4	225
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	8.0	10.2	3.6	11.4	14.0	1,082
Drinks/never gets drunk	7.0	13.5	2.8	15.0	16.4	84
Gets drunk sometimes	17.6	20.1	7.6	21.8	25.2	71
Gets drunk often	*	*	*	*	*	16
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	6.9	14.9	6.0	15.8	16.7	69
Wife is same age	(10.3)	(11.3)	(1.5)	(11.3)	(12.8)	42
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.1	9.5	3.6	11.4	15.1	476
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.5	10.8	3.2	11.6	13.8	487
Wife 10+ years younger	5.0	14.2	3.9	15.0	15.4	147
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	8.6	11.0	3.8	12.1	14.7	683
Wife better educated	6.1	8.2	2.6	9.3	11.8	162
Both equally educated	4.2	5.3	2.8	6.7	6.7	118
Neither educated	13.1	17.2	5.6	18.4	21.6	290
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	3.9	5.5	1.9	6.5	8.3	486
1-2	6.5	11.3	4.7	12.6	14.2	424
3-4	13.8	16.2	3.7	17.0	20.6	289
5-6	41.3	37.4	16.0	40.4	50.5	61
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	8.2	9.8	5.4	11.5	14.1	465
1-2	9.6	15.5	2.4	16.7	19.0	277
3-4	7.6	9.4	2.4	10.1	12.6	480
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	6.2	8.8	2.3	9.1	11.2	431
1-2	9.4	11.4	1.5	11.8	16.2	160
3-4	12.8	16.9	7.1	18.8	22.1	187
5-6	8.7	10.1	5.5	12.3	13.8	302
7	11.0	14.5	3.9	15.9	18.6	181
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	9.5	7.8	1.1	8.4	12.9	108
1-2	10.5	15.5	4.7	16.2	18.4	401
3	7.9	9.8	3.9	11.3	13.7	751
Total	8.9	11.5	3.9	12.6	15.1	1,261

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	32.1	4.9	21.6	10.8	34.9	144
In the past 12 months ¹	34.8	5.7	23.2	12.6	36.8	82
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	39.5	9.4	31.1	19.0	44.5	49
In the past 12 months ¹	(39.4)	(9.1)	(26.8)	(20.2)	(41.1)	37
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	29.1	4.4	19.6	9.8	31.7	159
In the past 12 months ¹	29.6	4.6	20.1	11.5	31.3	100
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	(56.1)	(13.4)	(44.2)	(27.0)	(63.1)	35
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	*	19

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.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	67.9	*	(36.7)	64.9	(61.3)	63.9
Never sought help but told someone	3.3	*	(5.0)	2.0	(6.9)	3.3
Sought help	21.7	*	(55.2)	27.5	(24.6)	26.7
Don't know/missing	7.1	*	(3.1)	5.6	(7.2)	6.0
Number of women who experienced violence	196	18	37	183	68	250
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	(85.6)	*	*	80.6	*	85.4
Husband's family	(23.7)	*	*	31.8	*	23.9
Husband/last husband	(1.5)	*	*	1.2	*	0.9
Friend	(5.6)	*	*	4.7	*	3.6
Neighbour	(9.5)	*	*	11.7	*	8.8
Religious Leader	(1.5)	*	*	1.2	*	0.9
Police	(1.5)	*	*	1.2	*	0.9
Number of women who sought help	43	4	20	50	17	67

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the 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 Jammu and Kashmir, there were 97 clusters. Hence, 97 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 97 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 96 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 Jammu and Kashmir as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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
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

