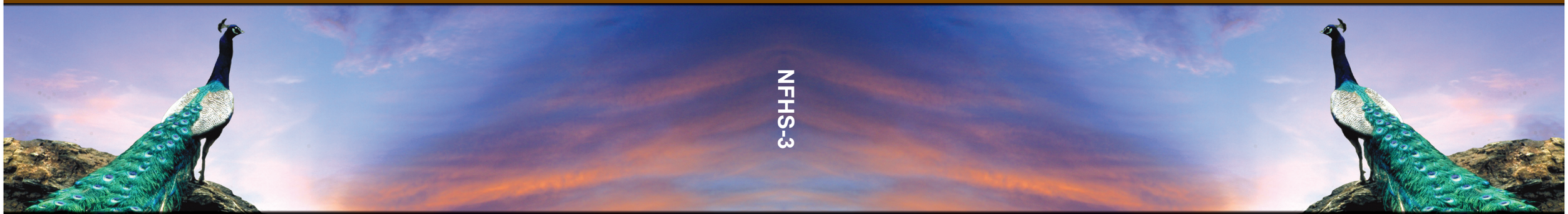
Punjab

Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Punjab



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey 2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DFID Department for International Development

āvāhan INDIA AIDS INITIATIVE

unicef

UNFPA

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

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

International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

Punjab

October 2008

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

For additional information about the 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088
Telephone: 022-2556-4883, 022-2558-3778
Fax: 022-2558-3778
E-mail: iipsnfhs@vsnl.com, iipsnfhs@gmail.com
Website: http://www.nfhsindia.org

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

CONTRIBUTORS

Shri Kant Singh
Sunita Kishor
Lakhan Singh
Kiran Agrahari

CONTENTS

Page

KEY FINDINGS 1

TABLES

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews 29
Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence 30
Table 3 Housing characteristics 31
Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index 33
Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index 34
Table 6 School attendance 34
Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 35
Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five 36
Table 9 Children's work 37
Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents 38
Table 11 Current fertility 39
Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics 40
Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood 41
Table 14 Birth order 42
Table 15 Birth intervals 43
Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children 44
Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing 45
Table 18 Ideal number of children 46
Table 19 Indicators of sex preference 47
Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods 48
Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics 49
Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner 51
Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms 52
Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods 53
Table 25 Informed choice 55
Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates 55
Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge 56
Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women 57
Table 29 Age at first marriage 58
Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates 59
Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 60
Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour 61
Table 33 Antenatal care 62

Page

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received 63
Table 35 Antenatal care indicators 64
Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done 65
Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care 66
Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics 67
Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators 68
Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report 69
Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics 70
Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever 71
Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea 72
Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea 73
Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets 74
Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 75
Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding 77
Table 48 Nutritional status of children 78
Table 49 Initial breastfeeding 80
Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age 81
Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 82
Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children 84
Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children 85
Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household 87
Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption 88
Table 56 Nutritional status of adults 89
Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults 90
Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention 91
Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS 93
Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections 95
Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth 96
Table 62 Attitudes toward family life education in school 97
Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis 98
Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis 99
Table 65 Health problems 100
Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men 101
Table 67 Source of health care 102
Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men 103
Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings 104
Table 70 Decision making 105
Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics 106
Table 72 Women's access to money and credit 107
Table 73 Gender-role attitudes 108
Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics 109

Page

Table 75 Experience of any physical or sexual violence....110
Table 76 Forms of spousal violence....111
Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics....112
Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators....113
Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence....114
Table 80 Help seeking behaviour....114

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors....115

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.

NFHS-3 interviewed 3,681 women age 15-49 and 1,329 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in Punjab. The survey is based on a sample of 2,968 households that is representative at the state level and for the urban and rural population of the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent and the individual response rates were 94 percent for eligible women and 82 percent for eligible men.

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 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services, 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 Punjab. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Punjab, women age 15-49 were interviewed from all the selected households; however, men age 15-54 were interviewed only from a subsample of households. In addition to the interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months in the sample households. All interviewed women and men from a subsample of households selected for HIV testing were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Volume II of the National Report provides details of the sampling procedure. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Punjab was conducted by the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, from December 2005 to March 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Punjab, 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 two-fifths of Punjab's households are in urban areas, and the remaining three-fifths are in rural areas. On average, households in Punjab are comprised of five persons. About 1 in 10 households (11%) is headed by a woman.

Most households in Punjab have household heads who are either Sikh (53%) or Hindu (43%). Only 3 percent of households have a Muslim head of household; the remaining 2 percent of households have household heads belonging to other religions.

Thirty-two percent of household heads belong to a scheduled caste and 10 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). More than half of Punjab's households do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. In Punjab, virtually no household heads (0.1%) belong to the scheduled tribes.

Less than one-third of the population in Punjab (30%) is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is only 882 women per 1,000 men, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is even lower (746).

Among children under 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children less than 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

Sixty-nine percent of households in Punjab live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-six percent of households (95% of rural and 98% of urban households) have electricity, unchanged since NFHS-2. Twenty-nine percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 49 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Forty-four percent of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Although all households in Punjab use an improved source of drinking water, only 44 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

All households in Punjab use an improved source of drinking water, but only 44 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Eleven percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 4 percent boil the water, 2 percent use ceramic, sand, or other filters, 1 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 5 percent treat the water in some other way.

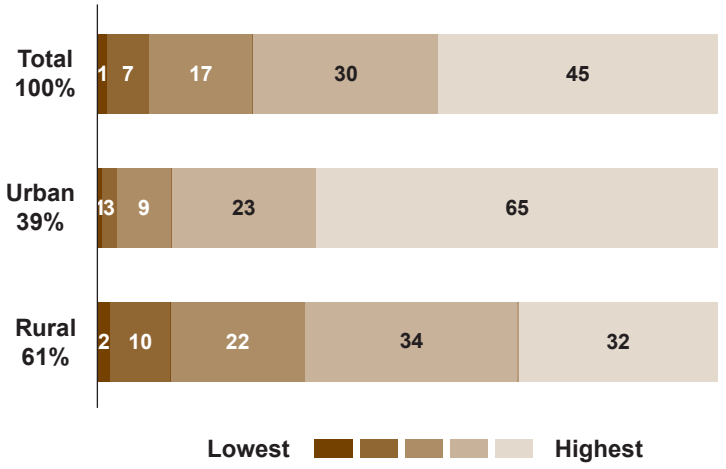
Over half of households use solid fuels for cooking, mainly in the form of dung cakes and wood. One-third of households own agricultural land. Virtually all households who own agricultural land have at least some irrigated land.

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

Wealth Index

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



Based on the wealth index, households in Punjab are wealthier than households in India as a whole. More than two-fifths of Punjab's households (65% of urban households and 32% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile. Only 1 percent of households in Punjab (less than 1% of urban households and 2% of rural households) are in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 20 percent in the nation as a whole.

EDUCATION

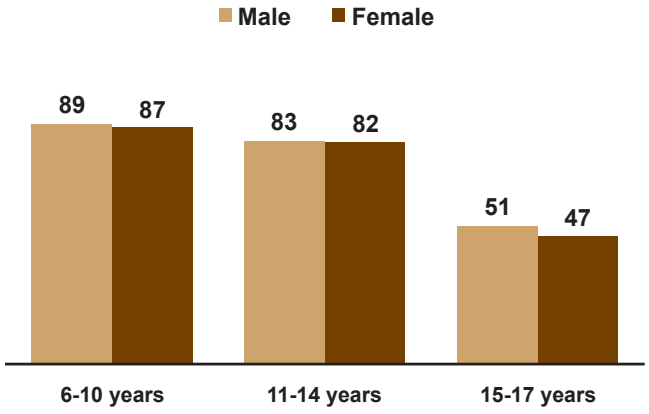
Current school attendance among children

In Punjab, 88 percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (85% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 82 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 49 percent for children age 15-17 years.

In the rural areas of Punjab, a higher proportion of boys than girls attend school. The gender disparity in school attendance in rural areas increases with age from 3 percentage points in the age group 6-10 years to 10 percentage points in the age group 15-17. In urban areas, by

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



contrast, a higher proportion of girls than of boys attend school in all age groups, and the gender differential increases from 1 percentage point in the age group 6-10 to 8 percentage points in the age group 15-17.

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 these measures 69 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Punjab.

Twenty-nine percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Forty-one percent of men and 38 percent of women have completed 10 or more years of education.

Only 41 percent of men and 38 percent of women age 15-49 years have 10 or more years of education in Punjab.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Punjab 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 think that boys should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of girls. Fewer women, but the same proportion of men, think that girls should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of boys than about changes in their own bodies.

Men are twice as likely (75-76%) to believe that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school than women (35-38%). Almost 9 in 10 men and 2 in 3 women think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school. The vast majority of men also believe that information on sex and sexual behavior and information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be part of the school curriculum. However, a minority of women feel that these are appropriate topics for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage in Punjab is 19.8 years among women age 20-49 and 23.5 years among men age 25-49 years. On average men get married about four years later than women. One-fifth of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 27 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

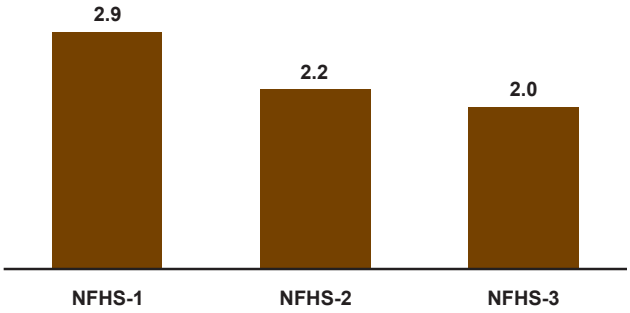
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Punjab will have an average of 2.0 children in her lifetime. Fertility in the urban areas is lower than replacement (1.9); however, even in the rural areas of the state, fertility is at replacement level (2.1). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, only 12 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility has declined by almost one child since the time of NFHS-1. However, most of this decline occurred between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. Between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, fertility declined only marginally by 0.2 children.

Fertility Trends

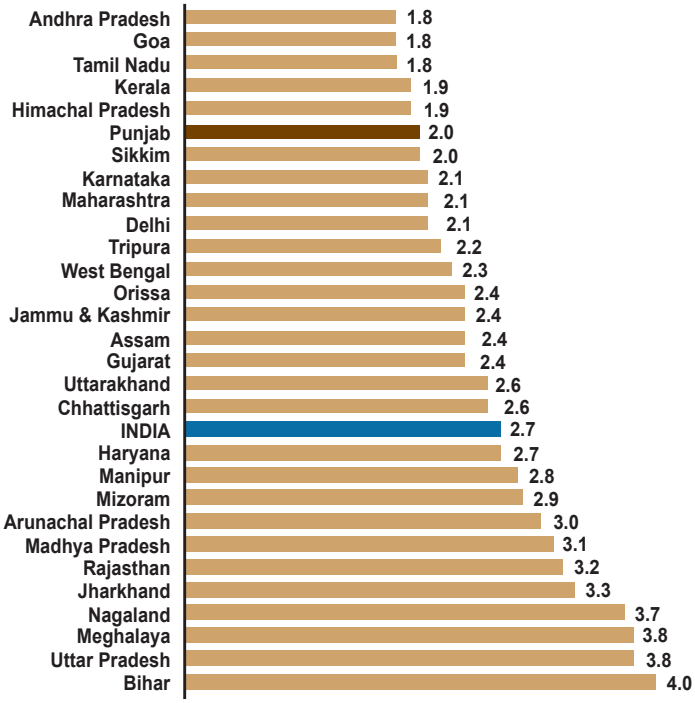
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



While Sikh women have fertility which is lower than replacement, fertility among Hindus in Punjab is just at replacement level. Scheduled-caste women have much higher fertility than women not belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

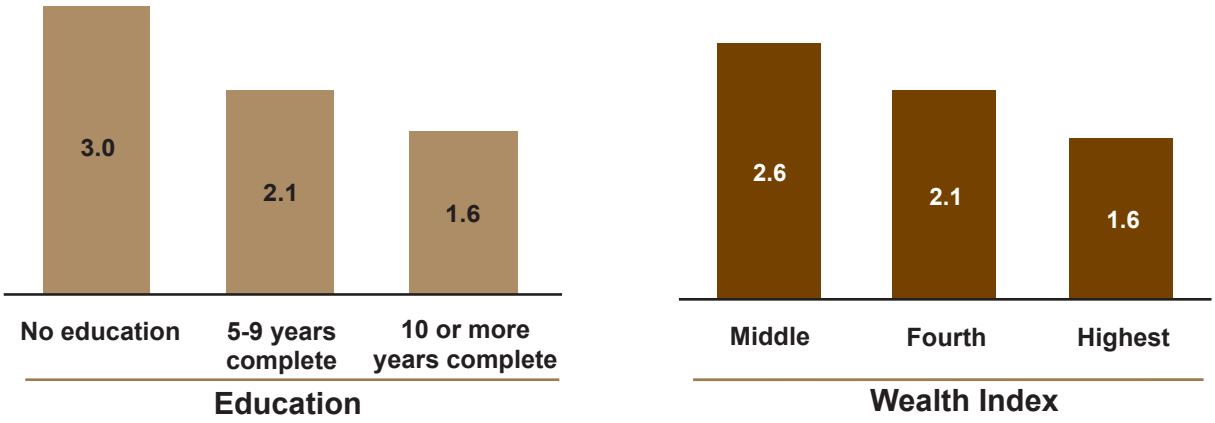


Fertility is at or below replacement level in Punjab as a whole as well as in its urban and rural areas.

The greatest differentials in fertility in Punjab are by wealth and education, however. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 1.3 children more than women with 10 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.0, compared with 1.6). Similarly women in the middle wealth quintile will have one child more than women in the highest wealth quintile (a TFR of 2.6, compared with 1.6).

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



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

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, 6 percent have already begun childbearing—much lower than the national average (16%). One percent of women age 15 have started childbearing, but among women age 19, almost one-fifth (18%) are already mothers or are pregnant. The percentage of young women who have begun childbearing declines sharply with education, from 18 percent among those with no education to 2 percent among those with 10 or more years of education.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Punjab is 30 months, about the same as the national average of 31 months. Eighteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth, and 35 percent occur within 24 months. Almost two-thirds of births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

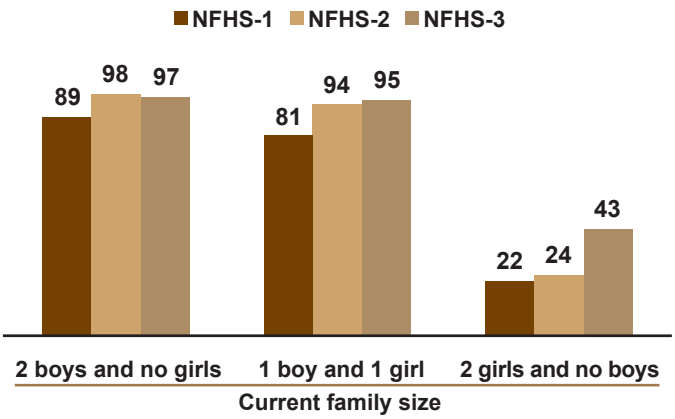
Seventy-nine percent of currently married women and 76 percent of currently married men in Punjab want no more children or are already sterilized or have a husband who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about one-third of women and half of men would like to wait at least two years. Eighty-one percent of women and men in Punjab consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

As in many other states of India, there is evidence of a preference for sons in Punjab. Eighteen percent of women and 13 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and most would like to have 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, 97 percent of women with two sons and 95 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 43 percent of women with two daughters only. Notably, however, the proportion of women with two daughters and no sons who want no more children has almost doubled since NFHS-1. Also, the proportion of women with two children who want no more children has increased considerably in the period between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, although most of this increase took place between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2.

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

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



In Punjab, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women in Punjab were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.5 instead of 2.0.

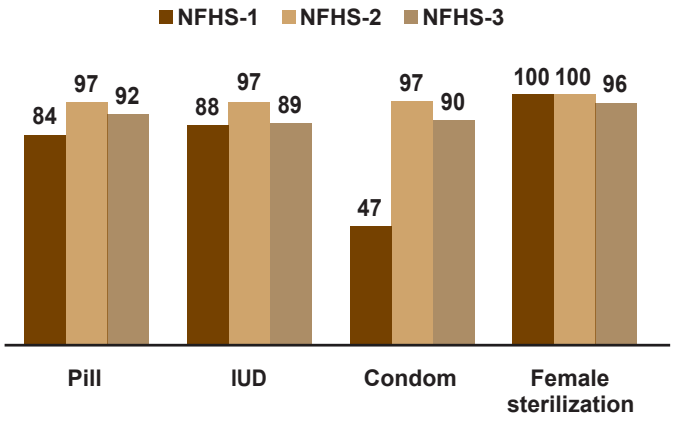
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Punjab. Female sterilization is the most widely known method among all women and the condom is the most widely known method among all men. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (92%) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (99%).

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of all contraceptive methods, including female sterilization, has decreased in Punjab in the seven years since NFHS-2. For example, 97 percent of currently married women knew about the pill, as also the IUD and the condom, at the time of NFHS-2; in NFHS-3, only 92 percent of women know

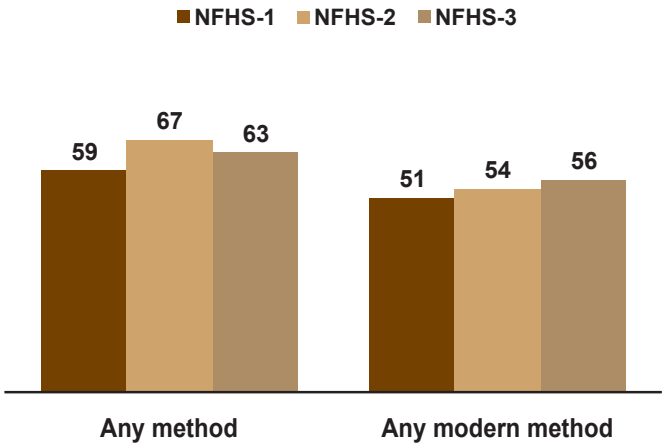
about the pill, 89 percent know about the IUD, and 90 percent know about condoms. Knowledge of the rhythm method and withdrawal has declined even more sharply between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 than knowledge of modern methods.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 63 percent, down from 67 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for almost half of contraceptive use. Contraceptive use is slightly higher in rural areas (64%) than in urban areas (62%). Contraceptive prevalence increases with age to 75 percent among women age 30-39 and then declines.

How many women use family planning?

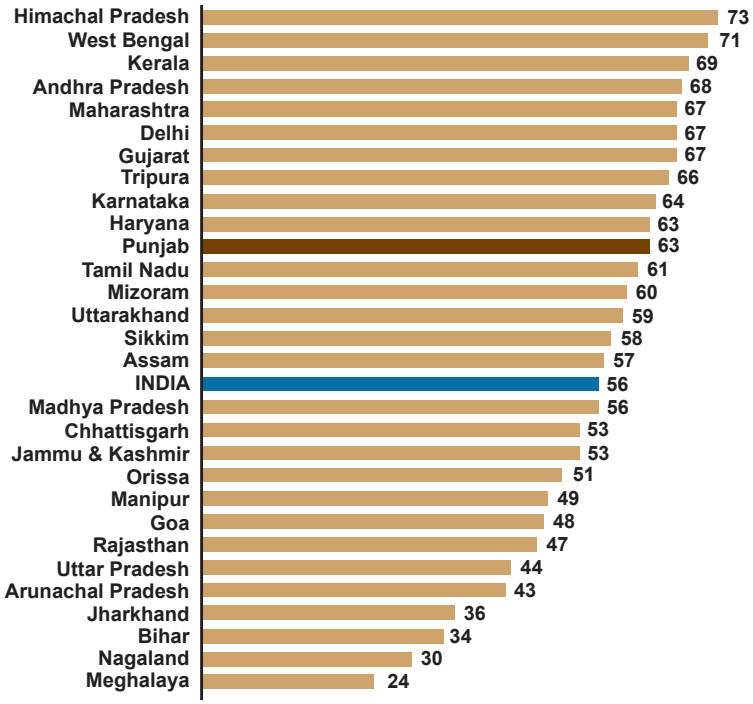
Percentage of currently married women



In keeping with son preferences, women in Punjab are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 77 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with only 45 percent of women with two daughters but no sons.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



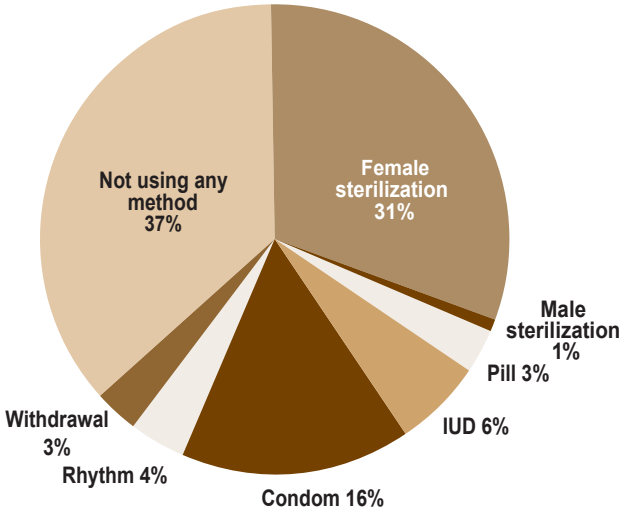
Contraceptive use in Punjab is higher than the national average, but lower than in Himachal Pradesh, its neighbour.

Contraceptive use in Punjab does not vary greatly by most background characteristics. The only groups among whom contraceptive use is particularly low are Muslim women (49%) and women who have less than five years of education (57%). The only women with a much higher than average contraceptive prevalence rate are women who are employed for cash (72%).

The most commonly used spacing method by currently married women in Punjab are condoms (16%), followed by the IUD (6%). In general, better-educated and wealthier women and women from urban areas are more likely to use modern spacing methods. Female sterilization is more common among less educated and disadvantaged women.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Contraceptive prevalence has decreased from 67 percent in NFHS-2 to 63 percent in NFHS-3; however, the use of condoms and female sterilization has increased during the same period. The decline is sharpest in traditional method use, but the use of male sterilization, the pill, and the IUD has also declined or remained unchanged in the years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Female sterilization, which accounted for 44 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, now accounts for 49 percent of contraceptive use.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is only somewhat lower than women's report of contraceptive use. Fifty-seven percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex.

Ninety-two percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, most often in a government or municipal hospital, whereas more than half of IUD users had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Almost two-thirds of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms. However, 8 percent of pill users and 18 percent of condom users did not mention any source but said that they obtained their supply from their husband.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known 66 percent of pill users and 51 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. According to the men's reports, 44 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation of contraceptive methods is lower in Punjab (20%) than in the country as a whole (27%). One-fourth of all users of spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method, compared with the national average of 39 percent. Fifteen percent of IUD users and 26 percent of condoms users discontinued use within the first year of use.

Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they would prefer to use. Thirty-seven percent of women using a modern contraceptive method were told by a health or family worker about the side effects of their method, 29 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred and 32 percent were told about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

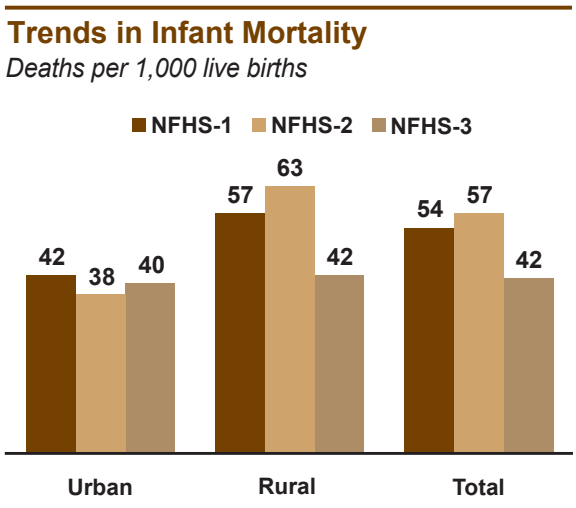
Most men in Punjab (84%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (88%). However, 48 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant and only 57 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 7 percent of currently married women in Punjab have an unmet need for family planning, down from 13 percent in NFHS-1, but unchanged since NFHS-2. Currently, 90 percent of the demand for family planning is being met in Punjab, higher than the national average of 82 percent.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant mortality in NFHS-3 is estimated at 42 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 57. The under-five mortality rate for Punjab is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 72. The NFHS-3 rates imply that, despite declining mortality, more than 1 in 24 children in Punjab still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 19 die before reaching age five.



Infant mortality does not vary greatly between the urban and rural areas of Punjab. Children whose mothers have no education are more than one and half times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school.

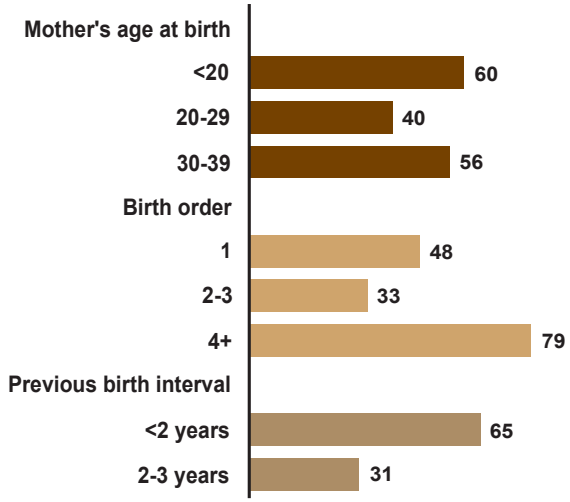
After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Punjab face a much higher mortality risk than boys. The child mortality rate by sex shows that the gender differential in mortality is particularly high for children above the age of one year. The child mortality rate for girls is 16 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months, compared with only 6 for boys.

Children born to mothers younger than 20 years or over 40 years of age are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age. Infant mortality is 60 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 40 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die than children whose mothers waited 2-3 years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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

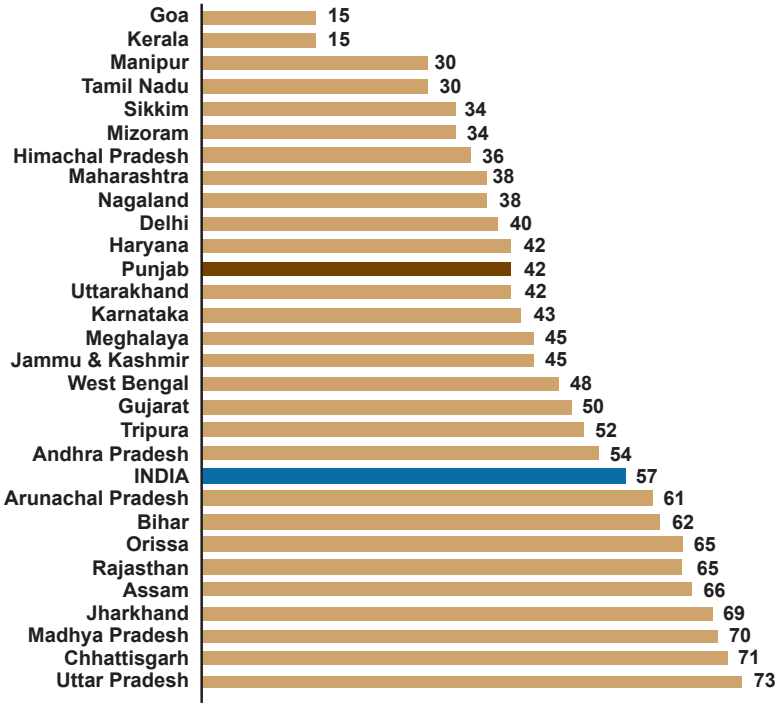


PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 33 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas. Pregnancy intervals also have a strong effect on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate is much higher (44 per 1,000) for pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after the previous birth than for pregnancies that take place at least 39 months after the previous birth (28 per 1,000).