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	943	24	2123	1886	1.041	0.025	896	991
Rural	988	22	4622	4900	1.365	0.022	944	1031
Total	976	17	6745	6786	1.300	0.017	942	1009
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.302	0.025	1833	1629	2.359	0.082	0.252	0.351
Rural	0.470	0.017	4000	4241	2.063	0.035	0.437	0.503
Total	0.423	0.014	5833	5869	2.086	0.032	0.396	0.451
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.176	0.020	1924	1709	1.908	0.115	0.136	0.217
Rural	0.238	0.012	4019	4261	1.605	0.049	0.215	0.261
Total	0.220	0.010	5943	5970	1.681	0.046	0.200	0.240
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	71	50	4235	3763	1.223	0.706	0	171
Rural	116	36	9500	10071	1.022	0.307	45	187
Total	104	29	13735	13834	1.067	0.281	45	162
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.945	0.011	841	747	1.432	0.012	0.923	0.968
Rural	0.673	0.028	1546	1639	2.360	0.042	0.616	0.729
Total	0.758	0.020	2387	2386	2.319	0.027	0.717	0.799
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.293	0.017	3281	3281	2.085	0.057	0.260	0.326
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.297	0.021	1010	1011	1.450	0.070	0.255	0.339
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.410	0.021	3281	3281	2.417	0.051	0.368	0.451
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.153	0.016	1010	1011	1.394	0.103	0.121	0.184
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.265	0.018	3281	3281	2.387	0.069	0.229	0.302
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.363	0.022	1010	1011	1.460	0.061	0.319	0.408
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.354	0.010	3281	3281	1.239	0.029	0.333	0.375
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.498	0.016	1010	1011	0.997	0.031	0.467	0.530
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.623	0.011	3281	3281	1.258	0.017	0.602	0.645
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.489	0.016	1010	1011	1.039	0.033	0.456	0.521
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.308	0.013	2622	2616	1.425	0.042	0.283	0.334
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.274	0.024	590	590	1.326	0.089	0.225	0.323
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.683	0.017	668	594	0.927	0.024	0.649	0.716
Rural	0.462	0.020	1376	1451	1.478	0.043	0.422	0.502
Total	0.526	0.015	2044	2045	1.393	0.029	0.495	0.557
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.558	0.023	668	594	1.196	0.041	0.512	0.604
Rural	0.404	0.018	1376	1451	1.354	0.044	0.368	0.440
Total	0.449	0.015	2044	2045	1.328	0.033	0.420	0.478
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.124	0.018	668	594	1.412	0.145	0.088	0.160
Rural	0.058	0.009	1376	1451	1.438	0.156	0.040	0.076
Total	0.077	0.008	2044	2045	1.417	0.108	0.061	0.094

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	0.328	0.031	668	594	1.690	0.094	0.266	0.389
Rural	0.237	0.016	1376	1451	1.386	0.067	0.205	0.269
Total	0.263	0.014	2044	2045	1.474	0.055	0.235	0.292
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.037	0.008	668	594	1.070	0.210	0.022	0.053
Rural	0.051	0.007	1376	1451	1.172	0.137	0.037	0.065
Total	0.047	0.005	2044	2045	1.159	0.115	0.036	0.058
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.028	0.006	668	594	1.004	0.227	0.016	0.041
Rural	0.027	0.006	1376	1451	1.327	0.215	0.015	0.038
Total	0.027	0.005	2044	2045	1.252	0.165	0.018	0.036
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.118	0.020	668	594	1.576	0.167	0.079	0.158
Rural	0.065	0.008	1376	1451	1.276	0.131	0.048	0.082
Total	0.080	0.008	2044	2045	1.400	0.105	0.063	0.097
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.528	0.039	379	337	1.513	0.074	0.450	0.606
Rural	0.617	0.029	566	597	1.438	0.048	0.558	0.676
Total	0.585	0.024	945	934	1.472	0.040	0.537	0.632
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.765	0.016	668	594	0.948	0.020	0.734	0.796
Rural	0.725	0.015	1376	1451	1.277	0.021	0.695	0.756
Total	0.737	0.012	2044	2045	1.214	0.016	0.713	0.760
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.669	0.035	151	141	0.916	0.053	0.599	0.739
Rural	0.702	0.026	342	353	1.068	0.038	0.649	0.755
Total	0.692	0.021	493	494	1.020	0.031	0.650	0.735
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.117	0.008	2044	2045	1.122	0.068	0.101	0.133
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.152	0.015	493	494	0.906	0.097	0.122	0.181
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.291	0.026	3229	3228	2.005	0.011	2.240	2.343
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.370	0.044	980	980	1.514	0.018	2.282	2.458
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.940	0.013	217	193	0.821	0.014	0.914	0.967
Rural	0.811	0.027	657	693	1.788	0.034	0.757	0.866
Total	0.839	0.022	874	886	1.766	0.026	0.796	0.883
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.378	0.042	217	193	1.268	0.111	0.294	0.461
Rural	0.248	0.027	657	693	1.580	0.107	0.195	0.301
Total	0.276	0.023	874	886	1.534	0.083	0.230	0.323
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.798	0.038	277	246	1.297	0.048	0.721	0.874
Rural	0.508	0.038	949	1000	1.955	0.074	0.433	0.583
Total	0.565	0.032	1226	1247	1.894	0.056	0.502	0.628
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.740	0.038	277	246	1.185	0.052	0.663	0.817
Rural	0.444	0.037	949	1000	1.942	0.083	0.370	0.517
Total	0.502	0.031	1226	1247	1.852	0.061	0.441	0.564
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.673	0.036	217	193	1.138	0.054	0.600	0.745
Rural	0.431	0.028	657	693	1.442	0.065	0.375	0.487
Total	0.484	0.024	874	886	1.402	0.049	0.436	0.531

Continued...