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Despite recent declines, infant mortality in Punjab remains relatively high.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

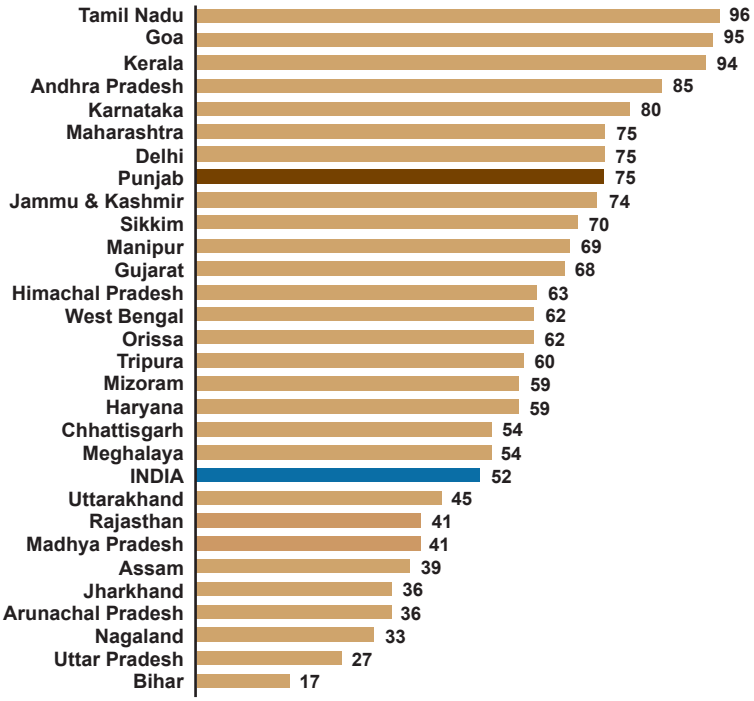
Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 83 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (56% from a doctor, 26% from an ANM/LHV/nurse/midwife, and 1% from other health personnel). One in ten women received no antenatal care for their last birth in the last five years. Urban women were somewhat more likely than rural women to receive antenatal care, particularly from a doctor.

Almost all women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care. Notably however, 38 percent of women belonging to the second wealth quintile, 22 percent of women with no education and women belonging to the middle wealth quintile, and 21 percent of women having a fourth or higher order birth did not receive any antenatal care.

Sixty percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 20 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Three-fourths of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years

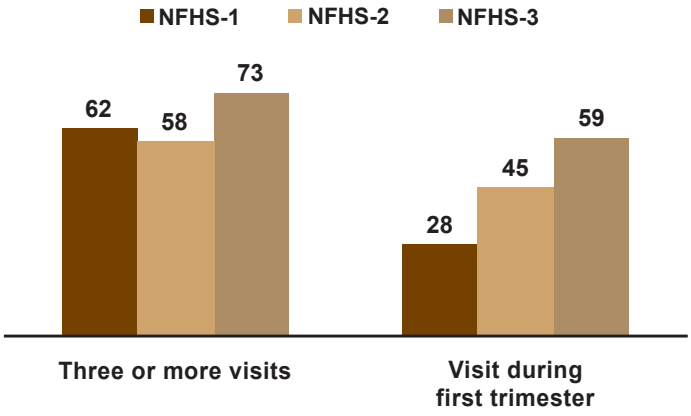


Despite relatively high antenatal care coverage in Punjab, one in four women still do not receive at least three antenatal care visits during pregnancy.

The proportion of ever-married women with a birth in the three years before each survey who received any antenatal care for their last birth has increased by 16 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3: from 75 percent to 91 percent. There has also been a considerable increase in the proportions of women with at least three antenatal care visits and women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy (14-15 percentage points each) in the seven years between the surveys.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



However, even when women receive antenatal care, they do not always receive several of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Only 72-76 percent each of women who received antenatal care had their abdomen examined, urine tested, blood tested, and blood pressure measured, and even fewer had their weight taken (60%). Only 18-28 percent of women who received any antenatal care were told about pregnancy complications and 59 percent were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

Among women having a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) for 66 percent of births; however, they consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more for only 28 percent of births. More than four in five mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 3 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

An ultrasound test was performed during 45 percent of pregnancies, much higher than the national average of 24 percent. Two-thirds of pregnancies to women with 10 or more years of education and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test. Women with at least 10 years of education were almost three times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Pregnant women having one or two children but no living son are more likely to have an ultrasound test.

Delivery care

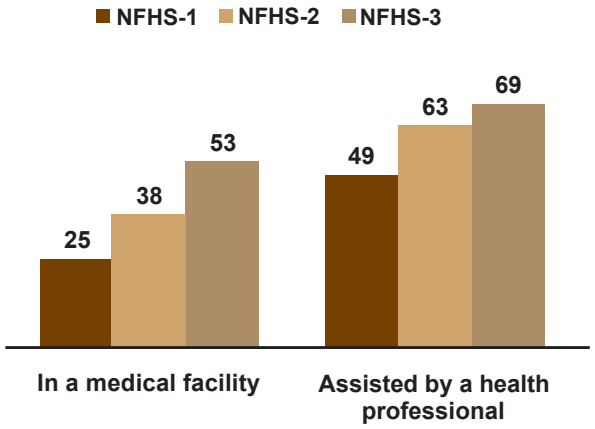
Almost half of the births in Punjab take place at home and half in a health facility. Among births in the five years preceding the survey, 65 percent of first births were institutional births, compared with only 27 percent of births that were of order 4 or higher.

The proportion of births in health facilities increases sharply with the education and wealth status of the mother. About three out of four deliveries of mothers who have 10 or more years of education and who belong to the highest wealth quintile take place in a health facility. Institutional births are also more common among urban women, Sikh women, and women who received four or more antenatal care visits. Institutional births increase sharply with the wealth status of the household.

The percentage of institutional births among all births in the three years preceding each survey has increased steadily from 25 percent in NFHS-1 and 38 percent in NFHS-2, to 53 percent in NFHS-3.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years

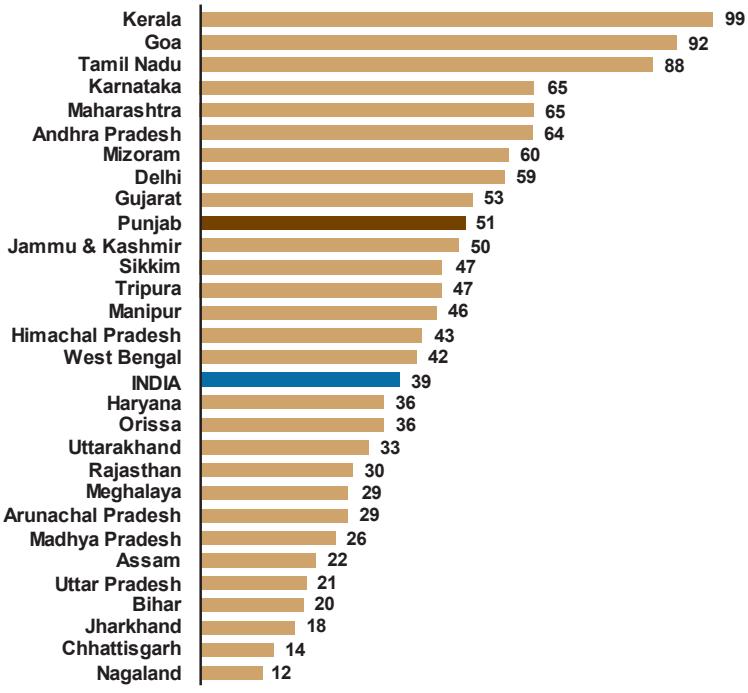


Home births are more common among women who received no antenatal check-ups, rural women, women with no education, scheduled caste women, older women, and women with more than three previous births. Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility; by far the most common reason was that they simply felt it was not necessary (70%), followed by the reason that an institutional delivery is too expensive (28%; data not shown in tables). In 84 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 87 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Sixty-eight percent of births took place with assistance from a health professional, and 31 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Only 35 percent of home deliveries were assisted by a health professional. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for seven in ten home births.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Despite improvements in maternal care, only one out of two births in Punjab is an institutional birth.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. The majority of mothers in Punjab (62%) had a postnatal check-up within two days of birth, as is recommended. More than one-third of women (35%) received no postnatal care for their last birth in the past five years. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, 11 percent of births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only one-third of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Among men with a child under three years, whose mother had at least one antenatal check-up, about 58 percent said they were present during at least one of the antenatal check-ups; and 52 percent were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

The majority of fathers in Punjab with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care. Two-thirds were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 64 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, 63 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord and 67-69 percent each were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth and about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Sixty percent of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 7 percent have received no vaccinations at all. Eighty-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, 78 percent have been vaccinated against measles, 76 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine and 71 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT.

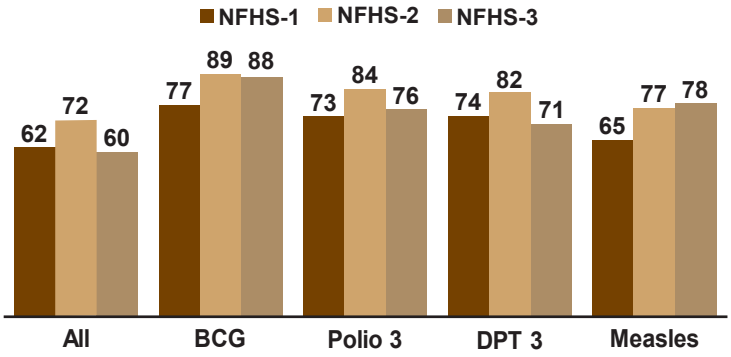
The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate in Punjab for polio is 16 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is even higher at 18 percent. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign and attempts to eradicate the disease in India, about one-quarter of children in Punjab still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

There is a large gender differential in vaccination coverage in Punjab. Only 54 percent of girls age 12-23 months, compared with 65 percent of boys in the same age group are fully vaccinated. Girls are also much less likely than boys to have received each one of the recommended vaccinations.

While there has been an increase in full vaccination coverage in the nation as a whole between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, Punjab has experienced a considerable decline in full vaccination coverage from 72 percent of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated in NFHS-2 to 60 percent in NFHS-3. The present level is even lower than that in NFHS-1 (62%). The decline in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in Punjab is accompanied by sharp declines (8-11 percentage points) in the coverage of three doses of the DPT and polio vaccines and little or no improvement in the coverage of the measles and BCG vaccines during the same period.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

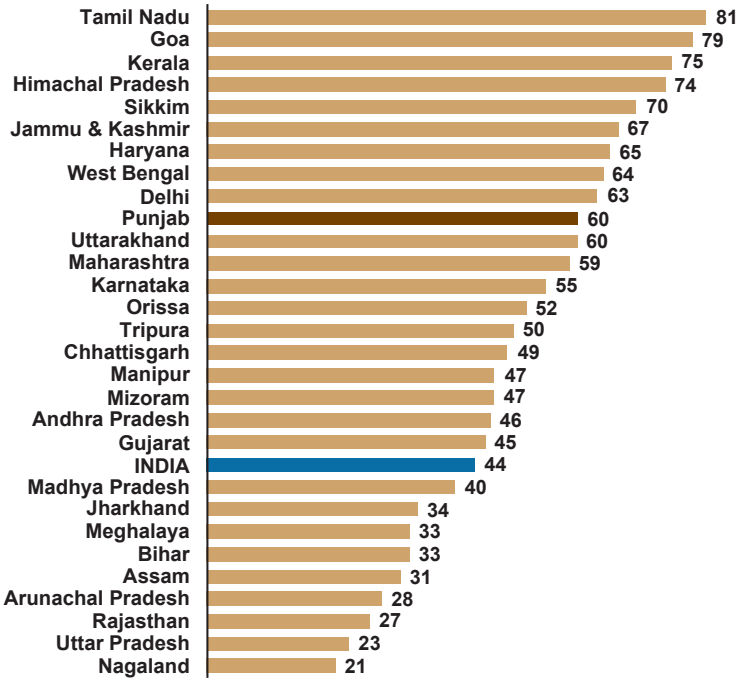


Girls age 12-23 months in Punjab are 17 percent less likely than boys in the same age group to be fully immunized and are also less likely to have received each one of the recommended vaccinations.

First-born children, children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, and children in wealthier households are more likely than other children to be fully vaccinated. Less than half of children belonging to the scheduled castes, children of mothers with no education, and children belonging to the middle wealth quintile have been fully vaccinated.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage in Punjab has declined since NFHS-2, but remains higher than the national average.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 7 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, 87 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider. Fifteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 84 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 8 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 8 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, three-fourths were taken to a health facility. Thirty-nine percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 34 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 16 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though about three out of four (73%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

About one-third of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Sixteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Punjab, only 1 percent received more liquids than normal. Thirty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

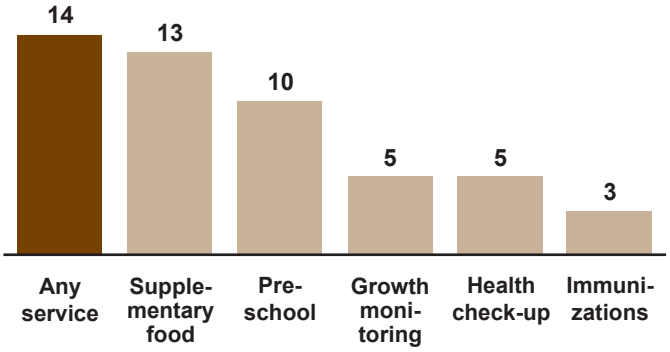
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-6 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 65 percent of children under age six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 14 percent have received services of some kind from a centre.

The most common services children receive are supplementary food (13% of children under age 6 years) and early childhood care and preschool services (10% of children age 3-6 years). Five percent each of children have received health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Children 2-4 years are slightly more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. About one in five children from scheduled castes and children belonging to the lower wealth quintiles take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 8 percent had mothers who received any service from a centre during pregnancy, and even less (6%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Punjab, only 36 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 45 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Punjab breastfeed for an average of 22 months, which is 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 even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 63 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. Under one-third (31%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 38 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 20 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 21 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 44 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. Only 10 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day and night before the survey, and only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

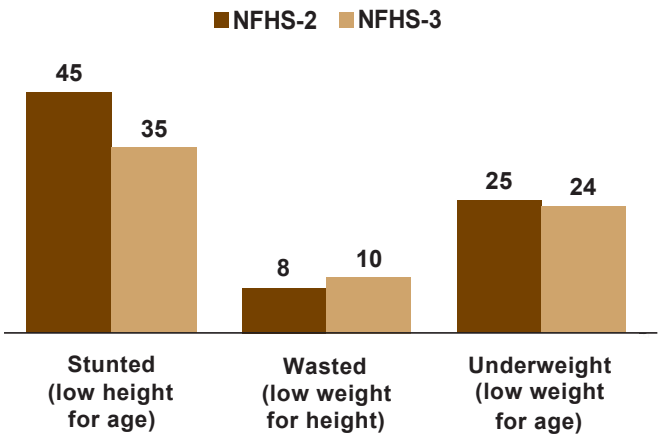
Children's nutritional status

Thirty-seven percent of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Almost one in ten are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-fourth are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 10-18 percent of children are undernourished according to each of these three measures. Children in rural areas are about equally likely to be stunted and wasted as children in urban areas and are slightly more likely than urban children to be underweight. Similarly girls and boys are about equally likely to be wasted and stunted, but girls are marginally more likely to be underweight than boys.

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

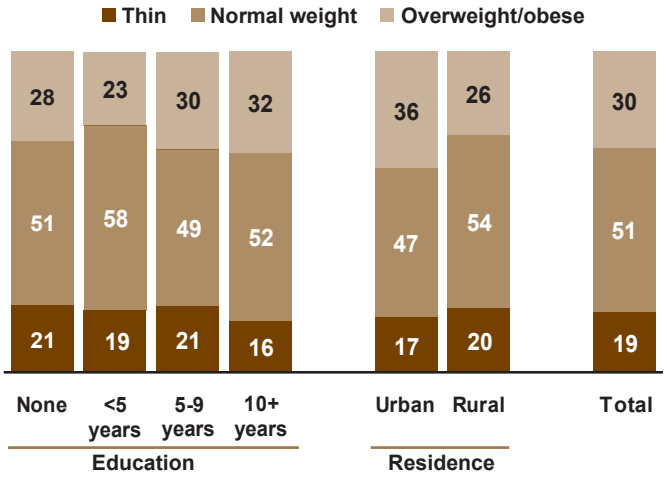
Children's nutritional status in Punjab has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age, which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread, and about equally likely to be underweight. However, they are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Punjab.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Punjab suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; about one in five adults age 15-49 are too thin, and 30 percent of women and 22 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 51 percent of women and 57 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. The percentage of ever-married women who are too thin has declined from 17 percent in NFHS-2 to 14 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



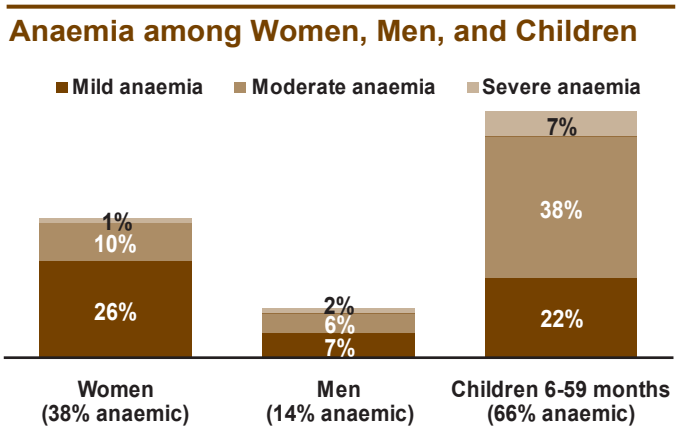
Undernutrition is particularly serious in the youngest age group (15-19), among the never married, and those in the lower wealth quintiles. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems does not vary much across most population groups.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Three-fourths of households in Punjab were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is almost the same as the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (76%). 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 in Punjab, the majority—66 percent—are anaemic. This includes 22 percent who are mildly anaemic, 38 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 7 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys are more likely to have anaemia than girls. 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. More than 60 percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile. The prevalence of anaemia is relatively low, at 40 percent, only among children age 48-59 months.



Thirty-eight percent of women in Punjab have anaemia, including 26 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for younger women, scheduled-caste women and women from the lower wealth quintiles. Women who are breastfeeding or who are pregnant are also more likely to have anaemia than women who are not pregnant or breastfeeding.

The prevalence of anaemia in Punjab has changed little since NFHS-2. While the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has declined slightly from 41 percent in NFHS-2 to 38 in NFHS-3, the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-35 months has remained unchanged at 80 percent.

One in seven men are anaemic (14%). Men under age 20, rural men, men with no or little education, and men belonging to the middle and fourth wealth quintiles are more likely to suffer from anaemia than most other men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

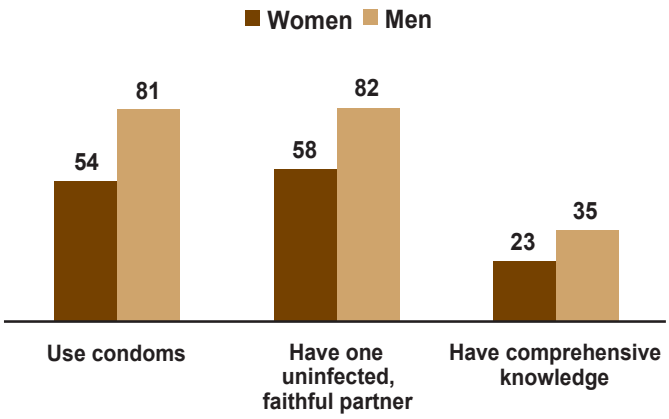
Just under three-fourths of women in Punjab have heard of AIDS (81% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas). Older women (age 30-49 years) are somewhat less likely than younger women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 55 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 70 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. Ninety-two percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 93 percent in urban areas and 91 percent in rural areas. Men with no education are twice as likely to have heard of AIDS as women with no education (78% of men, compared with 39% of women).

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how it can be prevented. For example, only 54 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 81 percent of men; and 58 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men. Even in the rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

Only 23 percent of women and 35 percent of men have 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means that they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Seventy percent of women and 79 percent of men in Punjab would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Almost three-fourths (72%) of women and men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-one percent of men, but only 59 percent of women say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. More than two-thirds of women (69%) and three-quarters of men in Punjab say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only 35 percent of women and 46 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

Only 2 percent of women and 8 percent of men in Punjab age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. While urban women are more likely than rural women to have been tested for HIV, urban and rural men are about equally likely to have been tested.

In Punjab, women (5%) are more likely than men (1%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are, however, less likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (34% of women, compared with 45% of men).

While the proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is similar in urban and rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than in urban areas. For more than nine-tenths of 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 Punjab, 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 Punjab 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 Punjab, 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

Half of women age 25-49 first had sex before they were 20 years of age, and half of men in the same age group first had sex before they were 24. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are more likely than men to have ever had sex (37% of women, compared with 29% of men). 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, only 0.4 percent of women and 12 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 (0.2% of women and 5% of men).

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

About half of men (47%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Condom use during higher-risk sex is more common among urban than rural men.

Paid sex

Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Punjab, 201 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Persons living in households that use solid fuel for cooking are more than twice as likely to have tuberculosis as persons in household using other types of cooking fuels.

Most adults have heard of tuberculosis (88% of women and 92% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, less than half know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than two-fifths of women (41%) and men (39%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (85% of women and 89% of men). Only 14 percent of women and 12 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 1 percent of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes in the age group 35-49 is 2 percent each among women and men. About 1 percent of adults suffer from asthma (945 per 100,000 women and 802 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (601 per 100,000 women, compared with 241 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

About one-third of men (34%), but only 1 percent of women, use some form of tobacco in Punjab. Most adults who use tobacco, smoke it in the form of cigarettes or *bidis.* Among men, chewing tobacco in the form of *paan masala, gutkha*, or other tobacco is also common.

Men are more likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. More than two in five men in Punjab drink alcohol (43%). Twenty-nine percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently. A negligible proportion of women drink alcohol.

Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (81% of urban households and 80% of rural households). Use of the public medical sector varies little and inconsistently with wealth. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (52%), lack of a nearby facility (42%), and long waiting times (23%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Punjab report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is about three and a half times as common in urban areas as in rural areas and increases with household wealth. Nonetheless, even among households in the highest wealth quintile, only 12 percent have at least one usual member who has some form of health coverage.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Twenty-three percent of currently married women in Punjab were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men. Seventy percent of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations. Twelve percent of employed women received no payment for their work, and 9 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 79 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 99 percent of currently married employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Only 37 percent of currently married women in Punjab participate in making all four of these decisions; 11 percent participate in none of the four decisions. Women more likely than most other women to participate in all four decisions are the oldest women (age 40-49), women who are employed for cash, and women in nuclear households.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 27 percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest among women who are currently widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted and women working for cash.

Only 15 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, the same as the national average. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. More than two-fifths (41%) of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 1 percent have ever used one.

Two in five women in Punjab 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 (44%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (53%). Widowed, divorced, or separated women, older women, and women employed for cash have more freedom of movement than most other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Half of women in Punjab—51 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 (38%), if she argues with her husband, or if he suspects she is unfaithful (30% each). Men in Punjab are less likely than women to agree with at least one of the justifications for wife-beating. Forty-one percent of men in Punjab justify wife-beating in some circumstances, including 31 percent who believe that disrespect for in-laws is a justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 32-35 percent agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

More than seven in ten women and men (71-78%) in Punjab 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 sex with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 30 percent have ever experienced physical violence, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 31 percent of women in Punjab have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 33 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

Twenty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husbands; 8-13 percent report having their arms twisted or their hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; or being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt. One percent report that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically

forced them to have sex and 3 percent report that they were forced by their husbands to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Eleven percent report spousal emotional violence. Overall, one in four ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband. Less than 1 percent of ever-married women in Punjab have ever initiated violence against their husband.

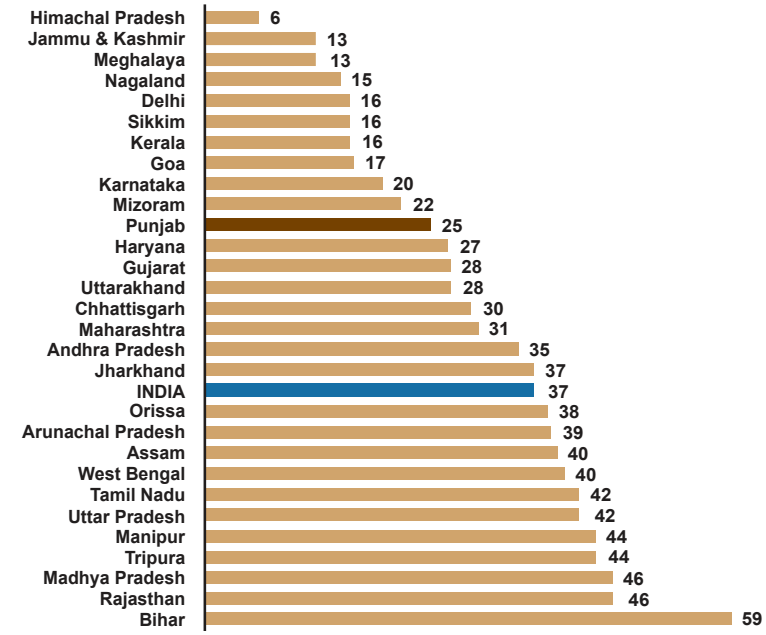
Prevalence of spousal violence declines sharply with education and wealth; however, about one in eight women who have at least 10 years of education and one in six women who belong to the highest wealth quintile has experienced spousal violence.

Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost three times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are three times more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. Nonethless, even among women whose husbands do not consume alcohol, about one-fifth have experienced spousal violence.

About half of women (49%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



One in four ever-married women in Punjab have experienced spousal violence—higher than in 10 other states.

Help seeking

Only 30 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Sixty-five 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 or social service organizations.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,238	1,931	3,169
Households occupied	1,168	1,862	3,030
Households interviewed	1,140	1,828	2,968
Household response rate[1]	97.6	98.2	98.0
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,411	2,524	3,935
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,304	2,377	3,681
Eligible women response rate[2]	92.4	94.2	93.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	697	919	1,616
Number of eligible men interviewed	587	742	1,329
Eligible men response rate[2]	84.2	80.7	82.2

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.4	7.8	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.9	9.4	8.1	8.8
5-9	9.0	7.8	8.5	11.0	8.5	9.8	10.2	8.3	9.3
10-14	11.0	10.0	10.6	12.3	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.1	11.4
15-19	10.4	9.0	9.8	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.6	10.1
20-24	10.9	12.0	11.4	9.0	11.2	10.0	9.7	11.4	10.5
25-29	10.3	10.2	10.3	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.7	8.9	8.8
30-34	7.7	8.3	7.9	5.7	7.4	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.1
35-39	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7
40-44	5.4	7.1	6.1	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.6
45-49	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9
50-54	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8
55-59	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3
60-64	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1
65-69	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.3
70-74	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.1
75-79	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
80+	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,081	2,499	5,579	4,992	4,620	9,612	8,073	7,119	15,191
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	811	na	na	926	na	na	882
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	669	na	na	792	na	na	746
Education[2]									
No education	13.6	24.0	18.3	25.2	37.9	31.4	20.7	33.0	26.6
<5 years complete	14.7	10.9	13.0	17.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	12.5	14.4
5-9 years complete	30.6	26.3	28.6	33.9	30.0	32.0	32.6	28.7	30.8
10-11 years complete	20.1	16.1	18.3	15.4	11.4	13.4	17.2	13.1	15.2
12 or more years complete	21.0	22.7	21.8	8.4	7.2	7.9	13.2	12.7	13.0
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,726	2,261	4,988	4,406	4,168	8,574	7,132	6,429	13,562
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.6	6.9	7.3	4.8	3.7	4.3	6.1	4.4	5.0

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	89.9	88.6	89.1	90.9
Female	10.1	11.4	10.9	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	5.4	5.2	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	56.8	51.6	53.7	41.6
Non-nuclear	43.2	48.4	46.3	58.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	63.1	30.4	43.3	41.1
Muslim	4.5	1.4	2.6	2.9
Sikh	31.1	66.6	52.6	54.4
Other	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	24.6	36.8	32.0	32.5
Scheduled tribe	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other backward class	10.7	8.7	9.5	9.4
Other	62.0	52.1	56.0	55.5
Missing	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.2	95.0	96.3	96.7
No	1.7	5.0	3.7	3.3
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	100.0	99.3	99.6	99.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	71.7	26.4	44.3	43.9
Public tap/standpipe	7.7	12.1	10.4	10.0
Tube well or borehole	20.2	60.6	44.6	45.5
Other improved	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Non-improved source	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Other source	0.0	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	93.8	85.2	88.6	89.1
Less than 30 minutes	5.3	12.3	9.5	9.2
Thirty minutes or longer	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.7
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[2]				
Boil	6.1	2.2	3.7	3.7
Strain through cloth	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	3.6	1.0	2.0	2.1
Other treatment	9.4	2.4	5.2	5.0
No treatment	80.8	94.0	88.8	89.0

Continued…

Table 3 Housing characteristics—*Continued*

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	62.5	42.8	50.5	54.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	61.4	36.7	46.4	49.8
Pit latrine with slab	1.0	6.0	4.0	4.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not improved	37.5	57.1	49.4	45.5
Any facility shared with other households	29.7	9.8	17.7	14.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.9
Other unimproved facility	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	6.3	44.0	29.1	28.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house[3]				
Kachha	0.4	3.8	2.5	2.5
Semi-*pucca*	6.7	42.2	28.2	28.8
Pucca	91.9	53.9	68.9	68.3
Missing	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4
LPG/natural gas	72.5	17.3	39.1	37.4
Biogas	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
Kerosene	8.9	1.1	4.2	2.7
Coal/lignite	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	10.4	24.4	18.9	19.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	6.0	3.7	3.8
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	7.3	4.5	5.0
Dung cakes	4.3	42.3	27.3	29.6
Other	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	61.6	40.9	49.1	50.3
In the house, no separate room	25.6	17.9	20.9	17.9
In a separate building	4.7	9.6	7.7	8.6
Outdoors	7.0	31.4	21.8	23.2
Other	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,170	1,798	2,968	15,359
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[4]				
Open fire/*chullah* under a chimney	6.0	13.0	12.2	13.4
Stove without chimney	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Open fire/*chullah* not under a chimney	91.3	86.4	87.0	85.9
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	189	1,442	1,631	9,013

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.0	64.3	70.1	73.2
Pressure cooker	85.9	63.3	72.2	74.6
Chair	79.3	73.6	75.9	78.6
Cot or bed	96.1	96.6	96.4	96.9
Table	78.9	76.3	77.3	80.1
Electric fan	93.0	90.9	91.7	92.9
Radio or transistor	29.4	31.2	30.5	31.8
Television (black and white)	19.7	35.8	29.5	30.4
Television (colour)	68.7	45.6	54.7	58.5
Any television	82.7	75.8	78.5	82.2
Sewing machine	62.0	61.4	61.6	66.9
Mobile telephone	46.1	23.2	32.2	34.7
Any other type of telephone	35.8	26.4	30.1	33.4
Computer	8.1	1.4	4.0	4.0
Refrigerator	61.7	48.2	53.5	57.5
Watch or clock	95.3	94.2	94.6	95.8
Water pump	19.1	20.2	19.8	21.8
Thresher	0.6	4.3	2.9	3.9
Tractor	1.3	15.5	9.9	12.9
None of the above	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	66.4	77.8	73.3	77.4
Motorcycle or scooter	44.1	35.6	38.9	43.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.7	20.5	13.1	15.7
Car	11.8	5.9	8.2	9.8
None of the above	20.8	16.2	18.0	14.6
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	83.8	56.8	67.4	65.9
Irrigated land only	13.6	38.7	28.8	30.2
Non-irrigated land only	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
Missing	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	73.8	79.9	77.5	78.1
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	10.4	67.5	45.0	50.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	57.8	46.8	51.1	52.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance[2]	11.8	3.4	6.8	6.4
Percentage owning a BPL card	5.0	25.9	17.7	19.3
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	14.6	32.3	25.3	27.5
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.4
Second	2.5	9.7	6.9	6.3
Middle	8.7	21.7	16.6	15.3
Fourth	23.4	34.4	30.0	28.8
Highest	64.7	32.2	45.0	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,170	1,798	2,968	15,359

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	1.7	6.1	17.6	27.5	47.0	100.0	6,306
Muslim	0.0	0.0	15.6	48.1	36.2	100.0	444
Sikh	1.1	6.8	13.4	28.5	50.2	100.0	8,356
Other	3.5	7.4	21.4	40.6	27.0	100.0	253
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	2.9	13.8	26.0	32.6	24.8	100.0	4,994
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Other backward class	1.2	5.4	15.6	30.2	47.6	100.0	1,437
Other	0.3	2.0	8.9	26.3	62.5	100.0	8,521
Total	1.4	6.3	15.3	28.8	48.1	100.0	15,359

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on caste/tribe of household head, that is not shown separately.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Punjab, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	85.1	90.5	88.7	85.6	88.0	87.2	85.3	89.4	88.0
11-14 years	81.6	83.1	82.5	86.6	79.9	82.0	83.7	81.6	82.3
15-17 years	51.6	50.4	50.9	60.0	40.9	47.2	55.1	46.0	49.2
6-14 years	83.4	87.1	85.8	86.1	84.0	84.7	84.5	85.7	85.3
6-17 years	75.0	78.2	77.1	79.3	73.1	75.1	76.8	75.9	76.2

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, Punjab, 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	91.6	6.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	1,331
5-9 years	89.1	7.2	0.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	2.6	1,409
10-14 years	86.2	8.7	1.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	6.1	1,754
15-17 years	79.5	9.6	3.2	7.7	0.1	100.0	7.9	915
Residence								
Urban	89.4	5.5	2.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	3.8	1,854
Rural	85.9	9.3	1.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	4.5	3,555
Sex								
Male	86.8	8.0	1.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	4.4	3,033
Female	87.6	7.9	1.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	2,376
Total age <15 years	88.7	7.6	1.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	3.5	4,494
Total age <18 years	87.1	8.0	1.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	4.3	5,409

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, Punjab, 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	46.2	27.5	73.7	527
2-4 years	58.3	20.6	78.9	804
Sex				
Male	54.7	24.2	78.9	752
Female	51.9	22.2	74.1	579
Residence				
Urban	59.3	17.3	76.7	479
Rural	50.2	26.7	76.9	852
Wealth index				
Lowest	(26.7)	(33.4)	(60.1)	30
Second	34.4	36.7	71.1	86
Middle	35.6	22.1	57.7	214
Fourth	50.2	22.1	72.3	418
Highest	66.7	22.1	88.8	583
Total	53.5	23.3	76.8	1,331

( ) 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, Punjab, 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	1.5	8.6	0.1	0.6	10.6	837
8-11 years	1.9	9.8	0.8	2.3	13.8	1,220
12-14 years	2.2	0.8	4.0	2.7	8.9	1,106
Sex						
Male	2.0	6.9	1.4	2.7	12.3	1,783
Female	1.7	5.6	2.3	1.1	9.9	1,380
Residence						
Urban	2.0	5.8	1.7	1.4	10.3	1,063
Rural	1.8	6.6	1.8	2.2	11.7	2,100
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.3	6.6	6.6	3.2	16.4	61
Second	2.7	6.0	2.7	2.3	11.9	298
Middle	2.9	8.3	1.9	3.6	16.3	583
Fourth	1.4	6.9	1.8	1.6	11.1	906
Highest	1.5	5.1	1.3	1.4	8.7	1,314
Total	1.9	6.3	1.8	2.0	11.2	3,163

[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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.3	20.9	637	639	261	261
20-24	19.9	18.6	731	731	232	232
25-29	16.2	16.2	596	595	202	202
30-34	13.6	13.1	502	502	163	163
35-39	13.2	11.1	486	487	139	139
40-44	11.6	10.4	427	426	130	130
45-49	8.2	9.6	301	301	120	120
Residence						
Urban	36.8	44.3	1,356	1,304	552	552
Rural	63.2	55.7	2,325	2,377	695	695
Education						
No education	28.5	14.0	1,050	1,056	175	175
<5 years complete	3.2	5.8	118	119	72	72
5-9 years complete	29.9	39.1	1,100	1,105	487	487
10-11 years complete	19.3	23.9	711	709	298	298
12 or more years complete	19.1	17.2	702	692	215	215
Literacy						
Literate[1]	68.7	82.9	2,530	2,523	1,034	1,034
Not literate	31.1	17.0	1,145	1,152	212	212
Not measured	0.1	0.1	5	5	1	1
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	31.9	55.7	1,174	1,165	695	695
Watches television at least once a week	80.4	84.8	2,961	2,955	1,057	1,057
Listens to the radio at least once a week	19.0	30.5	699	701	380	380
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.8	7.4	176	171	92	92
Not regularly exposed to any media	15.7	9.5	578	584	119	119
Marital status						
Never married	25.1	40.1	923	923	500	500
Currently married	71.6	58.8	2,634	2,634	733	733
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.1	1	1	1	1
Widowed	2.9	0.6	105	105	8	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.4	18	18	5	5
Religion						
Hindu	40.9	44.8	1,505	1,489	558	558
Muslim	2.6	2.9	94	92	36	36
Sikh	55.1	51.5	2,028	2,046	642	642
Other	1.5	0.9	54	54	11	11
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	31.8	28.5	1,171	1,179	356	356
Scheduled tribe	0.1	0.4	5	5	5	5
Other backward class	9.3	10.8	343	341	135	135
Other	56.7	58.9	2,088	2,083	735	735
Missing	2.0	1.3	74	73	16	16
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	24.8	86.2	913	912	1,075	1,075
In agricultural occupation	6.7	21.6	246	251	270	270
In non-agricultural occupation	18.1	64.6	667	661	805	805
Not employed	75.2	13.6	2,767	2,768	170	170
Missing	0.0	0.2	1	1	2	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.0	0.8	38	38	10	10
Second	5.5	5.2	203	206	65	65
Middle	13.6	14.0	499	506	174	174
Fourth	29.0	28.6	1,068	1,076	357	357
Highest	50.9	51.4	1,874	1,855	641	641
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,681	3,681	1,247	1,247
Age 50-54	na	6.2	na	na	82	82
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,329	1,329

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.033	0.038	0.036	0.015	0.050	0.040	0.041	0.074	0.065
20-24	0.151	0.204	0.184	0.145	0.197	0.178	0.224	0.242	0.238
25-29	0.147	0.123	0.132	0.143	0.165	0.158	0.147	0.194	0.180
30-34	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.047	0.053	0.051	0.059	0.078	0.072
35-39	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.015	0.012	0.021	0.021	0.021
40-44	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005
45-49	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	*	0.003	0.002
TFR 15-44	1.88	2.06	1.99	1.79	2.42	2.21	2.48	3.08	2.91
TFR 15-49	1.88	2.06	1.99	1.79	2.42	2.21	2.48	3.09	2.92
CBR	17.7	19.2	18.6	15.4	20.9	19.1	21.0	26.5	25.0

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population
( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.
* Rate not shown, based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	1.88	3.8	3.4	1.44
Rural	2.06	3.7	3.6	1.50
Education				
No education	2.97	4.1	4.0	2.13
<5 years complete	*	3.4	(3.7)	*
5-9 years complete	2.06	3.6	3.3	1.47
10 or more years complete	1.64	3.6	2.7	1.32
Religion				
Hindu	2.05	4.2	3.8	1.48
Muslim	*	6.6	*	*
Sikh	1.89	3.2	3.3	1.44
Other	*	3.6	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.35	4.2	4.1	1.57
Other backward class	*	3.6	3.6	*
Other[1]	1.76	3.3	3.2	1.40
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	2.6	*	*
Second	*	3.4	(4.2)	*
Middle	(2.59)	6.3	4.1	(1.73)
Fourth	2.11	3.8	3.8	1.51
Highest	1.64	3.0	3.2	1.32
Total	1.99	3.7	3.5	1.48

Note: Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.8	0.8	116
16	1.4	0.0	1.4	142
17	2.4	0.0	2.4	121
18	1.5	3.0	4.5	132
19	12.6	5.5	18.1	127
Residence				
Urban	3.0	2.0	5.0	209
Rural	3.9	1.8	5.7	428
Education				
No education	15.6	2.6	18.1	76
<5 years complete	(4.0)	(7.5)	(11.6)	26
5-9 years complete	3.0	1.5	4.6	262
10 or more years complete	0.7	1.5	2.2	273
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	564
Currently married	31.1	16.3	47.3	74
Religion				
Hindu	4.1	2.2	6.4	267
Muslim	*	*	*	19
Sikh	2.0	1.2	3.2	336
Other	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.7	2.1	5.8	238
Other backward class	0.0	6.9	6.9	59
Other[1]	3.3	0.9	4.2	329
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	7
Second	(4.7)	(2.4)	(7.1)	41
Middle	6.0	3.4	9.4	116
Fourth	4.5	1.5	6.0	200
Highest	1.8	1.5	3.3	273
Total	3.6	1.9	5.5	637

Note: Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and women 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order 1	2	3	4+	Total	Number of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	(87.5)	(8.3)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20-29	43.6	32.7	15.4	8.3	100.0	603
30-39	9.5	35.4	24.0	31.1	100.0	125
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence						
Urban	39.1	36.3	12.1	12.5	100.0	266
Rural	39.1	30.0	18.8	12.1	100.0	493
Mother's education						
No education	27.6	25.4	21.1	25.9	100.0	263
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
5-9 years complete	38.6	34.9	16.6	9.8	100.0	203
10 or more years complete	51.2	37.0	10.3	1.5	100.0	273
Religion						
Hindu	34.8	33.1	16.6	15.5	100.0	331
Muslim	(39.5)	(22.6)	(20.2)	(17.6)	100.0	35
Sikh	42.0	32.8	16.0	9.1	100.0	386
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.3	28.5	22.8	16.4	100.0	286
Other backward class	38.8	33.6	15.2	12.3	100.0	72
Other[1]	44.2	35.2	11.7	8.9	100.0	374
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Second	23.8	18.1	21.8	36.3	100.0	54
Middle	28.9	26.6	22.6	21.9	100.0	127
Fourth	41.2	30.4	18.1	10.3	100.0	236
Highest	46.1	38.7	12.1	3.2	100.0	323
Total	39.1	32.2	16.5	12.2	100.0	759
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	39.1	32.2	16.5	12.2	100.0	759
NFHS-2	31.7	28.6	21.2	18.5	100.0	903
NFHS-1	28.9	27.6	20.3	23.1	100.0	1,161

Note: Total includes women 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	4	*
20-29	21.7	18.6	32.7	15.6	5.7	5.7	100.0	541	26.7
30-39	8.9	12.8	24.4	17.6	11.7	24.5	100.0	233	37.8
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14	*
Residence									
Urban	13.1	15.7	29.5	19.8	8.2	13.8	100.0	279	32.6
Rural	20.4	17.9	30.1	13.9	6.9	10.9	100.0	513	28.5
Mother's education									
No education	18.5	18.6	31.3	16.3	5.1	10.2	100.0	332	28.2
<5 years complete	(27.3)	(23.0)	(26.6)	(7.8)	(3.8)	(11.4)	100.0	26	(22.0)
5-9 years complete	22.7	15.8	25.0	19.7	6.5	10.3	100.0	214	30.2
10 or more years complete	10.9	15.6	32.9	12.8	11.8	16.0	100.0	221	32.9
Religion									
Hindu	13.5	16.3	32.3	18.4	7.4	12.0	100.0	371	30.9
Muslim	(26.9)	(10.6)	(30.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(18.8)	100.0	38	(28.3)
Sikh	21.2	18.4	27.2	13.9	8.0	11.2	100.0	381	28.5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.4	19.7	27.8	16.2	4.9	10.0	100.0	327	26.9
Other backward class	12.2	23.4	31.6	13.7	12.2	6.8	100.0	73	31.7
Other[1]	15.0	14.5	30.7	16.8	8.8	14.3	100.0	367	31.7
Wealth index									
Lowest	(19.0)	(19.0)	(19.7)	(23.3)	(3.8)	(15.2)	100.0	26	(32.0)
Second	27.1	16.0	27.1	14.8	6.4	8.6	100.0	80	26.3
Middle	21.7	20.5	31.3	14.2	3.2	9.0	100.0	154	26.2
Fourth	17.2	18.8	28.0	18.7	6.0	11.3	100.0	249	29.5
Highest	13.5	13.9	32.5	14.2	11.3	14.6	100.0	284	32.6
Birth order									
2-3	18.4	16.7	30.3	15.3	7.4	11.9	100.0	638	29.7
4-6	15.4	18.8	28.4	18.4	7.5	11.5	100.0	148	29.1
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	14.1	18.7	32.9	13.5	8.3	12.4	100.0	373	29.8
Female	21.1	15.7	27.2	18.2	6.4	11.5	100.0	419	29.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	17.4	16.9	30.5	16.3	7.3	11.6	100.0	743	29.8
Dead	(24.2)	(20.5)	(20.2)	(10.3)	(8.3)	(16.4)	100.0	49	(25.6)
Total	17.8	17.1	29.9	16.0	7.3	11.9	100.0	792	29.7

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon[2]	83.0	26.0	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
Want another later[3]	3.8	27.0	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.0	5.9
Want another, undecided when	3.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Undecided	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
Want no more	3.3	37.0	66.4	46.5	36.4	32.5	44.8	46.6
Sterilized[4]	0.5	2.0	24.8	49.8	60.9	64.2	53.4	32.0
Declared infecund	5.5	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	183	449	871	656	297	121	58	2,634
MEN								
Want another soon[2]	(76.6)	23.7	2.9	1.7	0.0	*	*	10.9
Want another later[3]	(17.0)	38.8	5.8	0.6	0.0	*	*	10.8
Want another, undecided when	(4.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.3
Undecided	(0.0)	6.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	*	*	1.8
Want no more	(2.1)	28.0	74.5	70.2	70.7	*	*	59.3
Sterilized[5]	(0.0)	2.2	16.0	27.1	29.3	*	*	16.8
Declared infecund	(0.0)	0.7	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 men	47	139	243	181	75	24	24	733

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years.
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[5] Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

	Women					Men				
	Number of living children[1]					Number of living children[1]				
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4+	Total[2]	1	2	3	4+	Total[2]
Age										
15-24	20.5	78.3	(93.2)	*	36.9	(21.6)	*	*	nc	30.5
25-34	45.5	91.0	95.4	97.3	80.3	24.7	85.4	95.0	*	63.1
35-49	84.0	96.9	97.3	98.3	95.7	*	95.2	98.3	96.2	95.1
Residence										
Urban	35.7	91.7	96.2	97.4	76.7	13.4	90.2	94.7	(93.8)	69.6
Rural	41.1	90.8	96.4	97.2	79.8	45.8	90.8	99.0	98.7	81.0
Education										
No education	30.8	83.1	95.0	97.1	81.5	*	*	(95.1)	(100.0)	80.4
<5 years complete	*	(92.7)	*	*	75.5	*	*	*	*	(82.6)
5-9 years complete	41.9	92.4	97.0	99.1	82.2	(16.3)	90.1	95.2	92.3	73.1
10 or more years complete	42.3	94.5	98.5	(100.0)	72.5	42.4	93.2	100.0	*	76.0
Religion										
Hindu	26.3	89.5	96.0	98.2	76.8	18.3	86.7	96.8	98.3	74.2
Muslim	*	*	*	*	69.8	*	*	*	*	78.3
Sikh	47.4	93.1	96.6	96.4	80.6	41.7	93.6	97.4	94.8	77.8
Other[3]	*	*	*	*	(72.8)	*	*	*	nc	66.6
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.6	83.9	95.1	96.6	76.8	(16.1)	92.0	96.8	98.3	78.9
Other backward class	(16.8)	88.2	94.4	(97.9)	77.4	*	*	(96.5)	*	74.0
Other[3]	48.0	94.4	97.5	97.8	80.2	38.9	89.1	97.6	94.1	74.9
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	(79.6)	nc	nc	*	*	*
Second	*	*	(95.8)	96.5	78.5	*	*	*	*	(75.0)
Middle	(16.0)	87.4	94.3	99.2	79.1	*	*	(91.2)	(100.0)	77.4
Fourth	33.5	88.7	96.5	95.3	76.7	(28.2)	87.9	(98.0)	(97.4)	74.0
Highest	46.0	94.2	97.3	97.9	79.5	37.5	92.6	98.9	(94.3)	77.0
Number of living sons[4]										
0	21.9	43.3	*	*	18.7	(14.3)	*	*	*	17.2
1	51.8	95.3	97.8	95.3	85.5	46.7	94.4	95.3	(96.6)	82.4
2	na	96.5	97.8	99.0	97.7	na	96.5	100.0	100.0	98.6
3	na	na	97.2	98.8	98.1	na	na	*	*	(100.0)
4+	na	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)	na	na	na	*	*
Total	39.0	91.2	96.3	97.3	78.6	30.2	90.5	97.2	96.7	76.1
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.1	89.3	96.1	97.1	77.4	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	11.7	75.3	89.1	96.7	71.8	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 the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on caste/tribe, 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

[4] 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, Punjab, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

	Number of living children[1]							Ever-married respondents		
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	4.1	2.4	3.6	4.0	5.7	10.8	8.3	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0
1	19.2	26.7	9.5	4.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	12.4	10.4	5.1	1.9
2	63.3	63.5	78.7	60.0	50.0	39.9	31.0	64.0	64.6	66.1	48.8
3	2.4	4.0	4.1	23.7	18.6	25.9	22.8	9.6	12.0	21.0	38.5
4	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.0	10.7	10.1	18.2	2.4	3.0	4.7	7.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
6+	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	10.3	2.6	3.3	6.2	12.4	11.0	18.0	7.2	5.7	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,114	460	909	694	315	128	61	3,681	2,757	2796	2994
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:											
All women	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	na	na	na
Number	999	448	879	651	276	114	50	3,417	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6
Number	183	448	879	651	276	114	50	2,600	2,600	2720	2,935
Currently married women	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	(2.8)	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6
Number	176	437	843	614	260	107	49	2,486	2,486	2,601	2,820
MEN											
0	5.3	7.0	1.2	4.4	6.6	*	*	4.6	3.8	na	na
1	16.3	23.1	7.3	3.3	2.6	*	*	11.9	9.0	na	na
2	69.7	58.7	84.2	63.7	56.6	*	*	68.6	68.5	na	na
3	6.0	6.3	5.7	26.4	18.4	*	*	10.3	13.1	na	na
4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	13.2	*	*	1.9	2.5	na	na
5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.3	*	*	0.5	0.8	na	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	na	na
Non-numeric responses	1.8	3.5	1.2	0.0	1.3	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	551	143	247	182	76	24	24	1,247	746	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:											
All men	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	*	*	2.0	na	na	na
Number	541	138	244	182	75	23	18	1,221	na	na	na
Ever-married men	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	50	138	244	182	75	23	18	730	730	na	na
Currently married men	(1.9)	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	47	134	240	181	74	23	18	717	717	na	na

na = Not applicable
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	11.4	2.4	67.7	61.6	550	12.6	1.2	54.9	46.2	253
20-29	15.0	1.7	72.3	63.9	1,277	12.1	1.4	48.6	41.1	428
30-39	19.7	0.4	75.8	68.0	932	13.9	2.0	56.8	51.7	296
40-49	25.4	2.4	79.3	72.5	658	16.0	1.2	56.1	50.4	244
Residence										
Urban	14.9	1.9	72.4	67.1	1,261	13.2	1.5	51.1	46.1	536
Rural	19.3	1.5	74.7	65.9	2,156	13.6	1.5	55.2	47.0	685
Education										
No education	31.0	0.9	80.6	70.7	945	22.4	2.9	66.5	56.5	170
<5 years complete	22.4	0.0	81.3	70.1	106	21.4	1.4	51.4	41.4	70
5-9 years complete	15.2	2.3	75.2	68.3	1,019	14.2	1.3	59.8	52.9	473
10 or more years complete	9.9	1.7	67.5	61.5	1,348	8.7	1.2	43.3	38.2	508
Marital status										
Never married	8.2	2.7	61.8	58.1	817	11.4	1.0	50.1	42.2	491
Currently married	20.6	1.2	77.7	68.8	2,486	15.1	1.8	56.2	50.1	717
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.6	3.4	76.3	71.0	114	*	*	*	*	13
Religion										
Hindu	17.6	1.5	74.8	68.5	1,383	11.9	1.6	50.7	46.0	548
Muslim	17.3	2.4	69.1	66.6	83	(28.1)	(0.0)	(65.6)	(50.0)	32
Sikh	17.9	1.7	73.4	64.6	1,904	14.0	1.3	54.6	46.3	630
Other	(12.7)	(0.0)	(72.4)	(70.3)	47	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.0	1.4	78.4	71.8	1,081	16.3	2.3	54.9	49.7	350
Other backward class	17.0	1.3	77.3	67.5	318	15.0	0.0	62.4	54.1	133
Other[1]	15.3	1.9	71.1	63.5	1,949	11.6	1.3	51.4	44.1	718
Wealth index										
Lowest	(38.4)	(0.0)	(73.5)	(70.6)	33	*	*	*	*	10
Second	38.2	0.0	82.3	69.6	178	28.1	1.6	59.4	53.1	64
Middle	26.5	1.5	80.1	69.1	456	14.5	2.3	56.1	49.1	173
Fourth	18.1	1.3	75.5	68.3	975	17.1	0.6	58.7	49.7	346
Highest	12.8	2.0	70.5	64.1	1,775	9.9	1.8	48.9	43.2	628
Total	17.7	1.6	73.9	66.3	3,417	13.4	1.5	53.4	46.6	1,221
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.7	1.3	77.7	68.9	2,600	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.1	0.4	86.2	78.0	2,719	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	48.0	0.5	92.0	85.0	2,935	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 the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			URBAN			
Any method	96.7	98.7	90.7	97.6	100.0	94.4
Any modern method	96.7	98.7	90.7	97.6	100.0	94.4
Female sterilization	90.4	95.6	74.7	88.4	96.5	77.2
Male sterilization	76.4	83.6	55.6	87.1	96.8	73.7
Pill	92.2	95.6	82.4	83.5	93.0	70.7
IUD	81.4	91.3	51.2	57.2	78.6	28.9
Injectables	40.3	45.6	25.3	47.5	57.5	34.5
Condom/Nirodh	90.0	93.0	80.9	97.1	100.0	93.1
Female condom	15.6	15.9	13.0	15.6	19.2	10.8
Emergency contraception	15.4	17.6	9.0	24.5	31.3	15.9
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom[1]	77.7	87.5	48.1	56.2	77.3	28.0
Any traditional method	52.7	64.2	19.4	71.0	89.5	47.0
Rhythm	41.9	49.8	19.1	59.8	80.2	33.2
Withdrawal	36.2	46.3	7.1	59.6	77.0	36.6
Folk method	0.6	0.9	0.0	3.1	3.8	2.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.4	4.2	6.2	7.3	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,356	973	337	552	313	232
			RURAL			
Any method	96.1	99.0	87.8	98.4	99.5	96.7
Any modern method	96.0	98.9	87.5	98.4	99.5	96.7
Female sterilization	90.7	96.7	73.2	89.8	96.2	79.6
Male sterilization	72.4	80.0	49.8	84.5	93.1	71.0
Pill	86.0	89.9	74.7	79.7	87.1	68.4
IUD	77.2	86.8	49.2	56.7	71.2	34.6
Injectables	37.3	41.7	25.2	41.3	47.4	32.0
Condom/Nirodh	83.8	87.8	73.2	97.3	97.9	96.3
Female condom	9.5	10.9	5.5	7.3	8.1	6.3
Emergency contraception	9.3	11.3	3.7	16.4	18.8	13.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Pill, IUD, and condom[1]	70.0	79.0	44.5	54.4	68.3	33.1
Any traditional method	42.7	53.7	11.5	62.0	73.8	43.9
Rhythm	35.1	43.7	10.5	50.4	64.0	29.7
Withdrawal	25.4	33.3	3.3	50.2	59.0	36.4
Folk method	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.3	5.8	3.7	5.7	6.4	4.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,325	1,662	587	695	420	269
			TOTAL			
Any method	96.3	98.9	88.9	98.1	99.7	95.6
Any modern method	96.2	98.8	88.7	98.1	99.7	95.6
Female sterilization	90.6	96.3	73.7	89.2	96.3	78.4
Male sterilization	73.8	81.3	51.9	85.6	94.7	72.3
Pill	88.3	92.0	77.5	81.4	89.6	69.5
IUD	78.7	88.5	49.9	56.9	74.4	31.9
Injectables	38.4	43.1	25.2	44.0	51.7	33.1
Condom/Nirodh	86.1	89.7	76.0	97.2	98.8	94.8
Female condom	11.8	12.8	8.2	11.0	12.8	8.4
Emergency contraception	11.6	13.6	5.6	20.0	24.2	14.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Pill, IUD, and condom[1]	72.8	82.1	45.8	55.2	72.2	30.7
Any traditional method	46.4	57.6	14.4	66.0	80.5	45.3
Rhythm	37.6	46.0	13.7	54.5	70.9	31.3
Withdrawal	29.4	38.1	4.7	54.4	66.7	36.5
Folk method	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.1	2.5	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	6.0	3.9	6.0	6.8	4.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,681	2,634	924	1,247	733	501