Residence	Value	Standard error	Number of cases		Design effect	Relative standard error	Confidence limits	
	(R)	(SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	(DEFT)	(SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.388	0.056	103	109	1.164	0.143	0.277	0.500
Total	0.406	0.053	115	119	1.178	0.130	0.300	0.512
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.670	0.062	103	109	1.309	0.093	0.546	0.794
Total	0.670	0.057	115	119	1.306	0.086	0.555	0.785
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.508	0.063	63	56	0.999	0.124	0.382	0.634
Rural	0.486	0.041	185	195	1.105	0.084	0.405	0.568
Total	0.491	0.035	248	251	1.094	0.071	0.422	0.561
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.968	0.021	63	56	0.946	0.022	0.926	1.000
Rural	0.892	0.031	185	195	1.341	0.034	0.831	0.953
Total	0.909	0.024	248	251	1.331	0.027	0.861	0.957
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.889	0.044	63	56	1.102	0.049	0.802	0.976
Rural	0.832	0.036	185	195	1.303	0.043	0.761	0.904
Total	0.845	0.029	248	251	1.285	0.035	0.786	0.904
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.841	0.050	63	56	1.087	0.060	0.741	0.941
Rural	0.816	0.033	185	195	1.152	0.040	0.750	0.882
Total	0.822	0.028	248	251	1.148	0.034	0.766	0.877
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.873	0.049	63	56	1.163	0.056	0.775	0.971
Rural	0.757	0.033	185	195	1.035	0.043	0.691	0.822
Total	0.783	0.028	248	251	1.059	0.035	0.727	0.838
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.730	0.056	63	56	0.998	0.077	0.618	0.842
Rural	0.649	0.039	185	195	1.100	0.060	0.571	0.726
Total	0.667	0.032	248	251	1.088	0.049	0.602	0.732
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.225	0.033	244	217	1.144	0.146	0.160	0.291
Rural	0.103	0.014	829	874	1.205	0.133	0.075	0.130
Total	0.127	0.013	1073	1091	1.218	0.104	0.101	0.153
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.129	0.010	1933	1933	1.306	0.077	0.110	0.149
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.131	0.022	222	197	1.011	0.169	0.087	0.175
Rural	0.153	0.014	793	841	1.065	0.090	0.125	0.180
Total	0.148	0.012	1015	1038	1.078	0.080	0.125	0.172
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.288	0.035	222	197	1.068	0.120	0.219	0.357
Rural	0.364	0.023	793	841	1.288	0.064	0.318	0.411
Total	0.350	0.020	1015	1038	1.260	0.056	0.310	0.389
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.158	0.024	222	197	0.951	0.153	0.110	0.206
Rural	0.279	0.019	793	841	1.082	0.069	0.240	0.317
Total	0.256	0.016	1015	1038	1.085	0.064	0.223	0.288
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.160	0.013	945	841	1.075	0.080	0.134	0.185
Rural	0.281	0.015	1992	2100	1.524	0.055	0.250	0.311
Total	0.246	0.012	2937	2941	1.468	0.047	0.223	0.269
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.220	0.031	305	285	1.322	0.143	0.157	0.283
Rural	0.306	0.020	647	667	1.122	0.066	0.265	0.347
Total	0.280	0.017	952	952	1.179	0.061	0.246	0.314