[1] All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Age															
15-19	6.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	93.3	100.0	74
20-24	38.5	31.7	4.1	0.2	3.7	6.2	0.2	17.1	0.0	6.8	3.5	3.3	61.5	100.0	428
25-29	63.7	54.5	20.1	0.7	4.0	9.9	0.2	19.6	0.0	9.1	5.3	3.8	36.3	100.0	531
30-39	74.6	67.7	39.7	0.7	3.7	5.4	0.2	17.9	0.1	6.9	3.5	3.4	25.4	100.0	945
40-49	69.0	62.1	47.3	3.1	0.6	2.3	0.1	8.7	0.0	6.9	3.4	3.5	31.0	100.0	657
Residence															
Urban	61.7	51.8	21.2	1.4	2.8	4.1	0.1	22.1	0.1	9.9	4.9	5.0	38.3	100.0	973
Rural	64.2	58.6	36.4	1.1	2.9	6.4	0.2	11.5	0.0	5.6	3.1	2.5	35.8	100.0	1,662
Education															
No education	66.4	60.4	48.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.4	6.3	0.1	6.0	3.8	2.2	33.6	100.0	926
<5 years complete	56.5	50.9	38.6	1.1	3.3	2.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	2.3	3.4	43.5	100.0	89
5-9 years complete	63.4	57.1	30.7	1.0	3.9	6.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	6.4	3.8	2.6	36.6	100.0	769
10 or more years complete	60.4	51.0	11.2	0.9	3.1	8.5	0.1	27.1	0.0	9.4	3.9	5.5	39.6	100.0	850
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	60.7	53.9	27.3	1.0	3.1	5.9	0.2	16.4	0.0	6.8	3.7	3.1	39.3	100.0	2,024
Employed for cash	72.4	62.9	42.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.0	13.4	0.2	9.5	4.2	5.3	27.6	100.0	482
Employed not for cash	69.5	64.1	42.6	1.6	1.5	9.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	5.4	3.9	1.5	30.5	100.0	129
Religion															
Hindu	62.2	55.4	30.9	1.7	2.9	3.0	0.3	16.6	0.1	6.8	2.9	3.9	37.8	100.0	1,090
Muslim	49.3	40.5	12.9	0.0	4.3	1.4	1.5	20.4	0.0	8.8	4.4	4.3	50.7	100.0	70
Sikh	64.7	57.2	31.2	1.0	2.9	7.7	0.1	14.4	0.0	7.5	4.5	3.0	35.3	100.0	1,437
Other	(64.4)	(61.7)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(35.6)	100.0	37

Continued…

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	62.9	56.8	40.7	1.1	2.6	1.4	0.2	10.6	0.1	6.1	3.5	2.6	37.1	100.0	831
Other backward class	60.9	53.9	28.3	2.1	2.9	3.7	0.0	17.0	0.0	7.0	3.3	3.7	39.1	100.0	244
Other[1]	64.2	56.6	25.9	1.1	3.1	8.3	0.2	18.1	0.0	7.5	3.7	3.9	35.8	100.0	1,495
Wealth index															
Lowest	(60.1)	(53.3)	(46.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(39.9)	100.0	30
Second	66.7	59.6	52.5	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	7.1	5.2	1.9	33.3	100.0	152
Middle	63.0	56.8	45.5	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.0	5.9	0.3	6.2	4.1	2.1	37.0	100.0	365
Fourth	63.1	57.4	33.3	1.3	3.3	4.9	0.3	14.3	0.0	5.7	2.9	2.8	36.9	100.0	756
Highest	63.1	54.8	22.5	1.1	3.2	7.4	0.1	20.5	0.0	8.3	4.0	4.3	36.9	100.0	1,332
Number of living children															
No children	4.3	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	95.7	100.0	234
1 child	45.9	35.3	2.0	0.0	2.8	9.9	0.2	20.4	0.0	10.6	6.1	4.5	54.1	100.0	449
1 son	54.0	42.4	2.9	0.0	2.8	12.3	0.0	24.4	0.0	11.6	6.5	5.1	46.0	100.0	280
No sons	32.6	23.7	0.6	0.0	2.9	5.8	0.6	13.8	0.0	8.9	5.3	3.6	67.4	100.0	169
2 children	72.3	63.3	24.7	1.2	4.7	8.1	0.1	24.5	0.0	9.0	3.8	5.2	27.7	100.0	835
1 or more sons	74.4	65.3	26.4	1.3	4.7	8.5	0.1	24.3	0.0	9.1	3.9	5.2	25.6	100.0	774
No sons	44.7	38.0	3.3	0.0	4.8	3.3	0.0	26.5	0.0	6.7	1.7	5.0	55.3	100.0	61
3 children	75.0	68.7	48.8	1.6	1.9	4.5	0.0	11.8	0.2	6.3	3.7	2.6	25.0	100.0	649
1 or more sons	75.9	69.9	50.0	1.6	1.9	4.6	0.0	11.7	0.2	6.0	3.3	2.7	24.1	100.0	632
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
4+ children	77.0	72.1	59.4	2.6	2.5	0.9	0.6	6.0	0.0	4.9	3.4	1.5	23.0	100.0	467
1 or more sons	77.8	73.2	60.7	2.6	2.2	0.9	0.7	6.2	0.0	4.6	3.0	1.6	22.2	100.0	457
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Total	63.3	56.1	30.8	1.2	2.9	5.5	0.2	15.5	0.0	7.2	3.8	3.4	36.7	100.0	2,634
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	66.7	53.8	29.3	1.6	3.1	6.1	na	13.8	na	na	6.2	6.3	33.3	100.0	2674
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	58.7	51.3	31.5	2.5	2.2	6.3	0.0	8.9	na	na	4.4	2.9	41.3	100.0	2877

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and women with missing information on 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.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	57.2	49.8	24.6	0.5	2.0	3.5	0.1	19.0	7.4	5.5	1.9	42.8	100.0	733
Wife	57.8	50.3	24.6	0.6	1.9	3.6	0.1	19.4	7.5	5.6	2.0	42.2	100.0	718
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Not currently married	67.5	51.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.3	8.8	7.5	32.5	100.0	80
Residence														
Urban	55.2	44.8	16.7	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.0	24.4	10.3	6.9	3.4	44.8	100.0	348
Rural	60.4	53.8	26.2	0.6	2.4	4.1	0.2	20.2	6.7	4.9	1.7	39.6	100.0	465
Education														
No education	55.4	49.6	34.5	0.7	3.6	1.4	0.7	8.6	5.8	4.3	1.4	44.6	100.0	139
<5 years complete	(55.1)	(42.9)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(12.2)	(8.2)	(4.1)	(44.9)	100.0	49
5-9 years complete	55.7	47.7	26.3	0.7	1.7	3.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	5.3	2.7	44.3	100.0	300
10 or more years complete	62.2	53.2	12.3	0.3	1.5	4.6	0.0	34.5	8.9	6.5	2.5	37.8	100.0	325
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
20-24	43.1	35.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	28.4	7.8	4.9	2.9	56.9	100.0	102
25-29	46.3	37.2	6.1	0.6	4.3	2.4	0.0	23.8	9.1	7.3	1.8	53.7	100.0	164
30-34	61.2	52.0	18.4	0.7	2.6	4.6	0.0	25.7	9.2	6.6	2.6	38.8	100.0	152
35-39	64.7	57.9	31.6	0.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	21.8	6.8	4.5	2.3	35.3	100.0	133
40-44	62.2	57.5	39.4	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.8	14.2	4.7	3.9	0.8	37.8	100.0	127
45-49	69.6	60.0	40.9	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.0	12.2	9.6	6.1	3.5	30.4	100.0	115
Marital status														
Never married	70.1	53.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	51.9	16.9	9.1	7.8	29.9	100.0	77
Currently married	57.2	49.8	24.6	0.5	2.0	3.5	0.1	19.0	7.4	5.5	1.9	42.8	100.0	733
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Religion														
Hindu	53.1	45.5	20.3	0.8	2.8	2.0	0.0	19.5	7.6	4.8	2.8	46.9	100.0	354
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Sikh	61.5	53.5	24.6	0.2	1.2	4.5	0.2	22.8	8.0	6.3	1.6	38.5	100.0	426
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	52.1	41.5	23.5	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	14.5	10.7	9.4	1.3	47.9	100.0	234
Other backward class	59.5	52.4	34.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	15.5	7.1	6.0	1.2	40.5	100.0	84
Other[1]	61.0	54.0	19.8	0.4	1.9	5.0	0.2	26.7	7.1	4.0	3.1	39.0	100.0	480
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Second	(42.9)	(38.1)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(57.1)	100.0	42
Middle	53.1	47.8	31.9	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.0	9.7	5.3	3.5	1.8	46.9	100.0	113
Fourth	57.4	47.3	21.5	0.8	3.4	3.0	0.0	18.6	10.1	8.0	2.1	42.6	100.0	237
Highest	61.4	53.3	18.3	0.0	1.2	4.1	0.0	29.6	8.2	5.1	3.1	38.6	100.0	415
Total age 15-49	58.2	49.9	22.1	0.5	2.0	3.2	0.1	22.0	8.2	5.8	2.5	41.8	100.0	813
Age 50-54	60.5	59.2	44.7	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	39.5	100.0	76
Total age 15-54	58.4	50.7	24.1	0.9	1.9	2.9	0.1	20.8	7.7	5.4	2.3	41.6	100.0	889

Note: Total includes men belonging to the scheduled tribes and men 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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 background characteristics, Punjab, 2005-06

	Women				Men	
Background characteristic	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
Age						
15-19	nc	0	*	3	*	10
20-24	*	14	(57.7)	36	*	24
25-29	*	20	54.6	51	(32.5)	40
30-39	(74.2)	31	47.1	87	51.6	62
40-49	*	2	*	22	(33.3)	30
Residence						
Urban	*	21	33.3	94	35.4	79
Rural	(70.2)	46	66.4	105	51.7	87
Education						
No education	*	14	*	18	*	9
<5 years complete	*	2	*	2	*	5
5-9 years complete	(67.8)	28	74.4	55	(62.2)	45
10 or more years complete	*	23	38.9	124	33.6	107
Religion						
Hindu	*	24	39.9	90	43.5	69
Muslim	*	3	*	6	*	8
Sikh	(62.4)	40	60.1	101	48.2	85
Other	nc	0	*	1	*	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	19	(52.0)	44	(52.9)	34
Other backward class	*	6	*	15	*	13
Other[1]	(65.8)	41	48.6	135	40.5	116
Wealth index						
Lowest	nc	0	nc	0	*	1
Second	*	5	*	2	nc	0
Middle	*	3	*	14	*	10
Fourth	*	21	(64.7)	42	(56.1)	41
Highest	(57.7)	38	46.6	140	37.7	114
Total	65.5	67	50.8	198	44.0	166

Note: Total includes men belonging to the scheduled tribes and women and men with missing information on 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods
			URBAN				
Public medical sector	85.5	*	(19.2)	(33.3)	*	6.7	44.4
Government/municipal hospital	80.7	*	(7.7)	(33.3)	*	3.8	40.4
Government dispensary	1.0	*	(11.5)	(0.0)	*	2.9	2.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.5	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.9	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	1.2
Other public medical sector	0.5	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.4
Private medical sector	13.5	*	(69.2)	(66.7)	*	70.2	44.6
Private hospital	13.5	*	(3.8)	(59.0)	*	3.4	12.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(15.4)	(7.7)	*	5.3	3.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(50.0)	(0.0)	*	55.3	25.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	6.2	2.6
Other source	0.0	*	(11.5)	(0.0)	*	22.1	9.9
Shop	0.0	*	(3.8)	(0.0)	*	2.9	1.4
Spouse	0.0	*	(7.7)	(0.0)	*	17.8	7.9
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.5	0.2
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	1.0	0.4
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	215	14	27	41	1	216	515
			RURAL				
Public medical sector	94.2	*	24.0	51.4	*	19.3	71.4
Government/municipal hospital	84.3	*	4.0	41.3	*	10.2	61.4
Government dispensary	3.5	*	16.0	6.4	*	6.6	4.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.4	*	2.0	2.8	*	2.0	2.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.8	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	1.8
Other public medical sector	0.2	*	2.0	0.9	*	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	5.7	*	62.0	48.6	*	54.8	22.6
Private hospital	5.5	*	6.0	29.4	*	2.5	7.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	*	12.0	19.3	*	14.2	5.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	38.0	0.0	*	34.0	8.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	6.0	0.0	*	4.1	1.1
Other source	0.0	*	12.0	0.0	*	25.9	5.5
Shop	0.0	*	4.0	0.0	*	5.6	1.3
Spouse	0.0	*	8.0	0.0	*	18.3	3.9
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	2.0	0.4
Don't know	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.0	*	2.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	637	19	49	107	4	193	1,008

Continued…

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods
			TOTAL				
Public medical sector	92.0	(84.4)	22.3	46.4	*	12.6	62.3
Government/municipal hospital	83.4	(81.1)	5.3	39.1	*	6.8	54.3
Government dispensary	2.9	(3.2)	14.4	4.7	*	4.6	4.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	2.6	(0.0)	1.3	2.0	*	1.0	2.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	1.6
Other public medical sector	0.2	(0.0)	1.3	0.7	*	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	7.7	(9.5)	64.6	53.6	*	63.0	30.1
Private hospital	7.6	(9.5)	5.2	37.5	*	3.0	9.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	13.2	16.1	*	9.5	5.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	42.3	0.0	*	45.3	14.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	3.9	0.0	*	5.2	1.6
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	11.8	0.0	*	23.9	7.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	3.9	0.0	*	4.2	1.3
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	7.9	0.0	*	18.0	5.2
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	1.5	0.4
Don't know	0.1	(6.1)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	*	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	852	32	76	147	5	409	1,523

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.

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, Punjab, 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]	34.8	27.3	26.7	182
Pill	31.4	23.5	33.5	51
IUD	42.7	36.5	39.5	98
Initial source of method[2]				
Public medical sector	38.6	30.3	30.4	216
Private medical sector	34.2	28.7	34.1	112
Total	36.6	29.4	31.5	332

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 a nongovernmental organization or other sources, who are not shown separately.
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.
[2] Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Marital dissolution/ separation	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
IUD	0.7	0.7	8.5	0.0	0.7	4.7	15.2	8.2
Condom/Nirodh	3.0	11.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	7.6	25.5	4.4
All modern spacing methods[2]	2.8	7.6	5.4	1.7	0.2	7.1	24.8	6.5
All spacing methods[3]	3.2	9.3	4.2	1.8	0.1	5.9	24.5	5.4
All methods	2.5	7.4	3.4	1.5	0.1	4.7	19.5	4.3

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, Punjab, 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	11.1	13.8	28.7	44.8	21.1	2.3	31.8	100.0	261
20-24	14.7	12.5	42.7	60.3	20.7	9.1	9.9	100.0	232
25-29	16.8	12.9	50.5	64.4	23.8	5.9	5.9	100.0	202
30-39	15.6	8.9	57.3	60.3	24.8	10.6	4.3	100.0	302
40-49	20.8	13.6	61.6	56.0	28.8	6.8	8.4	100.0	250
Residence									
Urban	16.5	10.9	47.8	54.9	24.8	8.3	12.0	100.0	552
Rural	15.1	13.2	48.8	58.4	23.2	6.0	12.4	100.0	695
Education									
No education	21.1	15.4	46.9	50.9	27.4	5.1	16.6	100.0	175
<5 years complete	13.9	11.1	44.4	58.3	22.2	11.1	8.3	100.0	72
5-9 years complete	16.0	13.6	46.2	51.9	22.8	8.4	16.8	100.0	487
10 or more years complete	13.8	9.9	51.5	63.4	24.0	5.8	6.8	100.0	513
Religion									
Hindu	15.4	12.4	45.3	56.5	23.5	8.2	11.8	100.0	558
Muslim	(8.3)	(8.3)	(55.6)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(2.8)	(19.4)	100.0	36
Sikh	15.9	11.7	50.5	57.8	24.0	6.1	12.1	100.0	642
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.3	14.9	49.7	55.9	22.5	8.1	13.5	100.0	356
Other backward class	16.3	10.4	44.4	58.5	25.9	5.9	9.6	100.0	135
Other[2]	15.5	11.0	48.6	57.1	24.4	6.8	11.7	100.0	735
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Second	15.4	13.8	47.7	52.3	23.1	6.2	18.5	100.0	65
Middle	13.2	16.1	43.7	55.7	22.4	6.9	14.9	100.0	174
Fourth	16.2	13.4	52.7	59.4	21.3	6.4	12.9	100.0	357
Highest	15.6	10.0	47.4	56.6	25.3	7.5	10.6	100.0	641
Total age 15-49	15.7	12.2	48.4	56.9	23.9	7.1	12.2	100.0	1,247
Age 50-54	13.4	6.1	58.5	48.8	28.0	11.0	12.2	100.0	82
Total age 15-54	15.6	11.8	49.0	56.4	24.2	7.3	12.2	100.0	1,329

Note: Total includes men belonging to the scheduled tribes and men 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] Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.
[2] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	20.4	2.7	23.1	5.4	1.3	6.7	25.7	4.1	29.8	22.6	74
20-24	8.0	4.6	12.6	14.5	24.0	38.5	22.5	28.6	51.1	75.3	428
25-29	3.2	7.6	10.8	8.7	54.9	63.7	11.9	62.5	74.4	85.6	531
30-34	0.6	7.7	8.3	2.1	72.5	74.6	2.7	80.2	82.9	89.9	481
35-39	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.2	74.5	74.7	0.2	78.8	79.0	94.6	464
40-44	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	73.4	73.7	0.3	73.9	74.2	99.3	384
45-49	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	62.5	62.5	0.0	63.6	63.6	98.3	273
Residence											
Urban	2.4	5.0	7.4	5.5	56.3	61.7	7.8	61.3	69.1	89.3	973
Rural	2.8	4.5	7.3	4.3	59.9	64.2	7.1	64.4	71.5	89.8	1,662
Education											
No education	1.9	4.7	6.6	3.1	63.2	66.4	5.1	67.9	73.0	91.0	926
<5 years complete	3.3	5.6	8.9	1.1	55.4	56.5	4.4	61.1	65.5	86.4	89
5-9 years complete	2.8	5.1	7.9	3.8	59.7	63.4	6.6	64.7	71.3	88.9	769
10 or more years complete	3.1	4.4	7.5	7.7	52.7	60.4	10.8	57.1	67.9	89.0	850
Religion											
Hindu	3.0	4.8	7.9	4.8	57.4	62.2	7.8	62.3	70.1	88.8	1,090
Muslim	5.7	8.8	14.5	5.7	43.5	49.3	11.5	52.3	63.8	77.2	70
Sikh	2.1	4.5	6.6	4.6	60.1	64.7	6.7	64.6	71.3	90.7	1,437
Other	(5.5)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(58.9)	(64.4)	(10.9)	(58.9)	(69.9)	(92.2)	37
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	2.6	5.4	8.0	4.7	58.2	62.9	7.3	63.6	70.9	88.7	831
Other backward class	3.3	3.3	6.5	4.5	56.4	60.9	7.8	59.7	67.5	90.3	244
Other[4]	2.4	4.4	6.8	4.5	59.7	64.2	6.9	64.0	70.9	90.5	1,495
Wealth index											
Lowest	(3.5)	(6.6)	(10.1)	(3.5)	(56.6)	(60.1)	(7.0)	(63.2)	(70.2)	(85.6)	30
Second	2.0	3.9	5.9	3.9	62.8	66.7	5.9	66.7	72.6	91.9	152
Middle	2.4	5.2	7.6	3.7	59.3	63.0	6.2	64.4	70.6	89.3	365
Fourth	3.0	6.0	9.0	4.6	58.5	63.1	7.6	64.4	72.1	87.5	756
Highest	2.5	3.9	6.4	5.2	57.9	63.1	7.7	61.9	69.5	90.8	1,332
Total	2.6	4.7	7.3	4.7	58.5	63.3	7.3	63.2	70.6	89.6	2,634

Note: Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and women with missing information on 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).

[4] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	21	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
WOMEN										
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	88.5	637	a	a	a
20-24	5.4	19.7	37.4	na	na	41.0	731	a	a	a
25-29	8.0	30.2	49.7	60.6	86.6	8.4	596	20.0	20.1	20.3
30-34	11.5	34.3	56.7	66.5	91.0	1.6	502	19.4	19.5	19.8
35-39	12.3	37.5	59.2	70.7	93.4	0.2	486	19.2	19.3	19.5
40-44	10.8	39.8	61.1	71.2	93.5	0.2	427	19.1	19.1	19.3
45-49	12.3	38.1	58.3	71.1	92.4	0.0	301	19.3	19.3	19.5
20-49	9.5	31.6	51.9	na	na	11.8	3,044	19.8	19.9	a
25-49	10.7	35.4	56.4	67.3	91.0	2.6	2,312	19.4	19.5	19.8
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	261	a	a	a
20-24	0.4	7.8	16.8	na	na	69.4	232	a	a	a
25-29	4.0	8.4	18.8	27.2	57.9	27.7	202	23.9	24.0	22.4
30-34	6.7	13.5	26.4	33.1	63.2	8.6	163	23.7	24.0	23.1
35-39	5.0	14.4	25.9	36.7	72.7	2.9	139	22.1	22.1	22.2
40-44	3.8	10.0	23.1	27.7	66.9	2.3	130	23.3	23.4	23.3
45-49	3.3	6.7	12.5	22.5	54.2	3.3	120	24.5	24.6	23.9
20-49	3.7	9.9	20.4	27.7	55.3	24.5	986	a	a	a
25-49	4.6	10.6	21.5	29.6	62.7	10.7	754	23.5	23.6	22.8

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 and NFHS-1, by residence, Punjab, 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	(21.9)	(18.5)	(40.4)	(10.0)	(50.0)
5-9	(30.5)	(14.3)	(44.8)	(8.4)	(52.8)
10-14	28.7	(12.4)	(41.1)	(14.4)	(54.9)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(18.6)	(19.1)	(37.7)	(12.4)	(49.7)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	20.6	21.7	42.3	13.8	55.5
			RURAL		
0-4	31.4	11.0	42.4	11.1	53.0
5-9	32.5	17.0	49.5	10.0	59.0
10-14	31.8	7.6	39.5	11.1	50.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	39.3	24.0	63.3	17.2	79.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	34.4	22.8	57.2	15.4	71.8
			TOTAL		
0-4	28.0	13.7	41.7	10.8	52.0
5-9	31.9	16.1	47.9	9.5	56.9
10-14	30.8	9.2	40.0	12.2	51.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	34.3	22.8	57.1	15.9	72.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	31.2	22.5	53.7	15.0	68.0

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	26.2	16.4	42.6	9.2	51.4
Rural	32.0	14.2	46.2	10.5	56.2
Education					
No education	30.9	23.0	53.8	15.9	68.9
<10 years complete	32.6	12.6	45.2	7.3	52.2
10 or more years complete	26.3	7.2	33.6	5.0	38.4
Religion					
Hindu	29.3	15.9	45.2	11.7	56.3
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Sikh	31.9	14.7	46.6	8.9	55.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.5	16.7	46.2	16.0	61.5
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*
Other[2]	30.6	13.5	44.1	6.8	50.5
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(20.7)	(18.6)	(39.3)	(14.7)	(53.4)
Fourth	33.6	18.9	52.5	17.0	68.7
Highest	24.7	8.7	33.4	1.3	34.6
Child's sex					
Male	32.9	12.7	45.6	6.0	51.3
Female	26.0	18.0	44.0	15.5	58.9
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(43.5)	(16.6)	(60.1)	(8.1)	(67.7)
20-29	26.3	13.5	39.8	10.1	49.5
30-39	(36.7)	(19.2)	(56.0)	(12.6)	(67.9)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	34.4	13.2	47.6	3.2	50.6
2-3	20.6	12.5	33.1	13.3	45.9
4+	(51.7)	(27.2)	(78.9)	(15.0)	(92.7)
Previous birth interval[3]					
<2 years	41.9	22.8	64.8	17.8	81.4
2-3 years	19.4	11.4	30.8	12.4	42.9
4 years or more	(23.2)	*	*	(22.7)	*
Total	30.0	14.9	44.9	10.1	54.6

Note: Total includes women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.
* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.
[2] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.
[3] 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, Punjab, 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	31.6	1.0	50.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	37.0	0.8	7.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.2	(1.6)	0.2
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	10.4
Birth interval <24 months	16.8	1.1	8.2
Birth order >3	6.4	0.8	6.1
Subtotal	25.7	1.1	24.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.4	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.4	*	13.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	*	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.5	(3.3)	2.6
Subtotal	5.8	2.5	16.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	31.5	1.4	41.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,306	na	2,634

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	*Dai*/TBA	*Anganwadi*/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	41.8	27.4	1.1	13.4	0.0	16.4	100.0	91
20-34	57.7	26.0	0.6	6.9	0.1	8.8	100.0	817
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Birth order								
1	65.4	22.7	1.2	6.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	320
2-3	54.3	26.9	0.2	8.0	0.2	10.4	100.0	488
4+	38.5	29.9	0.9	10.0	0.0	20.7	100.0	120
Residence								
Urban	63.6	20.0	0.9	9.3	0.0	6.3	100.0	348
Rural	51.6	29.3	0.5	6.6	0.2	11.8	100.0	580
Education								
No education	35.5	28.9	0.4	13.0	0.3	22.0	100.0	288
<5 years complete	(60.1)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(11.8)	100.0	25
5-9 years complete	51.7	30.8	0.4	9.2	0.0	7.9	100.0	251
10 or more years complete	75.2	20.1	1.1	2.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	364
Religion								
Hindu	57.1	22.7	0.5	9.5	0.2	9.9	100.0	416
Muslim	(49.0)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(16.0)	100.0	38
Sikh	55.7	28.8	0.9	5.7	0.0	9.0	100.0	467
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	38.0	35.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	15.3	100.0	303
Other backward class	52.5	29.1	1.1	6.9	0.0	10.4	100.0	86
Other[1]	66.9	20.1	1.0	4.9	0.2	6.9	100.0	507
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Second	19.6	27.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	37.5	100.0	60
Middle	34.5	33.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	21.7	100.0	138
Fourth	48.4	32.5	0.7	10.5	0.3	7.6	100.0	290
Highest	75.3	18.5	1.0	3.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	425
Total	56.1	25.8	0.7	7.6	0.1	9.7	100.0	928

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on 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.

[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	67.5	54.5	57.7	66.6	*	50.7	59.6
Blood pressure measured	76.4	69.0	69.0	83.2	*	59.7	71.9
Urine sample taken	82.2	70.4	71.5	82.7	*	66.9	75.0
Blood sample taken	79.0	70.6	69.0	81.8	*	66.1	73.8
Abdomen examined	78.0	75.1	75.0	85.0	*	65.7	76.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	20.4	18.7	20.1	23.0	*	14.4	19.4
Convulsions	19.7	16.4	21.1	23.1	*	9.2	17.7
Prolonged labour	29.9	27.2	27.8	31.1	*	24.7	28.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	65.0	54.5	64.8	65.9	*	43.7	58.6
Number of women	327	511	194	336	23	285	838

NGO = Nongovernmental organization
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Punjab, 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	72.7	54.0	75.7	0.0	55.9	18.6	1.1	91
20-34	75.6	62.0	84.7	0.7	66.6	29.3	2.7	817
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Birth order								
1	83.6	72.4	87.6	0.3	73.0	36.5	1.5	320
2-3	74.7	59.2	82.8	0.4	64.4	25.2	2.8	488
4+	51.9	33.5	77.5	2.5	49.9	15.9	3.4	120
Residence								
Urban	80.9	69.3	85.4	0.3	67.8	31.9	1.5	348
Rural	71.2	55.1	82.8	0.8	64.1	25.5	3.0	580
Education								
No education	52.4	35.8	72.0	0.7	44.7	11.8	1.4	288
<5 years complete	(64.0)	(56.4)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(64.0)	(19.9)	(12.1)	25
5-9 years complete	76.2	58.0	86.5	0.8	67.8	25.4	3.1	251
10 or more years complete	92.4	81.9	91.8	0.6	80.4	42.9	2.1	364
Religion								
Hindu	73.9	59.4	81.0	0.5	66.5	27.4	2.9	416
Muslim	(67.4)	(54.1)	(81.2)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(10.9)	(2.6)	38
Sikh	76.4	61.5	86.1	0.8	66.9	29.8	2.1	467
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	63.1	46.1	75.7	0.6	58.8	17.0	1.7	303
Other backward class	72.3	63.1	86.1	0.0	61.7	27.9	5.7	86
Other[1]	82.1	67.9	88.2	0.8	70.5	34.4	2.5	507
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Second	34.6	28.0	62.3	0.0	34.6	13.1	1.7	60
Middle	54.0	36.7	68.3	0.7	45.3	7.1	2.2	138
Fourth	70.6	55.0	84.1	0.3	65.7	22.3	4.1	290
Highest	92.2	77.5	92.6	0.7	77.2	41.1	1.6	425
Total	74.8	60.4	83.8	0.6	65.5	27.9	2.5	928

Note: Total includes women with missing information on 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.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	38.6	284	51.0	37.1	7.3	4.7	100.0	110
20-34	46.5	1,259	52.2	33.8	8.2	5.8	100.0	585
35-49	(29.9)	27	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence								
Urban	50.4	589	54.4	31.9	8.4	5.3	100.0	296
Rural	41.4	982	50.0	35.8	8.2	6.0	100.0	407
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	12.1	90	*	*	na	na	100.0	11
1-3	29.4	266	58.1	41.9	na	na	100.0	78
4+	68.1	559	63.6	36.4	na	na	100.0	381
Education								
No education	22.3	531	43.9	39.9	9.4	6.8	100.0	118
<5 years complete	(38.7)	44	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
5-9 years complete	43.2	425	48.0	35.7	9.7	6.5	100.0	183
10 or more years complete	67.4	571	56.0	31.4	7.6	5.0	100.0	385
Religion								
Hindu	42.5	723	53.6	31.9	8.2	6.2	100.0	308
Muslim	36.3	69	(52.3)	(31.5)	(12.1)	(4.1)	100.0	25
Sikh	47.5	767	50.1	36.3	8.2	5.4	100.0	364
Other	*	11	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	29.3	557	48.1	37.9	7.9	6.1	100.0	163
Other backward class	48.0	144	50.9	31.8	10.1	7.2	100.0	69
Other[3]	55.6	810	55.0	32.1	8.3	4.7	100.0	450
Wealth index								
Lowest	(3.2)	31	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Second	13.5	110	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Middle	16.9	272	(49.0)	(36.1)	(4.2)	(10.6)	100.0	46
Fourth	39.1	486	44.3	40.4	7.9	7.4	100.0	190
Highest	67.2	671	55.4	31.2	8.9	4.5	100.0	451
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	56.7	632	50.2	36.9	8.1	4.8	100.0	358
1 child	42.5	525	54.5	33.3	5.9	6.3	100.0	223
0 sons	43.3	269	60.6	22.3	7.8	9.4	100.0	116
1 son	41.6	256	48.0	45.4	3.8	2.9	100.0	107
2 children	34.4	256	55.7	30.6	9.2	4.5	100.0	88
0 sons	40.4	87	(68.4)	(20.1)	(5.8)	(5.8)	100.0	35
1 or more sons	31.4	169	47.4	37.6	11.4	3.7	100.0	53
3 children	22.1	99	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
0 sons	*	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
1 or more sons	26.1	76	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
4+ children	20.6	58	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
0 sons	*	11	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	(23.3)	47	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Total	44.8	1,571	51.8	34.2	8.3	5.7	100.0	703

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and on 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	57.9	47.6	51.3
Public sector	14.1	11.3	12.3
NGO/trust	2.9	0.2	1.2
Private sector	41.0	36.1	37.9
At home	42.1	52.3	48.6
Own home	34.4	41.4	38.8
Parents' home	7.5	10.8	9.6
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[1]			
Doctor	52.4	40.7	44.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.4	24.7	22.1
Other health personnel	0.4	1.6	1.2
Dai (TBA)	27.1	32.4	30.5
Friends/relatives	2.6	0.5	1.3
No one	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	70.3	67.1	68.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	19.6	14.8	16.5
Number of births	472	834	1,306
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	76.0	65.4	68.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	86.8	82.5	83.9
Either of the above	89.1	84.6	86.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	89.1	86.0	87.0
Number of births delivered at home	134	286	420
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up[2]			
Had postnatal check-up	70.4	59.7	63.7
Less than 4 hours	59.4	46.9	51.6
4-23 hours	5.1	4.7	4.9
1-2 days	4.8	6.1	5.6
3-41 days	1.2	2.0	1.7
Don't know/missing/other response	0.9	1.7	1.4
No postnatal check-up	28.7	38.6	34.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up[2]			
Doctor	45.7	29.0	35.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	16.1	19.2	18.1
Other health personnel	0.6	0.8	0.8
Dai (TBA)	8.1	10.6	9.7
Missing	0.9	1.7	1.4
No postnatal check-up	28.7	38.6	34.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	348	580	928

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, Punjab, 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	43.4	59.9	163	59.1	56.9	91
20-34	53.3	70.4	1,115	64.0	62.5	817
35-49	(21.0)	(31.4)	29	*	*	21
Birth order						
1	64.8	78.9	511	75.0	74.1	320
2-3	46.5	65.1	641	60.9	58.9	488
4+	26.7	46.0	154	45.2	42.7	120
Antenatal care visits [2]						
None	15.3	30.9	90	*	*	90
1-3	30.2	54.8	266	46.6	43.7	266
4+	73.3	85.7	559	77.1	75.8	559
Residence						
Urban	57.9	70.3	472	70.4	69.3	348
Rural	47.6	67.1	834	59.7	57.7	580
Education						
No education	28.3	46.9	451	45.7	45.3	288
<5 years complete	(47.6)	(63.4)	38	(52.2)	(44.3)	25
5-9 years complete	46.9	67.8	350	59.6	57.3	251
10 or more years complete	77.3	89.5	467	81.6	79.7	364
Religion						
Hindu	48.0	61.9	586	63.2	61.0	416
Muslim	34.4	50.6	56	(46.0)	(46.0)	38
Sikh	56.0	75.4	655	66.1	64.6	467
Other	*	*	9	*	*	8
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	34.0	56.4	474	47.9	46.6	303
Other backward class	52.8	68.8	118	57.2	54.8	86
Other[4]	62.5	76.6	668	73.4	71.7	507
Wealth index						
Lowest	(14.3)	(31.3)	29	*	*	16
Second	21.2	39.5	102	32.9	32.9	60
Middle	29.9	50.1	215	52.5	50.4	138
Fourth	40.8	65.0	407	57.0	54.2	290
Highest	74.9	84.9	554	77.8	76.8	425
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	100.0	160	93.5	93.5	122
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	15	*	*	12
Private health facility	na	100.0	495	88.1	87.5	373
Home	na	34.6	635	32.8	29.5	420
Total	51.3	68.2	1,306	63.7	62.0	928

Note: Total includes births with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, and births delivered in other places, 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.
[4] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Punjab

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	92.8	91.4	91.9
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits[1]	77.6	85.3	72.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	66.4	70.1	40.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	60.2	56.0	35.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2, 3]	70.7	77.8	59.9
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	89.4	69.2	86.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits [1]	70.2	49.9	58.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	55.2	36.5	23.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	48.4	31.9	21.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2, 3]	67.4	58.0	45.4
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	90.6	74.5	87.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits[1]	72.8	58.4	62.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	59.2	44.6	27.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	52.5	37.5	24.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2, 3]	68.6	62.6	48.8

[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, Punjab, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	88.9	75.2	81.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	68.9	48.7	57.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	37.8	29.2	33.0
Convulsion	34.4	27.4	30.5
Prolonged labour	37.8	33.6	35.5
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	55.6	49.6	52.2
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	62.2	42.5	51.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	70.0	58.4	63.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	72.2	61.1	66.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	65.6	54.0	59.1
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	90	113	203
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	(64.7)	67.7	66.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(67.6)	69.2	68.7
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(64.7)	67.7	66.7
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(61.8)	63.1	62.6
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	34	65	99

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	94.2	90.7	85.5	75.6	70.7	93.5	89.1	77.6	83.5	64.7	2.9	41.8	139
Female	79.4	79.4	73.4	63.5	58.6	85.3	83.3	73.5	70.4	53.7	11.7	33.8	100
Birth order													
1	90.2	90.2	83.6	75.0	73.1	94.7	90.2	76.1	84.8	66.4	4.3	49.1	92
2-3	88.8	85.7	80.7	71.0	63.1	88.7	86.3	76.7	75.8	59.7	6.4	35.6	124
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence													
Urban	91.8	90.4	80.8	74.0	75.3	93.2	86.3	78.1	82.2	64.4	2.7	45.2	76
Rural	86.2	83.8	80.2	68.9	61.1	88.6	86.8	74.9	76.0	58.1	8.4	35.3	163
Mother's education													
No education	72.0	70.8	59.6	40.2	41.5	81.8	75.5	62.1	56.1	32.9	14.5	17.0	82
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	95.4	90.7	87.5	78.1	67.3	92.1	89.0	76.5	86.0	62.3	3.1	43.8	64
10 or more years complete	96.6	95.4	94.3	92.1	86.5	96.6	96.6	88.6	92.1	82.9	2.2	52.0	87
Religion													
Hindu	88.9	86.9	77.6	68.5	67.5	93.0	87.8	77.6	78.7	60.4	4.0	36.9	99
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Sikh	88.0	85.7	82.7	72.1	63.1	88.7	86.4	77.3	77.3	61.4	8.3	41.1	130
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	82.7	79.2	73.3	59.4	51.3	83.8	81.4	72.2	72.2	47.6	12.7	30.3	85
Other backward class	(91.9)	(88.2)	(75.7)	(75.7)	(52.0)	(96.1)	(91.9)	(88.0)	(71.6)	(63.7)	(3.9)	(36.3)	25
Other[3]	93.3	91.6	88.3	80.0	79.3	94.9	90.7	78.4	86.7	70.1	1.7	45.9	120
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Middle	(69.6)	(75.8)	(65.1)	(46.8)	(42.7)	(81.8)	(75.5)	(63.4)	(63.3)	(36.7)	(14.1)	(20.6)	48
Fourth	90.4	86.4	80.9	71.5	64.9	91.8	87.6	74.0	75.5	57.9	5.5	37.6	74
Highest	97.0	94.9	93.9	87.9	86.0	95.0	92.9	84.9	91.9	78.8	2.0	53.6	99
Total	88.0	85.9	80.4	70.5	65.6	90.1	86.7	75.9	78.0	60.1	6.6	38.5	239
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	88.7	88.4	87.3	82.0	11.2	90.5	88.5	83.6	76.5	72.1	8.7	43.0	259
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	77.4	81.9	78.5	73.6	1.7	82.2	78.2	73.4	64.8	61.9	17.5	37.8	349

Note: 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] 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).
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
Background characteristic	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	4.3	10.3	135	*	*	6	*	*	14
6-11	10.7	24.2	102	*	*	11	(83.9)	(4.0)	25
12-23	6.6	13.7	239	*	*	16	(85.1)	(9.1)	33
24-35	6.9	15.7	247	*	*	17	(84.4)	(12.8)	39
36-47	8.0	15.2	252	*	*	20	(84.3)	(2.6)	38
48-59	6.0	13.3	270	*	*	16	(80.4)	(10.9)	36
Sex									
Male	7.1	15.4	718	88.0	4.0	51	81.0	7.1	110
Female	6.6	14.0	527	(85.8)	(28.4)	35	89.2	8.0	74
Residence									
Urban	6.2	12.0	451	(81.5)	(11.1)	28	80.8	3.8	54
Rural	7.3	16.4	793	89.8	15.3	58	85.7	9.0	130
Mother's education									
No education	7.8	13.3	419	(84.9)	(6.0)	33	78.7	8.8	56
<5 years complete	(5.7)	(19.3)	37	*	*	2	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	7.9	16.0	340	(85.0)	(25.9)	27	83.4	7.3	54
10 or more years complete	5.3	14.9	449	*	*	24	91.1	7.4	67
Religion									
Hindu	7.0	15.8	559	(79.3)	(15.2)	39	87.4	9.0	88
Muslim	9.4	14.9	54	*	*	5	*	*	8
Sikh	6.6	13.6	623	(92.9)	(9.6)	41	82.5	4.6	85
Other	*	*	9	nc	nc	0	*	*	3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.6	15.9	449	(85.0)	(17.7)	34	80.5	6.9	72
Other backward class	7.0	20.5	115	*	*	8	*	*	24
Other[3]	6.3	12.8	636	(92.3)	(10.0)	40	86.4	7.3	81
Wealth index									
Lowest	(6.8)	(13.6)	29	*	*	2	*	*	4
Second	6.6	8.8	89	*	*	6	*	*	8
Middle	7.3	16.3	206	*	*	15	(67.6)	(5.8)	34
Fourth	7.2	14.9	386	(92.7)	(14.3)	28	87.9	12.0	58
Highest	6.6	15.2	534	(91.3)	(11.5)	35	88.7	6.1	81
Total	6.9	14.8	1,245	87.1	13.9	86	84.3	7.5	184

Note: Total includes children with missing information on 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments						
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug[2]	Zinc supple-ments	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children
Age in months															
<6	12.6	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
6-11	16.6	102	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
12-23	11.2	239	(77.9)	(52.2)	(26.0)	(59.7)	(0.0)	(59.7)	(11.2)	(29.6)	(3.9)	(11.4)	(3.6)	(18.2)	27
24-35	8.1	247	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
36-47	4.0	252	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
48-59	2.2	270	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sex															
Male	7.9	718	82.3	29.9	12.4	31.7	0.0	31.7	19.1	22.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	33.4	57
Female	7.6	527	(65.1)	(40.1)	(20.1)	(50.2)	(2.6)	(52.8)	(12.6)	(24.8)	(2.6)	(12.7)	(2.4)	(29.9)	40
Residence															
Urban	7.4	451	(71.9)	(37.5)	(18.8)	(46.9)	(3.1)	(50.0)	(12.5)	(15.6)	(3.1)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(31.3)	33
Rural	8.0	793	76.9	32.3	13.8	35.4	0.0	35.4	18.5	27.7	0.0	10.8	1.5	32.3	64
Mother's education															
No education	8.3	419	(74.2)	(25.6)	(14.3)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(34.3)	(14.1)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(2.8)	(34.3)	35
<5 years complete	(5.5)	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years complete	7.6	340	(57.5)	(19.3)	(8.0)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(11.3)	(18.9)	(4.0)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(46.0)	26
10 or more years complete	7.6	449	(88.1)	(55.8)	(23.3)	(58.8)	(3.0)	(61.9)	(20.7)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(20.9)	34
Religion															
Hindu	7.5	559	(73.6)	(28.6)	(19.1)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(14.2)	(30.7)	(2.5)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(26.4)	42
Muslim	1.9	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sikh	8.5	623	75.5	39.8	13.2	41.8	2.0	43.8	18.8	18.7	0.0	19.2	1.9	33.8	53
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	8.8	449	(74.9)	(22.3)	(5.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(17.3)	(35.1)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(2.5)	(37.5)	39
Other backward class	6.0	115	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other[3]	7.3	636	(73.8)	(43.5)	(19.7)	(50.2)	(2.2)	(52.4)	(17.3)	(10.6)	(2.2)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(28.4)	47
Wealth index															
Lowest	(13.8)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	6.6	89	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Middle	5.7	206	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Fourth	7.2	386	(78.4)	(31.7)	(10.8)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(35.5)	(17.6)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(24.9)	28
Highest	8.9	534	(74.4)	(42.8)	(17.0)	(45.0)	(2.2)	(47.2)	(19.1)	(14.7)	(2.2)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(32.0)	47
Total	7.8	1,245	75.2	34.1	15.5	39.3	1.1	40.4	16.4	23.5	1.1	15.7	1.0	31.9	97

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) 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] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
[2] Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered							Amount of food offered								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	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Age in months																		
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
12-23	(0.0)	(69.9)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.6)	(48.3)	(33.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(52.4)	27
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	20
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	10
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	6
Sex																		
Male	0.0	55.7	31.7	10.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	38.2	33.4	12.5	3.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.8	57
Female	(2.6)	(57.6)	(27.4)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.9)	(24.8)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(2.6)	100.0	(2.6)	(40.3)	40
Residence																		
Urban	(3.1)	(46.9)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(3.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(40.6)	(28.1)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(12.5)	(3.1)	100.0	(3.1)	(34.4)	33
Rural	0.0	61.5	29.2	6.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	43.1	30.8	9.2	1.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	27.7	64
Mother's education																		
No education	(0.0)	(54.2)	(28.6)	(11.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(34.1)	(28.8)	(14.3)	(2.8)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(23.0)	35
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	2
5-9 years complete	(0.0)	(58.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(42.9)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(23.4)	26
10 or more years complete	(3.0)	(58.1)	(23.9)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(3.0))	100.0	(2.9)	(46.5)	(20.9)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(3.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(43.8)	34
Religion																		
Hindu	(0.0)	(59.0)	(24.1)	(9.7)	(4.8)	(2.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.2)	(21.6)	(12.0)	(2.5)	(14.2)	(2.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.2)	42
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	1
Sikh	2.0	54.8	33.8	7.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.9	39.8	33.8	9.4	1.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	2.0	34.1	53
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	1
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(54.8)	(32.5)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.5)	(42.4)	(24.9)	(12.7)	(2.5)	(15.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(17.3)	39
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	7
Other[3]	(2.2)	(62.7)	(21.9)	(6.6)	(4.3)	(2.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.7)	(26.2)	(8.7)	(2.2)	(13.0)	(2.2)	100.0	(2.2)	(39.2)	47
Wealth index																		
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	4
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	6
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	12
Fourth	(0.0)	(74.7)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(57.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.9)	28
Highest	(2.2)	(53.0)	(31.8)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	100.0	(2.1)	(44.6)	(29.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(2.2)	100.0	(2.2)	(36.2)	47
Total	1.1	56.5	29.9	8.3	3.1	1.1	100.0	1.0	42.2	29.9	10.4	2.1	13.4	1.1	100.0	1.1	30.0	97

Note: Total includes children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	72.7	637	*	23
20-24	77.3	731	71.4	320
25-34	75.6	1,098	75.2	534
35-49	63.8	1,214	65.3	51
Residence				
Urban	81.0	1,356	80.0	348
Rural	66.0	2,325	69.0	580
Education				
No education	47.5	1,050	50.3	288
<5 years complete	53.7	118	(64.0)	25
5-9 years complete	72.0	1,100	73.1	251
10 or more years complete	90.6	1,412	91.8	364
Religion				
Hindu	73.1	1,505	74.5	416
Muslim	63.0	94	(75.5)	38
Sikh	70.9	2,028	71.8	467
Other	67.0	54	*	8
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	62.5	1,171	61.7	303
Other backward class	76.7	343	82.5	86
Other[1]	75.4	2,088	78.0	507
Wealth index				
Lowest	(44.6)	38	*	16
Second	33.4	203	29.3	60
Middle	55.2	499	57.7	138
Fourth	67.8	1,068	72.8	290
Highest	82.7	1,874	85.6	425
Total	71.6	3,681	73.1	928

Note: Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Children in areas covered by an AWC										
			Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received 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	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood 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	63.9	237	12.3	11.0	3.2	3.9	151	na	na	3.9	151	*	6
12-23	68.2	239	13.2	11.4	5.4	6.0	163	na	na	5.4	163	*	9
24-35	64.1	247	16.1	15.4	2.5	6.8	158	na	na	6.8	158	*	11
36-47	64.3	252	20.0	18.7	3.0	3.6	162	15.7	162	5.4	162	*	9
48-59	63.1	270	10.9	10.3	1.1	6.3	170	6.3	170	4.0	170	*	7
60-71	65.8	266	12.3	11.2	1.1	4.5	175	7.8	175	na	na	na	na
0-35	65.4	723	13.9	12.6	3.7	5.6	473	na	na	5.4	473	(15.4)	25
36-71	64.4	787	14.3	13.3	1.7	4.8	507	9.8	507	na	na	na	na
Sex	63.0	877	14.2	13.3	2.7	5.3	552	10.9	296	5.3	447	*	23
Male	67.5	634	13.9	12.6	2.7	5.0	428	8.4	210	4.9	358	*	18
Female													
Residence	17.4	549	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96	0.0	54	0.0	80	nc	0
Urban	92.0	961	15.6	14.4	3.0	5.8	884	11.0	453	5.7	725	(16.7)	41
Rural													
Mother's education	68.9	532	12.3	11.8	2.4	5.3	366	9.6	193	4.7	289	*	14
No education	(66.0)	45	(36.5)	(36.5)	(6.6)	(13.3)	29	*	16	*	24	*	4
<5 years complete	73.0	416	15.2	14.2	2.6	5.2	303	10.6	157	6.0	246	*	15
5-9 years complete	54.2	519	12.9	10.8	2.8	4.2	281	6.9	141	3.6	246	*	9
10 or more years complete													
Religion													
Hindu	49.1	687	12.2	10.7	2.6	5.8	338	6.4	183	2.9	267	*	8
Muslim	34.3	58	*	*	*	*	20	*	5	*	20	*	4
Sikh	81.3	753	14.9	13.9	2.7	4.6	612	11.9	314	5.6	510	(13.8)	28
Other	*	12	*	*	*	*	10	*	5	*	8	*	1

Continued…

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Children in areas covered by an AWC: Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC: Any service[1]	Supplementary food[2]	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months: Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Children age 0-59 months: Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC: Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	72.6	542	20.4	19.1	4.7	8.7	393	14.9	190	7.8	327	(15.4)	25
Other backward class	56.3	145	6.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	82	(2.5)	39	1.5	65	*	1
Other[3]	60.9	771	10.0	9.0	1.7	2.7	470	6.1	258	2.8	386	*	11
Wealth index													
Lowest	(71.8)	33	*	*	*	*	23	*	11	*	21	*	1
Second	69.3	114	17.3	16.0	3.7	6.2	79	(14.6)	47	7.8	63	*	5
Middle	73.8	260	18.8	17.3	3.1	8.7	192	11.5	102	5.9	150	*	9
Fourth	73.2	444	15.9	14.7	3.9	6.3	325	11.9	157	6.6	283	*	19
Highest	54.6	659	9.8	9.0	1.1	2.2	360	6.7	190	2.7	289	*	8
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	21.3	20.2	3.4	4.5	87	(12.5)	47	5.6	69	*	4
6 or more years ago	na	na	13.4	12.3	2.6	5.3	893	9.6	460	5.1	735	(18.4)	37
Total	64.9	1,511	14.1	13.0	2.7	5.2	980	9.8	507	5.1	805	(16.7)	41

Note: Total includes children with missing information on 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96
Rural	90.9	8.3	3.5	3.5	884	93.8	6.1	2.2	2.8	884
Mother's education										
No education	94.4	4.8	2.1	3.2	366	95.2	4.8	1.3	2.9	366
<5 years complete	(90.0)	(10.0)	(6.6)	(6.6)	29	(90.0)	(10.0)	(6.6)	(6.6)	29
5-9 years complete	87.8	11.0	4.8	2.9	303	92.6	7.1	2.9	2.3	303
10 or more years complete	93.0	7.0	2.4	3.1	281	95.8	4.2	1.4	1.7	281
Religion										
Hindu	91.0	8.1	2.9	4.1	338	93.6	6.4	1.7	2.9	338
Muslim	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	20
Sikh	92.3	7.0	3.5	2.9	612	94.9	5.0	2.2	2.4	612
Other	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.8	11.7	4.7	4.2	393	91.5	8.5	3.2	3.5	393
Other backward class	91.6	6.0	3.6	3.6	82	94.0	6.0	0.0	1.2	82
Other[3]	95.2	4.2	2.1	1.9	470	97.1	2.7	1.5	1.5	470
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	23
Second	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	79	97.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	79
Middle	89.8	9.2	3.6	4.6	192	91.9	8.1	1.5	3.6	192
Fourth	89.5	10.2	4.8	5.1	325	93.4	6.3	3.9	3.9	325
Highest	93.7	5.2	1.9	1.1	360	96.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	360
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	87.6	11.2	1.1	3.4	87	88.8	11.2	2.2	5.6	87
6 or more years ago	92.2	7.1	3.4	3.2	893	95.0	4.9	2.0	2.2	893
Total	91.8	7.5	3.2	3.2	980	94.4	5.5	2.0	2.5	980