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.305	0.019	945	841	1.297	0.064	0.266	0.344
Rural	0.112	0.010	1992	2100	1.409	0.089	0.092	0.132
Total	0.167	0.009	2937	2941	1.342	0.055	0.149	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.131	0.024	305	285	1.245	0.184	0.083	0.179
Rural	0.032	0.009	647	667	1.244	0.267	0.015	0.050
Total	0.062	0.010	952	952	1.239	0.156	0.043	0.081
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.834	0.025	1081	962	2.241	0.030	0.784	0.885
Rural	0.596	0.026	2200	2319	2.451	0.043	0.545	0.647
Total	0.666	0.019	3281	3281	2.332	0.029	0.627	0.704
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.963	0.010	321	300	0.927	0.010	0.943	0.982
Rural	0.872	0.019	689	710	1.502	0.022	0.834	0.911
Total	0.899	0.014	1010	1011	1.439	0.015	0.872	0.926
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.310	0.027	1081	962	1.906	0.087	0.256	0.364
Rural	0.097	0.013	2200	2319	2.072	0.135	0.071	0.123
Total	0.160	0.013	3281	3281	1.975	0.079	0.134	0.185
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.414	0.046	321	300	1.679	0.112	0.322	0.507
Rural	0.231	0.024	689	710	1.490	0.104	0.183	0.279
Total	0.285	0.022	1010	1011	1.529	0.076	0.242	0.329
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.631	0.135	na	2744	1.214	0.083	1.360	1.902
Rural	2.694	0.153	na	6482	1.233	0.057	2.388	3.000
Total	2.380	0.121	na	9225	1.256	0.051	2.139	2.622
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.013	0.005	na	486	0.933	0.348	0.004	0.022
Rural	0.038	0.006	na	1601	1.030	0.145	0.027	0.049
Total	0.032	0.005	na	2087	1.063	0.139	0.023	0.041
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.082	0.013	na	501	1.138	0.163	0.055	0.108
Rural	0.174	0.013	na	1291	1.162	0.075	0.148	0.200
Total	0.148	0.010	na	1793	1.150	0.068	0.128	0.168
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.134	0.016	na	466	1.138	0.123	0.101	0.166
Rural	0.181	0.012	na	1084	1.080	0.067	0.157	0.205
Total	0.167	0.010	na	1551	1.107	0.060	0.147	0.186
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.070	0.012	na	432	1.089	0.177	0.045	0.095
Rural	0.099	0.012	na	842	1.116	0.122	0.075	0.123
Total	0.089	0.009	na	1275	1.120	0.102	0.071	0.107
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.028	0.008	na	376	0.886	0.268	0.013	0.044
Rural	0.022	0.006	na	777	1.011	0.275	0.010	0.034
Total	0.024	0.005	na	1153	0.963	0.197	0.014	0.033
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	293	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.014	0.005	na	612	0.964	0.336	0.005	0.023
Total	0.009	0.003	na	905	0.985	0.336	0.003	0.016
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	188	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.012	0.009	na	274	1.000	0.737	0.000	0.029
Total	0.007	0.005	na	462	1.025	0.739	0.000	0.017

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	31.915	9.522	282	251	0.934	0.298	12.871	50.959
Rural	29.306	5.616	963	1015	0.995	0.192	18.074	40.538
Total	29.819	4.876	1245	1266	0.998	0.164	20.067	39.571
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	6.947	4.930	282	251	1.022	0.710	0.000	16.808
Rural	16.884	4.653	983	1036	1.041	0.276	7.577	26.190
Total	14.889	3.883	1265	1287	1.066	0.261	7.124	22.654
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	38.862	10.121	282	251	0.914	0.260	18.620	59.105
Rural	46.190	7.306	964	1016	1.040	0.158	31.578	60.801
Total	44.707	6.170	1246	1267	1.039	0.138	32.368	57.047
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	12.292	5.225	305	271	0.987	0.425	1.842	22.742
Rural	5.248	2.630	987	1041	1.164	0.501	0.000	10.507
Total	6.849	2.386	1292	1312	1.113	0.348	2.076	11.621
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	50.676	11.744	284	253	0.967	0.232	27.189	74.164
Rural	51.195	7.523	965	1017	1.031	0.147	36.149	66.241
Total	51.250	6.458	1249	1270	1.033	0.126	38.334	64.166
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.497	0.029	957	851	1.770	0.058	0.440	0.555
Rural	0.531	0.019	2077	2190	1.738	0.036	0.492	0.569
Total	0.521	0.016	3034	3041	1.760	0.031	0.489	0.553
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.195	0.030	298	279	1.308	0.155	0.134	0.255
Rural	0.195	0.017	637	657	1.065	0.086	0.161	0.228
Total	0.195	0.015	935	936	1.140	0.076	0.165	0.224
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.594	0.055	180	160	1.471	0.092	0.485	0.704
Rural	0.584	0.025	721	764	1.350	0.043	0.533	0.635
Total	0.586	0.023	901	924	1.389	0.039	0.540	0.632
na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								