Note: Total includes children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.
[2] Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06, and totals for children of ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	7.9	18.1	-0.6	5.6	10.3	1.6	-0.6	6.3	17.3	1.6	-0.9	127
6-11	10.5	17.9	-0.8	4.2	16.9	3.1	-0.6	6.3	21.0	0.0	-1.0	95
12-23	21.8	45.2	-1.7	2.6	11.3	0.9	-0.5	9.1	26.9	0.4	-1.2	229
24-35	19.0	40.1	-1.7	0.8	7.8	0.8	-0.4	7.8	25.4	0.4	-1.2	232
36-47	22.0	43.2	-1.8	1.3	6.9	2.6	-0.4	9.9	28.1	0.4	-1.4	231
48-59	14.9	36.2	-1.6	1.2	7.2	0.8	-0.6	6.9	24.9	0.4	-1.3	249
Sex												
Male	17.1	36.8	-1.5	2.1	9.6	1.5	-0.5	6.9	23.9	0.6	-1.2	676
Female	17.7	36.4	-1.5	2.2	8.6	1.5	-0.6	9.4	26.3	0.4	-1.3	486
Birth interval in months[2]												
First birth[3]	12.8	29.4	-1.3	1.1	7.4	1.8	-0.4	4.1	18.4	0.7	-1.0	444
<24	22.2	47.0	-1.9	3.0	11.5	0.8	-0.7	12.3	32.4	0.4	-1.6	233
24-47	21.6	40.4	-1.6	2.9	9.3	1.0	-0.5	10.2	27.3	0.3	-1.3	314
48+	13.8	33.3	-1.2	2.2	8.8	2.1	-0.6	5.8	26.1	0.7	-1.1	138
Birth order[2]												
1	12.8	29.3	-1.3	1.1	7.4	1.8	-0.4	4.1	18.4	0.7	-1.0	443
2-3	18.6	38.9	-1.6	2.0	8.6	1.1	-0.5	8.4	25.9	0.4	-1.3	559
4-5	30.0	54.5	-2.0	6.4	16.3	1.8	-0.8	19.0	42.7	0.9	-1.7	110
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Residence												
Urban	16.4	35.1	-1.4	1.7	9.2	2.0	-0.4	7.5	21.4	0.7	-1.1	413
Rural	17.8	37.5	-1.5	2.4	9.2	1.2	-0.6	8.3	26.8	0.4	-1.3	749
Size at birth[2]												
Very small	24.9	54.6	-2.1	2.2	17.2	0.0	-0.9	20.4	38.6	0.0	-1.8	87
Small	19.5	40.7	-1.6	4.2	11.9	0.9	-0.7	8.8	29.6	0.9	-1.4	235
Average or larger	14.6	32.1	-1.3	1.6	7.2	1.9	-0.4	5.6	21.0	0.5	-1.1	751
Mother's education[4]												
No education	27.0	52.4	-2.0	3.6	13.1	0.5	-0.8	14.4	38.4	0.3	-1.7	380
<5 years complete	(31.0)	(50.0)	(-2.3)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	(12.4)	(40.7)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	32
5-9 years complete	15.9	34.1	-1.4	2.4	10.1	1.5	-0.5	7.0	22.9	0.3	-1.1	327
10 or more years complete	8.6	23.6	-1.0	0.8	5.4	2.2	-0.3	2.5	12.8	1.0	-0.8	408
Religion												
Hindu	21.3	43.5	-1.7	1.6	8.6	1.0	-0.6	9.2	28.8	0.4	-1.4	515
Muslim	(14.6)	(39.6)	(-1.6)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	(4.2)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	49
Sikh	13.7	30.2	-1.3	2.9	10.2	2.1	-0.5	7.3	21.4	0.7	-1.1	582
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	21.7	44.5	-1.7	3.2	13.4	0.7	-0.7	12.5	33.9	0.2	-1.5	431
Other backward class	15.9	33.7	-1.5	2.8	10.2	2.9	-0.5	6.5	23.3	1.0	-1.2	107
Other[5]	13.7	30.0	-1.2	1.4	6.3	1.9	-0.4	4.7	17.8	0.7	-1.0	589
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	17.3	36.6	-1.5	2.1	8.9	1.4	-0.5	7.7	24.7	0.5	-1.2	1,129
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Not interviewed and not in Household[6]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15

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)	22.9	45.7	-1.8	3.4	13.9	0.4	-0.9	14.0	37.6	0.0	-1.7	236
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	17.5	35.7	-1.5	2.4	9.3	1.1	-0.5	7.0	24.1	0.5	-1.2	665
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	10.8	30.0	-1.2	0.4	4.4	3.1	-0.2	4.0	14.3	0.9	-0.8	231
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	18.0	37.5	-1.5	2.1	9.5	1.5	-0.5	8.2	25.4	0.5	-1.2	1,022
Living with one or neither parent	12.7	30.4	-1.4	2.1	7.1	1.4	-0.4	6.4	21.3	0.7	-1.1	140
Wealth index												
Lowest	(29.7)	(55.6)	(-2.2)	(7.5)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(-0.8)	(18.5)	(44.6)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	27
Second	28.5	51.9	-2.1	7.4	18.5	2.5	-0.9	17.3	46.9	1.2	-1.8	80
Middle	27.5	53.3	-2.1	2.5	11.2	0.0	-0.7	13.7	37.1	0.0	-1.7	195
Fourth	22.0	45.4	-1.8	1.9	11.5	0.5	-0.6	8.8	29.2	0.0	-1.5	363
Highest	7.5	20.2	-0.9	1.0	4.9	2.6	-0.3	3.1	12.3	1.0	-0.7	497
Total	17.3	36.7	-1.5	2.1	9.2	1.5	-0.5	8.0	24.9	0.5	-1.2	1,162
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.6	34.7	-1.4	2.7	10.2	1.3	-0.5	7.5	23.6	0.6	-1.1	668
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.7	45.2	-1.8	2.6	8.1	5.9	-0.1	7.5	24.7	1.1	-1.1	758

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 with missing information on size at birth, mother's nutritional status, and caste/tribe, and children belonging to the scheduled tribes, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m^2)

( ) 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

[6] 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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding: Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth[1]	Within one day of birth[2]	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[3]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence							
Urban	94.5	472	15.6	17.1	49.5	62.3	334
Rural	93.9	834	8.9	10.0	41.4	63.2	548
Sex							
Male	94.9	750	12.4	13.7	44.6	64.0	540
Female	93.0	557	10.0	11.2	44.3	61.2	342
Mother's education							
No education	94.9	451	8.0	9.4	37.9	64.0	275
<5 years complete	(92.1)	38	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	94.1	350	10.0	11.3	42.1	65.5	240
10 or more years complete	93.5	467	15.4	16.5	51.3	60.8	344
Religion							
Hindu	95.0	586	11.5	13.5	44.1	62.8	399
Muslim	(98.3)	56	(2.8)	(5.5)	(38.1)	(59.8)	38
Sikh	92.9	655	11.9	12.3	45.6	63.4	437
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.1	474	11.3	11.6	40.9	62.8	292
Other backward class	93.3	118	13.6	13.6	42.9	64.9	82
Other[5]	92.8	668	11.5	13.4	46.2	63.0	475
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel[4]	93.0	891	12.2	13.5	45.5	63.9	620
Dai (TBA)	96.3	398	10.1	11.2	44.1	59.8	249
Other/no one	*	17	*	*	*	*	12
Place of delivery							
Health facility	92.8	655	11.5	13.0	47.0	61.6	466
At home	95.6	635	11.2	12.1	41.6	64.1	404
Other	*	16	*	*	*	*	11
Wealth index							
Lowest	(100.0)	29	*	*	*	*	16
Second	85.6	102	5.6	5.6	26.4	77.2	52
Middle	97.7	215	9.4	10.1	43.6	60.0	136
Fourth	94.4	407	11.8	14.0	43.2	61.6	273
Highest	93.8	554	12.6	13.6	48.7	62.4	404
Total	94.1	1,306	11.4	12.7	44.5	62.9	882

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children with missing information on caste/tribe, 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.
[5] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming: Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/ juice	Other milk	Comple-mentary foods	Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children
<2	(0.0)	(54.7)	(5.6)	(2.8)	(28.3)	(8.6)	100.0	35	(10.9)	36
2-3	8.6	31.8	20.7	10.6	26.7	1.7	100.0	57	20.6	58
4-5	(2.6)	(24.9)	(20.0)	(4.9)	(32.8)	(14.8)	100.0	40	(29.9)	41
6-8	8.3	4.8	13.1	5.0	17.9	50.9	100.0	61	34.5	61
9-11	(24.7)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(7.4)	(58.4)	100.0	41	(59.0)	41
12-17	21.3	0.8	4.7	1.5	3.1	68.6	100.0	127	36.6	131
18-23	31.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	4.2	61.0	100.0	93	34.3	108
24-35	62.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	35.7	100.0	167	30.5	247
<4	5.3	40.5	15.0	7.7	27.3	4.3	100.0	92	16.9	94
<6	4.5	35.7	16.5	6.8	29.0	7.5	100.0	132	20.9	135
6-9	8.6	4.2	14.0	4.3	18.2	50.7	100.0	71	38.3	71
12-23	25.6	0.5	3.1	1.8	3.6	65.4	100.0	220	35.6	239

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Based on all children under three years.

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, Punjab, 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, 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	14.3	33.8	12.4	56	98.4	13.1	31.0	11.4	61
9-11	na	na	na	na	(38.9)	(29.3)	(22.8)	31	(97.6)	(36.8)	(24.6)	(19.7)	41
12-17	na	na	na	na	44.1	27.0	20.1	100	100.0	44.2	25.9	18.9	127
18-23	na	na	na	na	56.4	42.3	29.8	63	97.9	47.2	39.8	26.9	93
Sex													
Male	22.1	(1.0)	4.3	431	40.3	33.0	21.2	152	99.0	38.9	29.8	19.2	188
Female	21.1	(0.8)	3.2	328	39.4	32.1	21.2	98	98.5	37.3	31.9	20.9	133
Residence													
Urban	(18.1)	(2.0)	(3.2)	266	45.8	31.9	25.0	75	100.0	41.0	28.6	21.9	109
Rural	22.3	0.7	3.8	493	37.4	33.0	19.6	175	98.2	36.9	31.8	18.9	212
Mother's education													
No education	(23.0)	(0.9)	(5.0)	263	28.3	22.2	14.1	84	98.1	25.8	21.8	12.4	104
<5 years complete	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	(20.7)	*	*	203	42.0	36.0	19.6	66	98.8	42.4	33.0	19.0	85
10 or more years complete	(21.0)	(1.2)	(2.1)	273	49.0	39.3	28.7	94	100.0	46.4	36.7	27.1	126
Religion													
Hindu	22.4	(1.6)	3.9	331	39.8	38.5	24.4	99	98.5	37.0	35.2	21.2	128
Muslim	*	*	*	35	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	14
Sikh	21.3	(0.6)	(0.7)	386	39.0	28.8	19.5	137	98.9	38.1	27.3	19.1	177
Other	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2

Continued…

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years[1]				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				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	(21.2)	(0.9)	4.9	286	35.8	34.4	19.6	86	97.3	33.7	32.6	18.2	109
Other backward class	*	*	*	72	(53.5)	(39.1)	(21.4)	28	(97.1)	(47.0)	(38.2)	(20.6)	34
Other[9]	21.2	(0.8)	(1.9)	374	39.7	29.6	21.1	129	100.0	40.0	28.0	20.3	169
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	6
Second	*	*	*	54	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	19
Middle	(22.8)	*	*	127	(37.3)	(23.3)	(11.5)	42	96.4	30.9	25.5	10.8	54
Fourth	(21.6)	*	*	236	30.8	29.4	20.5	77	100.0	32.3	26.1	18.1	99
Highest	(21.0)	(1.6)	(2.1)	323	49.1	37.9	27.8	108	99.3	46.2	35.6	26.6	144
Total	21.5	0.9	3.6	759	39.9	32.7	21.2	250	98.8	38.3	30.7	19.9	321

Note: Total includes children with missing information on 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.
[9] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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: Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Age in months					
6-11	18.7	49.9	4.6	73.3	86
12-23	21.2	52.5	9.7	83.3	226
24-35	22.9	47.6	10.0	80.5	231
36-47	25.8	30.3	5.3	61.4	228
48-59	18.2	19.1	2.5	39.8	246
Sex					
Male	22.8	38.6	7.2	68.7	593
Female	20.1	37.5	5.6	63.2	423
Birth order[1]					
1	21.6	37.3	5.8	64.6	381
2-3	22.4	35.9	6.7	64.9	490
4-5	18.4	53.1	7.2	78.7	98
6+	*	*	*	*	14
Residence					
Urban	21.1	38.7	6.4	66.2	355
Rural	22.0	37.8	6.7	66.5	661
Mother's education[2]					
No education	20.1	43.8	6.7	70.6	341
<5 years complete	(13.9)	(37.7)	(13.8)	(65.4)	29
5-9 years complete	24.9	34.6	9.1	68.6	276
10 or more years complete	21.8	34.8	3.9	60.5	355
Religion					
Hindu	22.8	39.7	7.1	69.6	437
Muslim	(21.7)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(58.5)	47
Sikh	21.0	36.1	6.9	64.1	518
Other	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.2	41.7	9.9	73.8	372
Other backward class	24.6	36.1	4.2	64.9	97
Other[3]	20.8	35.9	4.8	61.5	516
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	21.7	38.1	6.4	66.3	982
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	19
Not interviewed and not in household[4]	*	*	*	*	15
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	21.6	38.0	6.7	66.3	901
Living with one or neither parent	22.3	38.9	6.0	67.1	115
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	23.2	33.8	4.2	61.3	541
Mildly anaemic	22.0	40.0	7.9	69.9	305
Moderately/severely anaemic	15.5	50.6	11.9	78.0	142
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	21
Second	26.3	38.2	10.6	75.0	75
Middle	20.9	42.9	6.2	70.0	175
Fourth	20.1	36.8	8.2	65.1	317
Highest	22.3	36.2	4.7	63.2	428
Total	21.7	38.1	6.6	66.4	1,016
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.5	49.9	8.7	80.1	526
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	17.4	56.7	5.9	80.0	608

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 the scheduled tribes and children with missing information on mother's anaemia status 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] 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

[4] 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, Punjab, 2005-06

	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	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supple-ments in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	11.7	0.0	61	na	na	14.7	0.0	0.0	61	75.6	61
9-11	(34.6)	(15.1)	41	na	na	(36.8)	(7.5)	(0.0)	41	(70.6)	40
12-17	44.2	6.3	127	30.7	131	30.7	6.9	3.0	131	77.2	131
18-23	50.5	11.9	93	22.1	108	22.1	9.2	3.7	108	68.8	108
24-35	54.4	15.1	167	15.0	247	15.0	5.3	6.1	247	71.1	240
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	5.6	6.8	252	74.8	249
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	4.1	6.6	270	71.7	266
Sex											
Male	43.7	11.7	284	20.7	276	16.8	5.8	5.6	642	74.3	632
Female	44.5	8.4	205	21.0	210	16.9	4.9	4.7	468	70.7	463
Birth order											
1	38.7	12.2	166	18.8	187	16.6	8.2	7.7	429	75.9	423
2-3	49.3	10.3	262	22.2	248	17.1	4.0	4.5	555	72.5	548
4-5	37.7	5.5	56	(20.6)	49	16.4	1.8	0.0	110	63.2	108
6+	*	*	5	*	3	*	*	*	15	*	15
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	38.7	8.4	313	24.4	233	23.0	5.9	2.2	356	73.1	354
Not breastfeeding	53.6	13.8	176	17.5	253	13.9	5.2	6.7	751	72.6	738
Residence											
Urban	48.2	14.9	175	25.0	166	19.4	6.5	5.2	403	81.6	396
Rural	41.7	7.8	314	18.7	320	15.4	4.8	5.3	707	67.8	698

Continued…

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	39.8	7.3	165	13.6	176	11.4	2.9	1.1	377	59.5	372
<5 years complete	*	*	13	*	16	(20.9)	(3.0)	(3.2)	33	(100.0)	33
5-9 years complete	44.4	10.8	121	22.7	122	18.0	3.3	5.4	298	70.3	297
10 or more years complete	46.9	12.8	189	26.6	172	20.7	9.5	9.2	403	85.0	393
Religion											
Hindu	44.6	9.5	204	25.5	210	19.8	5.4	3.7	490	71.8	484
Muslim	*	*	24	*	23	(20.3)	(8.3)	(8.2)	50	(87.8)	49
Sikh	43.8	8.9	256	16.6	250	13.9	5.3	6.2	562	72.4	554
Other	*	*	4	*	3	*	*	*	7	*	7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	44.2	6.8	162	14.4	178	12.7	2.3	3.0	390	65.8	388
Other backward class	57.9	11.9	50	(31.3)	48	22.2	4.0	3.9	103	64.3	100
Other[5]	42.5	12.3	256	22.7	240	18.5	7.5	7.1	577	78.3	567
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	7	*	10	*	*	*	23	*	22
Second	(50.0)	(9.3)	32	(14.4)	34	10.9	0.0	0.0	82	43.5	82
Middle	41.8	9.6	83	11.1	88	10.6	1.6	2.1	185	54.0	183
Fourth	41.7	10.2	149	20.7	149	14.9	4.6	5.2	342	75.6	342
Highest	46.2	11.2	219	26.7	204	22.0	8.7	7.6	478	85.2	466
Total	44.1	10.3	489	20.8	486	16.8	5.4	5.2	1,110	72.8	1,095

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status and 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.

[5] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt: None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)	Total	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	8.1	7.0	84.8	100.0	1,136
Rural	18.0	13.9	68.1	100.0	1,771
Religion of household head					
Hindu	13.4	11.1	75.6	100.0	1,248
Muslim	8.2	10.9	81.0	100.0	74
Sikh	15.1	11.6	73.4	100.0	1,540
Other	(15.4)	(4.4)	(80.2)	100.0	45
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	17.8	13.7	68.5	100.0	933
Other backward class	16.5	14.5	69.0	100.0	277
Other[1]	11.7	9.4	78.9	100.0	1,625
Wealth index					
Lowest	(33.5)	(23.7)	(42.8)	100.0	42
Second	30.6	16.2	53.2	100.0	201
Middle	23.0	18.3	58.7	100.0	482
Fourth	14.2	13.7	72.0	100.0	869
Highest	7.8	5.8	86.5	100.0	1,314
Total	14.2	11.2	74.6	100.0	2,908
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	16.7	7.8	75.5	100.0	2,959

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households belonging to the scheduled tribes and households with missing information on the caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.
ppm = parts per million
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption						Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing	Total	
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	59.0	11.7	19.4	9.9	0.0	100.0	3,681
Pulses or beans	53.4	31.6	14.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,681
Dark green leafy vegetables	60.1	25.1	14.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,681
Fruits	15.4	22.2	58.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	3,681
Eggs	2.1	6.7	20.5	70.7	0.0	100.0	3,681
Fish	0.2	1.6	14.6	83.6	0.0	100.0	3,681
Chicken/meat	0.3	3.5	20.8	75.4	0.0	100.0	3,681
Fish or chicken/meat	0.3	3.9	20.5	75.2	0.0	100.0	3,681
MEN							
Milk or curd	68.6	17.2	11.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,247
Pulses or beans	75.2	23.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,247
Dark green leafy vegetables	76.7	22.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,247
Fruits	23.0	48.4	28.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,247
Eggs	5.4	27.6	30.6	36.3	0.1	100.0	1,247
Fish	1.4	12.5	30.2	55.7	0.1	100.0	1,247
Chicken/meat	1.6	17.1	40.1	41.1	0.1	100.0	1,247
Fish or chicken/meat	1.8	18.2	39.3	40.6	0.1	100.0	1,247

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m²									
	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	39.2	17.0	5.3	0.3	606	42.6	19.1	5.2	0.8	251
20-29	22.1	8.3	18.0	2.9	1,166	20.6	6.6	15.9	1.9	422
30-39	11.2	4.2	43.3	13.5	942	10.1	3.5	33.3	6.9	288
40-49	6.6	2.4	52.7	21.0	711	10.2	3.3	37.6	7.3	245
Marital status										
Never married	34.0	13.9	8.4	0.8	900	33.3	13.9	10.1	0.8	483
Currently married	13.5	5.3	37.3	12.0	2,406	12.0	3.5	30.8	6.2	711
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	13.6	4.3	43.9	14.3	119	*	*	*	*	12
Residence										
Urban	17.2	7.1	36.3	12.2	1,268	19.8	7.7	25.6	5.6	535
Rural	19.9	7.7	26.2	7.3	2,157	21.2	7.9	19.5	2.7	671
Education										
No education	21.0	7.7	27.8	7.5	964	15.9	5.3	15.3	2.4	170
<5 years complete	19.4	11.2	22.9	11.0	108	23.4	14.1	15.6	4.7	64
5-9 years complete	20.7	9.2	30.4	9.9	1,035	28.5	11.0	17.5	3.4	474
10 or more years complete	16.0	5.8	31.7	9.7	1,318	14.3	4.8	29.9	5.0	498
Religion										
Hindu	21.4	9.1	27.4	7.7	1,389	26.3	9.6	16.7	2.8	533
Muslim	22.4	6.2	26.0	8.6	83	(24.2)	(18.2)	(24.2)	(3.0)	33
Sikh	17.3	6.5	31.9	10.2	1,903	15.6	5.9	26.7	4.9	629
Other	7.8	3.8	29.5	9.9	51	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	26.8	11.1	22.6	6.1	1,092	25.3	10.1	12.1	1.4	348
Other backward class	19.8	7.9	31.7	10.9	319	28.9	9.4	17.2	3.9	128
Other[2]	14.3	5.4	33.6	10.6	1,954	16.5	6.3	28.4	5.3	711
Wealth index										
Lowest	(30.5)	(11.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	36	*	*	*	*	10
Second	35.8	11.5	11.5	2.1	187	26.2	12.3	3.1	0.0	65
Middle	29.0	12.9	17.6	2.2	454	30.0	11.2	10.0	1.2	170
Fourth	21.7	8.9	23.3	7.0	993	22.0	9.5	13.1	0.6	337
Highest	12.7	4.8	39.2	13.1	1,756	16.7	5.4	32.9	7.1	624
Total	18.9	7.5	29.9	9.1	3,425	20.6	7.8	22.2	4.0	1,206

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

[2] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	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]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	27.5	12.3	1.6	41.4	617	8.4	11.2	2.0	21.5	251
20-29	26.8	10.8	1.3	38.8	1,264	5.5	2.2	1.4	9.1	417
30-39	25.5	9.6	1.1	36.2	943	6.7	6.0	1.1	13.7	285
40-49	25.2	9.1	1.7	36.0	699	6.6	5.0	1.7	13.2	242
Marital status										
Never married	26.1	10.0	1.1	37.2	883	6.6	6.8	1.7	15.1	482
Currently married	26.2	10.7	1.5	38.4	2,521	6.7	4.4	1.4	12.6	701
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.1	7.6	0.0	34.7	119	*	*	*	*	12
Maternity status										
Pregnant	15.4	22.3	3.9	41.6	130	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	32.1	11.5	1.1	44.8	441	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.8	9.7	1.3	36.8	2,953	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	28.2	9.7	1.3	39.1	1,282	5.5	4.1	1.7	11.3	531
Rural	25.1	10.9	1.4	37.4	2,242	7.5	6.6	1.4	15.5	664
Education										
No education	27.4	11.1	1.6	40.2	999	8.3	6.5	2.4	17.3	168
<5 years complete	26.5	10.6	1.8	38.9	113	7.8	4.7	0.0	12.5	64
5-9 years complete	25.9	11.9	1.8	39.7	1,069	7.0	7.2	2.3	16.6	471
10 or more years complete	25.6	8.7	0.8	35.0	1,343	5.5	3.7	0.6	9.8	492
Religion										
Hindu	26.6	11.4	1.6	39.7	1,437	6.0	4.7	2.5	13.2	529
Muslim	30.5	10.7	1.2	42.4	85	(6.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(12.9)	31
Sikh	25.8	9.4	1.2	36.5	1,950	7.1	6.1	0.8	13.9	624
Other	24.9	18.9	0.0	43.8	52	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.2	11.7	1.7	42.6	1,145	8.7	4.6	2.0	15.4	345
Other backward class	20.2	12.3	0.3	32.8	319	7.9	6.3	1.6	15.9	126
Other[3]	25.3	9.6	1.4	36.3	1,997	5.4	5.8	1.3	12.5	705
Wealth index										
Lowest	(27.3)	(8.0)	(2.7)	(38.0)	37	*	*	*	*	10
Second	26.3	12.9	2.0	41.2	198	6.2	3.1	1.6	10.9	64
Middle	28.6	12.0	1.4	42.0	486	7.1	6.5	3.0	16.7	168
Fourth	26.4	12.4	2.0	40.9	1,029	7.7	8.6	2.7	19.0	336
Highest	25.4	8.6	0.9	34.9	1,775	5.7	3.7	0.3	9.7	617
Total	26.2	10.4	1.4	38.0	3,524	6.6	5.5	1.5	13.6	1,195
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.3	10.6	1.4	38.3	2,641	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	28.4	12.3	0.7	41.4	2,614	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 the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on 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] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl.

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

[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	80.3	90.9	55.9	79.9	62.1	79.1	28.6	37.1	65.9	69.0	1,369	493
15-19	80.2	88.5	50.7	74.3	58.2	74.7	26.5	35.6	63.7	65.1	637	261
20-24	80.4	93.5	60.4	86.2	65.4	84.1	30.5	38.8	67.8	73.3	731	232
25-29	75.1	95.0	60.6	87.1	64.0	84.7	29.4	43.6	61.6	80.7	596	202
30-39	70.9	94.0	53.8	82.8	56.3	85.8	18.5	35.8	57.6	78.5	988	302
40-49	63.4	88.4	43.7	77.2	49.0	78.8	13.5	22.8	51.5	73.6	728	250
Residence												
Urban	80.7	92.8	60.4	81.3	64.6	81.9	26.4	35.5	65.7	75.4	1,356	552
Rural	69.5	91.1	49.7	81.2	54.6	81.3	21.1	34.5	56.8	73.1	2,325	695
Education												
No education	38.7	78.3	21.3	61.1	24.4	68.0	4.5	12.0	28.7	56.6	1,050	175
<5 years complete	62.3	83.3	32.6	68.1	40.3	70.8	5.1	16.7	45.3	65.3	118	72
5-9 years complete	77.8	90.6	54.3	77.2	59.0	76.8	17.4	27.1	62.1	69.6	1,100	487
10 or more years complete	97.2	98.8	79.0	93.8	84.4	92.2	42.7	52.8	83.1	85.6	1,412	513
Regular media exposure[2]												
Yes	80.8	94.0	60.1	83.7	65.3	83.9	26.4	37.6	66.3	76.0	3,096	1,127
No	35.6	71.7	19.8	58.3	21.1	60.0	5.2	10.0	27.6	55.8	585	120
Marital status												
Never married	85.3	91.2	57.2	81.0	65.4	78.8	32.3	37.9	69.8	69.7	924	501
Currently married	70.0	92.4	53.2	81.6	56.1	83.5	20.2	33.3	57.2	77.1	2,634	733
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	62.7	*	38.4	*	49.6	*	14.1	*	49.5	*	123	13
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	88.5	na	76.5	na	75.4	na	28.1	na	69.8	na	374
1-2	na	90.5	na	80.4	na	85.7	na	37.5	na	72.6	na	168
3-4	na	92.5	na	84.9	na	81.1	na	37.7	na	77.4	na	159
5+	na	94.5	na	84.4	na	85.0	na	38.3	na	76.8	na	525

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	91.9	54.2	79.0	57.9	79.7	23.4	33.5	60.8	73.8	1,505	558
Muslim	49.6	(88.9)	29.0	(75.0)	30.0	(72.2)	13.9	(27.8)	31.1	(69.4)	94	36
Sikh	74.7	92.1	55.1	83.8	60.3	83.6	23.6	36.8	61.6	74.6	2,028	642
Other	50.5	*	30.2	*	39.1	*	7.4	*	33.7	*	54	11
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	62.5	86.5	43.7	74.2	48.4	74.2	18.0	27.5	50.6	67.1	1,171	356
Other backward class	78.0	90.4	56.3	80.7	62.4	80.0	25.1	37.0	63.3	71.8	343	135
Other[3]	79.8	95.0	59.3	85.2	63.6	85.9	25.7	38.6	65.6	78.2	2,088	735
Wealth index												
Lowest	(15.6)	*	(10.4)	*	(13.0)	*	(2.6)	*	(13.0)	*	38	10
Second	30.0	76.9	14.5	66.2	18.9	58.5	2.4	16.9	22.7	60.0	203	65
Middle	49.2	86.2	32.2	71.3	32.8	73.6	11.5	20.7	36.9	60.3	499	174
Fourth	68.6	91.0	47.2	79.0	51.8	79.3	18.4	32.2	54.1	74.2	1,068	357
Highest	88.8	95.9	68.2	87.4	73.9	88.1	31.4	42.6	74.7	79.6	1,874	641
Total	73.6	91.8	53.7	81.2	58.3	81.6	23.0	35.0	60.1	74.1	3,681	1,247

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on caste/tribe and men with missing information on times slept away from home in the past 12 months, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age												
15-24	72.8	65.7	78.2	69.1	39.1	1,099	81.5	74.8	77.5	71.0	46.4	448
15-19	71.2	64.1	75.2	66.0	35.9	511	80.5	75.3	73.6	70.1	46.7	231
20-24	74.2	67.1	80.9	71.9	41.9	588	82.5	74.2	81.6	71.9	46.1	217
25-29	70.4	64.4	74.1	68.9	37.4	447	81.3	79.2	79.2	79.2	55.2	192
30-39	66.1	53.2	67.1	67.9	32.9	701	78.9	69.0	69.4	73.2	43.7	284
40-49	68.0	45.6	60.7	69.8	27.5	462	69.7	59.7	59.7	76.9	37.6	221
Residence												
Urban	68.8	60.4	73.9	68.5	35.6	1,094	82.0	73.0	77.1	71.7	45.3	512
Rural	70.6	57.8	70.2	69.1	35.0	1,615	75.7	69.7	68.4	76.0	45.7	633
Education												
No education	57.1	35.8	47.7	66.2	19.2	406	63.5	56.2	51.1	57.7	24.8	137
<5 years complete	63.4	51.5	67.7	67.2	24.4	74	70.0	46.7	58.3	68.3	26.7	60
5-9 years complete	70.1	54.6	67.2	65.6	32.0	856	78.0	69.4	70.3	75.5	43.8	441
10 or more years complete	73.9	68.6	81.8	71.8	42.6	1,372	84.0	79.7	81.5	77.9	54.8	507
Regular media exposure[1]												
Yes	70.8	60.4	73.4	69.1	36.3	2,501	79.7	72.3	73.6	75.1	46.9	1,059
No	58.6	39.5	51.1	66.2	21.9	208	64.0	57.0	57.0	61.6	27.9	86
Marital status												
Never married	75.3	70.3	80.8	67.7	40.2	788	82.7	75.9	77.2	72.9	48.8	457
Currently married	67.9	54.6	68.4	69.7	33.6	1,844	75.6	68.0	68.8	75.5	43.6	677
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	62.4	41.5	55.9	61.2	24.7	77	*	*	*	*	*	11
Religion												
Hindu	67.8	60.8	72.7	67.1	35.5	1,120	80.7	70.8	75.8	74.3	45.4	513
Muslim	(69.3)	(62.7)	(78.1)	(67.5)	(36.7)	47	(75.0)	(71.9)	(78.1)	(78.1)	(50.0)	32
Sikh	71.7	57.3	70.9	70.4	35.0	1,515	76.8	71.2	68.7	73.4	44.8	591
Other	(55.9)	(55.9)	(63.3)	(63.1)	(37.2)	27	*	*	*	*	*	9

Continued…

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men who: Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	70.3	58.2	69.0	67.6	35.9	732	80.8	66.9	69.5	76.3	44.8	308
Other backward class	67.9	63.5	75.9	70.0	39.1	267	72.1	70.5	75.4	76.2	45.1	122
Other[2]	70.2	58.6	72.3	69.0	34.4	1,667	78.7	73.9	73.1	73.1	46.6	698
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	59.7	38.7	45.1	69.4	16.1	61	76.0	72.0	60.0	74.0	46.0	50
Middle	63.4	47.3	59.8	63.0	27.3	246	74.7	60.7	64.7	74.7	41.3	150
Fourth	71.2	59.1	71.9	70.2	37.9	733	78.2	68.6	68.6	73.8	41.2	325
Highest	70.6	61.2	74.3	69.0	35.9	1,664	80.0	75.3	77.2	73.8	48.8	615
Total	69.9	58.8	71.7	68.9	35.2	2,709	78.5	71.2	72.3	74.1	45.5	1,145

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those 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] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.
[2] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

	Urban		Rural		Total	
Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	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	0.1	4.4	0.2	4.8	0.2	4.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.2	11.5	0.5	12.0	0.4	11.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.1	4.1	0.2	4.6	0.2	4.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	948	340	1,619	458	2,567	798
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1]	*	(53.8)	*	41.8	*	46.8
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	2	39	8	55	10	94
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.9
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,021	373	1,742	486	2,763	859
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1.8	na	1.7	na	1.8
Number of men	na	552	na	695	na	1,247
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	3.7	7.2	1.4	7.8	2.3	7.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.4	2.0	4.5	0.7	4.9	1.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months[2]	27.8	35.5	37.8	52.7	34.1	45.1
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months[2]	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1
Number of respondents	1,356	552	2,325	695	3,681	1,247
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized[2]	95.6	95.9	92.8	93.7	93.6	94.5
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months[2]	377	196	879	366	1,256	562

na = Not applicable

( ) 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, Punjab, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	28.3	33.8	28.8	39.9	28.6	37.1
Percentage who know a condom source	52.4	85.1	44.8	87.8	47.5	86.6
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	36.7	27.0	37.7	31.4	37.4	29.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	0.9	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months[2]	28.3	37.8	37.8	53.9	34.5	46.6
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months[2]	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.9
Number of respondents age 15-24	485	222	884	271	1,369	493
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]	94.7	95.2	95.0	93.2	94.9	93.9
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months[2]	137	84	334	146	472	230
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	4.7	28.3	3.8	23.5	4.1	25.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	178	60	333	85	511	145
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	1.8	(2.2)	1.2	2.7	1.4	2.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse[3] in the past 12 months	0.6	(41.3)	1.5	48.0	1.2	45.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	172	46	326	75	497	121
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[3]	*	*	*	(44.4)	*	49.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[3] in the past 12 months	1	19	5	36	6	55
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.3	83.9	99.3	81.9	99.3	82.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	9.3	0.7	13.7	0.6	11.7
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	309	193	555	227	863	420

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62 Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls						Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys						Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys
			<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/ missing	Total				<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/ missing	Total	
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.9	3,681	73.8	18.7	5.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	3,639	98.8	3,681	75.5	17.2	4.5	2.2	0.6	100.0	3,636
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	48.7	3,681	3.4	40.8	44.3	10.8	0.8	100.0	1,793	63.1	3,681	4.1	35.5	44.9	13.4	2.1	100.0	2,321
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	80.6	3,681	1.2	37.6	51.6	9.1	0.4	100.0	2,968	33.4	3,681	1.2	21.2	56.3	19.9	1.4	100.0	1,229
Sex and sexual behaviour	38.2	3,681	1.1	8.6	42.4	46.4	1.5	100.0	1,406	36.7	3,681	1.1	8.8	39.8	48.6	1.7	100.0	1,349
Contraception	37.7	3,681	0.6	5.8	35.3	56.1	2.2	100.0	1,386	34.8	3,681	0.5	4.9	32.1	60.7	1.9	100.0	1,281
HIV/AIDS	67.0	3,681	3.8	14.3	36.7	43.5	1.7	100.0	2,466	67.5	3,681	3.7	14.9	35.5	43.6	2.3	100.0	2,486
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	38.4	3,681	0.6	5.1	30.5	61.6	2.3	100.0	1,414	40.5	3,681	0.4	4.1	26.9	66.2	2.3	100.0	1,492
MEN																		
Moral values	99.0	1,247	81.1	12.7	4.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,235	99.3	1,247	81.7	13.3	2.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	1,238
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	79.7	1,247	16.3	32.5	33.4	16.3	1.5	100.0	994	85.8	1,247	20.7	32.2	33.5	12.3	1.4	100.0	1,070
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	79.6	1,247	4.1	28.4	46.4	19.2	1.8	100.0	993	70.2	1,247	3.7	24.5	42.2	27.5	2.2	100.0	875
Sex and sexual behaviour	70.3	1,247	2.1	21.3	40.5	34.6	1.5	100.0	876	72.5	1,247	2.4	18.4	40.6	36.9	1.7	100.0	904
Contraception	75.3	1,247	2.1	16.3	41.1	39.0	1.5	100.0	939	75.5	1,247	2.2	16.5	38.1	41.8	1.4	100.0	942
HIV/AIDS	87.3	1,247	11.0	24.3	36.6	27.2	0.8	100.0	1,089	87.5	1,247	13.5	23.2	35.7	26.7	0.9	100.0	1,091
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	80.8	1,247	4.4	13.7	37.3	43.4	1.3	100.0	1,008	83.4	1,247	4.5	13.4	36.7	44.3	1.1	100.0	1,040

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
	URBAN		
Age			
<15	0	0	1,543
15-59	197	197	3,640
60+	480	480	428
Sex			
Women	82	82	2,514
Men	232	232	3,097
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[2]	449	449	915
Other fuel	88	88	4,673
Total	165	165	5,611
	RURAL		
Age			
<15	0	0	2,951
15-59	274	274	5,735
60+	557	557	1,059
Sex			
Women	169	169	4,667
Men	271	271	5,082
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[2]	231	231	8,098
Other fuel	180	180	1,643
Total	222	222	9,748
	TOTAL		
Age			
<15	0	0	4,494
15-59	245	245	9,375
60+	535	535	1,487
Sex			
Women	138	138	7,180
Men	256	256	8,179
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[2]	253	253	9,013
Other fuel	112	112	6,316
Total	201	201	15,359

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number 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				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	
Age														
15-19	88.5	637	34.7	36.9	80.6	16.3	564	91.2	261	39.5	28.6	84.5	16.8	238
20-34	88.9	1,829	42.9	39.8	84.3	14.5	1,626	93.0	597	45.8	36.9	89.6	11.9	555
35-49	84.9	1,214	46.5	45.4	87.3	12.1	1,031	92.0	389	55.3	48.9	90.8	9.8	358
Residence														
Urban	92.6	1,356	46.4	45.4	87.5	13.4	1,257	95.5	552	52.6	39.3	90.1	11.0	527
Rural	84.5	2,325	40.2	38.3	82.7	14.4	1,964	89.8	695	43.1	38.6	87.8	13.3	624
Education														
No education	73.7	1,050	29.9	38.8	73.1	16.1	774	81.7	175	39.9	42.7	85.3	21.0	143
<5 years complete	86.6	118	23.3	36.0	80.7	17.4	102	88.9	72	35.9	40.6	82.8	15.6	64
5-9 years complete	89.0	1,100	37.5	38.4	85.0	16.9	980	91.4	487	44.9	40.7	85.8	13.5	445
10 or more years complete	96.6	1,412	54.9	44.7	91.1	10.6	1,364	97.3	513	53.3	36.1	93.4	8.2	499
Religion														
Hindu	88.4	1,505	43.4	42.1	85.7	14.6	1,331	93.2	558	49.2	39.4	91.5	12.1	520
Muslim	82.6	94	38.2	45.9	77.8	23.4	78	(100.0)	36	(58.3)	(41.7)	(86.1)	(8.3)	36
Sikh	87.3	2,028	42.3	39.9	84.2	13.3	1,770	91.1	642	45.0	37.9	86.5	12.6	585
Other	78.0	54	(37.9)	(47.1)	(80.9)	(9.5)	42	*	11	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	83.5	1,171	36.1	36.8	79.7	14.6	978	88.5	356	44.8	43.2	89.8	13.6	315
Other backward class	87.2	343	42.4	50.2	85.8	17.5	299	91.9	135	49.2	38.7	87.9	10.5	124
Other[1]	89.8	2,088	45.9	41.6	86.8	13.3	1,876	94.3	735	48.9	37.1	88.7	11.5	693
Wealth index														
Lowest	(66.0)	38	(36.1)	(32.4)	(83.7)	(7.9)	25	*	10	*	*	*	*	9
Second	70.9	203	29.4	30.9	64.4	17.9	144	87.7	65	31.6	40.4	87.7	17.5	57
Middle	74.4	499	27.9	39.4	72.8	17.1	371	86.2	174	38.7	48.0	88.7	16.7	150
Fourth	87.1	1,068	35.4	37.6	83.5	14.6	930	89.9	357	44.2	43.3	88.2	13.4	321
Highest	93.4	1,874	50.7	44.2	89.3	12.9	1,751	95.8	641	52.8	34.4	89.3	10.3	614
Total	87.5	3,681	42.6	41.1	84.6	14.0	3,220	92.3	1,247	47.4	38.9	88.9	12.2	1,151

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	0	777	307	637	0	383	0	261
20-34	214	926	221	1,829	335	837	335	597
35-49	2,251	1,062	1,329	1,214	2,057	1,029	257	389
Residence								
Urban	1,150	690	767	1,356	1,087	906	181	552
Rural	673	1,094	505	2,325	576	719	288	695
Education								
No education	1,421	1,129	384	1,050	1,143	2,858	0	175
<5 years complete	0	828	828	118	0	0	0	72
5-9 years complete	739	1,261	1,000	1,100	821	1,027	410	487
10 or more years complete	580	572	433	1,412	780	0	195	513
Wealth index								
Lowest	(0)	(0)	(0)	38	*	*	*	10
Second	483	965	483	203	0	0	3,076	65
Middle	392	784	588	499	575	575	0	174
Fourth	647	830	286	1,068	560	1,961	0	357
Highest	1,143	1,070	809	1,874	1,092	156	156	641
Total	849	945	601	3,681	802	802	241	1,247

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Number not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

	Women			Men		
Tobacco/alcohol use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or *bidis*	0.9	0.3	0.5	24.1	18.4	20.9
Chews *paan masala, gutkha*, or other tobacco	0.5	0.0	0.2	18.3	17.4	17.8
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Does not use tobacco	98.4	99.7	99.2	63.2	68.2	66.0
Drinks alcohol	0.5	0.0	0.2	41.8	44.6	43.4
Number of respondents	1,356	2,325	3,681	552	695	1,247
Number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	9.8	10.9	10.3
1-4	*	*	*	42.9	37.5	40.2
5-9	*	*	*	14.3	14.1	14.2
10 or more	*	*	*	33.1	37.5	35.2
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/*bidi* smokers	12	6	18	133	128	261
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	nc	*	7.8	12.9	10.7
About once a week	*	nc	*	19.9	17.1	18.3
Less than once a week	*	nc	*	72.3	70.0	71.0
Total	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	6	0	6	231	310	541

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 67 Source of health care

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

	Residence		Wealth index					
Source/health insurance	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total
Public medical sector	17.8	20.2	(25.5)	16.8	22.7	18.2	18.8	19.2
Government/municipal hospital	15.2	12.0	(18.6)	7.7	12.9	12.0	14.9	13.2
Government dispensary	2.3	5.6	(4.6)	7.2	8.2	4.5	2.2	4.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	2.1	(0.0)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sub-centre	0.0	0.3	(2.3)	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other public medical sector	0.3	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.2	(0.0)	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4
Private medical sector	81.0	79.5	(74.5)	82.7	76.3	81.7	80.2	80.1
Private hospital	20.3	11.9	(2.4)	9.7	8.0	12.0	21.3	15.2
Private doctor/clinic	56.0	53.7	(53.5)	57.0	53.9	55.9	53.7	54.6
Private paramedic	2.8	12.9	(11.5)	15.4	14.0	13.1	3.2	8.9
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath	0.5	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.4	0.7	(7.0)	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.0
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.4	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Shop	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.4	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	11.8	3.4	(0.0)	0.5	1.2	4.2	11.7	6.8
Number of households	1,170	1,798	43	205	492	892	1,337	2,968
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)	49.6	33.3	nc	*	*	(67.9)	37.1	44.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	19.3	25.4	nc	*	*	(8.0)	25.2	21.2
Community health insurance programme	0.7	23.8	nc	*	*	(13.2)	6.3	7.9
Other health insurance through employer	5.9	1.6	nc	*	*	(2.6)	5.3	4.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	10.4	3.2	nc	*	*	(5.5)	9.1	8.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	14.1	7.9	nc	*	*	(2.6)	15.0	12.2
Other	3.0	4.8	nc	*	*	(0.0)	4.5	3.5
Number of households	139	62	0	1	6	37	156	201

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

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, Punjab, 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		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
						WOMEN					
15-19	14.9	74	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	14.5	428	69.7	12.8	9.5	8.0	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	62
25-29	21.7	531	58.8	16.4	11.1	13.7	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	115
30-34	28.3	481	68.2	13.0	7.2	11.6	100.0	25.8	74.2	100.0	136
35-39	27.2	464	68.2	10.8	9.3	11.6	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	126
40-44	27.6	384	59.0	17.7	6.6	16.8	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	106
45-49	19.7	273	52.3	25.7	10.9	11.0	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	54
Total	23.2	2,634	64.0	14.9	8.9	12.3	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	610
						MEN					
15-19	*	2	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	98.6	70	76.8	20.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	69
25-29	100.0	144	88.2	11.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	144
30-34	100.0	146	80.1	19.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	146
35-39	98.5	130	80.5	18.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	128
40-44	98.4	127	79.2	20.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	125
45-49	98.2	114	76.8	21.4	0.9	0.9	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	112
Total	99.0	733	80.7	18.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	27.4	72.6	100.0	726

* 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, Punjab, 2005-06

	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	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	*	10	42.4	73	*	10	nc	0	*	2	nc	0
20-29	88.3	138	62.7	938	19.4	135	*	10	75.7	210	*	10
30-39	92.4	211	76.2	931	21.9	204	(88.5)	26	85.3	272	(26.9)	26
40-49	92.8	123	75.5	636	26.4	115	(89.3)	28	90.6	234	(32.1)	28
Residence												
Urban	93.8	218	72.0	950	25.4	209	(97.4)	39	83.2	310	(28.2)	39
Rural	88.1	263	69.1	1,628	19.2	254	(80.0)	25	84.8	408	(28.0)	25
Education												
No education	89.6	229	69.4	907	18.5	221	*	14	81.8	132	*	14
<5 years complete	*	13	79.8	87	*	13	*	7	(87.0)	46	*	7
5-9 years complete	86.9	107	70.2	749	15.5	98	*	14	81.5	260	*	14
10 or more years complete	96.1	133	70.0	834	31.9	132	(96.6)	29	87.1	280	(37.9)	29
Religion												
Hindu	89.9	248	71.3	1,069	25.0	240	(92.9)	42	82.7	324	(21.4)	42
Muslim	*	19	71.4	67	*	16	*	2	*	22	*	2
Sikh	91.3	205	69.2	1,407	19.6	199	*	20	86.1	366	*	20
Other	*	9	(74.2)	35	*	8	nc	0	*	6	nc	0
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	90.9	217	71.0	811	20.8	210	*	22	85.2	209	*	22
Other backward class	(88.1)	49	76.1	240	(21.6)	47	*	6	76.0	75	*	6
Other[1]	91.0	202	69.5	1,466	23.0	196	(100.0)	34	85.0	421	(38.2)	34
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	8	(75.5)	29	*	8	nc	0	*	5	nc	0
Second	88.7	61	75.9	148	18.3	59	*	6	(89.7)	39	*	6
Middle	83.7	97	67.3	353	25.1	91	*	11	81.1	106	*	11
Fourth	93.1	128	70.5	740	12.5	121	*	13	79.8	208	*	13
Highest	92.9	187	70.0	1,308	27.8	184	(100.0)	34	86.9	360	(26.5)	34
Total	90.7	482	70.2	2,578	22.0	463	90.6	64	84.1	718	28.1	64

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on 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] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 70 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/ depends	Total
				URBAN							
Own health care	48.8	30.9	16.0	3.3	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.7	46.3	32.5	12.0	2.5	100.0	10.5	87.2	1.6	0.6	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	34.7	27.8	23.2	11.6	2.8	100.0	8.0	66.1	25.2	0.6	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	13.6	58.4	18.1	7.0	3.0	100.0	10.5	80.5	8.6	0.3	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	81.5	14.4	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	95.8	1.0	0.0	100.0
				RURAL							
Own health care	45.5	29.7	20.7	3.0	1.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.1	39.3	34.0	14.8	5.8	100.0	13.6	81.9	2.9	1.7	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	28.4	24.6	26.3	14.5	6.2	100.0	9.5	67.9	20.7	1.9	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.1	51.4	20.7	8.7	4.2	100.0	10.0	81.7	7.6	0.7	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	79.8	11.9	1.4	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	93.1	1.7	0.7	100.0
				TOTAL							
Own health care	46.7	30.1	19.0	3.1	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.3	41.9	33.4	13.8	4.6	100.0	12.3	84.2	2.3	1.2	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	30.7	25.8	25.1	13.4	4.9	100.0	8.9	67.1	22.6	1.4	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	14.5	54.0	19.7	8.0	3.8	100.0	10.2	81.2	8.0	0.5	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	80.5	13.0	0.8	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	94.3	1.4	0.4	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, Punjab, 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	48.8	21.8	24.5	37.8	15.0	36.5	74	*	*	2
20-24	61.5	31.0	34.4	54.8	19.9	18.9	428	65.7	2.9	70
25-29	74.9	38.9	47.9	62.1	29.9	14.0	531	75.0	2.1	144
30-39	79.8	55.1	63.7	72.9	42.4	8.5	945	72.5	1.8	276
40-49	87.2	59.9	71.0	79.7	50.3	5.2	657	83.0	0.8	241
Residence										
Urban	79.7	53.0	62.5	72.0	42.4	10.1	973	80.2	1.3	313
Rural	75.2	45.4	53.0	66.5	34.5	11.9	1,662	72.4	1.9	420
Education										
No education	74.7	46.1	57.7	66.2	36.1	13.2	926	69.2	3.0	133
<5 years complete	73.5	44.6	55.7	70.1	35.8	13.2	89	(65.2)	(2.2)	46
5-9 years complete	76.6	50.6	58.3	70.3	39.0	10.1	769	74.5	1.8	271
10 or more years complete	79.7	48.7	53.7	69.1	37.7	10.0	850	81.6	0.7	283
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	80.1	56.7	68.8	76.9	46.5	7.5	610	76.0	1.7	726
Employed, for cash	83.8	58.9	70.8	80.5	49.1	6.1	482	76.0	1.5	718
Employed, not for cash	66.4	48.8	61.1	63.3	36.6	13.0	129	*	*	8
Not employed	75.8	45.6	52.8	66.0	34.7	12.4	2,024	*	*	7
Number of living children										
0	62.6	28.2	32.6	51.3	17.9	18.8	234	77.6	3.0	67
1-2	75.9	46.3	53.8	67.2	35.7	12.4	1,284	77.5	0.5	369
3-4	80.7	54.1	63.9	73.0	42.8	8.3	942	72.5	2.8	251
5+	81.7	57.0	69.1	77.0	47.2	8.5	174	(76.1)	(2.2)	46
Household structure[2]										
Nuclear	80.5	58.4	69.5	76.9	47.5	7.8	1,125	74.0	2.0	304
Non-nuclear	74.1	40.6	46.9	62.2	30.0	13.8	1,509	76.9	1.4	429
Religion										
Hindu	76.7	49.9	59.4	68.5	40.1	11.9	1,090	72.1	2.4	330
Muslim	69.9	51.0	64.0	69.7	39.4	17.3	70	*	*	23
Sikh	77.3	46.6	53.7	68.4	35.2	10.4	1,437	80.5	1.1	374
Other	(75.8)	(54.0)	(64.9)	(67.5)	(43.2)	(13.6)	37	*	*	6
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	74.8	44.3	55.7	65.8	34.6	13.5	831	79.3	3.3	213
Other backward class	76.2	58.9	61.7	71.2	44.4	11.5	244	74.0	1.3	77
Other[3]	78.3	48.6	55.9	69.7	38.0	10.0	1,495	75.6	0.7	430
Wealth index										
Lowest	(73.5)	(56.8)	(60.1)	(66.9)	(46.9)	(20.0)	30	*	*	5
Second	73.3	46.1	54.6	62.3	35.7	15.6	152	(80.0)	(2.5)	40
Middle	71.3	41.7	53.3	61.9	33.3	17.1	365	63.2	7.5	106
Fourth	75.3	46.4	57.1	68.3	35.5	10.3	756	74.1	0.9	212
Highest	79.7	51.1	57.2	71.2	39.6	9.5	1,332	79.5	0.3	370
Total	76.8	48.2	56.5	68.5	37.4	11.2	2,634	75.7	1.6	733

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to the scheduled tribes and those 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] 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	15.8	6.6	36.5	0.3	12.7	637
20-24	23.6	10.1	45.2	0.0	23.6	731
25-29	25.9	14.5	40.8	0.8	35.7	596
30-39	33.1	18.8	40.7	1.4	50.6	988
40-49	30.3	20.7	40.3	1.8	64.7	728
Residence						
Urban	32.6	19.5	49.1	1.0	44.0	1,356
Rural	22.9	11.8	36.0	0.9	36.1	2,325
Education						
No education	21.5	5.8	19.1	0.8	42.5	1,050
<5 years complete	15.3	10.1	25.1	0.8	35.3	118
5-9 years complete	24.5	12.5	38.4	0.6	33.8	1,100
10 or more years complete	32.7	23.3	60.1	1.3	40.9	1,412
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	44.6	22.4	46.3	1.6	46.1	914
Employed, for cash	49.1	24.5	46.5	1.8	49.9	743
Employed, not for cash	25.3	13.2	45.5	1.1	29.4	171
Not employed	20.5	12.1	39.0	0.7	36.7	2,767
Marital status						
Never married	22.1	10.7	46.9	0.2	21.3	924
Currently married	26.6	15.4	39.1	1.2	43.9	2,634
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.2	28.6	32.6	0.8	67.7	123
Number of living children						
0	22.4	10.8	45.8	0.3	20.7	1,166
1-2	29.6	19.7	44.4	1.1	41.8	1,333
3-4	26.5	13.3	33.1	1.5	53.6	998
5+	29.5	10.3	25.2	1.1	56.4	184
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	26.8	13.8	40.0	1.1	43.3	1,683
Non-nuclear	26.2	15.3	41.5	0.8	35.5	1,998
Religion						
Hindu	27.2	15.9	39.6	0.9	41.5	1,505
Muslim	19.6	2.1	19.5	0.0	22.7	94
Sikh	26.7	14.5	42.9	0.9	38.2	2,028
Other	13.0	7.5	30.3	3.6	31.6	54
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.8	9.9	31.5	1.4	38.2	1,171
Other backward class	27.0	15.8	41.2	0.3	44.0	343
Other[3]	28.3	17.5	46.7	0.8	39.6	2,088
Wealth index						
Lowest	(16.5)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(34.2)	38
Second	17.5	1.5	13.0	0.0	37.0	203
Middle	19.8	4.9	22.3	1.2	36.4	499
Fourth	21.8	8.3	33.7	0.8	35.3	1,068
Highest	32.2	22.6	53.3	1.0	42.2	1,874
Total	26.5	14.6	40.8	0.9	39.0	3,681

Note: Total includes women belonging to the scheduled tribes and those with missing information on 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.

[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

	Ever married		Never married		Total	
Reason/behaviour	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	28.4	20.8	16.3	22.4	25.4	21.4
She neglects the house or children	30.4	15.0	22.0	21.4	28.3	17.6
She argues with him	32.0	20.1	21.9	25.3	29.5	22.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	17.5	7.6	8.1	10.8	15.1	8.9
She doesn't cook food properly	21.2	9.5	15.1	13.6	19.7	11.1
He suspects she is unfaithful	33.1	22.1	19.1	25.9	29.6	23.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	40.5	27.6	29.3	35.5	37.7	30.8
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	55.0	36.9	40.2	47.5	51.3	41.1
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	87.4	95.3	77.9	86.0	85.0	91.6
Knows husband has sex with other women	87.0	90.9	80.9	79.4	85.4	86.3
Is tired or not in the mood	79.9	89.3	71.8	82.4	77.8	86.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	73.1	84.0	65.7	70.1	71.2	78.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.3	2.4	14.1	7.6	8.3	4.5
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	20.1	na	23.4	na	21.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.2	na	7.6	na	7.4
Use force to have sex	na	7.8	na	10.6	na	8.9
Have sex with another woman	na	6.0	na	7.4	na	6.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.4	na	2.8	na	3.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	76.9	na	69.9	na	74.1
Number of respondents	2,757	746	924	501	3,681	1,247

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, Punjab, 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	46.0	50.6	61.5	63.2	68.6	637	261
20-24	47.0	46.5	72.4	78.0	69.4	731	232
25-29	49.9	40.1	75.8	80.7	74.3	596	202
30-39	55.0	33.1	72.4	86.4	78.1	988	302
40-49	56.5	36.8	73.3	83.2	79.2	728	250
Residence							
Urban	41.9	39.1	75.5	77.7	77.2	1,356	552
Rural	56.8	42.7	68.8	79.0	71.7	2,325	695
Education							
No education	65.0	48.0	64.8	72.6	61.7	1,050	175
<5 years complete	64.6	61.1	59.6	68.0	62.5	118	72
5-9 years complete	57.4	45.2	69.6	76.6	71.5	1,100	487
10 or more years complete	35.3	32.2	78.2	83.6	82.5	1,412	513
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	54.7	40.8	75.5	79.8	73.6	914	1,076
Employed, for cash	52.4	40.7	76.6	80.3	73.8	743	1,045
Employed, not for cash	64.7	(45.2)	70.9	(64.5)	(67.7)	171	31
Not employed	50.2	43.5	69.8	69.4	77.1	2,767	170
Marital status							
Never married	40.2	47.5	65.7	70.1	69.9	924	501
Currently married	55.5	36.3	73.3	84.0	77.5	2,634	733
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	45.8	*	69.1	*	*	123	13
Number of living children							
0	42.5	46.6	66.2	71.1	69.5	1,166	571
1-2	52.0	35.3	76.2	85.9	79.8	1,333	377
3-4	58.7	37.5	72.4	83.8	76.7	998	253
5+	62.3	(41.3)	60.4	(78.3)	(69.6)	184	46
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	54.1	41.9	70.1	80.6	74.7	1,683	558
Non-nuclear	49.0	40.5	72.2	76.6	73.6	1,998	689
Religion							
Hindu	48.7	42.3	72.0	77.6	74.0	1,505	558
Muslim	59.6	(52.8)	76.0	(77.8)	(61.1)	94	36
Sikh	52.5	39.6	70.7	79.3	74.8	2,028	642
Other	64.6	*	63.3	*	*	54	11
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	57.9	45.2	68.3	76.4	70.8	1,171	356
Other backward class	51.8	43.7	71.0	78.5	72.6	343	135
Other[5]	46.3	37.8	73.5	79.6	76.3	2,088	735
Wealth index							
Lowest	(73.9)	*	(47.6)	*	*	38	10
Second	62.6	43.1	59.2	84.6	64.6	203	65
Middle	67.2	56.9	60.0	66.7	59.8	499	174
Fourth	58.7	45.9	71.5	81.2	70.3	1,068	357
Highest	41.2	33.9	75.8	79.6	81.3	1,874	641
Total	51.3	41.1	71.2	78.4	74.1	3,681	1,247

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and on caste/tribe and those belonging to the scheduled tribes, 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.
[5] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	31.7	24.2	29.9
Sexual violence ever	7.4	1.3	5.9
Physical and sexual violence ever	6.3	0.3	4.9
Physical or sexual violence ever	32.7	25.2	30.9
Number of women	1,742	569	2,311
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	71.2	0.0	57.0
Former husband	5.9	0.0	4.7
Father/step-father	16.1	31.2	19.1
Mother/step-mother	33.5	56.6	38.1
Sister/brother	17.5	24.8	19.0
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	1.0	0.0	0.8
Mother-in-law	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father-in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Teacher	12.4	57.0	21.3
Number who experienced physical violence	553	138	690
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	85.2	*	80.3
Former husband	9.9	*	9.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.9
Other relative	1.0	*	3.3
Own friend/acquaintance	3.5	*	5.6
Teacher	0.5	*	0.5
Number who experienced sexual violence	128	8	136

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months[1]		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	24.4	3.2	14.1	17.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.8	1.3	5.2	6.4
Slapped her	23.1	2.8	13.1	15.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	12.7	1.8	6.4	8.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.2	1.2	3.8	5.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.5	0.9	3.6	4.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	7.2	1.9	4.0	5.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.0	1.8	3.8	5.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.0	0.3	1.9	2.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.7	1.8	6.1	7.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.3	1.1	5.0	6.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.6	0.6	1.2	1.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.6	1.2	4.0	5.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	25.4	4.3	14.2	18.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.2	2.6	3.1	5.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	26.7	5.0	14.9	20.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.4	1.4	1.6	3.0
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Number of ever-married women	1,742	1,679	1,679	1,679

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, Punjab, 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	(5.7)	(21.4)	(10.0)	(28.5)	(28.5)	44
20-24	9.3	23.3	9.1	24.6	25.4	292
25-29	9.3	19.9	6.3	21.0	22.7	359
30-39	13.1	26.9	6.1	27.4	29.0	605
40-49	9.8	25.7	7.7	26.3	27.3	441
Residence						
Urban	8.3	22.6	5.4	23.3	23.9	638
Rural	12.1	25.5	8.2	26.5	28.2	1,104
Education						
No education	14.6	32.3	11.3	33.7	34.8	622
<5 years complete	20.7	40.6	7.0	40.6	42.9	54
5-9 years complete	9.8	25.8	6.9	27.0	27.6	503
10 or more years complete	6.2	12.9	2.8	13.3	15.3	563
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	16.4	33.5	10.0	34.6	35.7	408
Employed, for cash	18.7	34.0	10.7	35.2	36.1	325
Employed, not for cash	7.6	31.7	7.5	32.4	34.0	83
Not employed	8.9	21.6	6.3	22.5	23.9	1,334
Marital status						
Currently married	10.1	23.7	6.8	24.7	26.0	1,663
Widowed	13.8	31.9	9.8	31.9	32.9	63
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	15
Marital status and duration[1]						
Married only once	9.9	23.5	6.7	24.5	25.9	1,625
0-4 years	4.8	16.3	5.7	18.1	18.9	318
5-9 years	10.8	22.7	9.4	23.6	25.8	345
10+ years	11.2	26.2	6.0	27.0	28.3	962
Married more than once	(21.0)	(29.2)	(9.7)	(29.2)	(29.2)	39
Number of living children						
0	6.0	18.5	6.7	22.3	22.7	151
1-2	7.8	19.7	5.6	20.4	21.8	857
3-4	14.8	29.7	7.5	30.3	31.7	613
5+	16.7	38.3	17.2	39.3	40.9	121
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	12.6	29.9	7.5	30.8	32.1	738
Non-nuclear	9.3	20.4	7.0	21.4	22.7	1,004
Religion						
Hindu	9.3	24.8	8.5	26.4	27.3	725
Muslim	(14.4)	(44.8)	(12.9)	(44.8)	(44.8)	44
Sikh	11.6	23.4	6.1	23.9	25.5	949
Other	(10.5)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(18.7)	24
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.6	28.8	9.1	29.9	30.9	554
Other backward class	18.2	25.9	7.1	27.0	28.6	161
Other[3]	7.9	20.6	5.6	21.4	22.8	993
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	18
Second	23.4	39.5	13.5	42.6	43.8	101
Middle	17.3	38.0	14.5	39.8	41.0	246
Fourth	11.9	28.8	8.7	29.5	30.7	509
Highest	6.5	15.9	3.4	16.4	17.8	868
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	29.0	56.9	13.7	57.8	58.2	146
No	8.0	19.9	5.7	20.9	22.0	1,409
Don't know	16.4	33.0	13.5	34.0	37.0	187
Total	10.7	24.4	7.2	25.4	26.7	1,742

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 the scheduled tribes and 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] 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.

[3] Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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, Punjab, 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	18.2	40.6	12.5	41.4	42.3	391
<5 years complete	11.2	33.4	5.7	34.5	34.5	56
5-7 years complete	10.7	23.8	6.9	25.5	27.6	247
8-9 years complete	12.5	25.3	7.9	26.2	26.4	289
10-11 years complete	7.8	19.1	6.5	20.0	21.8	445
12 or more years complete	3.7	10.0	1.1	10.6	12.3	308
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.8	17.3	4.8	18.5	19.4	926
Drinks/never gets drunk	8.1	30.2	9.8	31.1	32.9	143
Gets drunk sometimes	14.4	27.3	7.7	28.1	30.1	524
Gets drunk often	30.4	52.7	17.7	52.7	53.5	150
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	9.8	19.6	5.3	19.6	21.8	84
Wife is same age	4.7	10.2	1.6	11.0	11.8	81
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.4	21.8	7.0	22.8	24.2	853
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.6	28.4	7.3	29.4	30.9	522
Wife 10+ years younger	10.2	28.1	7.2	29.6	29.6	124
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	8.8	21.1	6.2	22.3	23.5	765
Wife better educated	10.3	22.2	4.7	22.9	24.2	377
Both equally educated	8.0	17.8	5.3	18.2	20.4	285
Neither educated	18.5	41.7	14.2	42.7	43.5	309
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	3.8	14.8	4.4	15.7	16.2	1,048
1-2	12.9	30.8	9.0	32.3	34.7	510
3-4	37.2	55.2	15.3	55.2	57.8	147
5-6	(70.8)	(86.2)	(27.4)	(86.2)	(88.0)	37
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	9.0	19.0	5.6	19.6	21.9	190
1-2	12.3	24.1	8.5	25.6	26.7	584
3-4	9.0	24.4	5.9	25.1	26.4	889
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	7.8	16.7	4.9	17.0	17.6	790
1-2	9.4	26.1	5.8	27.0	28.9	361
3-4	13.7	36.9	11.9	38.5	39.7	266
5-6	19.5	35.0	10.6	36.0	37.4	184
7	13.1	26.0	10.2	29.5	33.1	141
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	15.2	27.2	10.7	28.3	31.1	111
1-2	11.2	32.3	8.3	34.2	35.3	352
3	10.2	22.0	6.6	22.7	23.9	1,279
Total	10.7	24.4	7.2	25.4	26.7	1,742

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 and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	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	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	49.4	2.5	12.1	7.9	50.3	425
In the past 12 months[1]	50.9	3.2	14.4	9.2	52.2	291
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	67.6	6.6	23.7	18.2	68.1	125
In the past 12 months[1]	63.9	5.2	20.7	18.1	63.9	98
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	48.4	2.4	11.6	7.6	49.3	442
In the past 12 months[1]	49.8	3.2	13.5	8.6	51.1	310
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	74.4	7.5	27.3	20.9	75.0	109
In the past 12 months[1]	71.2	5.6	25.6	22.4	71.2	79

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

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	Total
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	66.3	(84.0)	51.3	65.0	62.8	64.5
Never sought help but told someone	5.0	(2.8)	3.4	4.3	6.5	4.7
Sought help	27.4	(13.2)	45.3	29.9	29.4	29.8
Don't know/missing	1.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.0
Number of women who experienced violence	578	24	112	570	144	714
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	78.5	*	63.3	74.2	(77.6)	74.8
Husband's family	34.3	*	57.5	49.0	(0.0)	39.3
Husband/last husband	0.4	*	5.1	1.9	(0.0)	1.5
Current/ former boyfriend	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	0.9
Friend	6.0	*	1.2	3.0	(13.5)	5.1
Neighbour	9.2	*	29.3	16.2	(4.4)	13.9
Religious Leader	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Police	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Social service organization	0.0	*	1.2	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Other	0.0	*	1.3	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Number of women who sought help	159	3	51	170	42	213

( ) 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 Punjab, there were 99 clusters. Hence, 99 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 99 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 98 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±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 Punjab 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±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, Punjab, 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 *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Woman years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

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

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	811	18	3001	3081	1.103	0.022	776	846
Rural	926	16	5076	4992	1.203	0.017	894	957
Total	882	12	8077	8073	1.182	0.014	858	906
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.240	0.026	2203	2261	2.541	0.109	0.187	0.292
Rural	0.379	0.018	4238	4168	2.210	0.047	0.343	0.415
Total	0.330	0.015	6441	6429	2.266	0.045	0.301	0.359
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.136	0.020	2656	2726	2.402	0.149	0.096	0.176
Rural	0.252	0.013	4480	4406	1.879	0.053	0.225	0.278
Total	0.207	0.011	7136	7132	2.071	0.055	0.185	0.230
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	165	57	5466	5611	1.035	0.344	51	278
Rural	222	48	9912	9748	1.014	0.215	127	317
Total	201	37	15378	15359	1.015	0.182	128	274
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.848	0.026	1107	1136	2.423	0.031	0.796	0.901
Rural	0.681	0.022	1801	1771	2.037	0.033	0.636	0.726
Total	0.746	0.017	2908	2908	2.129	0.023	0.712	0.781
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.368	0.016	3681	3681	2.042	0.044	0.336	0.401
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.443	0.021	1247	1247	1.474	0.047	0.402	0.485
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.285	0.019	3681	3681	2.535	0.066	0.248	0.323
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.140	0.015	1247	1247	1.482	0.104	0.111	0.169
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.384	0.018	3681	3681	2.212	0.046	0.348	0.419
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.411	0.020	1247	1247	1.444	0.049	0.371	0.452
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.251	0.008	3681	3681	1.072	0.031	0.236	0.266
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.402	0.014	1247	1247	1.039	0.036	0.373	0.431
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.716	0.008	3681	3681	1.126	0.012	0.699	0.732
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.588	0.015	1247	1247	1.061	0.025	0.558	0.617
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.316	0.015	3042	3044	1.724	0.046	0.287	0.345
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.296	0.025	754	754	1.505	0.085	0.246	0.346
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.617	0.019	935	973	1.207	0.031	0.579	0.656
Rural	0.642	0.014	1699	1662	1.220	0.022	0.613	0.670
Total	0.633	0.011	2634	2634	1.218	0.018	0.610	0.655
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.518	0.020	935	973	1.236	0.039	0.477	0.558
Rural	0.586	0.014	1699	1662	1.146	0.023	0.558	0.613
Total	0.561	0.011	2634	2634	1.177	0.020	0.538	0.583
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.099	0.011	935	973	1.159	0.114	0.077	0.122
Rural	0.056	0.007	1699	1662	1.209	0.121	0.042	0.069
Total	0.072	0.006	2634	2634	1.164	0.081	0.060	0.084

Continued…

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

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.212	0.017	935	973	1.307	0.083	0.177	0.247
Rural	0.364	0.016	1699	1662	1.342	0.043	0.332	0.395
Total	0.308	0.012	2634	2634	1.281	0.037	0.285	0.331
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.028	0.005	935	973	0.974	0.188	0.017	0.038
Rural	0.029	0.004	1699	1662	1.092	0.152	0.020	0.038
Total	0.029	0.003	2634	2634	1.052	0.119	0.022	0.036
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.041	0.006	935	973	0.921	0.146	0.029	0.053
Rural	0.064	0.009	1699	1662	1.458	0.136	0.046	0.081
Total	0.055	0.006	2634	2634	1.336	0.108	0.043	0.067
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.221	0.018	935	973	1.321	0.081	0.185	0.257
Rural	0.115	0.009	1699	1662	1.207	0.081	0.097	0.134
Total	0.155	0.009	2634	2634	1.291	0.059	0.136	0.173
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.445	0.034	494	514	1.517	0.076	0.378	0.513
Rural	0.715	0.019	1030	1007	1.357	0.027	0.677	0.753
Total	0.624	0.017	1524	1521	1.387	0.028	0.589	0.658
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.767	0.014	935	973	0.981	0.018	0.740	0.794
Rural	0.798	0.011	1699	1662	1.104	0.013	0.776	0.819
Total	0.786	0.008	2634	2634	1.060	0.011	0.769	0.803
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.696	0.029	313	313	1.097	0.041	0.639	0.754
Rural	0.810	0.019	420	420	0.993	0.024	0.771	0.848
Total	0.761	0.017	733	733	1.068	0.022	0.728	0.795
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.059	0.005	2634	2634	0.990	0.077	0.050	0.068
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.108	0.011	733	733	0.944	0.100	0.086	0.129
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	1.943	0.026	3417	3417	1.939	0.013	1.892	1.995
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	1.950	0.030	1221	1221	1.376	0.015	1.890	2.010
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.845	0.030	335	348	1.494	0.035	0.786	0.904
Rural	0.815	0.021	593	580	1.328	0.026	0.772	0.857
Total	0.826	0.017	928	928	1.381	0.021	0.791	0.860
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.319	0.039	335	348	1.524	0.122	0.242	0.397
Rural	0.255	0.022	593	580	1.252	0.088	0.210	0.299
Total	0.279	0.020	928	928	1.371	0.072	0.239	0.319
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.703	0.043	454	472	1.681	0.061	0.617	0.789
Rural	0.671	0.034	853	834	1.692	0.051	0.602	0.739
Total	0.682	0.027	1307	1306	1.683	0.039	0.629	0.736
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.579	0.047	454	472	1.732	0.081	0.485	0.674
Rural	0.476	0.036	853	834	1.750	0.076	0.403	0.548
Total	0.513	0.028	1307	1306	1.716	0.055	0.456	0.570
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.693	0.037	335	348	1.460	0.053	0.619	0.766
Rural	0.577	0.030	593	580	1.458	0.051	0.518	0.636
Total	0.620	0.023	928	928	1.444	0.037	0.574	0.666

Continued…

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

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.375	0.104	32	33	1.208	0.278	0.166	0.584
Rural	0.323	0.057	65	64	0.929	0.176	0.210	0.437
Total	0.341	0.052	97	97	1.039	0.153	0.237	0.445
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.719	0.080	32	33	1.049	0.112	0.558	0.879
Rural	0.769	0.050	65	64	0.893	0.065	0.670	0.868
Total	0.752	0.042	97	97	0.943	0.056	0.667	0.837
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.452	0.070	73	76	1.181	0.154	0.313	0.591
Rural	0.353	0.037	167	163	0.986	0.105	0.279	0.427
Total	0.385	0.034	240	239	1.055	0.087	0.317	0.452
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.918	0.032	73	76	1.007	0.035	0.853	0.983
Rural	0.862	0.032	167	163	1.196	0.037	0.798	0.926
Total	0.880	0.024	240	239	1.139	0.027	0.832	0.928
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.740	0.076	73	76	1.469	0.103	0.588	0.892
Rural	0.689	0.039	167	163	1.084	0.057	0.611	0.767
Total	0.705	0.036	240	239	1.200	0.050	0.634	0.776
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.781	0.068	73	76	1.390	0.087	0.646	0.916
Rural	0.749	0.035	167	163	1.030	0.046	0.679	0.818
Total	0.759	0.032	240	239	1.153	0.042	0.695	0.823
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.822	0.055	73	76	1.229	0.067	0.711	0.932
Rural	0.760	0.037	167	163	1.102	0.048	0.687	0.834
Total	0.780	0.030	240	239	1.130	0.039	0.719	0.841
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.644	0.081	73	76	1.431	0.126	0.482	0.806
Rural	0.581	0.040	167	163	1.035	0.069	0.501	0.661
Total	0.601	0.037	240	239	1.168	0.062	0.526	0.675
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.194	0.033	387	403	1.530	0.168	0.129	0.259
Rural	0.154	0.018	723	707	1.212	0.119	0.117	0.190
Total	0.168	0.017	1110	1110	1.348	0.099	0.135	0.201
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.309	0.017	2311	2311	1.756	0.055	0.275	0.343
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.092	0.014	402	413	0.883	0.148	0.065	0.119
Rural	0.092	0.015	762	749	1.404	0.163	0.062	0.122
Total	0.092	0.011	1164	1162	1.229	0.118	0.070	0.114
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.351	0.036	402	413	1.425	0.103	0.279	0.423
Rural	0.375	0.022	762	749	1.193	0.058	0.331	0.419
Total	0.367	0.019	1164	1162	1.277	0.052	0.329	0.405
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.214	0.027	402	413	1.220	0.126	0.160	0.268
Rural	0.268	0.021	762	749	1.201	0.077	0.227	0.309
Total	0.249	0.016	1164	1162	1.188	0.065	0.216	0.281
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.172	0.016	1219	1268	1.520	0.095	0.139	0.205
Rural	0.199	0.012	2206	2157	1.409	0.060	0.175	0.223
Total	0.189	0.010	3425	3425	1.444	0.051	0.170	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.198	0.021	535	535	1.236	0.108	0.155	0.241
Rural	0.212	0.020	671	671	1.244	0.093	0.172	0.251
Total	0.206	0.014	1206	1206	1.239	0.070	0.177	0.234

Continued…

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

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2 (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.363	0.025	1219	1268	1.848	0.070	0.312	0.414
Rural	0.262	0.012	2206	2157	1.247	0.045	0.238	0.285
Total	0.299	0.012	3425	3425	1.540	0.040	0.275	0.323
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2 (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.256	0.028	535	535	1.473	0.109	0.200	0.312
Rural	0.195	0.017	671	671	1.105	0.087	0.161	0.229
Total	0.222	0.016	1206	1206	1.294	0.070	0.191	0.253
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.807	0.028	1304	1356	2.546	0.035	0.751	0.863
Rural	0.695	0.023	2377	2325	2.415	0.033	0.649	0.740
Total	0.736	0.018	3681	3681	2.438	0.024	0.700	0.771
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.928	0.016	552	552	1.474	0.018	0.895	0.960
Rural	0.911	0.018	695	695	1.661	0.020	0.875	0.947
Total	0.918	0.012	1247	1247	1.583	0.013	0.894	0.943
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.264	0.021	1304	1356	1.759	0.081	0.221	0.307
Rural	0.211	0.012	2377	2325	1.402	0.056	0.187	0.234
Total	0.230	0.011	3681	3681	1.551	0.047	0.209	0.252
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.355	0.027	552	552	1.319	0.076	0.301	0.409
Rural	0.345	0.024	695	695	1.329	0.070	0.297	0.393
Total	0.350	0.018	1247	1247	1.323	0.051	0.314	0.385
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.881	0.132	na	3891	1.303	0.070	1.617	2.145
Rural	2.059	0.105	na	6582	1.270	0.051	1.848	2.269
Total	1.991	0.083	na	10473	1.284	0.042	1.826	2.157
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.033	0.009	na	704	1.233	0.290	0.014	0.051
Rural	0.038	0.005	na	1355	1.077	0.144	0.027	0.048
Total	0.036	0.005	na	2059	1.136	0.133	0.026	0.045
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.151	0.015	na	825	1.173	0.096	0.122	0.180
Rural	0.204	0.013	na	1318	1.213	0.065	0.178	0.231
Total	0.184	0.010	na	2143	1.196	0.054	0.164	0.204
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 24-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.147	0.016	na	660	1.129	0.107	0.115	0.178
Rural	0.123	0.011	na	1035	1.056	0.087	0.101	0.144
Total	0.132	0.009	na	1695	1.097	0.068	0.114	0.150
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.037	0.009	na	533	1.119	0.247	0.019	0.055
Rural	0.037	0.006	na	1006	0.916	0.154	0.026	0.048
Total	0.037	0.005	na	1538	0.986	0.132	0.027	0.047
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.009	0.005	na	475	1.138	0.565	0.000	0.019
Rural	0.008	0.004	na	909	1.171	0.500	0.000	0.015
Total	0.008	0.003	na	1384	1.160	0.378	0.002	0.014
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	491	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.003	0.002	na	706	0.986	0.696	0.000	0.007
Total	0.002	0.001	na	1197	0.978	0.699	0.000	0.004
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	204	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	253	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	457	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued…

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

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	21.906	7.711	456	474	1.133	0.352	6.483	37.328
Rural	31.414	6.410	859	840	0.957	0.204	18.593	44.234
Total	27.981	4.979	1315	1314	1.006	0.178	18.023	37.940
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	18.481	7.664	458	476	1.098	0.415	3.153	33.808
Rural	11.015	3.882	860	841	1.123	0.352	3.250	18.779
Total	13.720	3.684	1318	1317	1.109	0.268	6.353	21.088
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	40.387	9.807	457	475	1.023	0.243	20.772	60.002
Rural	42.428	7.537	859	840	0.959	0.178	27.354	57.502
Total	41.702	5.943	1316	1315	0.979	0.143	29.815	53.588
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	9.993	5.304	472	491	1.169	0.531	0.000	20.601
Rural	11.086	3.666	868	849	0.954	0.331	3.754	18.419
Total	10.756	3.015	1340	1340	1.018	0.280	4.726	16.785
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	49.976	10.014	458	476	0.954	0.200	29.947	70.004
Rural	53.044	7.535	863	844	0.897	0.142	37.974	68.114
Total	52.009	5.996	1321	1320	0.915	0.115	40.017	64.001
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.391	0.020	1232	1282	1.406	0.050	0.352	0.430
Rural	0.374	0.012	2293	2242	1.186	0.032	0.350	0.398
Total	0.380	0.010	3525	3524	1.274	0.027	0.359	0.401
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.113	0.015	531	531	1.065	0.130	0.084	0.142
Rural	0.155	0.013	664	664	0.927	0.084	0.129	0.181
Total	0.136	0.010	1195	1195	0.981	0.071	0.117	0.156
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.662	0.024	346	355	0.914	0.036	0.615	0.709
Rural	0.665	0.020	672	661	1.093	0.031	0.624	0.706
Total	0.664	0.016	1018	1016	1.033	0.023	0.633	0.695

na = Not applicable
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero