

Uttar Pradesh



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Uttar Pradesh

NFHS-3

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

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



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

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



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

UTTAR PRADESH

March 2008

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

In Uttar Pradesh, NFHS-3 interviewed 12,183 women age 15-49 and 11,458 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 10,026 households that is representative at the state level, within the state at the urban and rural levels, and for the city of Meerut and its slum and non-slum populations. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 97 percent and the individual response rates were 94 percent for eligible women and 87 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 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, HIV prevalence is measured at the national level and for selected states, including Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Uttar Pradesh was conducted by the Operations Research Group (ORG) – Centre for Social Research between December 2005 and April 2006.

The state of Uttar Pradesh was bifurcated into Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal after the completion of NFHS-2 fieldwork. For this reason, trends in indicators between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 shown in this report use indicators for NFHS-2 that have been recalculated based on the current Uttar Pradesh state boundaries.

Key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Uttar Pradesh are presented below. Detailed tables and sampling errors are included at the end of the report. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-quarter of households in Uttar Pradesh are in urban areas, with three-quarters in rural areas. On average, households in Uttar Pradesh are comprised of about 6 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women.

Almost all households have household heads who are either Hindu (82%) or Muslim (17%). Less than 1 percent of households have household heads belonging to other religions. A higher proportion of households in Uttar Pradesh are headed by a Muslim than in India as a whole (13%).

Twenty-five percent of household heads belong to the scheduled castes, 1 percent belong to the scheduled tribes, and 50 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). A little less than one-quarter (24%) of household heads in Uttar Pradesh do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Forty-two percent of Uttar Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 80 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 16 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 29 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Forty-three percent of households (28% of rural households and 85% of urban households) have electricity, up from 36 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Sixty-seven percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 74 percent at the time of NFHS-2. More than four-fifths of rural households (84%) have no toilet facilities.

Eighty-three percent of households in Uttar Pradesh get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole.

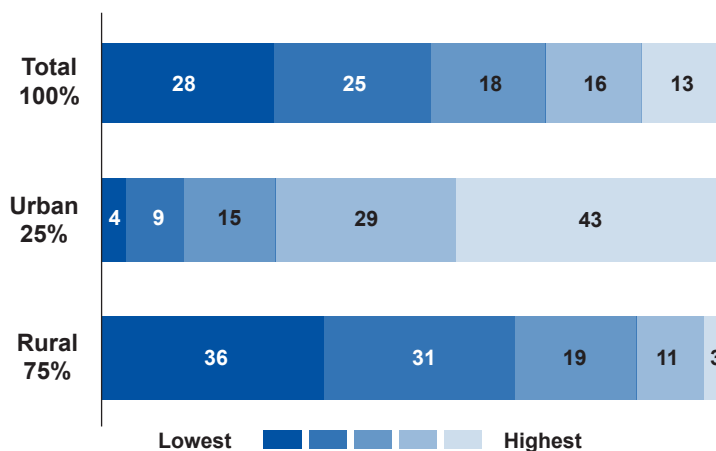
Ninety-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 92% of rural households), but only 9 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Eighty-three percent of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Only 5 percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 1 percent each boil the water, strain the water through a cloth and use a ceramic, sand or other filter, and 2 percent use other methods. Eighty-two percent of households use solid fuels for cooking.

Wealth Index

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

Wealth Index

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



In Uttar Pradesh, 28 percent of households (with 25 percent of the population) are in the lowest quintile of the wealth index and only 13 percent of the households (with 14% of the population) are in the highest quintile. Thirty-six percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile; by contrast, in urban areas, only 4 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

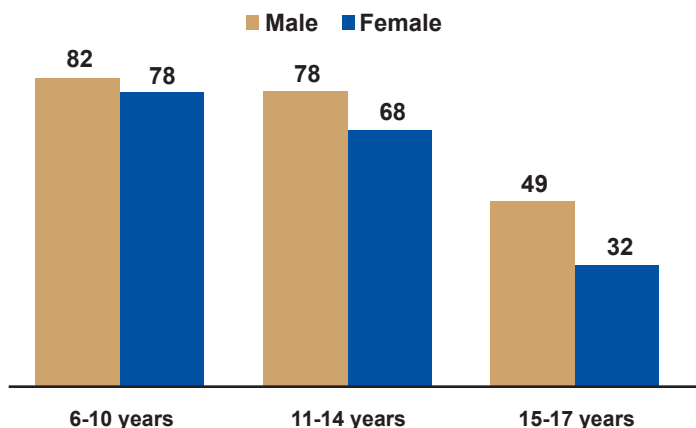
Current school attendance among children

Only 69 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school in Uttar Pradesh, and this percentage is similar in urban and rural areas. Eighty percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (78% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 73 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 40 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school age population in Uttar Pradesh with 64 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 74 percent of boys in the same age group. However, the extent and direction of this gender disparity varies greatly by age and urban-rural residence. In urban areas, school attendance is higher for girls than for

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



boys in the age groups 6-10 years (80% of girls compared with 76% of boys) and 11-14 years (78% of girls compared with 76% of boys). However, in the age group 15-17 years, 48 percent of boys and only 43 percent of girls in urban areas are attending school. By contrast, in rural areas, girls in all age groups are less likely than boys to be attending school, with the differential increasing significantly with age. Specifically, in rural areas, 84 percent of boys compared with 78 percent of girls in the age group 6-10 years are attending school and by age 15-17 years, only 49 percent of boys and 28 percent of girls are attending school.

Literacy and educational attainment

Fifty-four percent of women and 21 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. One-third of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 18 percent of women have attained that level of education.

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 45 percent of women and 76 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Uttar Pradesh.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. The majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; a majority of men, though not women, also think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Just a little over half (53%) of women think girls should learn about contraception in school, compared with 71 percent of men. While a similar proportion of men (72%) think boys should learn about contraception in school, only 46 percent of women think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with about 6 in 10 women. More than two-thirds of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school and almost three-quarters say that both boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, but less than half of women feel that these are appropriate topics for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 16.2 years among women age 20-49 and 20.1 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married four years later than women. More than half (59%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 51 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

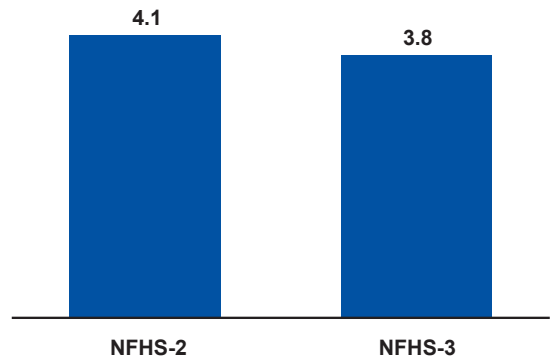
At current fertility levels, a woman in Uttar Pradesh will have an average of 3.8 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Fertility in Uttar Pradesh is second only to fertility in Bihar; in both states, at current fertility levels, a woman would have about four children during her lifetime compared with less than three children (2.7 children per woman) in India as a whole. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 38 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility in rural areas is 4.1 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate is 3.0 children per woman.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (4.5 for scheduled castes and 3.8 for other backward classes), than for women who are not in any of these groups (3.2). The total fertility rate for Muslims (4.3) is about half a child higher than the rate for Hindus (3.7).

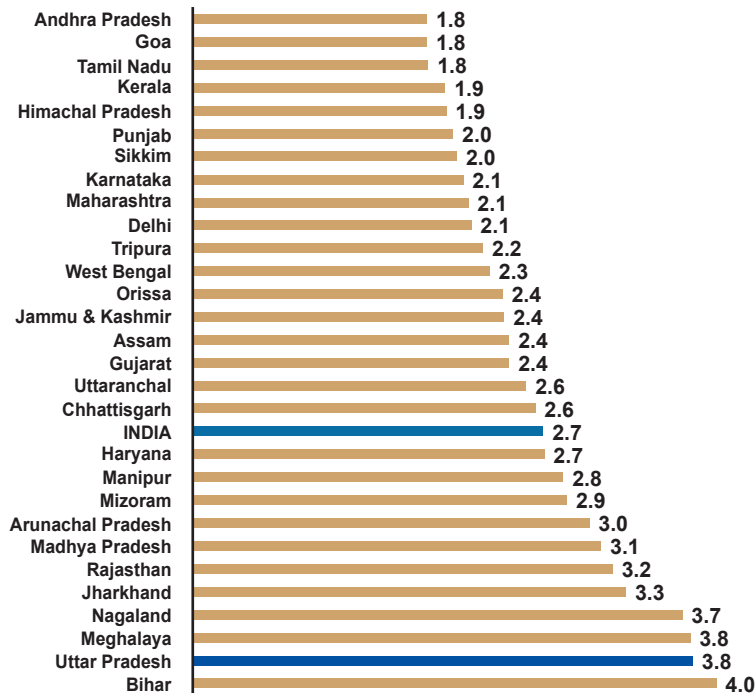
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

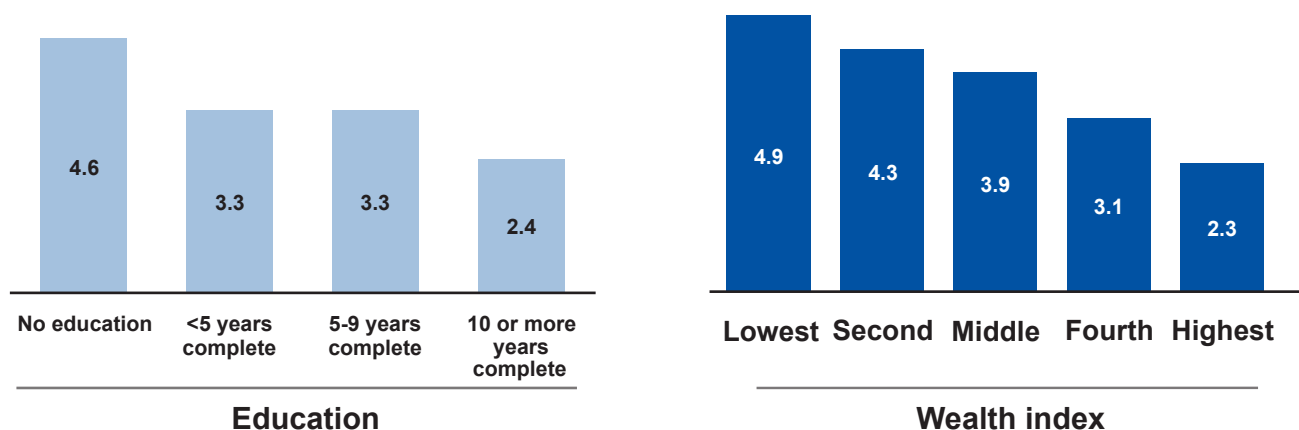


Fertility in Uttar Pradesh is second only to Bihar; in both states, at current fertility levels, a woman would have about four children during her lifetime compared with less than three children in India as a whole.

There are great differentials in fertility by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have 2.6 children more than women in the highest wealth quintile.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Uttar Pradesh, 14 percent have already begun child-bearing, a little lower than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are twice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas (16% and 8%, respectively).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Uttar Pradesh is about 30 months. Sixty-four percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 13 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 30 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-five percent of married women and 69 percent of married men either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, more than half would like to wait at least two years. The ideal family size for ever-married women and men is 2.6-2.7 children.

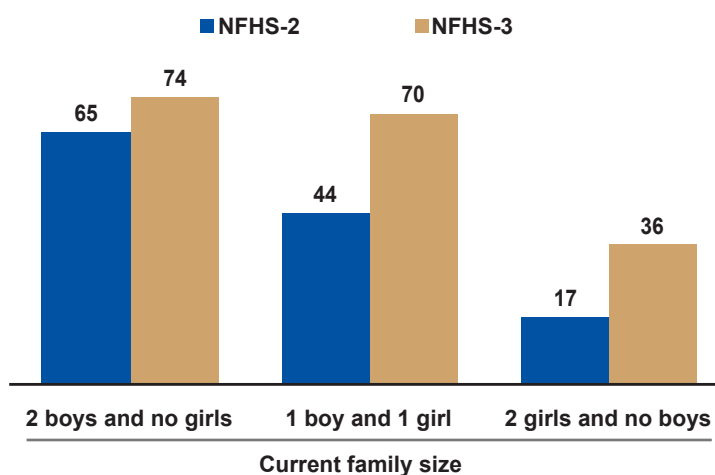
In Uttar Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. One-third of women (34%) and more than one-quarter of men (28%) want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with one or two sons are about twice as likely to want no more children than those with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women's number of sons.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 2.3 instead of 3.8.

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

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



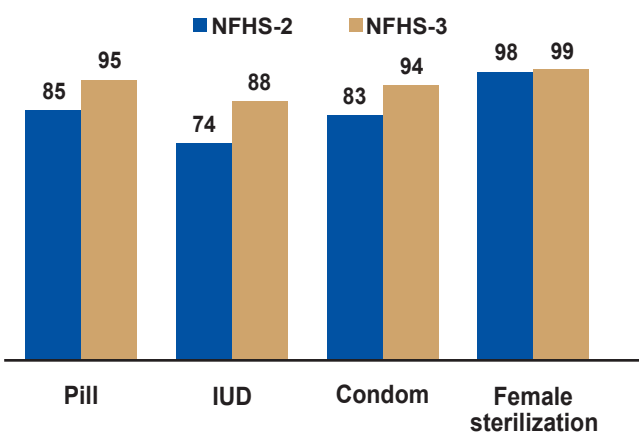
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uttar Pradesh. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill and condoms (94-95%) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (98%).

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of sterilization was high in Uttar Pradesh even in NFHS-1 and knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially over time.

Among currently married women, 95 percent now know about the pill, for example, compared with 85 percent in NFHS-2. As compared to women in most other states, women in Uttar Pradesh are more likely to know about modern temporary methods.

Contraceptive use

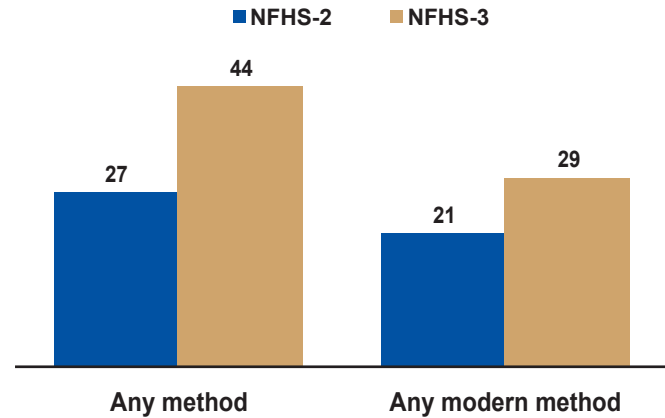
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 44 percent, up from 27 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 40 percent of all contraceptive use, down from 52 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women.

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

Muslim women are less likely to use contraception (30%) than Hindu women (46%) and women of other religions. Women from the lowest wealth quintile, women with no education and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women. Contraceptive use is particularly high among the wealthiest women (63%).

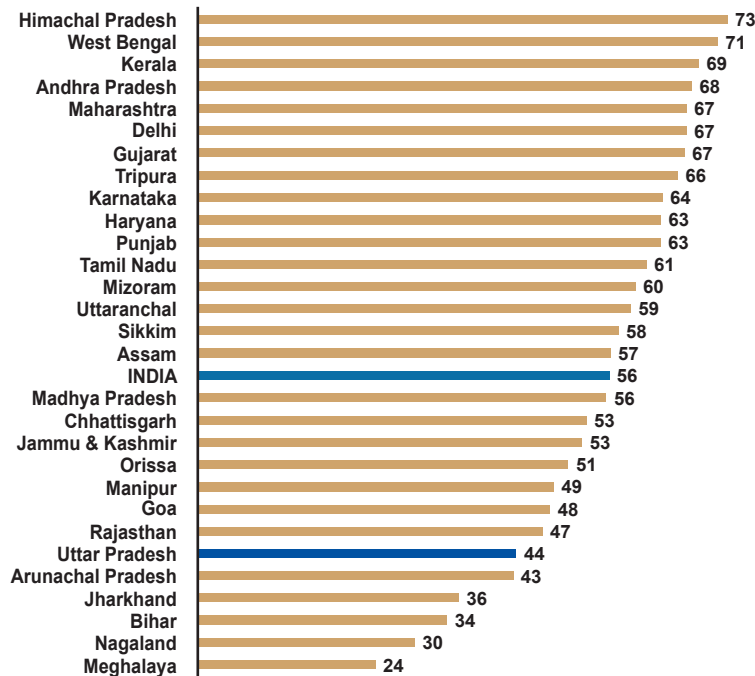
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Despite a 17 percentage point increase in current contraceptive use among currently married women since NFHS-2, Uttar Pradesh continues to lag behind most other states in its contraceptive prevalence rate.

Consistent with son preference, women in Uttar Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children 54 percent of women with two sons and 45 percent with one son use a method of family planning, compared with 30 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (details not shown in tables).

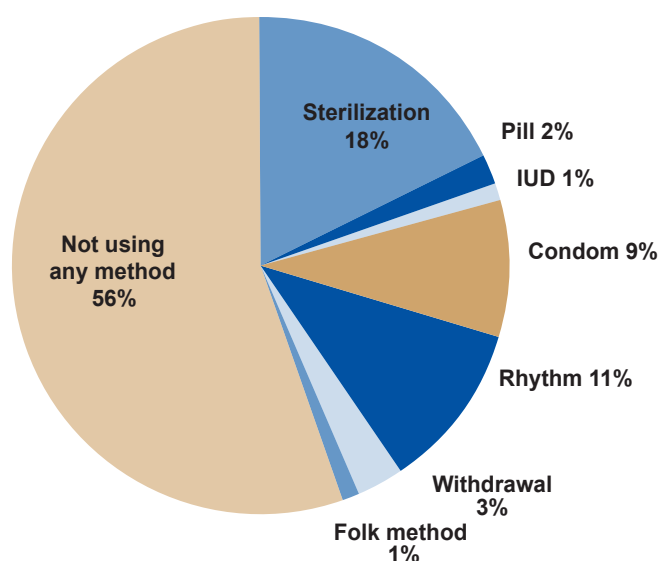
The most commonly used spacing methods by currently married women are condoms (9%) and the rhythm method (11%). In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods than less-educated women.

Ninety-one percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC); whereas the majority (55%) of users of IUD had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. About half of pill users (48%) and a quarter of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; however, significant proportions of pill and condom users did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

According to women’s reports, among users for whom the brand is known, most pill users (62%) and condom users (67%) use social marketing brands. According to men’s reports, 73 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Consistent with son preference, women in Uttar Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son.

The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Uttar Pradesh is higher than the national average. In Uttar Pradesh, 36 percent users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation of the pill is particularly high. Seventy percent of the users of pills discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for condoms (45%). More than one-third (34%) of traditional method users also discontinue use within one year.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Twenty-eight percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and a little more than one-fifth (21%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. One-fifth (19%) were told about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Uttar Pradesh reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (87%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (89%). However, 53 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A large majority (79%) 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, 21 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (9% for spacing and 12% for limiting), down from 25 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 67 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 53 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

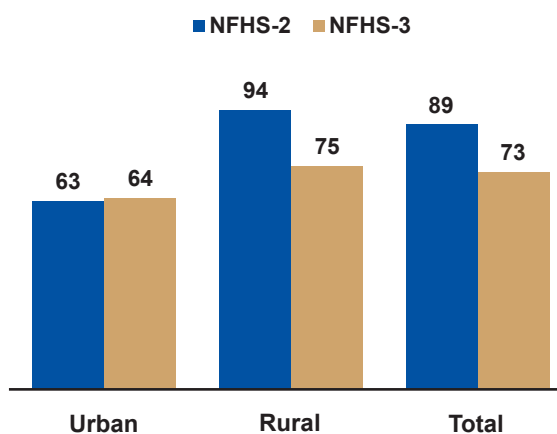
The infant mortality rate in Uttar Pradesh is the highest of any state in the country. Infant mortality in NFHS-3 is estimated at 73 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 89. The under-five mortality rate, at 96 deaths per 1,000 live births, is also the highest in the country. These rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 14 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 10 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh is 17 percent higher than in urban areas of the state.

After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Uttar Pradesh face a higher mortality risk than boys; consequently, the under-five mortality rate for girls is higher than for boys (125 vs. 101).

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 108 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 75 for mothers age 20-29.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

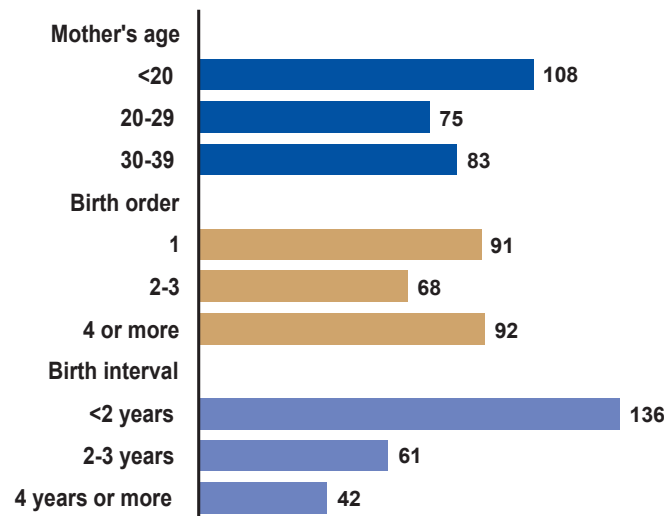


Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than three times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than one and a half times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school. Children from the scheduled castes and other backward classes are at greater risk of dying than children not belonging to these groups.

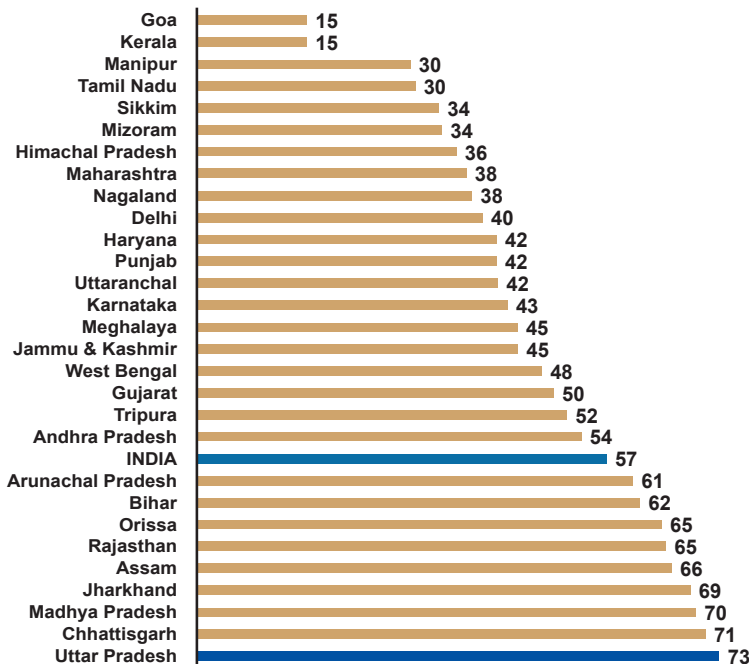
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Uttar Pradesh is the highest of any state in the country.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 60 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 33 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are almost twice as likely to lose their children in late pregnancy and during the first

few days of life as mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 81 per 1,000, compared with only 41-53 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

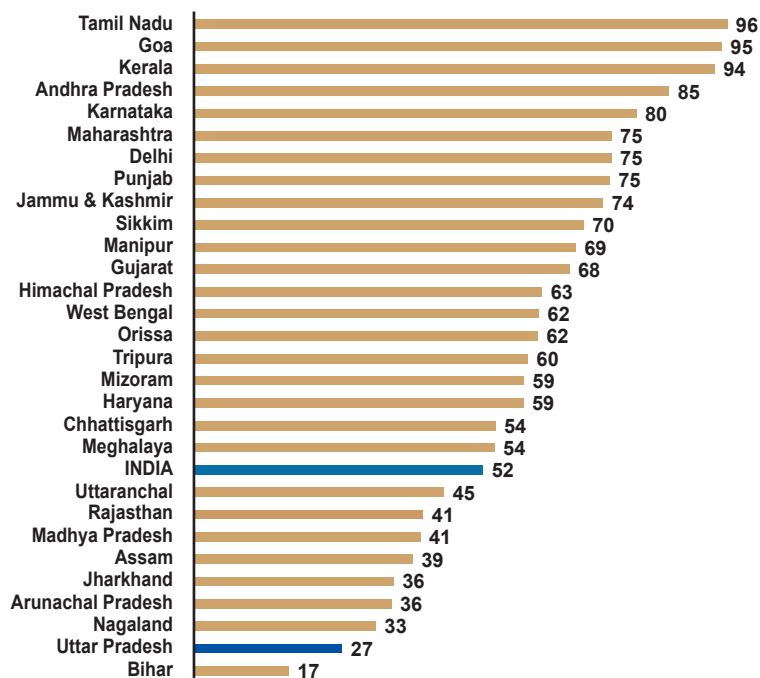
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, two-thirds received antenatal care from a health professional (23% from a doctor and 43% from other health personnel) for their last birth. One in three women (34%) received no antenatal care. Seventy-nine percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth compared with 62 percent of rural mothers.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Despite improvements in the coverage of antenatal care for pregnant mothers, only one in four women in Uttar Pradesh received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth in the past five years.

Younger women are more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, urban women, and women having their first child. Muslim women are less likely than Hindu women to receive antenatal care, as are scheduled-tribe women compared with women of any other caste/tribe. Over 9 out of 10 women belonging to the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care compared with only about half of the women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Only about one-quarter of women (26%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 26 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Just over one-quarter of mothers (27%) had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased significantly in the seven years since NFHS-2.

For 53 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for only 9 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Two-thirds of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine (65%). Only 2 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Less than one in four women who received ANC had their weight taken or their blood tested, only about one-quarter had their blood pressure taken and their urine tested, and 44 percent had their abdomen examined.

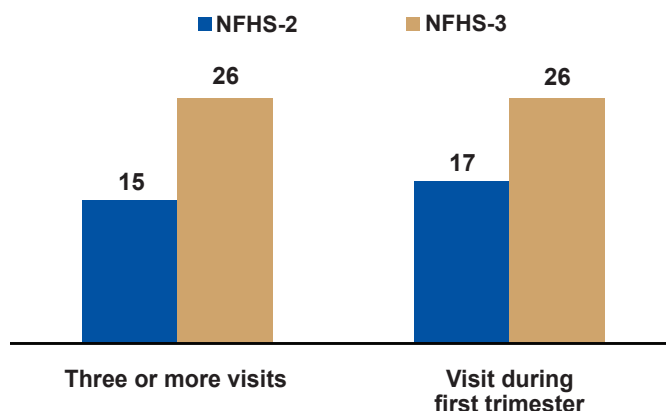
An ultrasound test was performed during 9 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of education were eight times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 3 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 37 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are much more likely to have an ultrasound test.

Delivery care

Four out of every five births in Uttar Pradesh take place at home; only one in five births take place in a health facility. However, the percentage of births in a health facility during the last three years has increased from 15 percent in NFHS-2 to 22 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are more common among younger women, urban women, women at

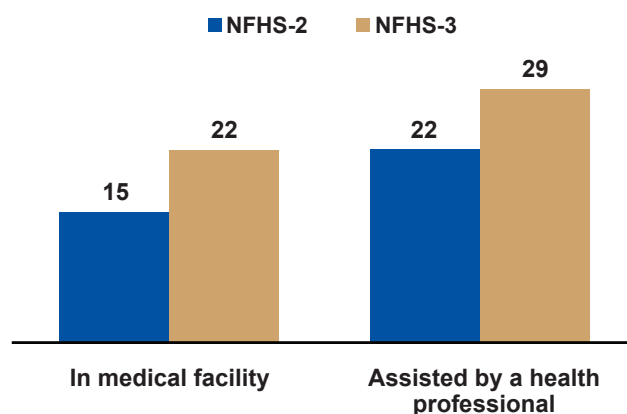
Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



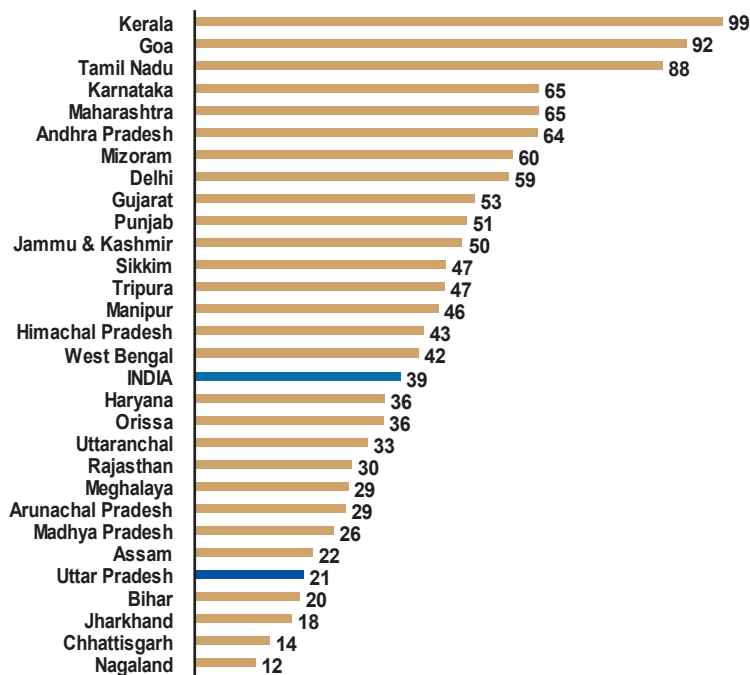
lower parities, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with higher education, and women who received antenatal care.

In 98 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 27 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Only a little over one-quarter (27%) of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 40 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 33 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Nine percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 8 percent of home births.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



The percentage of births in Uttar Pradesh delivered in a health facility is only about half of the national average.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttar Pradesh, only 15 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 13 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, more than two in five births (44%) in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 3 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Only 41 percent of men with a child under three years said that the child’s mother received antenatal care. A little more than one-quarter (27%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child’s mother; only 19 percent were ever told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 9-10 percent were told by a health provider or health worker about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

Few fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Only 28 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 22 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, 47 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 40 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and only about one-quarter each were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby and keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Fathers in urban areas were more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided this information.

CHILD HEALTH

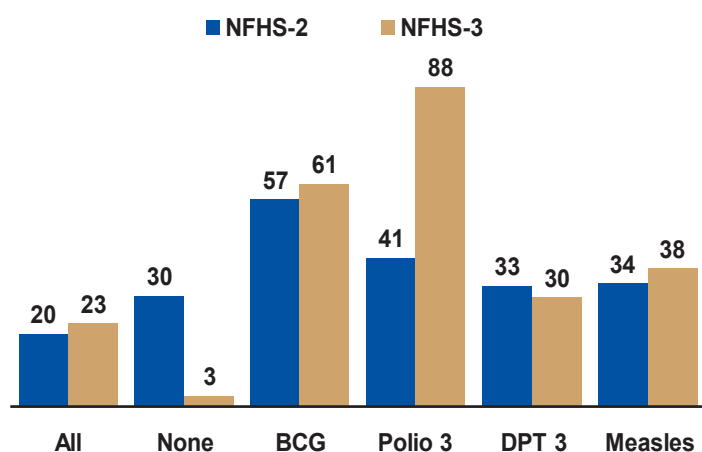
Vaccination of children

A little less than one-quarter (23%) of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 3 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Sixty-one percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 88 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 38 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 30 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



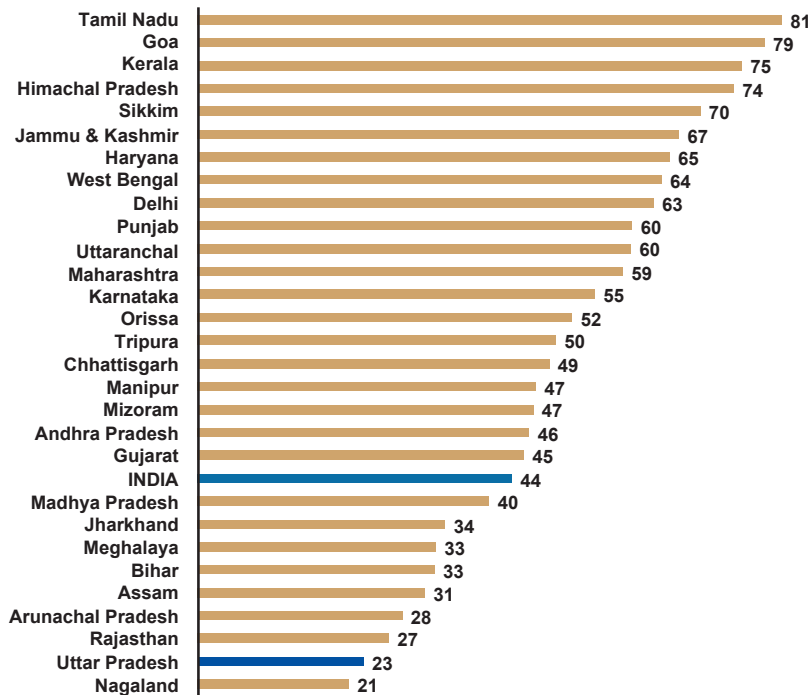
The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 7 percent but the dropout rate for DPT is 46 percent.

There was very little improvement in full vaccination coverage in Uttar Pradesh between NFHS-2 (20%) and NFHS-3 (23%). The largest improvement was for polio vaccinations (41% to 88%), undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign. However, despite extra

attempts to eradicate the disease in Uttar Pradesh, 12 percent of children still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine. There has also been a slight improvement in the coverage of BCG and measles vaccinations, but the proportion of children who received three doses of the DPT vaccine dropped from 33 percent to 30 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage in Uttar Pradesh is lower than in any other state except Nagaland.

Children at lower birth orders, children of educated mothers, children living in urban areas, children belonging to wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations.

Muslim children are less likely to be fully vaccinated than Hindu children. Boys are somewhat more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (25% of boys compared with 21% of girls).

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, 73 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 9 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Sixteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 9 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 8 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 58 percent were taken to a health facility. Twenty-six percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 13 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 12 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though three out of four (76%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

More than one-quarter (28%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Nine percent received antibiotics, which are not recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

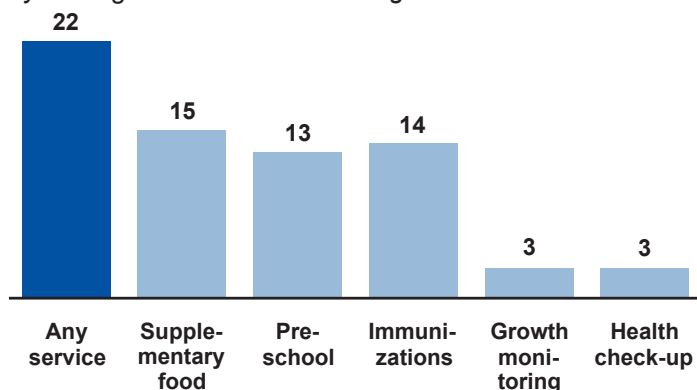
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Uttar Pradesh, only 6 percent received more liquids than normal. Almost 3 in 10 children (29%) with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 76 percent of children under six years in Uttar Pradesh who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, a little more than one-fifth (22%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (15% of children under six), immunization (14 percent of children under six), and early childhood care or preschool services (13% of children age 3-5 years). Only 3 percent of children each received health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre. Almost two out of five (38%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Children of mothers with no education and mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely and children of mothers who have completed high school or who are in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Mothers from scheduled castes are more likely to take their children to an *anganwadi* centre than women from other groups; more than one-quarter of age-eligible children from scheduled castes in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttar Pradesh, only 51 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as WHO recommends. In addition, only 24 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including only 7 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Uttar Pradesh breastfeed for an average of 25 months, which is slightly longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, most children (86%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 33 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 35 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 17 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 9 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 41 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day before the interview or at night.

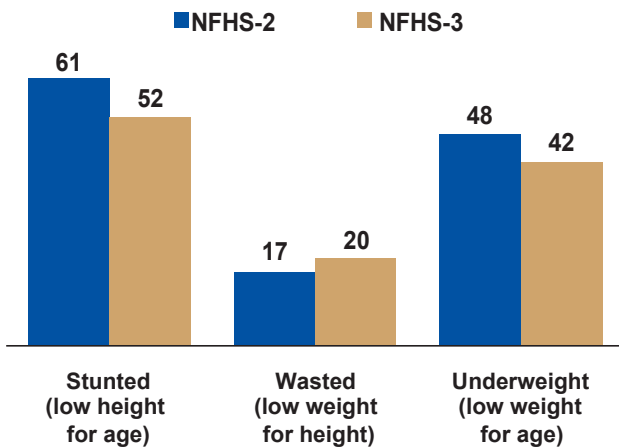
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 7 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day before the interview or at night, and only 2 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

More than half of children (57%) under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fifteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means chronic undernutrition is less widespread, but they are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Uttar Pradesh.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Uttar Pradesh suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; more than one-third of adults are too thin, and a little less than 10 percent are overweight or obese. Only about 55 percent of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious among the young (particularly those in the age group 15-19), those in the lower wealth quintiles, and scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

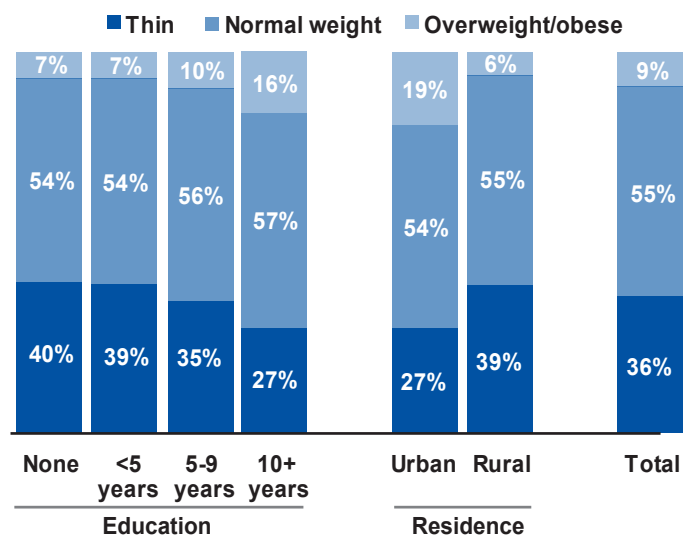
Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults and among those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant (about 45-50% for women and men) across most groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 19 percent of children are stunted, 33 percent are wasted, and 31 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, half of the children suffer from chronic under-nutrition. About one-third of children even in the wealthiest households are stunted, 9 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be under-nourished.

Children's nutritional status in Uttar Pradesh has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which

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

Percent distribution of women



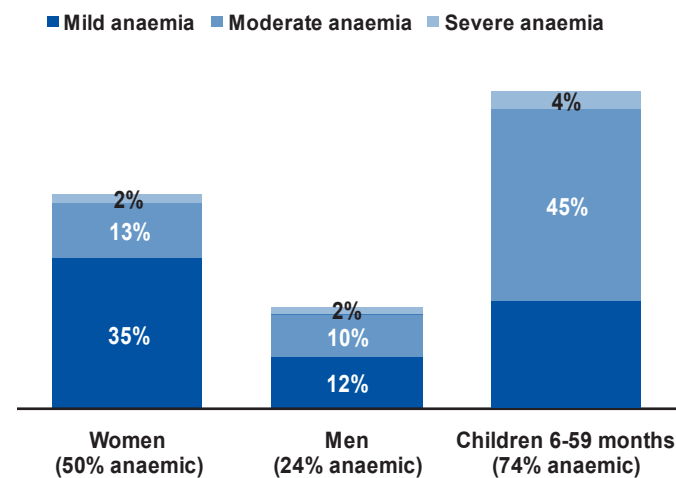
quintile, religion, caste/tribe, and residence.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just over one-third of households in Uttar Pradesh (36%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is much lower than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (49%). 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 Uttar Pradesh, 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, a great majority, 74 percent, are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 45 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Two-thirds of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Half of women in Uttar Pradesh have anaemia, including 35 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Fifty-two percent of women who are pregnant and 58 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic. The likelihood of anaemia is less among the more educated and among those who are in the higher wealth quintiles; however, in most groups, at least 45 percent of women are anaemic. Notable exceptions are women belonging to the scheduled tribes and other religions and Sikh women. However, even among these women, at least one in four is anaemic.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen 11 percentage points since then. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has changed little over this period.

About one-quarter of men (24%) are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. About two in five widowed, divorced,

separated, or deserted men and over one-third of scheduled-tribe men are anaemic. Anaemia among men falls sharply with wealth from 33 percent among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 14 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile. The variation by wealth in the prevalence of anaemia is much sharper for men than for women.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 45 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 72 percent know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 are more likely (53%) than older women

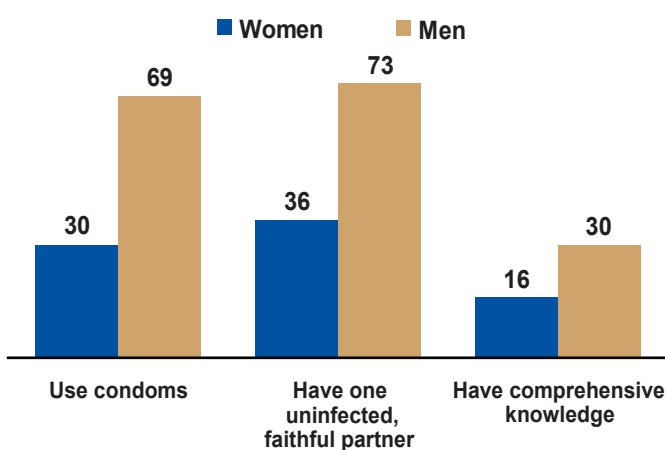
to have heard of AIDS (36-45%). More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 19 percent knew about AIDS compared with 40 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Uttar Pradesh, 78 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 90 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 30 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS compared with 69 percent of men, and 36 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS compared with 73 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.

In Uttar Pradesh, only 16 percent of women and 30 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Uttar Pradesh, more than three-quarters (79% of women and 81% of men) would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. While a similar proportion of women (78%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, only 69 percent of men agree with this. Around two-thirds of adults who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (69% of women and 65% of men) and similar proportions say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret (65% of women and 68% of men). Overall, however, only two in five women and men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Only 0.4 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Uttar Pradesh, a higher proportion of women (3%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (39% of women compared with 31% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

While the proportions of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is higher in urban than in 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 almost 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

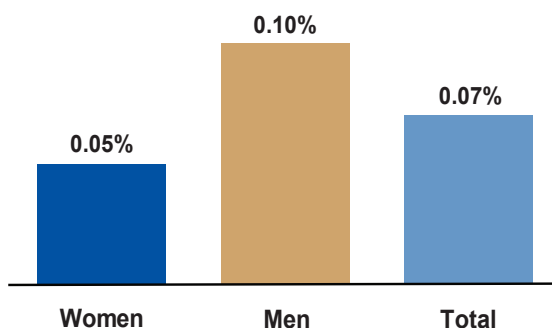
HIV prevalence

In Uttar Pradesh, 83 percent of women age 15-49 and 79 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, only 7 percent refused to provide blood, 2 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 10 percent were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Among those eligible for testing, women were more likely than men to refuse to give blood. Response rates varied little by age among women and men age 15-49, but were somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas.

In Uttar Pradesh, only 0.07 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.10 percent in urban areas and 0.06 percent in rural areas. Prevalence is 0.05 percent among

HIV Prevalence in Uttar Pradesh

Population age 15-49



women, compared with 0.10 percent among men. Prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.02 percent, is lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables).

The HIV prevalence rate in Uttar Pradesh is lower than in India as a whole. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas). In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimate of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use.

Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are about 21 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Uttar Pradesh first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. Two percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but insignificant numbers of female respondents reported having multiple partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Less than one-third (29%) of men who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Condom use during higher-risk sex is more common among urban men than rural men.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. A little more than half (52%) of these men said they used a condom the last time they paid for sex. Engaging in paid sex and using a condom at last paid sex was more common among urban than rural men.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Uttar Pradesh, 425 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels, such as wood, coal, charcoal, dung cakes, or agricultural crop waste, are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 97% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about half (48% of women and 55% of men) say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than half of women (58%) and men (60%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (80% of women and 89% of men) and only about one in five 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, around 1 percent of women and men age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases with age and household wealth status. Around 1 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (1,089 women and 1,225 men per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is almost four times higher for women than for men (517 per 100,000 women, compared with 138 per 100,000 men). The number of persons with goitre or other thyroid disorders increases with age, especially among women.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Around two-thirds of men (64%) and 12 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 11 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. One-quarter of men (25%) and 0.3 percent of women drink alcohol. Fifteen percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (83% of urban households and 85% of rural households). The use of the private medical sector as the main source of health care does not vary by the wealth status of the household. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (65%), lack of a nearby facility (54%), and long waiting times (20%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 1 percent of households in Uttar Pradesh report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes. Health insurance is about six times as common in urban areas as in rural areas.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Thirty-four percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 98 percent of currently married men in the same age group; one-fifth of these women received no payment for their work, and a little more than one-third were paid only in kind (35%). Overall, only 45 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 95 percent of employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 90 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands; only 7 percent have no say in how their earnings are used (data not shown in tables). Twenty-one percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than half of currently married women (50-64%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 34 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 22 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with more years of education, scheduled-tribe women, and those who are 30-49 years old.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Sixty percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women in the highest wealth quintile, scheduled-tribe women, and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 13 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 14 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and about one-half of one percent have ever used one.

Only about 40 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market and to a health facility and only one-quarter of women have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 23 percent of women are allowed to go alone to

all three of these places. Urban women, older women, scheduled-tribe women, women with three or more children, and women belonging to the wealthiest households have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Around half of women in Uttar Pradesh (47%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wifebeating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (36%) or if she neglects the house or children (28%). Men are only slightly less likely than women to agree; 44 percent of men say wifebeating is justified in specific circumstances, including 30 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wifebeating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 28-30 percent agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Seventy-five percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. An even larger proportion of men (83%) say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 37 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 38 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 45 percent of ever-married women.

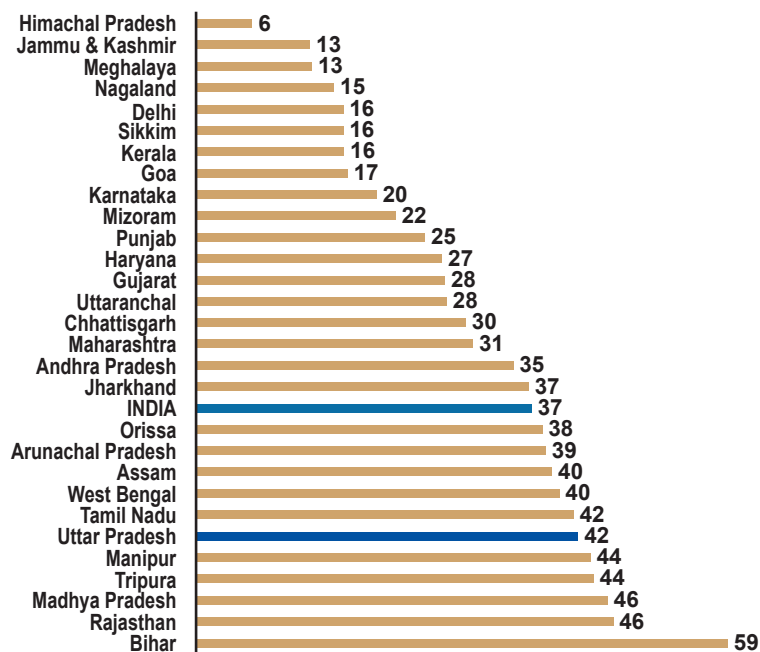
Spousal violence

Two in five ever-married women (41%) report having been slapped by their husband; 15-17 percent report having their arms twisted, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Nine percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 42 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Sixteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 0.2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, almost one in five women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 64 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence compared with 41 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 36 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence is higher in Uttar Pradesh than in the country as a whole.

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

Help seeking

Only about one in four women (27%) who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two out of three women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 13 percent have sought help. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

KEY INDICATORS FOR MEERUT

A special feature of NFHS-3 is the provision of separate estimates of population, health, and nutrition indicators for eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur) and for the slum and non-slum populations of each of these cities. This section highlights the key findings for Meerut.

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as 'Slum' by

State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and, (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

NFHS-3 also includes an alternative definition of slums in the eight designated cities as identified by the interviewing team supervisor at the time of the fieldwork. The supervisor indicated whether or not each NFHS-3 enumeration area in Meerut was a slum using the third census criterion, irrespective of whether or not the enumeration area was officially notified or recognized as a slum. Findings according to this alternative definition will be examined in a special NFHS-3 subject report that is planned for later publication.

In most respects, Meerut is somewhat better off than the urban population of Uttar Pradesh as a whole. Households in Meerut are more likely to have electricity than households in urban Uttar Pradesh (94% vs. 85%), to have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot (55% vs. 32%), to have a *pucca* house (84% vs. 75%), a refrigerator (53% vs. 33%), a motor cycle or scooter (43% vs. 30%), a television (78% vs. 68%), or a mobile phone (45% vs. 34%). Sixty percent of households in Meerut are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 43% of urban households in Uttar Pradesh as a whole.

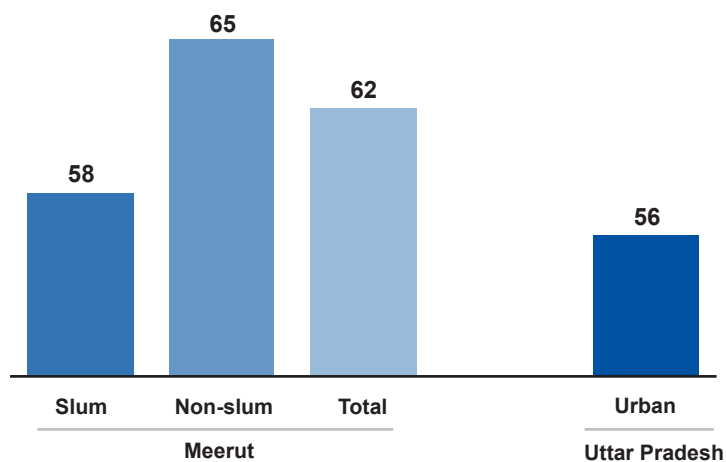
Household heads in slum and non-slum areas of Meerut have a similar religious distribution, but the distribution by caste is notably different. Household heads are three times as likely to be from the scheduled castes in slums (26%) as in non-slums (9%), and they are also more likely to come from other backward classes (43% compared with 36%). Housing conditions are worse in slums than non-slums, but the differences are not large in some respects. Electricity is nearly universal in both types of areas (91% in slums and 96% in non-slums). Eighty-nine percent of households in non-slum areas live in a *pucca* house, but even in slum areas more than three-quarters of households (78%) live in a *pucca* house. Households in slums are six times as likely as those in non-slums not to have access to any toilet facility (18% vs. 3%), but even in slums more than four-fifths of households have access to some toilet facility.

Educational differentials by place of residence are larger for adults than for children. Thirty-six percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 in slums have no education, compared with 25 percent of women and 15 percent of men in non-slums (data not shown in tables). In the primary school ages (6-10 years), there is almost no difference in the percentage of children attending school (76% in slums and 78% in non-slums), but a differential begins to emerge at older ages. In the age group 15-17 years, school attendance is 41 percent in slums compared with 56 percent in non-slums.

Slum dwellers are worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to most, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The total fertility rate is slightly higher in slums (3.0 children per woman) than in non-slums (2.6). The contraceptive prevalence rate is lower in slums (58%) than non-slums (65%), and the method mix is somewhat different. Women in slums are more likely than women in non-slums to rely on female sterilization and less likely

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



to use any modern spacing method (especially condoms). The unmet need for family planning is higher in slums (13%) than in non-slums (9%).

The same proportion of mothers in slums and non-slums (61%) had at least three antenatal care visits for their most recent birth, but the consumption of IFA for at least 90 days was much lower for women in slums who were pregnant with their last child (22%) than for women in non-slums (35%). Large differences were observed for both institutional births (35% in slums and 56% in non-

slums) and postnatal care within two days of birth (51% vs. 67%).

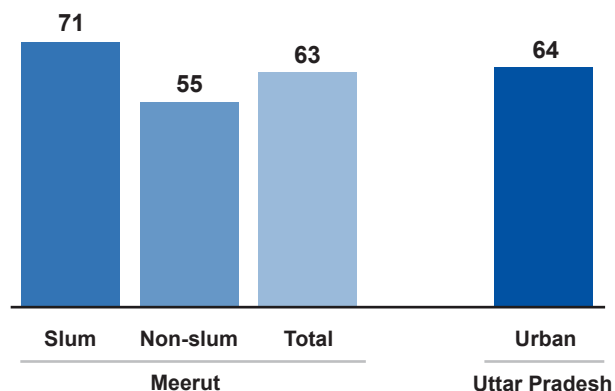
Although children age 12-23 months in slums are slightly more likely to have received at least three doses of polio vaccine (93%) than children in non-slums (89%), slum children are much less likely than non-slum children to have received all the recommended vaccinations against childhood diseases (35% vs. 50%).

Slums exhibit notably higher mortality rates than non-slums for children during the first five years of life. The infant mortality rate is 29 percent higher in slums (71 per 1,000) than non-slums (55 per 1,000) and the under-five mortality rate is 24 percent higher in slums (86) than non-slums (69).

The situation with respect to the nutrition of children and adults is quite mixed. Children in slums are slightly more likely to be stunted than children in non-slums, but they are slightly less likely to be underweight and equally likely to be wasted. Women and men in slums are somewhat more likely than those in non-slums to be abnormally thin, but they are less likely to be overweight or obese. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in slum areas of Meerut, one-quarter of women and one-sixth of men are overweight or obese.

Infant Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births



There is almost no difference in the prevalence of anaemia between slum and non-slum areas for either young children (two-thirds of whom are anaemic) or adult men (about one-eighth of whom are anaemic), but women in slums are less likely than women in non-slums to be anaemic (40% vs. 48%).

Almost all men in Meerut (96%) have heard of AIDS, and 92 percent of men in Meerut know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. Men's knowledge that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms is similarly high (88%). However, less than half of men (45%) have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS is much more limited among women (72% in slums, 83% in non-slums, and 78% for Meerut overall). Even fewer women in Meerut know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (59%) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (68%). Slightly more than one-third of women (37%) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Women in slums are less likely than women in non-slums to know about ways to prevent HIV. Less than two-thirds of women and men in Meerut know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Women in slums are somewhat less likely to participate in household decision making (54%) than women in non-slums (61%). Finally, the prevalence of spousal violence is much higher in slums than non-slums. Half of women in slums (49%) have ever been a victim of spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with one-quarter of women in non-slums (27%).

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Result	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Meerut		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household interviews						
Households selected	4,653	6,245	10,898	1,098	1,259	2,357
Households occupied	4,394	5,980	10,374	1,044	1,178	2,222
Households interviewed	4,179	5,847	10,026	1,017	1,110	2,127
Household response rate ¹	95.1	97.8	96.6	97.4	94.2	95.7
Interviews with women age 15-49						
Number of eligible women	5,540	7,429	12,969	1,399	1,473	2,872
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,158	7,025	12,183	1,336	1,377	2,713
Eligible women response rate ²	93.1	94.6	93.9	95.5	93.5	94.5
Interviews with men age 15-54						
Number of eligible men	6,334	6,848	13,182	1,612	1,617	3,229
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,418	6,040	11,458	1,423	1,401	2,824
Eligible men response rate ²	85.5	88.2	86.9	88.3	86.6	87.5

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

Table 2a 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	11.2	11.1	11.1	14.6	13.3	13.9	13.7	12.8	13.3
5-9	12.5	12.7	12.6	16.2	14.6	15.4	15.3	14.2	14.7
10-14	13.8	12.6	13.2	15.9	13.4	14.6	15.3	13.2	14.3
15-19	11.2	11.1	11.1	8.9	10.1	9.5	9.5	10.3	9.9
20-24	9.8	8.7	9.3	6.1	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.9	7.4
25-29	7.6	8.1	7.8	5.9	7.4	6.6	6.3	7.6	6.9
30-34	6.1	7.2	6.6	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.3	6.6	6.0
35-39	6.2	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8
40-44	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.3
45-49	4.8	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.6
50-54	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8
55-59	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9
60-64	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
65-69	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
70-74	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
75-79	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,203	6,522	13,724	21,092	21,402	42,495	28,295	27,924	56,219
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	906	na	na	1,015	na	na	987
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	896	na	na	908	na	na	906
Education²									
No education	20.9	35.5	27.8	27.3	54.0	40.9	25.6	49.6	37.6
<5 years complete	16.6	15.6	16.1	23.4	18.5	20.9	21.6	17.8	19.7
5-9 years complete	30.0	25.0	27.6	32.5	20.5	26.4	31.9	21.6	26.7
10-11 years complete	10.7	7.5	9.2	7.6	3.5	5.5	8.4	4.5	6.5
12 or more years complete	21.3	16.3	19.0	8.8	3.2	6.0	12.1	6.4	9.3
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,214	5,648	11,862	17,303	17,945	35,248	23,517	23,593	47,110
Median number of years of schooling completed	6.5	3.7	4.8	3.8	0.0	1.2	4.3	0.0	2.1

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 2b Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence for Meerut

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

Background characteristic	Meerut			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.9	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.5
5-9	10.8	11.1	11.0	11.2	12.5	11.8	10.6	9.9	10.2
10-14	13.8	11.8	12.9	15.2	13.3	14.3	12.6	10.7	11.7
15-19	11.4	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.9	10.6
20-24	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.4	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.8	9.6
25-29	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.9	8.2
30-34	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.6	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
35-39	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.8	7.3	6.5
40-44	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.0
45-49	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.8	5.2
50-54	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.3	3.8
55-59	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.4
60-64	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5
65-69	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
70-74	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
80 +	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	915	na	na	895	na	na	933
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	875	na	na	906	na	na	848
Education²									
No education	16.5	29.8	22.9	18.4	36.4	26.9	14.8	24.5	19.5
<5 years complete	15.7	13.3	14.6	18.0	15.1	16.7	13.8	11.8	12.8
5-9 years complete	30.9	24.3	27.7	35.0	26.3	30.9	27.4	22.7	25.1
10-11 years complete	10.9	7.9	9.5	10.1	7.2	8.7	11.6	8.5	10.1
12 or more years complete	25.5	24.4	25.0	18.0	14.8	16.5	31.8	32.2	32.0
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³	ns ³
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.2	4.9	6.3	6.0	3.5	4.7	7.9	7.2	7.6

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

³ns = Not shown. Meerut was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Meerut, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Meerut in relation to the total population of Uttar Pradesh, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Meerut		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household headship							
Male	88.7	85.2	86.1	89.4	89.8	87.7	88.6
Female	11.3	14.8	13.9	10.6	10.2	12.3	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.5	5.8	5.7	na	5.6	5.2	5.4
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	59.1	54.8	55.9	45.1	61.2	61.5	61.4
Non-nuclear	40.9	45.2	44.1	54.9	38.8	38.5	38.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head							
Hindu	73.7	84.7	81.9	80.4	68.2	67.5	67.8
Muslim	24.8	14.7	17.3	18.9	30.5	28.3	29.2
Sikh	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	20.8	26.6	25.2	24.1	25.8	9.1	16.3
Scheduled tribe	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other backward class	41.8	52.3	49.7	50.8	42.7	35.9	38.9
Other	36.9	19.8	24.1	24.0	30.7	54.6	44.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes	85.4	28.3	42.8	44.2	90.6	95.9	93.6
No	14.6	71.6	57.2	55.8	9.3	3.9	6.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water							
Improved source	98.5	92.1	93.7	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	32.2	1.2	9.0	8.8	36.7	68.6	54.8
Public tap/standpipe	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Tube well or borehole	63.2	89.8	83.1	83.4	62.5	30.9	44.6
Other improved	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-improved source	1.4	7.8	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)							
Water on premises	75.2	60.2	64.0	66.3	95.0	96.6	95.9
Less than 30 minutes	20.9	34.5	31.1	29.1	4.4	3.2	3.7
Thirty minutes or longer	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²							
Boil	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	4.5	3.5	4.0
Strain through cloth	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	3.0	6.6	5.0
Other treatment	5.2	1.1	2.1	1.9	3.2	9.8	7.0
No treatment	87.4	97.8	95.2	95.5	88.7	78.9	83.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Meerut		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Sanitation facility							
Improved, not shared	52.2	9.9	20.6	21.6	43.6	57.4	51.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	51.5	9.3	20.0	20.9	43.4	57.4	51.3
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Not improved	47.3	90.0	79.2	78.2	56.1	42.1	48.2
Any facility shared with other households	22.0	2.7	7.6	6.5	15.6	15.1	15.4
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.7	0.1	1.3	1.3	19.0	22.3	20.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other unimproved facility	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	1.7	2.1
No facility/open space/field	16.1	83.9	66.7	66.5	18.4	3.0	9.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³							
Kachha	2.6	21.0	16.4	14.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Semi-pucca	21.8	65.7	54.6	55.8	21.3	9.7	14.8
Pucca	75.0	13.2	28.8	29.1	78.0	89.4	84.4
Missing	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel							
Electricity	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
LPG/natural gas	55.2	3.7	16.7	15.3	53.2	79.0	67.8
Biogas	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	2.9	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.5
Coal/lignite	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Charcoal	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.6
Wood	25.9	49.4	43.5	43.9	11.7	5.1	8.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.6	6.3	4.8	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dung cakes	11.5	37.4	30.8	32.6	31.8	12.9	21.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking							
In the house, separate room	49.5	20.5	27.8	29.7	40.5	70.7	57.6
In the house, no separate room	35.8	50.0	46.4	44.7	26.6	18.0	21.8
In a separate building	2.0	5.4	4.6	4.8	1.8	2.5	2.2
Outdoors	11.9	23.9	20.8	20.6	31.1	8.6	18.3
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,536	7,490	10,026	56,905	ns	ns	ns
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴							
Stove with chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open fire/chullah under a chimney	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.6	3.9	1.8
Stove without chimney	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Open fire/chullah not under a chimney	97.6	96.8	96.9	96.2	98.1	92.1	96.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.9	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	999	7,194	8,194	47,517	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Household possessions	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Meerut		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household goods							
Mattress	70.2	38.2	46.3	48.7	75.7	93.0	85.5
Pressure cooker	75.5	22.8	36.1	37.2	81.9	94.7	89.2
Chair	66.5	28.3	37.9	40.3	71.5	87.0	80.3
Cot or bed	95.9	97.9	97.4	97.9	98.0	97.9	98.0
Table	62.3	23.3	33.1	35.4	69.3	86.2	78.9
Electric fan	80.8	23.7	38.1	39.8	86.3	94.8	91.1
Radio or transistor	41.0	31.1	33.6	36.3	38.6	46.4	43.0
Television (black and white)	33.4	19.1	22.7	25.5	31.8	22.2	26.3
Television (colour)	41.7	4.7	14.1	14.7	45.4	64.3	56.1
Any television	68.2	22.4	34.0	36.8	73.3	81.3	77.8
Sewing machine	47.5	16.8	24.6	28.0	61.7	75.8	69.7
Mobile telephone	34.0	6.0	13.1	14.1	31.2	55.9	45.2
Any other type of telephone	17.5	3.0	6.7	7.3	19.1	37.3	29.4
Computer	6.1	0.2	1.7	1.8	5.5	11.1	8.7
Refrigerator	32.6	2.9	10.5	10.8	40.4	62.5	53.0
Watch or clock	91.7	72.3	77.2	81.1	96.1	97.2	96.7
Water pump	10.0	15.1	13.8	16.4	18.6	19.2	18.9
Thresher	0.8	4.4	3.5	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Tractor	0.8	3.7	3.0	4.2	1.1	0.2	0.6
None of the above	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Means of transport							
Bicycle	66.8	74.3	72.4	77.6	61.5	66.8	64.5
Motorcycle or scooter	30.3	9.7	14.9	17.2	32.6	51.6	43.4
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	6.3	5.0	5.7	2.6	1.7	2.1
Car	4.6	0.6	1.6	1.8	5.9	12.8	9.8
None of the above	24.6	23.3	23.6	18.6	25.3	16.3	20.2
Agricultural land							
No agricultural land	77.7	27.0	39.8	37.3	80.9	87.4	84.6
Irrigated land only	20.1	66.9	55.0	57.4	17.6	11.4	14.1
Non-irrigated land only	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.1	4.0	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	89.5	98.6	96.3	97.1	92.5	90.4	91.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	21.8	75.8	62.2	68.0	19.2	9.9	13.9
Percentage having a bank account/ post office account ²	56.9	42.1	45.8	48.4	51.5	66.8	60.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	3.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	5.3	8.3	7.0
Percentage owning a BPL card	5.6	17.4	14.4	14.6	1.4	0.5	0.9
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	33.5	43.0	40.6	42.8	24.3	23.8	24.0
Wealth index							
Lowest	4.2	35.8	27.8	25.3	1.5	0.3	0.8
Second	9.1	30.5	25.0	24.9	6.1	2.7	4.2
Middle	14.7	19.4	18.2	19.4	14.7	5.3	9.4
Fourth	29.0	11.0	15.5	16.8	33.0	19.5	25.4
Highest	43.1	3.4	13.4	13.6	44.6	72.2	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,536	7,490	10,026	56,905	ns	ns	ns

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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 quintiles

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth quintile					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	26.8	25.9	18.5	15.6	13.3	100.0	45,738
Muslim	20.1	21.7	23.8	21.1	13.3	100.0	10,747
Sikh	0.0	0.5	4.0	37.3	58.2	100.0	254
Other	2.0	10.9	17.8	20.4	48.9	100.0	130
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	38.4	29.0	14.3	11.4	6.8	100.0	13,711
Scheduled tribe	71.5	13.9	3.8	10.0	0.9	100.0	557
Other backward class	25.5	27.4	21.7	16.1	9.2	100.0	28,925
Other	9.9	16.0	20.2	23.8	30.0	100.0	13,666
Total	25.3	24.9	19.4	16.8	13.6	100.0	56,905

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

Table 6a 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	76.2	83.6	82.0	79.7	77.9	78.3	77.9	80.9	80.2
11-14 years	76.4	78.3	77.8	77.6	64.7	67.6	76.9	71.8	73.0
15-17 years	47.7	48.9	48.6	42.6	28.2	31.5	45.3	37.5	39.5
6-14 years	76.3	81.3	80.2	78.8	72.4	73.8	77.5	77.1	77.2
6-17 years	69.4	75.6	74.2	70.4	62.4	64.2	69.9	69.1	69.3

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 6b School attendance for Meerut

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
6-10 years	77.0	77.1	77.0	75.2	79.5	77.4	76.1	78.2	77.2
11-14 years	74.0	77.8	75.9	66.2	73.6	70.0	70.4	75.8	73.2
15-17 years	43.1	54.5	49.2	38.1	57.9	48.0	40.7	56.0	48.7
6-14 years	75.6	77.4	76.5	71.2	76.8	74.0	73.5	77.1	75.3
6-17 years	68.0	71.4	69.7	63.1	72.3	67.8	65.7	71.8	68.8

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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	83.3	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.5	7,421
5-9	81.5	14.1	1.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	8,304
10-14	79.4	13.9	3.0	3.7	0.1	100.0	7.5	8,125
15-17	73.5	13.6	4.1	8.2	0.6	100.0	10.9	3,427
Residence								
Urban	86.4	7.0	2.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	5.4	5,978
Rural	78.7	16.3	1.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	5.2	21,299
Meerut	89.2	7.2	1.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	3.7	ns
Slum	89.6	6.4	1.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	3.8	ns
Non-slum	88.8	7.9	0.6	2.6	0.1	100.0	3.7	ns
Sex								
Male	80.8	14.0	2.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	5.4	14,311
Female	79.9	14.6	1.8	3.6	0.1	100.0	5.1	12,965
Total age <15	81.3	14.3	1.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	4.4	23,850
Total age <18	80.3	14.3	2.1	3.2	0.1	100.0	5.3	27,277

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	4.9	1.9	6.8	2,793
2-4 years	5.0	2.3	7.3	4,628
Sex				
Male	5.5	2.3	7.8	3,923
Female	4.4	1.9	6.4	3,497
Residence				
Urban	18.0	4.7	22.7	1,509
Rural	1.7	1.5	3.2	5,912
Meerut	26.6	6.1	32.7	ns
Slum	20.8	4.3	25.1	ns
Non-slum	31.5	7.6	39.1	ns
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.7	0.7	1.4	2,087
Second	1.2	1.1	2.3	1,958
Middle	2.7	1.6	4.4	1,481
Fourth	6.6	4.4	11.0	1,139
Highest	29.0	6.2	35.2	756
Total	5.0	2.1	7.1	7,421

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	3.3	5,050
8-11 years	1.0	2.8	1.6	7.7	12.4	6,443
12-14 years	3.5	0.7	8.4	8.4	19.5	4,935
Sex						
Male	2.3	1.9	1.3	7.8	12.6	8,743
Female	0.6	1.7	5.5	3.9	10.8	7,686
Residence						
Urban	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4	9.0	3,558
Rural	1.3	1.5	3.7	7.0	12.5	12,871
Meerut	2.4	6.4	3.0	1.0	12.6	ns
Slum	3.1	7.9	3.6	1.7	16.0	ns
Non-slum	1.6	4.9	2.3	0.3	9.1	ns
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.8	1.7	4.5	7.0	13.7	4,867
Second	1.6	1.6	3.9	7.0	13.2	4,437
Middle	1.6	1.4	2.9	6.3	11.7	3,096
Fourth	1.2	2.4	1.8	4.3	9.2	2,473
Highest	0.6	2.7	0.9	1.7	5.6	1,556
Total	1.5	1.8	3.3	6.0	11.7	16,429

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	24.6	23.1	2,993	2,885	2,520	2,503
20-24	18.3	17.6	2,234	2,221	1,921	1,981
25-29	15.6	15.1	1,897	1,919	1,648	1,633
30-34	14.0	14.2	1,701	1,685	1,548	1,521
35-39	12.0	11.4	1,465	1,494	1,239	1,241
40-44	9.3	10.0	1,133	1,182	1,095	1,090
45-49	6.2	8.5	760	797	932	940
Residence						
Urban	25.8	30.5	3,137	5,158	3,323	5,166
Rural	74.2	69.5	9,046	7,025	7,580	5,743
Meerut	0.8	1.0	103	2,713	105	2,694
Slum	0.4	0.4	45	1,336	48	1,369
Non-slum	0.5	0.5	57	1,377	57	1,325
Education						
No education	53.5	21.4	6,522	5,870	2,334	2,110
< 5 years complete	3.6	6.6	445	430	720	700
5-9 years complete	24.5	39.4	2,984	2,930	4,299	4,204
10-11 years complete	7.6	12.7	926	1,019	1,380	1,399
12 or more years complete	10.7	19.8	1,305	1,930	2,161	2,490
Missing	0.0	0.1	1	4	8	6
Literacy						
Literate ¹	44.8	76.2	5,464	6,199	8,312	8,593
Not literate	55.0	23.7	6,698	5,967	2,580	2,304
Not measured	0.2	0.1	22	17	11	12
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	14.3	49.7	1,738	2,459	5,419	5,948
Watches television at least once a week	40.1	50.1	4,885	5,885	5,464	6,426
Listens to the radio at least once a week	29.7	52.0	3,614	3,695	5,673	5,644
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	1.6	8.3	194	284	901	1,216
Not regularly exposed to any media	47.5	23.1	5,783	5,004	2,524	2,063
Marital status						
Never married	20.5	35.7	2,498	2,709	3,893	4,126
Currently married	75.0	61.0	9,134	8,973	6,654	6,477
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.6	1.2	198	157	128	99
Widowed	2.1	1.4	257	255	155	132
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.8	0.7	96	89	73	75
Religion						
Hindu	80.8	83.3	9,843	9,449	9,084	8,686
Muslim	18.3	15.8	2,232	2,566	1,728	2,093
Sikh	0.4	0.4	53	72	47	55
Other	0.3	0.4	31	70	44	74
Missing	0.2	0.0	23	26	0	1
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.5	24.2	2,737	2,580	2,640	2,527
Scheduled tribe	0.8	0.8	103	83	86	70
Other backward class	49.8	49.1	6,067	5,820	5,348	5,124
Other	26.9	25.7	3,271	3,688	2,800	3,149
Missing	0.0	0.3	5	12	28	39

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	34.1	85.7	4,158	4,005	9,344	9,312
In agricultural occupation	24.1	34.2	2,940	2,389	3,732	2,913
In non-agricultural occupation	10.0	51.5	1,218	1,616	5,612	6,399
Not employed	65.8	14.1	8,018	8,172	1,535	1,573
Missing	0.1	0.2	8	6	23	24
Wealth index						
Lowest	22.2	20.7	2,699	2,116	2,259	1,732
Second	23.7	23.3	2,883	2,330	2,543	2,024
Middle	19.8	19.4	2,409	2,106	2,115	1,860
Fourth	18.5	19.1	2,252	2,462	2,079	2,270
Highest	15.9	17.5	1,939	3,169	1,906	3,023
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	12,183	12,183	10,902	10,909
Age 50-54	na	4.9	na	na	556	549
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	11,458	11,458

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Uttar Pradesh, and from NFHS-3 for Meerut by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3						NFHS-2		
	Residence			Meerut			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.059	0.109	0.096	0.051	0.039	0.045	0.055	0.138	0.120
20-24	0.207	0.289	0.268	0.226	0.205	0.214	0.192	0.276	0.259
25-29	0.199	0.216	0.212	0.188	0.180	0.183	0.176	0.219	0.210
30-34	0.084	0.123	0.112	0.095	0.081	0.088	0.098	0.142	0.131
35-39	0.032	0.062	0.053	0.027	0.017	0.020	0.043	0.074	0.067
40-44	0.010	0.022	0.019	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.012	0.021	0.019
45-49	0.000	0.005	0.003	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000	0.005	0.007	0.006
TFR 15-44	2.95	4.10	3.80	2.96	2.64	2.78	2.88	4.35	4.03
TFR 15-49	2.95	4.13	3.82	2.96	2.64	2.78	2.91	4.39	4.06
CBR	23.5	30.9	29.1	24.1	22.7	23.3	23.4	33.4	31.4

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

TFR = Total fertility rate expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.95	5.1	4.9	1.84
Rural	4.13	7.2	5.8	2.48
Meerut	2.78	4.8	4.1	1.89
Slum	2.96	5.5	4.8	1.90
Non-slum	2.64	4.3	3.6	1.88
Education				
No education	4.61	7.9	6.1	2.78
<5 years complete	3.34	5.5	6.0	2.14
5-9 years complete	3.33	5.9	4.6	2.10
10 or more years complete	2.36	4.4	3.5	1.78
Religion				
Hindu	3.73	6.3	5.5	2.28
Muslim	4.33	8.4	6.3	2.50
Sikh	(1.60)	2.3	*	(1.37)
Other	(2.40)	4.3	*	(1.99)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.46	7.3	6.0	2.55
Scheduled tribe	(5.34)	10.0	*	(2.80)
Other backward class	3.83	7.0	5.8	2.36
Other	3.23	5.5	4.8	2.01
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.94	8.6	6.7	2.82
Second	4.27	7.6	6.1	2.46
Middle	3.88	6.4	5.6	2.35
Fourth	3.10	5.6	5.2	1.97
Highest	2.32	4.2	4.1	1.76
Total	3.82	6.7	5.6	2.31

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

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

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

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:			Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	
Age				
15	0.8	0.4	1.2	620
16	3.1	1.6	4.7	707
17	8.2	3.6	11.8	609
18	17.3	6.0	23.4	578
19	32.9	4.8	37.8	479
Residence				
Urban	6.3	1.5	7.8	697
Rural	12.7	3.6	16.3	2,296
Meerut	3.5	2.0	5.6	ns
Slum	5.9	3.3	9.2	ns
Non-slum	1.2	0.8	2.0	ns
Education				
No education	21.5	4.9	26.4	867
<5 years complete	9.8	1.5	11.4	169
5-9 years complete	9.5	2.9	12.3	1,207
10 or more years complete	2.4	1.9	4.3	749
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.1	0.1	2,221
Currently married	43.6	12.2	55.9	759
Religion				
Hindu	11.9	3.5	15.4	2,385
Muslim	8.5	2.0	10.5	591
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	16.0	3.8	19.8	675
Other backward class	11.2	3.0	14.3	1,544
Other	6.0	2.7	8.7	748
Wealth index				
Lowest	16.4	2.9	19.4	611
Second	15.2	3.9	19.1	726
Middle	10.8	3.6	14.4	654
Fourth	6.4	2.4	8.8	598
Highest	3.8	2.5	6.3	404
Total	11.2	3.1	14.3	2,993

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, Sikh women, women belonging to other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	77.7	18.5	3.4	0.3	100.0	375
20-29	23.6	28.5	21.9	26.1	100.0	2,959
30-39	1.5	5.7	10.9	81.9	100.0	1,024
40-49	1.3	0.0	2.8	95.9	100.0	95
Residence						
Urban	25.4	25.3	16.3	33.0	100.0	894
Rural	21.9	20.9	17.7	39.6	100.0	3,559
Meerut	29.5	28.0	15.6	26.9	100.0	ns
Slum	27.1	25.5	17.5	29.9	100.0	ns
Non-slum	31.6	30.1	14.0	24.3	100.0	ns
Mother's education						
No education	16.0	17.6	17.1	49.3	100.0	2,853
<5 years complete	22.2	25.2	23.5	29.2	100.0	133
5-9 years complete	32.9	26.9	18.5	21.8	100.0	930
10 or more years complete	39.9	34.3	15.5	10.3	100.0	538
Religion						
Hindu	23.6	22.7	17.7	36.0	100.0	3,517
Muslim	18.5	18.0	16.1	47.4	100.0	913
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	19.9	18.8	17.9	43.4	100.0	1,161
Scheduled tribe	(16.7)	(16.7)	(7.2)	(59.4)	100.0	54
Other backward class	22.9	22.4	17.8	37.0	100.0	2,237
Other	25.4	24.3	16.4	34.0	100.0	1,002
Wealth index						
Lowest	16.6	16.3	15.6	51.6	100.0	1,275
Second	19.3	19.8	18.3	42.6	100.0	1,157
Middle	24.1	21.9	19.4	34.7	100.0	897
Fourth	27.7	27.0	17.4	27.9	100.0	672
Highest	37.2	34.5	15.9	12.3	100.0	452
Total	22.6	21.8	17.4	38.3	100.0	4,453
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	22.6	21.8	17.4	38.3	100.0	4,453
NFHS-2	21.5	20.0	18.1	40.4	100.0	4,228

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	31.9	18.8	40.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	23.8
20-29	15.1	19.8	36.8	17.5	6.7	4.0	100.0	3,537	27.5
30-39	9.3	13.3	30.5	19.8	11.6	15.6	100.0	2,024	34.9
40-49	5.2	10.8	23.0	21.3	14.5	25.2	100.0	224	40.5
Residence									
Urban	15.2	18.2	29.5	15.7	9.0	12.4	100.0	1,125	29.5
Rural	12.5	17.0	35.3	18.9	8.5	7.9	100.0	4,749	29.9
Meerut	18.8	16.1	33.0	14.3	8.4	9.3	100.0	ns	28.5
Slum	16.6	14.4	34.6	16.2	9.7	8.5	100.0	ns	29.1
Non-slum	20.9	17.8	31.4	12.6	7.2	10.1	100.0	ns	27.9
Mother's education									
No education	13.1	16.8	34.7	18.9	8.0	8.5	100.0	4,195	29.8
<5 years complete	13.5	14.7	30.7	22.4	13.2	5.6	100.0	184	30.7
5-9 years complete	12.7	18.3	34.8	16.5	9.0	8.6	100.0	980	29.2
10 or more years complete	12.1	19.7	29.8	15.3	10.9	12.3	100.0	514	31.0
Religion									
Hindu	12.7	17.8	33.7	17.9	8.9	9.0	100.0	4,537	29.9
Muslim	14.0	15.4	36.2	19.3	7.3	7.8	100.0	1,310	29.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.7	17.1	34.9	17.9	8.4	7.9	100.0	1,575	29.1
Scheduled tribe	5.4	25.0	43.0	12.4	8.9	5.3	100.0	72	31.3
Other backward class	13.0	17.7	32.9	18.8	8.9	8.7	100.0	2,964	30.0
Other	12.5	15.7	35.7	18.0	8.2	10.0	100.0	1,260	30.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	10.6	16.7	34.4	21.3	9.4	7.5	100.0	1,823	31.4
Second	12.9	16.4	36.0	18.6	8.2	7.9	100.0	1,624	29.5
Middle	14.4	18.4	34.9	17.0	7.5	7.8	100.0	1,161	28.8
Fourth	16.2	17.8	33.2	14.9	7.9	10.0	100.0	802	28.0
Highest	13.8	17.8	26.6	14.5	11.0	16.3	100.0	464	32.1
Birth order									
2-3	13.4	18.1	33.9	18.0	8.5	8.2	100.0	2,848	28.9
4-6	11.8	16.8	34.5	19.1	8.3	9.6	100.0	2,270	30.6
7+	15.1	15.3	34.2	17.2	9.9	8.3	100.0	756	30.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.7	17.2	34.8	18.1	8.6	9.4	100.0	2,939	30.3
Female	14.3	17.2	33.5	18.5	8.6	8.0	100.0	2,934	29.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.4	17.1	34.5	19.1	9.0	9.0	100.0	5,219	30.4
Dead	26.0	18.2	31.2	12.2	5.7	6.7	100.0	654	24.9
Total	13.0	17.2	34.2	18.3	8.6	8.7	100.0	5,874	29.8

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	66.0	23.6	8.1	4.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	11.3
Want another later ³	25.5	57.5	21.8	8.4	3.9	2.3	1.2	16.7
Want another, undecided when	2.5	2.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1
Undecided	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
Want no more	1.4	12.2	51.9	56.7	57.6	62.2	73.1	48.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	2.1	12.3	25.0	30.0	26.3	16.2	17.4
Declared infecund	4.1	1.6	3.2	4.0	4.8	7.6	8.7	4.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	731	1,263	1,662	1,783	1,544	1,018	1,133	9,134
MEN								
Want another soon ²	65.6	24.2	7.4	4.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	11.5
Want another later ³	24.7	57.0	17.9	6.4	3.6	2.1	1.3	15.6
Want another, undecided when	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6
Undecided	3.4	2.4	5.2	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.5	2.7
Want no more	3.1	13.7	61.9	72.5	76.4	78.9	86.8	59.6
Sterilized ⁵	1.0	1.2	7.0	13.8	16.5	15.7	9.5	9.8
Declared infecund	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	546	929	1,263	1,318	1,108	693	798	6,654

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	6.1	47.9	72.7	82.0	27.8	7.0	49.6	(75.1)	*	17.7
25-34	27.1	72.2	81.7	90.5	76.6	12.3	64.3	79.6	88.2	61.1
35-49	51.1	79.3	86.5	87.1	84.1	57.7	86.7	94.2	96.7	92.3
Residence										
Urban	20.8	76.3	89.4	88.3	71.1	18.3	77.3	88.7	96.1	72.5
Rural	12.2	58.6	79.4	88.3	63.7	13.4	64.0	85.4	93.9	68.3
Meerut	25.7	80.6	90.7	91.0	72.9	23.8	77.1	90.8	96.2	71.0
Slum	19.0	73.6	93.8	90.9	71.6	20.2	70.7	91.2	95.2	70.2
Non-slum	30.7	84.4	88.3	91.2	73.9	26.6	80.7	90.3	97.5	71.7
Education										
No education	11.3	52.7	75.7	87.2	67.5	14.8	52.8	79.6	92.0	71.1
<5 years complete	(16.6)	40.7	93.1	90.4	61.2	10.0	52.0	85.1	92.8	70.9
5-9 years complete	12.0	69.8	88.7	93.0	60.9	9.5	60.8	84.7	95.2	65.4
10 or more years complete	23.6	82.7	93.4	92.2	63.8	20.9	84.4	92.3	98.2	72.4
Religion										
Hindu	14.9	66.5	83.6	89.5	66.3	15.7	70.7	87.3	95.1	69.5
Muslim	8.5	48.3	68.9	83.5	60.8	5.5	54.7	78.2	91.4	68.6
Sikh	*	*	*	*	(88.8)	*	*	*	*	(87.9)
Other	*	*	*	*	(60.1)	*	*	*	*	(57.0)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.1	50.9	76.1	87.7	61.5	8.6	53.4	82.6	93.5	65.5
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	(80.5)	60.0	*	*	*	(88.0)	62.6
Other backward class	12.1	62.3	82.1	89.4	66.1	15.3	67.4	88.0	95.3	70.8
Other	23.5	75.1	86.1	86.7	68.0	18.8	82.6	87.5	94.0	71.0
Wealth index										
Lowest	5.7	41.3	70.7	87.1	61.5	9.9	46.3	78.4	92.3	68.5
Second	9.3	55.6	76.2	88.1	63.9	12.6	62.2	81.7	95.3	69.2
Middle	14.4	63.2	86.6	90.4	65.8	13.1	68.0	90.0	93.3	67.6
Fourth	17.4	71.4	87.1	88.2	68.5	15.3	73.4	91.9	96.4	71.9
Highest	26.9	82.2	92.7	88.7	70.5	22.6	84.8	90.4	98.5	70.6
Number of living sons³										
0	8.4	30.8	29.5	42.7	11.3	7.7	32.8	34.0	56.7	12.9
1	21.0	72.2	75.6	79.6	63.1	25.2	75.5	81.2	92.0	68.4
2	na	73.7	92.0	91.3	88.1	na	81.1	95.9	97.7	93.7
3	na	na	86.7	93.1	91.9	na	na	95.4	96.6	96.4
4+	na	na	na	89.4	89.4	na	na	na	96.3	96.3
Total	14.3	64.2	81.7	88.3	65.4	14.8	68.9	86.3	94.4	69.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.6	43.7	67.5	80.2	52.9	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of women/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Ever-married and never married respondents								Ever-married respondents	
	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total		
WOMEN										
0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
1	8.6	10.0	3.8	3.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	4.9	3.6	1.9
2	62.2	53.3	62.5	40.0	36.8	28.6	19.3	47.5	42.7	23.4
3	19.6	29.1	25.7	43.5	34.4	40.9	40.7	30.9	35.0	33.9
4	5.0	4.9	5.4	9.8	21.2	20.0	27.4	11.4	13.3	20.1
5	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.4	5.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	5.2
6+	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.9	3.1	0.7	0.9	3.1
Non-numeric responses	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.1	2.3	5.0	2.6	2.3	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,472	1,308	1,721	1,853	1,600	1,057	1,172	12,183	9,487	8,711
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All women	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.6	na	na
Number	3,353	1,291	1,699	1,823	1,551	1,033	1,113	11,864	na	na
Ever-married women	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.2
Number	759	1,290	1,699	1,823	1,551	1,033	1,113	9,268	9,268	7,681
Currently married women	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.2
Number	714	1,246	1,643	1,755	1,498	994	1,074	8,923	8,923	7,405
MEN										
0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	na
1	5.7	9.8	3.1	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	4.2	3.3	na
2	65.3	58.5	69.3	42.3	43.6	31.7	23.6	54.8	47.9	na
3	20.5	25.6	22.1	44.9	33.1	43.6	39.8	28.4	33.7	na
4	5.3	4.0	3.7	7.6	17.6	14.8	23.8	8.5	10.4	na
5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.5	5.9	2.9	1.3	1.6	na
6+	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.3	0.6	0.8	na
Non-numeric responses	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.2	5.1	1.7	1.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	4,638	971	1,302	1,345	1,130	709	807	10,902	6,881	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.5	na	na
Number	4,569	961	1,291	1,331	1,106	693	766	10,717	na	na
Ever-married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	na
Number	608	959	1,290	1,331	1,106	693	766	6,753	6,753	na
Currently married men	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	na
Number	538	918	1,253	1,304	1,084	679	758	6,534	6,534	na

na = Not applicable

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	24.4	1.4	79.2	78.0	2,884	21.0	1.2	72.7	70.3	2,481
20-29	32.9	2.1	82.0	79.6	4,063	23.7	1.3	67.6	65.2	3,537
30-39	38.4	1.8	86.6	83.6	3,100	34.0	1.3	78.3	75.1	2,731
40-49	41.1	1.1	86.4	84.9	1,815	35.3	1.1	78.7	76.3	1,963
Residence										
Urban	20.5	2.2	76.6	75.6	3,110	19.5	1.6	65.7	63.8	3,281
Rural	38.2	1.5	85.6	83.0	8,752	31.5	1.1	77.0	74.1	7,432
Meerut	16.3	1.4	69.2	68.0	ns	15.2	1.2	69.3	65.8	ns
Slum	19.1	1.3	69.1	67.7	ns	19.0	1.7	72.9	70.3	ns
Non-slum	14.0	1.5	69.3	68.3	ns	11.9	0.8	66.2	61.9	ns
Education										
No education	44.2	1.5	89.1	86.4	6,262	40.3	1.2	83.6	80.5	2,238
<5 years complete	34.0	2.0	83.6	81.5	439	38.1	1.7	78.9	75.1	699
5-9 years complete	26.1	1.5	83.8	82.0	2,937	29.6	1.1	76.3	73.8	4,240
10 or more years complete	13.2	2.5	65.8	64.6	2,222	15.7	1.4	62.9	60.6	3,528
Marital status										
Never married	17.3	2.2	75.0	74.7	2,595	19.6	1.3	67.3	65.0	3,962
Currently married	38.1	1.5	85.6	83.0	8,922	32.5	1.3	77.2	74.5	6,531
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.5	1.9	82.8	78.0	345	37.8	0.0	77.7	72.9	220
Religion										
Hindu	33.5	1.6	83.0	80.8	9,662	27.4	1.2	74.0	71.4	8,977
Muslim	34.6	2.2	85.2	83.0	2,095	31.1	1.7	72.2	69.4	1,645
Sikh	7.6	0.1	65.2	62.7	52	11.3	0.0	60.2	54.6	47
Other	8.9	12.7	42.2	46.2	30	12.6	3.0	56.6	59.2	44
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.1	1.3	86.7	84.7	2,671	32.0	1.3	78.3	75.6	2,606
Scheduled tribe	57.0	0.0	86.1	83.6	101	44.4	1.6	90.5	88.9	83
Other backward class	35.2	1.8	85.5	83.6	5,881	28.8	1.2	74.7	72.2	5,263
Other	25.1	1.8	76.1	73.3	3,203	21.3	1.4	66.1	63.3	2,734
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.3	1.8	88.1	85.6	2,577	40.0	1.0	81.6	78.6	2,198
Second	40.9	1.0	88.6	86.0	2,784	33.5	1.3	80.0	76.8	2,482
Middle	34.4	1.5	86.6	84.7	2,353	29.0	1.2	74.9	72.2	2,080
Fourth	25.9	2.2	80.0	78.2	2,222	19.8	1.4	68.4	66.2	2,060
Highest	14.8	2.1	68.5	66.9	1,926	13.6	1.4	60.0	58.0	1,892
Total	33.5	1.7	83.2	81.1	11,862	27.8	1.2	73.6	70.9	10,713
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	38.1	1.6	85.5	82.8	9,267	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	54.2	1.4	94.1	89.4	7,681	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 with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na= Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.1	99.7	97.7	99.6	99.9	99.3
Any modern method	99.1	99.7	97.7	99.6	99.9	99.3
Female sterilization	98.6	99.5	96.5	97.3	99.4	94.6
Male sterilization	93.3	96.3	85.4	94.2	97.9	89.7
Pill	96.9	98.6	92.9	95.5	98.0	92.5
IUD	90.6	96.3	76.0	75.7	84.2	65.4
Injectables	80.1	86.6	64.4	57.4	63.9	49.6
Condom/Nirodh	93.7	97.9	83.3	98.9	99.4	98.5
Female condom	6.7	6.9	6.6	14.4	16.4	12.1
Emergency contraception	13.0	16.0	5.8	18.3	22.1	13.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	89.1	95.5	72.8	75.5	84.0	65.2
Any traditional method	59.5	77.1	15.4	62.5	81.5	38.8
Rhythm	57.0	73.7	14.9	57.5	78.1	31.8
Withdrawal	35.3	48.1	3.4	39.5	51.0	25.8
Folk method	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.7	7.2	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,137	2,160	877	3,323	1,814	1,460
RURAL						
Any method	98.3	99.5	93.4	98.8	99.6	97.2
Any modern method	98.2	99.5	93.4	98.8	99.6	97.2
Female sterilization	97.2	98.7	90.9	96.1	98.4	91.5
Male sterilization	86.3	89.6	73.1	92.3	95.6	86.1
Pill	91.9	94.0	83.7	89.8	92.4	85.1
IUD	79.9	85.4	58.8	66.2	72.5	55.3
Injectables	73.1	78.8	50.7	49.0	53.0	42.3
Condom/Nirodh	88.1	92.1	72.7	96.0	96.9	94.4
Female condom	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.2	10.1	8.1
Emergency contraception	6.1	7.1	2.0	13.8	15.7	10.5
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	76.1	82.2	52.7	65.6	72.0	54.6
Any traditional method	59.2	72.0	9.4	58.4	72.8	31.0
Rhythm	55.6	67.5	9.1	53.1	68.8	23.1
Withdrawal	32.3	40.6	1.1	33.0	40.8	18.8
Folk method	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.6	4.4	6.0	6.5	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	9,046	6,974	1,819	7,580	4,840	2,560

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.5	99.5	94.8	99.0	99.7	98.0
Any modern method	98.5	99.5	94.8	99.0	99.7	98.0
Female sterilization	97.5	98.9	92.7	96.4	98.7	92.6
Male sterilization	88.1	91.2	77.1	92.9	96.2	87.4
Pill	93.2	95.1	86.7	91.5	93.9	87.7
IUD	82.7	88.0	64.4	69.1	75.7	58.9
Injectables	74.9	80.7	55.2	51.6	55.9	44.9
Condom/Nirodh	89.5	93.5	76.1	96.9	97.6	95.9
Female condom	3.2	3.2	3.5	10.8	11.8	9.5
Emergency contraception	7.9	9.2	3.2	15.2	17.5	11.7
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	79.5	85.3	59.2	68.6	75.2	58.5
Any traditional method	59.3	73.2	11.3	59.6	75.2	33.9
Rhythm	56.0	69.0	11.0	54.4	71.3	26.2
Withdrawal	33.1	42.4	1.8	35.0	43.6	21.3
Folk method	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.3	6.7	4.7	6.1	6.6	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	12,183	9,134	2,696	10,902	6,654	4,021

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization		Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method
Age																
15-19	14.5	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	8.3	6.9	1.3	0.0	85.5	759
20-24	26.7	15.5	4.6	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.1	7.8	0.1	7.8	11.2	9.4	1.5	0.3	73.3	1,806
25-29	44.2	28.9	12.7	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	12.3	0.0	12.3	15.3	11.9	3.1	0.3	55.8	1,799
30-39	59.1	41.1	25.3	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.1	10.9	0.1	10.9	18.0	13.9	3.4	0.7	40.9	3,025
40-49	46.3	33.8	28.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.0	3.2	12.5	9.9	2.0	0.7	53.7	1,744
Residence																
Urban	56.3	42.4	18.7	0.5	3.2	3.2	0.1	16.6	0.1	16.6	13.9	10.1	3.1	0.6	43.7	2,160
Rural	39.7	25.3	16.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	6.2	0.1	6.2	14.4	11.6	2.3	0.4	60.3	6,974
Meerut	62.0	53.2	24.0	0.4	3.3	3.2	0.3	21.6	0.3	21.6	8.9	6.2	2.4	0.3	38.0	ns
Slum	58.2	50.5	26.3	0.3	1.7	3.1	0.4	18.3	0.2	18.3	7.7	4.8	2.6	0.3	41.8	ns
Non-slum	65.1	55.3	22.1	0.5	4.6	3.3	0.2	24.3	0.3	24.3	9.8	7.4	2.2	0.2	34.9	ns
Education																
No education	39.7	25.8	18.5	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	5.3	0.0	5.3	13.9	11.3	2.0	0.7	60.3	5,736
<5 years complete	40.1	28.2	17.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	7.5	0.9	7.5	11.9	8.8	3.1	0.0	59.9	292
5-9 years complete	46.5	30.6	16.1	0.1	2.5	1.2	0.0	10.6	0.1	10.6	15.9	13.0	2.7	0.1	53.5	1,871
10 or more years complete	58.1	44.2	13.5	0.2	3.8	5.0	0.1	21.4	0.1	21.4	13.9	9.2	4.5	0.2	41.9	1,235
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	42.1	28.4	14.5	0.2	2.1	1.6	0.1	9.8	0.1	9.8	13.6	10.7	2.4	0.5	57.9	6,045
Employed for cash	50.7	35.6	22.7	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.3	0.0	9.3	15.1	11.7	3.0	0.5	49.3	1,378
Employed not for cash	43.3	27.5	22.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	15.8	13.0	2.6	0.2	56.7	1,709
Religion																
Hindu	46.3	30.9	19.8	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.1	7.6	0.1	7.6	15.4	12.2	2.7	0.5	53.7	7,465
Muslim	29.6	20.5	5.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	12.6	0.0	12.6	9.1	7.0	1.6	0.6	70.4	1,588
Sikh	(75.0)	(64.4)	(24.8)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(10.6)	(10.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(25.0)	36
Other	(70.7)	(48.2)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(22.5)	(5.8)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(29.3)	23

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	42.2	25.8	16.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	7.4	0.2	16.4	13.8	2.0	0.6	57.8	100.0	2,129
Scheduled tribe	38.5	29.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	61.5	100.0	83
Other backward class	42.1	28.2	17.9	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.1	7.3	0.0	13.8	11.0	2.4	0.4	57.9	100.0	4,584
Other	48.2	34.8	17.0	0.3	2.6	2.2	0.1	12.5	0.1	13.4	9.7	3.3	0.4	51.8	100.0	2,333
Wealth index																
Lowest	34.2	18.6	14.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	15.6	13.2	1.9	0.5	65.8	100.0	2,191
Second	39.0	24.3	16.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	6.0	0.2	14.6	12.2	1.9	0.5	61.0	100.0	2,262
Middle	39.9	26.1	17.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	6.7	0.0	13.7	10.2	3.0	0.5	60.1	100.0	1,801
Fourth	51.4	38.2	20.6	0.2	2.8	1.6	0.0	12.9	0.0	13.3	10.0	2.8	0.5	48.6	100.0	1,576
Highest	63.1	49.7	19.1	0.5	4.0	4.8	0.1	21.1	0.1	13.3	9.5	3.6	0.3	36.9	100.0	1,304
Number of living children																
No children	8.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	4.1	2.9	1.2	0.0	91.6	100.0	965
1 child	27.9	14.4	2.1	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	9.6	0.1	13.5	12.1	1.3	0.1	72.1	100.0	1,224
1 son	30.3	15.8	2.7	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	14.5	13.6	0.7	0.2	69.7	100.0	630
No sons	25.4	12.9	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	9.0	0.2	12.4	10.5	1.9	0.0	74.6	100.0	593
2 children	45.8	32.1	12.5	0.2	3.1	3.2	0.1	12.8	0.2	13.7	10.1	3.3	0.3	54.2	100.0	1,607
1 or more sons	49.1	35.3	14.3	0.3	2.8	3.6	0.0	14.0	0.2	13.8	10.4	3.1	0.4	50.9	100.0	1,326
No sons	29.9	16.7	3.7	0.0	4.1	1.4	0.5	7.1	0.0	13.2	8.7	4.6	0.0	70.1	100.0	280
3 children	53.3	38.5	25.2	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	10.1	0.1	14.9	12.1	2.3	0.4	46.7	100.0	1,753
1 or more sons	55.2	40.2	26.9	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.3	10.1	0.1	15.0	12.1	2.4	0.4	44.8	100.0	1,639
No sons	26.9	13.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	13.4	12.3	1.1	0.0	73.1	100.0	114
4+ children	52.7	35.5	25.3	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	17.2	13.4	3.0	0.9	47.3	100.0	3,585
1 or more sons	53.6	36.2	25.8	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	17.4	13.5	3.0	0.9	46.4	100.0	3,505
No sons	16.3	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.5	6.6	4.9	0.0	83.7	100.0	79
Total	43.6	29.3	17.3	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.1	8.6	0.1	14.3	11.3	2.5	0.5	56.4	100.0	9,134
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	27.1	20.8	14.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	na	4.0	na	na	4.3	1.6	na	72.9	100.0	8,372

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

na = Not available

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm method		Withdrawal method	Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	45.9	33.7	16.5	0.3	2.5	1.4	0.1	12.9	0.1	12.2	10.3	1.6	0.3	54.1	100.0	6,654
Wife	46.4	34.1	16.5	0.2	2.6	1.4	0.1	13.2	0.1	12.3	10.4	1.6	0.3	53.6	100.0	6,504
Other	23.1	17.7	15.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.3	4.5	0.9	0.0	76.9	100.0	149
Not currently married	35.0	29.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	5.6	4.1	1.5	0.0	65.0	100.0	516
Residence																
Urban	54.1	45.0	17.1	0.3	3.5	2.4	0.0	21.7	0.0	9.1	8.1	0.7	0.3	45.9	100.0	1,977
Rural	41.7	29.0	14.6	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	11.0	0.1	12.7	10.5	2.0	0.2	58.3	100.0	5,193
Meerut	62.1	53.5	20.2	0.1	3.3	2.1	0.4	27.5	0.1	8.5	6.9	1.4	0.2	37.9	100.0	ns
Slum	57.0	49.7	22.0	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.6	22.6	0.1	7.3	5.0	1.9	0.4	43.0	100.0	ns
Non-slum	66.2	56.7	18.6	0.1	4.1	2.2	0.1	31.4	0.0	9.6	8.4	1.0	0.1	33.8	100.0	ns
Education																
No education	37.2	26.7	15.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	9.2	0.1	10.5	9.4	0.7	0.4	62.8	100.0	1,839
<5 years complete	37.5	27.0	13.9	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	10.5	8.6	1.8	0.0	62.5	100.0	506
5-9 years complete	42.7	30.7	14.3	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.1	12.9	0.0	12.0	10.0	1.7	0.2	57.3	100.0	2,659
10 or more years complete	56.5	43.8	16.8	0.2	4.3	2.2	0.1	20.1	0.1	12.7	10.3	2.2	0.2	43.5	100.0	2,162
Age																
15-19	30.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	7.5	5.5	2.0	0.0	69.9	100.0	334
20-24	30.0	18.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	14.7	0.0	11.7	10.6	1.1	0.0	70.0	100.0	967
25-29	37.9	26.2	7.0	0.0	3.3	1.8	0.0	14.1	0.0	11.7	11.0	0.7	0.0	62.1	100.0	1,380
30-34	48.1	35.6	13.8	0.0	3.5	1.4	0.2	16.7	0.1	12.5	10.4	1.8	0.3	51.9	100.0	1,433
35-39	55.9	43.3	23.3	0.2	2.7	1.2	0.1	15.7	0.1	12.6	10.1	2.1	0.4	44.1	100.0	1,170
40-44	53.3	40.7	26.0	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.0	10.3	0.0	12.6	9.7	2.1	0.8	46.7	100.0	1,021
45-49	49.8	40.1	28.3	0.8	1.8	1.4	0.0	7.6	0.2	9.6	7.5	2.2	0.0	50.2	100.0	864

Continued...

Table 2.2 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Marital status																
Never married	36.6	30.6	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	6.0	4.4	1.6	0.0	63.4	100.0	483
Currently married	45.9	33.7	16.5	0.3	2.5	1.4	0.1	12.9	0.1	12.2	10.3	1.6	0.3	54.1	100.0	6,654
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(12.0)	(12.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.0)	100.0	33
Religion																
Hindu	46.1	33.9	17.1	0.3	2.6	1.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.2	10.4	1.6	0.2	53.9	100.0	6,036
Muslim	39.0	29.8	5.4	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.1	20.9	0.2	9.1	6.9	1.5	0.7	61.0	100.0	1,076
Sikh	(63.1)	(59.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.9)	100.0	36
Other	(38.5)	(38.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(61.5)	100.0	22
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	40.1	29.0	14.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.1	11.6	0.0	11.1	10.0	1.0	0.1	59.9	100.0	1,801
Scheduled tribe	50.1	28.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	100.0	66
Other backward class	44.8	32.5	15.4	0.2	2.3	1.7	0.0	12.8	0.1	12.3	10.1	1.8	0.4	55.2	100.0	3,536
Other	50.7	39.9	15.8	0.5	2.8	1.4	0.1	19.1	0.1	10.8	8.8	1.9	0.1	49.3	100.0	1,746
Wealth index																
Lowest	33.6	21.6	13.3	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	5.9	0.0	12.0	10.3	1.3	0.4	66.4	100.0	1,623
Second	41.3	28.2	14.3	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.0	10.6	0.1	13.1	11.4	1.5	0.2	58.7	100.0	1,739
Middle	44.6	31.3	14.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	14.3	0.1	13.3	10.1	3.0	0.3	55.4	100.0	1,428
Fourth	53.9	42.6	18.2	0.1	3.7	2.0	0.1	18.5	0.0	11.2	9.8	1.2	0.2	46.1	100.0	1,294
Highest	58.6	51.3	17.4	0.5	4.7	3.2	0.1	25.2	0.1	7.3	6.2	0.9	0.1	41.4	100.0	1,085
Total age 15-49	45.1	33.4	15.3	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.1	13.9	0.1	11.7	9.8	1.6	0.2	54.9	100.0	7,170
Age 50-54	45.0	35.0	27.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	9.9	9.2	0.3	0.5	55.0	100.0	516
Total age 15-54	45.1	33.5	16.1	0.3	2.4	1.2	0.1	13.3	0.1	11.6	9.8	1.5	0.3	54.9	100.0	7,686

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of women who are current pill users and condom users and men who are current condom users age 15-49 for whom the brand being used is known who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age						
15-19	*	3	*	18	(69.6)	44
20-24	(49.6)	23	80.6	61	70.6	100
25-29	(58.4)	37	66.6	127	75.7	146
30-39	71.5	55	64.3	138	72.2	343
40-49	*	13	(49.4)	21	72.1	127
Residence						
Urban	70.7	54	63.7	183	63.9	345
Rural	56.7	77	70.9	182	79.6	414
Meerut	50.4	ns	53.1	ns	57.8	ns
Slum	*	ns	60.0	ns	64.3	ns
Non-slum	(40.0)	ns	49.5	ns	53.4	ns
Education						
No education	(65.7)	48	68.6	99	85.4	83
<5 years complete	*	3	*	4	(83.2)	40
5-9 years complete	(64.9)	43	73.3	96	81.5	255
10 or more years complete	52.7	37	63.8	165	62.5	382
Religion						
Hindu	66.2	112	63.7	270	71.7	586
Muslim	*	17	79.7	84	76.6	157
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	20	67.9	57	72.5	136
Other backward class	76.1	60	72.9	166	74.4	360
Other	51.0	51	60.6	139	70.1	261
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	15	*	12	(83.0)	54
Second	*	15	(67.9)	44	83.5	104
Middle	*	23	(76.7)	55	75.2	165
Fourth	(71.0)	39	77.5	104	77.0	191
Highest	57.8	38	58.4	150	60.1	245
Total	62.4	131	67.3	364	72.5	760

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name. Total includes women/men belonging to scheduled tribes and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24. Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	79.9	0.2	36.7	3.6	41.1
Government/municipal hospital	56.3	0.2	25.6	1.1	28.4
Government dispensary	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	13.2	0.0	10.8	1.0	7.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	9.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.7
Other public medical sector	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Private medical sector	19.5	65.0	63.2	26.6	29.0
Private hospital	18.8	1.8	44.4	0.0	12.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	12.5	18.8	2.1	3.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	48.8	0.0	23.8	12.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.4
Other source	0.0	34.8	0.0	69.7	29.7
Shop	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.8	1.0
Spouse	0.0	31.3	0.0	67.2	28.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	415	69	69	359	926
RURAL					
Public medical sector	94.5	21.7	(51.2)	8.1	68.4
Government/municipal hospital	31.3	4.3	(11.6)	0.0	21.8
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	39.6	2.9	(30.2)	3.9	28.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	23.3	11.6	(9.3)	3.3	17.4
Other public medical sector	0.3	2.9	(0.0)	0.9	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	5.4	34.8	(44.2)	22.8	12.5
Private hospital	5.0	0.0	(32.6)	0.0	4.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	4.3	(11.6)	0.3	1.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	29.0	(0.0)	22.2	6.7
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.0	43.5	(0.0)	69.2	18.8
Shop	0.0	2.9	(0.0)	7.2	1.9
Spouse	0.0	37.7	(0.0)	61.4	16.6
Friend/relative	0.0	2.9	(0.0)	0.6	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	(4.7)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,210	89	55	430	1,795

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	90.7	12.3	43.1	6.1	59.1
Government/municipal hospital	37.7	2.5	19.4	0.5	24.1
Government dispensary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	32.8	1.6	19.4	2.6	21.4
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	19.7	6.5	4.2	2.3	13.0
Other public medical sector	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	9.0	48.0	54.8	24.5	18.1
Private hospital	8.5	0.8	39.1	0.0	7.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	7.9	15.6	1.1	1.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	37.7	0.0	22.9	8.8
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other source	0.0	39.7	0.0	69.4	22.5
Shop	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.7	1.6
Spouse	0.0	34.9	0.0	64.0	20.7
Friend/relative	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,625	158	125	789	2,721

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

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Uttar Pradesh, 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	23.3	15.9	13.9	655
Pill	39.2	34.7	34.6	85
IUD	50.5	43.4	38.8	109
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	25.9	18.6	16.2	649
Private medical sector	36.6	29.2	28.6	193
Total	28.4	21.3	19.2	849

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as nongovernmental organization and 'other', 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0
Pill	2.8	5.3	29.4	0.3	15.9	16.3	69.9	15.3
IUD	2.1	1.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	27.0	5.5
Male condom	5.8	10.3	2.1	0.7	6.7	19.7	45.2	8.1
Rhythm	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	6.7	34.1	4.0
Withdrawal	9.2	5.2	1.5	0.0	9.9	8.4	34.3	6.5
All modern spacing methods ²	4.6	8.0	10.9	0.5	8.4	17.7	50.1	9.8
All spacing methods ³	8.0	9.4	5.9	0.3	6.2	12.6	42.3	7.2
All methods	6.9	8.0	5.0	0.3	5.3	10.8	36.1	6.1

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

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

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

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

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	11.3	9.6	32.7	68.4	6.9	0.4	24.4	100.0	2,520
20-24	14.1	11.5	49.1	82.3	7.2	0.8	9.7	100.0	1,921
25-29	14.1	11.7	59.9	85.2	6.4	0.4	8.0	100.0	1,648
30-39	13.5	11.9	61.8	82.1	6.7	0.5	10.6	100.0	2,786
40-49	13.8	12.5	63.5	78.5	6.4	0.4	14.7	100.0	2,027
Residence									
Urban	13.4	8.5	50.6	81.8	6.6	0.3	11.3	100.0	3,323
Rural	13.2	12.7	53.8	77.5	6.8	0.6	15.2	100.0	7,580
Meerut	1.3	5.0	53.3	71.9	14.5	0.1	13.4	100.0	ns
Slum	2.5	6.9	56.9	73.6	13.8	0.1	12.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	0.2	3.4	50.3	70.5	15.2	0.2	14.2	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	14.6	13.4	47.8	65.2	8.3	0.8	25.7	100.0	2,334
<5 years complete	16.3	14.7	53.8	69.9	8.4	1.1	20.6	100.0	720
5-9 years complete	13.1	12.1	50.5	77.8	7.1	0.4	14.6	100.0	4,299
10 or more years complete	11.9	8.5	58.9	90.7	4.9	0.2	4.1	100.0	3,541
Religion									
Hindu	12.3	11.2	53.6	79.2	6.3	0.4	14.2	100.0	9,084
Muslim	16.8	12.5	48.8	76.9	8.8	1.1	13.1	100.0	1,728
Sikh	47.7	2.9	54.1	82.6	14.3	0.0	3.1	100.0	47
Other	24.1	9.0	58.9	69.5	12.3	0.0	18.3	100.0	44
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.1	13.0	52.0	75.3	7.1	0.7	16.9	100.0	2,640
Scheduled tribe	16.9	4.6	69.2	44.6	4.7	0.0	50.8	100.0	86
Other backward class	12.7	10.9	53.8	79.1	6.5	0.3	14.1	100.0	5,348
Other	15.2	11.0	51.4	82.6	7.0	0.6	9.9	100.0	2,800
Wealth index									
Lowest	16.2	16.1	51.1	68.4	7.2	0.6	23.7	100.0	2,259
Second	12.0	13.1	51.5	76.1	7.1	0.8	16.0	100.0	2,543
Middle	11.8	10.2	53.8	79.0	7.4	0.3	13.3	100.0	2,115
Fourth	11.4	9.7	53.7	84.6	6.5	0.4	8.4	100.0	2,079
Highest	15.0	6.8	54.7	88.0	5.3	0.1	6.6	100.0	1,906
Total age 15-49	13.2	11.4	52.8	78.8	6.7	0.5	14.0	100.0	10,902
Age 50-54	13.7	14.7	61.7	75.9	5.4	0.5	18.3	100.0	556
Total age 15-54	13.3	11.6	53.3	78.6	6.7	0.5	14.2	100.0	11,458

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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	29.5	2.7	32.2	12.7	1.9	14.5	42.2	4.6	46.7	31.1	759
20-24	20.2	8.7	28.9	13.9	12.9	26.7	34.1	21.5	55.6	48.1	1,806
25-29	9.0	16.6	25.6	7.1	37.1	44.2	16.1	53.7	69.8	63.3	1,799
30-34	3.9	17.1	21.1	2.5	56.1	58.6	6.4	73.2	79.7	73.6	1,639
35-39	0.6	16.5	17.0	0.5	59.0	59.6	1.1	75.5	76.6	77.8	1,386
40-44	0.4	9.7	10.1	0.1	50.4	50.5	0.5	60.1	60.6	83.3	1,055
45-49	0.2	2.8	3.0	0.0	39.9	39.9	0.2	42.7	42.9	93.0	688
Residence											
Urban	5.8	9.3	15.1	7.9	48.4	56.3	13.7	57.7	71.3	78.9	2,160
Rural	10.1	13.0	23.1	5.1	34.6	39.7	15.2	47.6	62.8	63.2	6,974
Meerut	4.3	6.4	10.7	7.1	54.9	62.0	11.4	61.3	72.7	85.3	ns
Slum	5.5	7.4	12.9	6.2	52.0	58.2	11.7	59.4	71.1	81.9	ns
Non-slum	3.4	5.6	8.9	7.9	57.2	65.1	11.3	62.8	74.0	87.9	ns
Education											
No education	8.3	13.7	22.0	3.5	36.2	39.7	11.8	49.9	61.7	64.3	5,736
<5 years complete	11.0	11.8	22.8	4.8	35.3	40.1	15.8	47.1	63.0	63.7	292
5-9 years complete	11.5	9.9	21.4	8.2	38.3	46.5	19.8	48.2	67.9	68.5	1,871
10 or more years complete	8.3	8.2	16.5	12.5	45.6	58.1	20.8	53.8	74.6	77.8	1,235
Religion											
Hindu	8.6	11.1	19.7	5.8	40.5	46.3	14.4	51.6	66.0	70.2	7,465
Muslim	11.3	17.5	28.9	5.2	24.4	29.6	16.5	41.9	58.5	50.6	1,588
Sikh	(3.5)	(3.5)	(7.0)	(0.3)	(74.6)	(75.0)	(3.9)	(78.1)	(82.0)	(91.4)	36
Other	(11.3)	(0.2)	(11.5)	(17.0)	(53.7)	(70.7)	(28.4)	(53.9)	(82.3)	(86.0)	23
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	9.5	12.8	22.3	6.7	35.5	42.2	16.2	48.3	64.5	65.4	2,129
Scheduled tribe	9.2	7.7	16.9	3.1	35.4	38.5	12.3	43.1	55.3	69.5	83
Other backward class	9.5	12.2	21.7	5.3	36.7	42.1	14.9	48.9	63.7	66.0	4,584
Other	7.8	11.5	19.3	5.8	42.4	48.2	13.6	53.9	67.5	71.4	2,333

Continued...

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women—Continued

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		
Wealth index											
Lowest	9.5	15.3	24.8	4.2	30.1	34.2	13.7	45.3	59.0	58.0	2,191
Second	11.0	13.1	24.1	4.1	34.9	39.0	15.1	48.0	63.1	61.8	2,262
Middle	10.2	13.6	23.8	5.1	34.7	39.9	15.3	48.3	63.7	62.6	1,801
Fourth	8.0	9.5	17.5	7.2	44.2	51.4	15.2	53.7	68.9	74.6	1,576
Highest	4.6	6.3	10.9	10.3	52.8	63.1	14.9	59.1	74.0	85.2	1,304
Total	9.1	12.1	21.2	5.7	37.9	43.6	14.8	50.0	64.8	67.3	9,134

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	13.6	na	na	na	na	74.2	2,993	a	a	a
20-24	23.3	58.6	75.9	na	na	18.0	2,234	17.3	17.8	17.9
25-29	31.8	65.5	82.7	88.2	95.6	3.3	1,897	16.4	17.3	17.4
30-34	36.7	72.6	87.3	91.8	97.3	0.4	1,701	16.0	16.9	17.1
35-39	39.3	74.5	88.8	92.9	97.4	0.2	1,465	15.6	16.7	16.8
40-44	42.4	77.2	90.1	95.5	99.0	0.0	1,133	15.5	16.7	16.8
45-49	45.5	80.2	90.0	97.1	98.9	0.2	760	15.3	16.9	17.0
20-49	34.3	69.3	84.4	na	na	5.2	9,190	16.2	17.1	17.3
25-49	37.8	72.7	87.1	92.2	97.3	1.0	6,956	15.9	16.9	17.0
MEN										
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	95.5	2,520	a	a	a
20-24	4.7	16.0	29.1	na	na	57.9	1,921	a	a	a
25-29	7.9	23.2	41.7	51.4	74.4	18.3	1,648	20.9	21.7	20.7
30-34	11.3	31.5	48.8	58.8	79.1	6.9	1,548	20.1	20.8	20.4
35-39	11.6	34.4	53.4	64.1	82.3	3.1	1,239	19.5	20.5	20.2
40-44	16.2	36.4	53.7	64.3	84.4	3.3	1,095	19.4	20.7	20.4
45-49	14.8	33.3	52.5	61.7	84.7	2.1	932	19.6	21.0	20.9
20-49	10.2	27.6	44.6	na	na	19.2	8,382	a	a	a
25-49	11.8	31.0	49.2	59.3	80.2	7.8	6,461	20.1	20.9	20.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 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	40.7	23.6	64.2	19.4	82.4
5-9	46.4	32.6	79.0	29.0	105.7
10-14	43.2	25.8	68.9	26.1	93.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.2	23.0	63.2	27.1	88.5
RURAL					
0-4	49.4	25.4	74.8	27.2	100.0
5-9	65.1	30.6	95.7	41.0	132.8
10-14	75.3	34.6	109.9	52.8	157.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	57.7	36.1	93.8	42.8	132.6
TOTAL					
0-4	47.6	25.0	72.7	25.6	96.4
5-9	61.1	31.0	92.2	38.4	127.0
10-14	68.1	32.6	100.7	46.1	142.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	54.9	34.1	89.0	40.2	125.6

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	43.8	28.4	72.2	24.3	94.8
Rural	57.7	28.1	85.8	34.0	116.9
Meerut	40.7	22.1	62.8	15.7	77.5
Slum	46.4	24.8	71.2	16.0	86.1
Non-slum	35.5	19.5	55.0	15.3	69.4
Education					
No education	58.5	29.5	88.0	39.9	124.3
<10 years complete	49.7	29.1	78.8	13.6	91.3
10 or more years complete	38.3	16.5	54.8	3.9	58.5
Religion					
Hindu	57.2	28.0	85.2	33.5	115.8
Muslim	46.9	29.7	76.5	26.6	101.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	60.2	30.5	90.7	48.8	135.1
Other backward class	58.9	25.2	84.1	29.4	111.0
Other	38.1	33.3	71.4	17.6	87.7
Wealth index					
Lowest	65.3	28.9	94.2	45.5	135.4
Second	54.7	30.1	84.8	35.3	117.1
Middle	57.0	32.7	89.7	27.7	114.9
Fourth	43.0	24.7	67.7	17.5	84.0
Highest	35.2	16.2	51.3	11.1	61.8
Child's sex					
Male	56.3	24.7	80.9	21.7	100.9
Female	53.2	32.0	85.2	43.2	124.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	74.4	33.4	107.8	29.8	134.4
20-29	49.0	25.7	74.6	28.9	101.4
30-39	53.0	30.4	83.3	43.7	123.4
Birth order					
1	64.5	26.7	91.2	17.8	107.4
2-3	42.7	24.8	67.5	23.7	89.6
4 or more	60.5	31.8	92.3	46.0	134.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	87.4	48.4	135.8	55.4	183.7
2-3 years	39.0	22.2	61.2	32.1	91.4
4 years or more	26.2	15.3	41.5	21.2	61.8
Total	54.8	28.2	83.0	32.0	112.3

Note: Total includes births to Sikh women, women belonging to other religions, scheduled-tribe women, women age 40-49, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Uttar Pradesh, 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	25.1	1.0	31.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	17.1	1.9	8.1
Single high-risk category			
Mothers age <18	5.4	3.1	1.2
Mothers age >34	0.4	(2.8)	3.2
Birth interval <24 months	11.1	2.1	8.2
Birth order >3	23.8	1.5	16.1
Subtotal	40.7	1.9	28.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.9	3.8	0.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.0
Age >34 and birth order >3	4.7	1.7	21.8
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	4.0	1.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	10.7	3.6	7.9
Subtotal	17.2	3.1	31.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	57.9	2.2	60.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,533	na	9,134

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	21.6	51.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.0	25.1	100.0	702
20-34	23.8	42.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	32.9	100.0	3,847
35-49	11.2	33.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	402
Birth order									
1	35.0	45.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	18.5	100.0	926
2-3	26.6	45.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	26.3	100.0	1,862
4+	13.5	39.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	46.1	100.0	2,162
Residence									
Urban	45.2	33.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	20.7	100.0	1,030
Rural	16.5	45.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	36.9	100.0	3,921
Meerut	67.9	11.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	ns
Slum	66.9	14.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	68.8	10.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.6	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	13.9	41.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	43.0	100.0	3,178
<5 years complete	18.3	53.5	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	25.7	100.0	156
5-9 years complete	28.6	48.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	21.9	100.0	984
10 or more years complete	56.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.7	100.0	634
Religion									
Hindu	21.9	44.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	32.5	100.0	3,903
Muslim	23.8	37.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	38.0	100.0	1,017
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	15.4	44.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	39.0	100.0	1,231
Scheduled tribe	(11.3)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.7)	100.0	57
Other backward class	20.9	45.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	32.5	100.0	2,511
Other	34.1	37.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.6	100.0	1,150
Wealth index									
Lowest	9.1	41.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	48.4	100.0	1,410
Second	13.2	47.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	37.7	100.0	1,279
Middle	20.4	44.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	34.1	100.0	962
Fourth	38.0	44.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	17.0	100.0	744
Highest	60.5	31.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	556
Total	22.5	42.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	33.5	100.0	4,951

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Sikh women, women belonging to other religions, and 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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services	Residence					Source of ANC				
	Urban	Rural	Meerut		Total	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	Total
			Slum	Non-slum						
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care										
Weighed	44.0	13.2	49.1	78.2	64.7	13.6	44.3	41.2	5.3	20.9
Blood pressure measured	49.7	17.6	64.2	82.5	74.0	15.7	55.5	66.7	5.1	25.6
Urine sample taken	47.2	17.2	54.2	78.2	67.1	15.7	53.6	49.2	5.9	24.7
Blood sample taken	45.6	14.3	49.7	77.6	64.6	14.5	46.4	49.1	5.1	22.1
Abdomen examined	64.3	37.2	84.8	92.9	89.1	38.1	66.6	77.9	23.3	43.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications										
Vaginal bleeding	12.5	5.2	7.6	22.4	15.5	5.4	14.1	9.2	1.4	7.0
Convulsions	13.6	4.7	3.3	20.8	12.6	5.2	13.1	10.1	2.5	6.9
Prolonged labour	15.3	7.6	9.4	25.0	17.7	7.3	17.5	19.2	2.9	9.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	30.1	15.2	25.2	44.8	35.6	14.2	32.8	49.9	7.0	18.9
Number of women	817	2,475	ns	ns	ns	1,712	833	117	625	3,292

NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	28.9	27.2	68.7	1.1	56.3	7.3	2.6	702
20-34	27.5	26.5	65.9	1.5	54.7	9.7	2.0	3,847
35-49	14.4	15.0	44.0	0.6	33.2	3.5	1.6	402
Birth order								
1	39.3	37.6	77.7	0.3	65.3	13.9	2.3	926
2-3	30.4	29.3	71.8	2.1	57.6	11.0	2.2	1,862
4+	17.9	17.4	52.6	1.2	44.1	4.8	1.8	2,162
Residence								
Urban	42.1	41.7	77.6	1.1	61.6	16.4	1.9	1,030
Rural	22.5	21.4	61.1	1.4	50.9	6.8	2.1	3,921
Meerut	60.7	59.6	82.5	1.0	63.6	29.1	3.4	ns
Slum	60.5	56.3	78.0	1.2	59.5	21.7	1.2	ns
Non-slum	60.8	62.4	86.3	0.8	67.0	35.3	5.2	ns
Education								
No education	17.2	17.8	53.7	1.5	43.7	4.0	1.5	3,178
<5 years complete	25.7	17.4	72.7	2.5	62.8	4.2	0.9	156
5-9 years complete	33.1	32.6	79.0	1.2	65.4	13.6	2.2	984
10 or more years complete	64.0	56.2	94.1	1.0	79.1	26.8	5.1	634
Religion								
Hindu	27.0	25.9	65.8	1.3	55.5	9.3	2.0	3,903
Muslim	23.7	23.5	58.8	1.6	43.2	6.8	2.2	1,017
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	19.2	19.4	58.0	1.6	49.9	4.9	1.3	1,231
Scheduled tribe	(6.7)	(11.4)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	57
Other backward class	25.7	25.2	65.5	1.4	52.9	7.9	1.8	2,511
Other	37.5	34.1	71.5	1.2	58.7	15.3	3.5	1,150
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.8	15.0	48.2	1.0	40.5	4.5	1.1	1,410
Second	18.8	18.1	59.2	1.5	48.8	4.6	1.4	1,279
Middle	25.0	25.9	67.0	1.6	54.7	6.5	2.4	962
Fourth	39.7	34.8	80.4	2.1	66.9	12.3	3.0	744
Highest	62.3	57.7	92.8	0.7	74.1	28.8	4.2	556
Total	26.6	25.7	64.5	1.4	53.2	8.8	2.1	4,951

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

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Still pregnant	Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination				
Mother's age at pregnancy									
<20	8.5	2,089	40.1	46.8	11.0	2.2	100.0	177	
20-34	9.9	6,799	44.2	35.3	14.5	6.0	100.0	670	
35-49	4.6	504	(49.6)	(22.1)	(22.8)	(5.5)	100.0	23	
Residence									
Urban	21.2	1,968	46.0	35.8	12.9	5.3	100.0	417	
Rural	6.1	7,423	41.2	38.6	15.1	5.1	100.0	453	
Meerut	32.9	ns	41.2	38.9	15.3	4.6	100.0	ns	
Slum	26.7	ns	41.2	38.1	16.4	4.4	100.0	ns	
Non-slum	38.4	ns	41.2	39.5	14.6	4.8	100.0	ns	
Antenatal care visits¹									
None	2.4	1,659	(61.5)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	
1-3	8.2	2,717	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	222	
4+	48.5	550	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	267	
Don't know/ missing	38.9	25	44.5	(55.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10	
Education									
No education	4.1	6,090	43.2	36.2	16.0	4.6	100.0	252	
<5 years complete	7.0	304	(37.7)	(49.2)	(12.9)	(0.2)	100.0	21	
5-9 years complete	12.0	1,874	40.2	39.7	14.5	5.7	100.0	225	
10 or more years complete	33.1	1,123	46.1	35.9	12.5	5.6	100.0	372	
Religion									
Hindu	9.3	7,378	43.3	36.5	14.6	5.7	100.0	684	
Muslim	8.6	1,962	44.5	39.7	12.6	3.1	100.0	168	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.7	2,411	40.0	40.7	14.9	4.5	100.0	114	
Scheduled tribe	1.2	104	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	
Other backward class	8.1	4,721	45.3	33.9	15.0	5.8	100.0	381	
Other	17.4	2,150	42.5	39.8	12.9	4.8	100.0	374	
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.5	2,674	46.2	32.6	17.3	3.8	100.0	67	
Second	3.5	2,458	47.0	30.3	19.6	3.1	100.0	85	
Middle	7.4	1,850	39.5	42.4	12.4	5.7	100.0	136	
Fourth	15.1	1,412	38.2	40.4	16.0	5.4	100.0	213	
Highest	37.0	998	46.7	36.0	11.7	5.6	100.0	369	

Continued...

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	16.5	2,332	40.4	42.7	10.5	6.4	100.0	384
1 child	10.9	2,084	45.9	35.4	11.5	7.3	100.0	227
0 sons	11.9	1,014	43.5	37.3	13.9	5.4	100.0	121
1 son	9.9	1,070	48.6	33.2	8.7	9.5	100.0	106
2 children	7.2	1,737	46.7	34.4	17.7	1.2	100.0	125
0 sons	9.0	404	56.9	21.6	17.9	3.5	100.0	36
1 or more sons	6.6	1,333	42.5	39.6	17.6	0.2	100.0	88
3 children	5.2	1,336	44.7	29.5	23.9	1.9	100.0	70
0 sons	6.2	190	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
1 or more sons	5.1	1,146	46.7	26.7	24.3	2.3	100.0	58
4+ children	3.4	1,902	46.1	25.6	26.2	2.0	100.0	65
0 sons	6.1	104	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
1 or more sons	3.3	1,798	42.4	26.3	29.0	2.3	100.0	59
Total	9.3	9,391	43.5	37.3	14.0	5.2	100.0	870

Note: Total includes pregnancies of Sikh women and women belonging to other religions, and pregnancies of women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by 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 for their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Meerut		Total
				Slum	Non-slum	
Place of delivery						
Health facility	39.5	15.8	20.6	35.1	55.6	46.1
Public sector	9.1	5.9	6.6	4.4	6.7	5.6
NGO/trust	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Private sector	29.9	9.8	13.8	30.4	48.2	40.0
At home	60.4	84.0	79.3	64.7	44.4	53.8
Own home	54.4	74.9	70.8	62.6	43.2	52.2
Parents' home	5.2	8.2	7.6	1.5	0.3	0.9
Other home	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹						
Doctor	38.1	10.1	15.7	36.4	55.2	46.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.7	11.4	11.4	6.9	5.5	6.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	38.4	40.7	40.3	55.2	38.0	46.0
Friends/relatives	10.6	36.9	31.6	1.3	0.7	1.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
No one	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	49.8	21.5	27.2	43.3	60.8	52.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	12.1	2.4	4.4	11.9	14.8	13.5
Number of births	1,519	6,013	7,533	ns	ns	ns
For home deliveries						
Disposable delivery kit used	10.6	7.5	8.0	22.3	22.4	22.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.9	98.1	98.0	98.0	96.1	97.2
Either of the above	97.9	98.2	98.2	98.4	96.7	97.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	19.4	28.1	26.7	23.5	17.1	20.8
Number of births delivered at home	603	3,259	3,862	ns	ns	ns
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Had postnatal check-up	36.0	9.3	14.9	56.0	67.5	62.3
Less than 4 hours	21.8	5.6	9.0	24.9	39.7	32.9
4-23 hours	3.6	1.4	1.9	7.7	11.1	9.5
1-2 days	8.4	0.9	2.4	18.0	16.5	17.2
3-41 days	2.1	1.4	1.6	5.4	0.3	2.6
Don't know/missing/other responses	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.8	2.3
No postnatal check-up	62.2	90.2	84.4	42.2	29.6	35.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Meerut		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Doctor	26.1	4.7	9.1	33.8	51.3	43.3
ANM/ nurse/midwife/LHV	6.2	4.1	4.6	6.7	5.7	6.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	3.7	0.4	1.1	15.3	10.6	12.7
Missing	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.8	2.3
No postnatal check-up	62.2	90.2	84.4	42.2	29.6	35.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	1,030	3,921	4,951	ns	ns	ns

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of birth for their most recent birth, Uttar Pradesh, 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 ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	20.4	29.7	1,363	15.9	13.8	702
20-34	21.0	27.3	5,716	15.2	13.6	3,847
35-49	15.3	18.9	454	9.9	9.2	402
Birth order						
1	35.0	45.3	1,650	26.0	23.1	926
2-3	21.3	27.8	2,857	16.7	15.4	1,862
4+	12.0	16.9	3,026	8.5	7.3	2,162
Antenatal care visits²						
None	7.4	11.9	1,659	5.7	5.1	1,659
1-3	21.6	30.0	2,717	13.3	11.5	2,717
4+	64.0	71.4	550	48.6	45.1	550
Don't know/missing	68.9	74.2	25	48.6	48.6	25
Residence						
Urban	39.5	49.8	1,519	36.0	33.9	1,030
Rural	15.8	21.5	6,013	9.3	7.9	3,921
Meerut	46.1	52.7	ns	62.3	59.6	ns
Slum	35.1	43.3	ns	56.0	50.6	ns
Non-slum	55.6	60.8	ns	67.5	67.3	ns
Education						
No education	12.7	17.6	4,969	8.1	6.8	3,178
<5 years complete	16.7	22.2	238	11.8	11.0	156
5-9 years complete	25.8	37.0	1,454	17.0	15.1	984
10 or more years complete	57.6	67.0	871	46.5	43.5	634
Religion						
Hindu	20.8	27.7	5,913	14.1	12.5	3,903
Muslim	18.8	24.3	1,582	17.0	15.5	1,017
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	15.0	20.4	1,961	10.8	9.3	1,231
Scheduled tribe	1.5	4.4	87	(2.3)	(2.3)	57
Other backward class	19.1	25.4	3,792	11.5	9.9	2,511
Other	31.4	40.3	1,689	27.3	25.5	1,150
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.5	12.0	2,175	4.0	3.2	1,410
Second	13.2	17.7	1,985	9.0	7.0	1,279
Middle	18.4	26.0	1,502	11.8	10.3	962
Fourth	31.8	44.0	1,113	20.5	18.8	744
Highest	62.5	73.4	758	53.9	51.1	556
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.5	495	44.2	41.1	333
Private health facility	na	99.3	1,041	60.7	57.8	737
Home	na	8.6	5,971	3.4	2.2	3,862
Total	20.6	27.2	7,533	14.9	13.3	4,951

Note: Total includes births whose mothers are Sikh or belong to other religions, births with missing information on caste/tribe, births in nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics, and births at 'other' places of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS 3 and NFHS-2, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Indicator	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	79.3	63.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	40.9	36.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	40.0	39.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	39.9	36.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	50.5	51.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	64.2	29.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	22.6	10.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	22.1	12.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	17.5	11.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	23.8	16.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	67.3	34.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	26.3	14.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	25.7	16.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	22.0	15.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	29.2	21.8

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Meerut		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Antenatal and delivery care and information						
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	58.8	34.5	40.6	69.9	78.1	74.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	40.8	22.3	26.9	48.0	52.8	50.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:						
Vaginal bleeding	13.5	7.1	8.7	9.8	12.0	11.0
Convulsion	15.0	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.9	10.2
Prolonged labour	17.7	8.3	10.7	10.2	15.5	12.9
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	29.6	15.8	19.2	19.5	32.6	26.4
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	39.0	15.3	21.2	39.5	57.1	48.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:						
The importance of delivering in a health facility	33.4	18.0	21.8	28.1	40.3	34.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	40.1	24.4	28.3	37.1	44.6	41.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	34.9	18.4	22.6	23.4	30.9	27.4
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	682	2,047	2,729	ns	ns	ns
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	26.8	23.3	24.0	13.5	4.0	9.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	30.6	23.3	24.7	12.9	8.0	10.7
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	45.3	38.8	40.1	27.7	20.0	24.3
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	47.8	47.0	47.1	26.5	15.0	21.4
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	416	1,733	2,149	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

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	63.3	60.2	47.0	33.1	37.0	95.2	92.7	88.9	41.0	24.9	2.7	22.4	753
Female	58.2	50.2	39.4	26.2	31.2	93.9	91.8	85.9	33.7	20.7	2.7	17.8	611
Birth order													
1	75.2	66.6	58.4	43.4	36.2	97.9	96.2	92.3	51.5	35.3	0.8	29.7	300
2-3	62.9	59.4	47.7	33.4	36.2	93.2	90.9	85.9	37.8	25.1	3.7	22.6	548
4-5	52.2	47.0	33.5	20.0	30.9	94.4	92.2	86.6	32.2	14.0	3.9	14.8	296
6+	48.8	43.6	26.8	16.9	32.5	94.2	90.7	86.6	26.1	13.4	1.2	9.3	221
Residence													
Urban	66.6	61.4	53.1	38.7	49.3	95.0	92.2	89.3	49.2	33.0	3.2	28.5	274
Rural	59.6	54.3	41.2	27.9	30.7	94.6	92.3	87.1	34.8	20.5	2.6	18.3	1,091
Meerut	73.5	68.8	63.2	50.1	58.5	98.1	96.2	90.8	53.4	42.9	0.5	42.6	ns
Slum	63.1	63.1	56.8	46.8	56.8	98.2	96.4	92.8	45.0	35.1	0.0	33.3	ns
Non-slum	83.0	74.0	69.0	53.0	60.0	98.0	96.0	89.0	61.0	50.0	1.0	51.0	ns
Mother's education													
No education	50.7	44.9	32.2	20.2	28.5	93.5	90.8	85.4	27.0	13.7	3.4	13.3	889
<5 years complete	(74.8)	(74.8)	(46.7)	(30.8)	(43.4)	(96.8)	(84.2)	(77.9)	(49.6)	(30.8)	(3.2)	(40.5)	41
5-9 years complete	75.8	71.4	59.6	41.9	40.8	96.1	95.1	90.7	50.7	34.0	1.0	26.1	261
10 or more years complete	88.2	83.1	77.2	62.3	53.2	97.8	97.8	96.1	70.3	52.6	1.5	42.9	173
Religion													
Hindu	63.6	59.3	46.0	31.5	34.5	95.5	93.3	88.0	39.7	24.9	2.3	21.5	1,059
Muslim	50.5	42.2	33.5	23.5	32.7	91.8	88.8	86.2	29.1	14.8	4.3	14.9	296
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	55.4	51.6	36.4	21.3	31.8	92.8	89.4	81.9	32.6	15.9	4.5	15.9	339
Other backward class	62.1	56.4	43.9	31.8	31.5	95.0	93.5	90.4	36.4	23.6	2.1	20.9	670
Other	66.2	60.1	51.4	36.5	44.1	95.5	92.8	87.8	46.7	30.0	2.3	24.7	336
Wealth index													
Lowest	50.8	42.9	29.5	20.0	30.1	92.1	89.9	83.5	25.4	13.3	4.1	12.1	405
Second	56.6	54.8	41.0	25.1	29.7	94.4	91.6	87.3	31.8	16.9	3.5	15.9	364
Middle	60.2	55.4	43.3	30.2	32.5	94.6	91.8	85.4	38.4	25.3	1.9	23.8	264
Fourth	72.6	66.1	55.3	38.1	35.3	97.2	95.0	92.8	48.1	29.4	1.4	23.0	179
Highest	86.5	80.7	74.0	58.8	59.6	99.1	98.3	96.5	71.2	52.0	0.0	43.7	152
Total	61.0	55.7	43.6	30.0	34.4	94.6	92.3	87.6	37.7	23.0	2.7	20.3	1,364
NFHS-2 (1998-1999)	56.5	56.4	45.4	32.7	4.4	65.4	59.3	41.3	33.5	20.2	30.4	20.0	1,263

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	7.8	11.9	746	68.7	13.7	58	62.3	10.0	89
6-11	10.9	23.4	589	76.0	10.1	64	71.1	5.6	138
12-23	9.8	20.5	1,364	75.1	7.7	134	76.6	7.3	279
24-35	6.2	16.5	1,426	67.6	6.0	88	70.3	9.3	235
36-47	5.9	13.5	1,386	81.3	7.9	82	77.3	11.6	187
48-59	4.5	10.8	1,394	69.1	10.3	63	66.8	7.7	151
Sex									
Male	7.1	16.4	3,593	76.2	8.2	255	73.8	9.6	589
Female	7.1	14.8	3,313	70.3	9.4	234	70.1	7.3	489
Residence									
Urban	6.9	15.2	1,415	85.5	9.8	97	83.4	8.7	214
Rural	7.1	15.7	5,491	70.4	8.6	391	69.3	8.5	864
Meerut	7.5	20.2	ns	84.2	26.5	ns	88.9	1.7	ns
Slum	11.0	23.7	ns	82.3	25.8	ns	85.8	2.2	ns
Non-slum	4.6	17.2	ns	(88.0)	(28.0)	ns	92.6	1.1	ns
Mother's education									
No education	7.0	15.6	4,503	71.0	4.6	315	70.5	7.0	702
<5 years complete	9.6	19.0	216	*	*	21	(81.2)	(3.0)	41
5-9 years complete	7.9	15.6	1,357	72.6	14.4	108	72.0	15.1	211
10 or more years complete	5.5	15.0	830	91.4	28.8	46	78.4	8.2	125
Religion									
Hindu	6.2	14.0	5,399	72.0	10.1	336	71.3	9.5	753
Muslim	10.1	21.5	1,470	75.7	5.4	148	73.6	6.4	316
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.0	14.3	1,754	78.0	4.9	106	70.8	6.7	251
Scheduled tribe	1.6	6.6	77	*	*	1	*	*	5
Other backward class	7.1	15.5	3,489	71.9	11.1	247	72.9	9.3	541
Other	8.5	17.7	1,584	72.3	7.7	135	71.6	8.6	281
Wealth index									
Lowest	6.0	13.6	1,962	64.1	4.3	118	69.1	8.7	266
Second	8.1	16.9	1,811	73.7	7.0	147	68.0	6.3	305
Middle	7.8	18.2	1,357	76.7	11.2	105	76.6	8.8	247
Fourth	6.7	16.1	1,058	79.9	14.7	71	71.3	12.0	171
Highest	6.6	12.4	718	78.6	11.3	48	84.3	8.4	89
Total	7.1	15.6	6,905	73.4	8.8	489	72.1	8.5	1,079

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹				Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments						Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug ²	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/herbal/other	Missing	No treatment				
Age in months																	
<6	8.7	746	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.1	4.2	5.9	50.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	39.8	65			
6-11	16.3	589	12.3	4.1	16.4	1.4	16.4	16.1	44.9	1.3	9.5	0.0	32.2	96			
12-23	12.3	1,364	13.8	11.6	22.3	8.4	29.2	8.4	47.2	0.0	7.7	0.8	28.4	167			
24-35	8.6	1,426	12.7	19.2	30.8	3.2	32.9	7.3	56.0	1.0	3.2	1.1	25.2	123			
36-47	4.2	1,386	13.4	22.2	31.0	8.8	37.7	4.5	55.8	0.0	2.3	2.2	22.1	58			
48-59	3.6	1,394	17.8	13.0	25.6	12.7	33.2	10.0	51.5	0.0	10.3	2.5	18.0	51			
Sex																	
Male	8.8	3,593	13.1	13.9	25.7	3.7	28.2	11.7	46.4	0.4	6.1	1.2	28.1	316			
Female	7.3	3,313	11.8	9.2	17.7	7.9	23.5	5.3	55.5	0.5	7.5	0.5	28.1	243			
Residence																	
Urban	7.9	1,415	15.3	8.6	22.5	9.1	29.4	14.6	46.7	1.1	8.1	0.0	23.9	112			
Rural	8.1	5,491	11.8	12.7	22.2	4.6	25.4	7.5	51.3	0.3	6.3	1.2	29.1	447			
Meerut	13.3	ns	18.7	17.2	30.9	5.6	34.9	5.3	71.6	0.0	8.3	0.6	13.6	ns			
Slum	13.6	ns	14.3	14.3	26.0	3.9	29.9	6.5	71.4	0.0	6.5	1.3	13.0	ns			
Non-slum	13.0	ns	22.5	19.7	35.2	7.0	39.4	4.2	71.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	14.1	ns			
Mother's education																	
No education	7.8	4,503	10.2	12.8	21.2	4.7	24.9	8.0	52.1	0.0	7.7	0.7	28.1	352			
<5 years complete	7.2	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16			
5-9 years complete	9.7	1,357	13.7	7.9	19.7	1.0	20.7	5.9	46.3	0.9	4.9	0.0	35.1	131			
10 or more years complete	7.3	830	24.4	11.4	33.3	15.0	41.7	23.1	42.5	2.1	2.4	2.1	19.4	60			
Religion																	
Hindu	7.5	5,399	13.5	9.0	20.6	6.0	25.7	8.6	49.8	0.6	6.4	1.0	28.6	404			
Muslim	10.5	1,470	10.0	18.5	26.0	4.2	26.9	10.0	52.3	0.0	7.5	0.8	26.8	154			
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	7.1	1,754	8.4	8.5	14.7	6.1	19.8	10.5	47.1	1.0	6.2	0.0	31.1	124			
Scheduled tribe	1.7	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1			
Other backward class	8.6	3,489	12.5	12.2	22.9	4.7	26.7	6.9	52.8	0.0	6.0	0.9	27.9	299			
Other	8.5	1,584	16.5	14.4	28.0	6.8	31.0	12.2	47.4	1.0	8.7	1.9	25.8	135			
Wealth index																	
Lowest	7.9	1,962	8.3	11.6	16.6	5.8	21.6	4.1	53.3	0.0	9.2	0.8	29.2	154			
Second	7.5	1,811	13.3	14.3	24.8	5.6	29.5	8.5	55.3	0.9	4.8	1.0	28.5	135			
Middle	9.9	1,357	10.5	10.4	20.9	2.9	22.9	11.4	52.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	25.7	135			
Fourth	8.8	1,058	19.3	10.0	26.5	6.8	30.5	7.0	40.8	0.0	2.8	1.4	33.1	93			
Highest	5.8	718	17.0	13.5	29.8	9.7	33.3	24.3	38.0	3.1	6.6	3.2	18.8	42			
Total	8.1	6,905	12.5	11.9	22.3	5.5	26.2	8.9	50.4	0.5	6.7	0.9	28.1	559			

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered						Amount of food offered						Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}		Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More			Much less			None			Never gave food			Total				
	Same as usual	Some-what less	Don't know/missing	Same as usual	Some-what less	Don't know/missing	Same as usual	Some-what less	Don't know/missing	Never gave food	Don't know/missing	Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Total			
Age in months																	
<6	0.1	80.0	12.1	3.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	12.2	4.1	1.9	2.1	77.8	2.0	100.0	0.1	65
6-11	1.4	63.4	29.8	1.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.8	17.8	1.3	8.2	46.9	0.0	100.0	1.3	96
12-23	8.4	55.6	26.1	9.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.5	37.8	28.5	16.0	7.7	7.7	0.8	100.0	4.6	167
24-35	3.2	66.3	24.3	5.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	50.6	33.6	7.3	2.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	123
36-47	8.8	71.2	13.4	4.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	64.5	22.4	6.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	58
48-59	12.7	46.4	33.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	100.0	2.5	41.4	40.9	5.1	5.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	10.2	51
Sex																	
Male	3.7	63.8	25.3	4.9	2.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	40.1	24.9	6.1	4.5	22.8	0.4	100.0	2.9	316
Female	7.9	61.8	22.4	5.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	36.8	26.2	10.5	6.3	17.6	1.1	100.0	5.8	243
Residence																	
Urban	9.1	57.4	23.4	7.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	37.8	32.7	10.0	3.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	5.7	112
Rural	4.6	64.3	24.2	4.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	1.2	38.9	23.6	7.5	5.8	22.2	0.9	100.0	3.7	447
Meerut	5.6	66.4	26.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	49.7	34.9	2.0	2.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	3.5	29.2
Slum	3.9	57.1	36.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	45.5	44.2	2.6	1.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	2.6	27.3
Non-slum	7.0	74.6	16.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	53.5	26.8	1.4	4.2	14.1	0.0	100.0	4.2	31.0
Mother's education																	
No education	4.7	62.3	25.3	5.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	37.8	26.8	10.2	4.8	19.0	0.4	100.0	3.6	352
5-9 years complete	1.0	67.7	23.6	4.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.3	24.6	3.8	7.8	23.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	131
10 or more years complete	15.0	59.1	17.3	6.3	0.1	2.1	100.0	6.3	37.6	23.7	4.3	2.3	23.6	2.1	100.0	12.8	28.6
Religion																	
Hindu	6.0	62.7	23.4	5.4	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.9	38.2	23.4	9.2	5.7	21.6	1.0	100.0	4.5	404
Muslim	4.2	63.2	26.0	5.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	2.5	40.4	31.1	5.0	4.2	16.9	0.0	100.0	3.3	154
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	6.1	60.4	25.3	7.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	37.6	29.4	10.2	4.1	17.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	124
Other backward class	4.7	63.5	24.1	5.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	1.3	38.4	21.2	8.1	7.3	22.8	0.9	100.0	3.9	299
Other	6.8	63.5	23.0	3.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	1.8	39.6	31.6	5.7	2.0	18.2	1.0	100.0	4.8	135
Wealth index																	
Lowest	5.8	65.8	19.2	5.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	40.0	16.6	15.0	5.8	20.0	1.7	100.0	4.2	154
Second	5.6	61.0	24.9	4.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	41.0	26.7	5.6	9.5	17.1	0.0	100.0	3.8	135
Middle	2.9	70.5	21.9	3.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	38.1	24.8	2.8	2.9	29.5	0.0	100.0	1.9	135
Fourth	6.8	50.5	33.3	8.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	2.8	32.3	34.9	9.4	2.7	16.6	1.4	100.0	6.8	93
Highest	9.7	61.5	25.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.0	42.7	34.8	3.2	3.4	12.9	0.0	100.0	6.5	42
Total	5.5	62.9	24.0	5.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	1.4	38.7	25.4	8.0	5.3	20.5	0.7	100.0	4.1	559

Note: Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of education, Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, scheduled-tribe children, who are not shown separately.

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of 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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	76.3	2,993	66.7	335
20-24	78.0	2,234	76.5	1,494
25-34	78.5	3,598	78.0	2,428
35-49	72.1	3,358	71.3	694
Residence				
Urban	88.8	3,137	88.7	1,030
Rural	71.7	9,046	72.5	3,921
Meerut	94.4	ns	95.6	ns
Slum	92.5	ns	94.3	ns
Non-slum	95.9	ns	96.6	ns
Education				
No education	66.0	6,522	68.7	3,178
<5 years complete	75.4	445	78.5	156
5-9 years complete	83.9	2,984	84.9	984
10 or more years complete	95.3	2,231	97.4	634
Religion				
Hindu	75.9	9,843	74.8	3,903
Muslim	76.4	2,232	79.5	1,017
Sikh	80.7	53	*	10
Other	91.7	31	*	12
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	71.9	2,737	71.4	1,231
Scheduled tribe	77.5	103	(77.3)	57
Other backward class	72.4	6,067	73.3	2,511
Other	86.4	3,271	86.3	1,150
Wealth index				
Lowest	60.6	2,699	63.3	1,410
Second	68.1	2,883	71.5	1,279
Middle	76.7	2,409	77.9	962
Fourth	87.1	2,252	89.0	744
Highest	96.0	1,939	96.8	556
Total	76.1	12,183	75.9	4,951

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age													
<12	76.5	19.1	10.3	13.1	3.7	1,022	na	na	2.8	1,022	*	28	
12 - 23	76.3	22.0	12.3	15.8	3.0	1,041	na	na	1.7	1,041	*	18	
24 - 35	76.4	22.8	13.8	14.7	2.5	1,090	na	na	3.2	1,090	(40.7)	35	
36 - 47	76.0	22.4	16.5	12.2	2.8	1,053	11.4	1,053	2.7	1,053	*	28	
48 - 59	76.8	24.5	18.2	13.4	2.0	1,070	13.8	1,070	3.4	1,070	(28.7)	36	
60 - 71	75.5	22.6	16.7	11.7	2.3	1,170	13.3	1,170	na	na	na	na	
0 - 35	76.4	21.3	12.2	14.6	3.0	3,152	na	na	2.6	3,152	44.5	81	
36 - 71	76.0	23.2	17.1	12.4	2.4	3,293	12.8	3,293	3.0	2,123	30.1	64	
Sex													
Male	75.7	21.4	14.0	12.8	2.4	3,358	11.4	1,722	2.4	2,711	40.1	64	
Female	76.8	23.2	15.5	14.2	3.0	3,088	14.4	1,572	3.2	2,564	36.5	81	
Residence													
Urban	29.8	13.3	9.4	8.7	1.5	516	8.3	271	3.0	420	*	12	
Rural	88.2	23.0	15.2	13.9	2.8	5,930	13.3	3,022	2.7	4,856	40.8	133	
Meerut	12.0	6.7	3.9	6.1	1.1	ns	2.2	ns	1.3	ns	*	ns	
Slum	17.8	9.7	5.6	8.9	1.6	ns	3.0	ns	2.0	ns	*	ns	
Non-slum	7.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	ns	*	ns	(0.0)	ns	nc	ns	
Mother's education													
No education	78.3	24.1	16.0	14.9	3.0	4,395	14.1	2,341	2.9	3,533	38.8	103	
<5 years complete	80.4	26.2	17.6	9.7	1.2	211	15.8	113	3.6	175	*	6	
5-9 years complete	74.4	18.4	13.1	9.9	2.0	1,207	10.9	552	1.8	1,008	*	18	
10 or more years complete	66.2	16.6	7.7	11.4	2.2	633	5.4	287	3.2	559	*	18	
Religion													
Hindu	78.8	23.2	15.5	13.7	2.8	5,219	13.7	2,657	2.7	4,266	36.0	114	
Muslim	67.0	18.3	11.1	12.5	2.0	1,201	9.0	625	3.1	988	*	31	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	77.8	2,158	26.5	19.1	14.4	3.1	1,678	15.3 (3.1)	854	4.0 (5.0)	1,362	55
Scheduled tribe	70.6	100	12.7	7.3	12.7	0.0	71	13.3	41	2.4	52	3
Other backward class	79.9	4,260	22.3	14.3	14.1	2.7	3,403	9.0	1,738	2.0	2,786	66
Other	66.9	1,936	17.1	10.6	10.6	2.3	1,294		660		1,076	22
Wealth index												
Lowest	84.3	2,444	25.3	16.6	15.8	3.2	2,060	14.4	1,075	3.4	1,662	57
Second	79.9	2,236	24.4	17.1	13.3	2.4	1,786	15.6	930	2.1	1,444	31
Middle	80.1	1,634	22.9	15.0	14.5	2.4	1,310	12.6	653	1.7	1,096	19
Fourth	66.1	1,282	16.8	10.4	9.7	2.7	847	9.3	411	3.8	701	27
Highest	51.5	860	8.0	4.0	7.4	2.3	443	1.2	225	3.1	372	11
Years since AWC was established												
<6 years ago	55.4	4,506	19.5	14.0	9.2	1.4	2,495	12.0	1,311	1.2	2,012	25
6 or more years ago	100.0	3,950	24.0	15.2	16.2	3.5	3,950	13.4	1,983	3.7	3,263	121
Total	76.2	8,456	22.3	14.7	13.5	2.7	6,446	12.8	3,293	2.8	5,275	145

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() 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 pre-school education.

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

Table 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	93.7	6.1	1.9	0.7	516	93.9	6.1	0.7	1.7	516
Rural	89.4	9.9	1.8	1.3	5,930	92.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	5,927
Meerut	93.3	5.0	2.2	1.7	ns	96.5	3.5	0.6	0.6	ns
Slum	90.3	7.3	3.2	2.4	ns	95.9	4.1	0.8	0.8	ns
Non-slum	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	ns	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	ns
Mother's education										
No education	88.7	10.4	2.0	1.3	4,395	92.3	7.5	0.7	0.7	4,395
<5 years complete	89.7	10.3	0.6	1.2	211	89.1	10.9	0.0	1.8	211
5-9 years complete	91.6	8.1	1.6	1.4	1,207	92.4	7.5	0.3	0.4	1,207
10 or more years complete	93.7	6.3	0.8	1.0	633	95.3	4.5	1.0	0.6	630
Religion										
Hindu	89.0	10.4	1.9	1.3	5,219	92.2	7.7	0.6	0.6	5,217
Muslim	93.4	6.1	1.3	1.1	1,201	94.3	5.5	0.5	0.7	1,201
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	85.0	14.2	2.8	2.1	1,678	88.6	11.2	0.7	1.0	1,678
Scheduled tribe	92.7	5.5	3.6	0.0	71	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	71
Other backward class	90.6	9.0	1.4	0.8	3,403	93.4	6.5	0.6	0.4	3,400
Other	93.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	1,294	95.1	4.7	0.7	0.8	1,294
Wealth index										
Lowest	86.9	12.3	2.3	1.3	2,060	90.4	9.3	0.7	0.6	2,060
Second	89.0	10.6	1.9	1.3	1,786	92.2	7.7	0.5	0.5	1,786
Middle	91.0	8.0	1.2	1.0	1,310	93.9	6.0	0.6	0.2	1,310
Fourth	92.7	7.0	1.3	1.7	847	93.8	6.1	0.8	1.6	845
Highest	97.1	2.9	1.2	0.9	443	97.4	2.6	0.9	0.9	443
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	93.4	6.3	0.9	1.1	2,495	95.4	4.5	0.4	0.8	2,495
6 or more years ago	87.5	11.6	2.3	1.3	3,950	90.7	9.0	0.8	0.6	3,948
Total	89.8	9.6	1.8	1.3	6,446	92.5	7.3	0.6	0.7	6,443

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

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	7.1	19.2	-0.6	13.6	32.9	1.5	-1.4	12.3	30.6	0.7	-1.5	570
6-11	15.5	32.9	-1.4	10.8	27.6	2.4	-1.1	15.0	36.6	0.0	-1.7	484
12-23	35.4	62.3	-2.4	6.3	19.2	1.5	-1.0	19.0	46.1	0.0	-1.9	1,132
24-35	41.5	67.7	-2.6	2.5	9.9	0.7	-0.6	18.5	45.2	0.1	-1.9	1,195
36-47	37.7	63.8	-2.5	2.8	7.9	1.2	-0.5	14.3	41.7	0.1	-1.8	1,165
48-59	34.5	62.0	-2.4	2.3	8.2	0.9	-0.6	16.1	44.7	0.0	-1.9	1,140
Sex												
Male	31.7	56.2	-2.2	5.1	15.0	1.4	-0.8	15.6	41.2	0.1	-1.8	2,954
Female	33.2	57.5	-2.2	5.1	14.6	1.0	-0.8	17.2	43.7	0.1	-1.9	2,730
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³												
<24	26.2	51.4	-2.0	4.3	13.1	1.1	-0.8	12.2	37.0	0.0	-1.7	1,184
24-47	37.6	60.2	-2.4	4.1	12.6	1.6	-0.7	17.9	44.8	0.1	-1.9	1,253
48+	33.8	58.0	-2.2	6.0	16.3	1.1	-0.9	17.7	43.6	0.2	-1.9	2,298
	29.1	54.1	-2.0	5.7	17.5	1.3	-0.9	16.6	42.9	0.2	-1.8	798
Birth order²												
1	26.0	51.2	-2.0	4.2	13.0	1.0	-0.8	11.8	36.8	0.0	-1.7	1,177
2-3	30.1	55.9	-2.1	5.1	15.0	1.3	-0.8	15.3	40.7	0.1	-1.8	2,193
4-5	36.1	58.1	-2.2	5.5	14.3	1.2	-0.8	17.7	45.2	0.1	-1.9	1,243
6+	40.7	62.6	-2.4	6.1	18.3	1.5	-0.9	23.1	49.7	0.3	-2.0	920
Residence												
Urban	27.6	50.1	-1.9	5.1	12.9	1.8	-0.6	12.8	34.8	0.1	-1.6	1,071
Rural	33.5	58.4	-2.3	5.1	15.2	1.1	-0.8	17.2	44.1	0.1	-1.9	4,613
Meerut	21.9	43.8	-1.7	3.6	9.5	3.2	-0.4	8.4	28.4	0.6	-1.3	ns
Slum	23.3	46.2	-1.8	2.8	9.4	4.2	-0.3	7.2	26.3	1.0	-1.2	ns
Non-slum	20.6	41.6	-1.6	4.3	9.5	2.3	-0.6	9.5	30.3	0.2	-1.3	ns
Size at birth²												
Very small	39.4	57.5	-2.4	14.0	24.8	0.5	-1.2	31.5	58.0	0.5	-2.3	245
Small	37.4	63.1	-2.3	7.1	21.9	1.2	-1.1	21.4	53.8	0.0	-2.1	865
Average or larger	31.0	55.2	-2.1	4.3	13.0	1.3	-0.7	14.6	39.3	0.1	-1.8	4,421
Mother's education⁴												
No education	38.2	62.3	-2.4	5.9	15.9	1.2	-0.9	19.1	47.8	0.2	-2.0	3,618
<5 years complete	33.2	61.9	-2.4	6.5	18.7	1.5	-0.9	18.7	45.4	0.0	-2.0	177
5-9 years complete	25.8	50.7	-2.0	3.7	13.8	1.5	-0.7	12.9	35.5	0.0	-1.7	1,122
10 or more years complete	11.9	34.5	-1.4	3.2	10.5	0.6	-0.6	6.8	23.3	0.0	-1.2	680
Religion												
Hindu	31.5	56.3	-2.2	4.8	14.9	1.1	-0.8	16.1	42.7	0.1	-1.8	4,500
Muslim	36.6	59.5	-2.3	6.2	14.4	1.8	-0.7	17.6	41.4	0.1	-1.8	1,164
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	35.4	59.7	-2.3	5.1	16.1	1.3	-0.9	19.6	48.0	0.2	-2.0	1,418
Scheduled tribe	48.1	68.5	-2.9	5.6	33.3	1.9	-1.3	35.2	61.2	0.0	-2.6	69
Other backward class	34.6	59.0	-2.3	5.2	14.7	1.0	-0.8	16.6	43.7	0.1	-1.9	2,902
Other	23.5	48.3	-1.8	4.8	12.8	1.7	-0.7	11.2	32.3	0.1	-1.5	1,296
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	32.4	56.5	-2.2	5.2	15.0	1.2	-0.8	16.4	42.4	0.1	-1.8	5,533
Not interviewed but in household	34.2	64.0	-2.4	2.0	8.0	0.1	-0.5	12.0	34.0	0.0	-1.7	63
Not interviewed, and not in household ⁵	36.2	71.2	-2.5	2.8	10.1	1.4	-0.5	17.3	47.9	0.0	-1.9	88

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)	36.5	61.6	-2.3	6.5	19.1	1.2	-1.0	21.0	51.0	0.1	-2.1	1,981
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	30.7	54.9	-2.1	4.4	12.9	1.2	-0.7	14.1	38.7	0.2	-1.7	3,169
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	22.5	43.5	-1.8	3.5	7.4	1.6	-0.4	8.2	24.9	0.0	-1.3	326
Mother not measured	35.3	54.6	-2.1	6.2	15.8	0.1	0.7	20.2	37.2	0.0	-1.7	119
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	33.1	57.1	-2.2	5.0	14.3	1.2	-0.8	16.3	42.3	0.1	-1.8	4,420
Living with one or neither parent	30.3	56.1	-2.2	5.5	16.4	1.1	-0.9	16.7	42.6	0.1	-1.8	1,264
Wealth index												
Lowest	42.9	67.1	-2.6	6.0	16.4	1.1	-0.9	23.1	52.4	0.2	-2.1	1,546
Second	35.3	58.7	-2.3	4.7	16.3	1.0	-0.9	17.0	45.1	0.1	-1.9	1,501
Middle	30.5	58.3	-2.2	6.0	15.3	1.2	-0.8	15.6	41.9	0.1	-1.8	1,199
Fourth	25.5	49.2	-2.0	4.4	12.5	2.0	-0.7	11.2	35.2	0.2	-1.6	884
Highest	10.5	32.3	-1.3	2.7	9.1	0.9	-0.5	5.6	19.5	0.0	-1.1	554
Total	32.4	56.8	-2.2	5.1	14.8	1.2	-0.8	16.4	42.4	0.1	-1.8	5,684
Children age 0-35 months born to ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.6	52.4	-2.0	6.8	19.5	1.4	-1.0	17.0	41.6	0.2	-1.8	3,316
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	36.2	60.7	-2.3	5.6	16.9	2.0	-0.8	22.3	48.1	0.6	-1.9	2,341

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, and children with missing information on size at birth and religion, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	95.7	1,519	8.8	9.0	32.7	82.2	1,000
Rural	96.1	6,013	6.8	6.9	21.4	87.0	3,801
Meerut	93.5	ns	5.5	6.3	28.6	86.0	ns
Slum	93.5	ns	4.4	5.5	23.4	87.8	ns
Non-slum	93.5	ns	6.4	7.0	33.0	84.5	ns
Sex							
Male	95.6	3,886	7.1	7.2	24.3	85.3	2,555
Female	96.5	3,647	7.3	7.5	23.1	86.7	2,247
Mother's education							
No education	96.0	4,969	5.3	5.3	17.6	89.6	3,075
<5 years complete	94.5	238	7.9	7.9	23.7	81.7	146
5-9 years complete	96.2	1,454	8.6	8.7	28.6	83.2	960
10 or more years complete	96.4	871	14.8	15.1	46.5	73.3	620
Religion							
Hindu	95.9	5,913	7.3	7.4	22.9	86.2	3,777
Muslim	96.7	1,582	6.8	6.9	26.2	86.0	996
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.3	1,961	5.9	6.0	18.4	87.6	1,186
Scheduled tribe	95.6	87	(2.4)	(2.4)	(9.4)	(90.6)	54
Other backward class	96.2	3,792	6.7	6.7	22.0	87.8	2,437
Other	96.6	1,689	10.1	10.3	33.9	80.1	1,123
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	94.8	2,050	11.8	11.9	40.3	75.8	1,373
Dai (TBA)	96.5	3,033	4.9	5.0	18.5	89.8	1,904
Other/no one	96.5	2,444	5.9	6.1	15.3	90.4	1,523
Place of delivery							
Health facility	93.9	1,535	13.4	13.5	45.0	73.7	1,019
At home	96.6	5,971	5.6	5.7	18.0	89.3	3,763
Other	(94.7)	24	*	*	*	*	19
Wealth index							
Lowest	96.4	2,175	6.0	6.1	18.2	88.9	1,362
Second	96.1	1,985	5.1	5.1	15.9	89.3	1,243
Middle	95.4	1,502	6.5	6.5	22.9	86.0	934
Fourth	95.7	1,113	9.6	9.8	34.2	82.0	718
Highest	96.5	758	13.6	13.8	43.0	76.2	544
Total	96.0	7,533	7.2	7.3	23.7	86.0	4,802

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 Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, and children of mothers with missing information on assistance at delivery and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() 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 half an hour and one hour of birth.

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	3.0	74.5	14.1	2.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	172	8.2	172
2-3	1.4	55.8	18.0	5.2	18.2	1.4	100.0	278	19.8	281
4-5	1.3	33.2	20.7	7.5	30.5	6.7	100.0	290	20.6	293
6-8	4.9	14.8	15.2	6.1	17.8	41.2	100.0	338	26.9	339
9-11	6.8	4.7	6.7	1.6	9.8	70.4	100.0	247	24.3	250
12-17	10.4	0.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	83.9	100.0	676	19.1	696
18-23	21.0	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	75.8	100.0	590	15.0	668
24-35	41.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	57.3	100.0	1,040	9.6	1,426
<4	2.0	63.0	16.5	4.1	13.6	0.9	100.0	451	15.4	453
<6	1.8	51.3	18.2	5.4	20.2	3.1	100.0	741	17.4	746
6-9	4.7	12.3	14.1	5.6	17.3	46.0	100.0	437	25.5	438
12-23	15.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	80.1	100.0	1,265	17.1	1,364

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.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breastmilk, 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	a	3.7	4.2	360	6.9	27.4	6.1	322	99.6	6.5	26.4	5.8	338
9-11	a	5.5	5.7	274	21.4	21.3	10.7	230	99.5	20.5	20.4	10.0	247
12-17	a	9.5	9.5	753	44.9	36.8	20.9	605	98.9	43.5	35.3	19.9	676
18-23	a	15.5	15.5	717	51.8	45.5	28.5	466	95.4	48.8	39.3	24.3	590
Sex													
Male	27.2	2.3	5.4	2,320	36.9	33.9	18.0	867	97.8	36.9	31.4	16.9	1,001
Female	23.9	2.4	5.7	2,133	34.9	36.8	19.5	756	98.2	33.6	34.8	18.0	849
Residence													
Urban	21.8	1.3	4.3	894	36.6	39.2	21.2	306	98.4	34.8	33.9	18.1	382
Rural	26.6	2.8	5.8	3,559	35.9	34.3	18.1	1,317	97.9	35.5	32.7	17.2	1,468
Meerut	18.5	0.5	1.8	ns	47.9	57.4	35.6	ns	99.3	45.7	48.6	31.7	ns
Slum	15.6	0.5	1.7	ns	52.2	65.2	40.9	ns	99.4	48.4	52.9	34.4	ns
Non-slum	18.5	0.6	2.7	ns	43.9	50.0	30.6	ns	99.3	43.4	44.8	29.4	ns
Mother's education													
No education	26.9	2.7	6.5	2,853	31.8	32.0	15.3	1,059	97.2	31.3	30.1	14.3	1,182
<5 years complete	24.0	3.6	6.9	133	(26.1)	(35.9)	(16.4)	40	(100.0)	(27.3)	(32.8)	(16.5)	48
5-9 years complete	23.7	2.2	4.7	930	38.6	37.4	22.2	330	99.0	37.6	35.2	21.0	380
10 or more years complete	23.2	1.1	3.3	538	56.4	49.3	31.4	194	100.0	53.6	43.6	27.1	241
Religion													
Hindu	26.5	2.4	5.5	3,517	36.9	35.9	19.5	1,263	98.6	36.2	33.9	18.3	1,423
Muslim	23.0	2.3	6.0	913	32.7	33.1	15.7	347	95.9	32.6	30.1	14.2	412

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	Predo-minant 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	Breastmilk, 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	27.3 (31.0)	3.4 (0.8)	6.5 (6.5)	1,161	31.8 (18.8)	32.4 (43.8)	15.0 (6.3)	430	98.6 *	31.7 *	31.4 *	14.8 *	472
Scheduled tribe	25.4	2.2	5.5	2,237	36.6	35.7	19.2	798	97.7	35.9	33.1	17.6	24
Other backward class	23.0	2.2	4.6	1,002	40.5	37.1	22.4	375	98.1	38.8	33.9	20.2	893
Other													461
Wealth index													
Lowest	27.8	4.1	6.9	1,275	30.1	32.8	14.4	482	97.8	30.6	31.3	14.0	534
Second	26.9	2.4	5.6	1,157	35.0	34.2	17.8	433	97.3	34.7	32.6	16.8	482
Middle	23.1	2.4	5.9	897	37.0	33.0	18.9	319	97.1	35.3	31.4	17.5	361
Fourth	22.6	1.7	4.4	672	37.0	36.5	19.6	230	100.0	36.1	32.7	17.6	265
Highest	21.4	0.6	2.3	452	52.9	48.3	32.0	158	98.8	48.3	41.1	26.9	209
Total	25.4	2.4	5.5	4,453	36.0	35.2	18.7	1,623	98.0	35.4	33.0	17.4	1,850

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

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of children stopped breastfeeding before reaching the beginning of the age group

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	30.9	54.1	1.5	86.4	413
12-23	21.5	59.7	6.1	87.3	1,100
24-35	25.2	51.7	5.4	82.4	1,158
36-47	27.1	36.2	2.5	65.8	1,133
48-59	25.4	28.7	1.0	55.2	1,093
Sex					
Male	25.3	44.9	3.4	73.6	2,594
Female	25.4	45.1	3.8	74.3	2,302
Birth order					
1	26.3	43.1	3.6	72.9	988
2-3	24.7	45.4	3.5	73.6	1,834
4-5	23.8	48.0	3.3	75.1	1,095
6+	26.2	44.8	3.9	74.9	816
Residence					
Urban	24.4	40.9	6.1	71.4	885
Rural	25.6	45.9	3.0	74.5	4,011
Meerut	25.5	38.5	3.8	67.7	ns
Slum	26.0	39.6	3.2	68.8	ns
Non-slum	25.0	37.4	4.3	66.7	ns
Mother's education¹					
No education	24.5	47.4	3.5	75.4	3,140
<5 years complete	21.0	50.0	4.3	75.3	146
5-9 years complete	27.0	42.1	4.2	73.3	953
10 or more years complete	26.9	37.2	2.9	67.0	573
Religion					
Hindu	25.5	44.3	3.4	73.1	3,906
Muslim	24.7	48.3	4.4	77.5	971
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.4	44.9	4.1	75.4	1,260
Scheduled tribe	(27.7)	(46.8)	(4.3)	(78.8)	60
Other backward class	25.4	45.0	3.3	73.7	2,459
Other	23.9	45.1	3.5	72.5	1,118
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	25.1	45.4	3.6	74.0	4,733
Not interviewed but in household	31.1	34.5	6.5	72.1	77
Not interviewed and not in household ²	35.6	31.5	2.9	70.0	86
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.9	44.4	4.0	74.3	3,861
Living with one or neither parent	23.4	47.1	2.2	72.6	1,035
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	25.1	42.0	2.2	69.3	2,134
Mildly anaemic	26.9	46.9	3.6	77.3	1,698
Moderately/severely anaemic	21.2	50.8	7.1	79.1	855
Wealth index					
Lowest	27.6	47.9	2.5	78.0	1,347
Second	25.8	45.1	3.7	74.6	1,333
Middle	23.4	46.9	4.6	74.9	1,011
Fourth	23.6	42.2	3.1	69.0	726
Highest	24.5	36.6	4.9	66.0	479
Total	25.4	45.0	3.6	73.9	4,896
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.6	55.5	5.0	85.1	2,603
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	18.7	48.2	6.8	73.7	1,516

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 in g/dl = grams per decilitre. Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on religion, and children with missing information on mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

² Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 5.3. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	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	3.1	0.4	338	na	na	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.2	339	29.3	338
9-11	14.7	2.7	247	na	na	1.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	250	31.4	250
12-17	37.8	6.5	676	13.9	696	1.5	4.8	13.9	4.8	696	33.0	691
18-23	49.2	6.3	590	9.2	668	1.8	6.7	9.2	6.7	668	34.1	661
24-35	56.7	10.6	1,040	5.8	1,426	1.9	9.3	5.8	9.3	1,426	32.7	1,414
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	11.1	4.0	11.1	1,386	31.3	1,380
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	9.3	2.4	9.3	1,394	33.8	1,385
Sex												
Male	40.5	7.3	1,562	9.9	1,498	1.7	9.1	7.0	9.1	3,239	32.8	3,221
Female	41.4	6.5	1,329	7.1	1,292	1.3	7.0	5.1	7.0	2,920	32.4	2,899
Birth order												
1	39.7	5.9	590	11.2	592	2.9	8.2	8.1	8.2	1,328	40.1	1,320
2-3	42.8	8.3	1,116	9.2	1,102	1.4	8.0	6.3	8.0	2,353	35.5	2,344
4-5	41.4	5.9	671	7.8	628	0.9	9.1	5.3	9.1	1,408	28.1	1,397
6+	37.3	6.3	514	5.2	467	0.7	7.1	4.2	7.1	1,070	22.7	1,059
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	36.1	5.3	2,230	9.8	1,697	1.6	5.6	8.6	5.6	2,572	30.0	2,551
Not breastfeeding	57.2	12.5	658	7.0	1,088	1.5	10.0	4.3	10.0	3,572	34.6	3,553
Residence												
Urban	39.9	9.4	606	10.5	569	1.9	11.6	7.5	11.6	1,276	59.3	1,268
Rural	41.1	6.3	2,284	8.2	2,221	1.4	7.3	5.7	7.3	4,883	25.6	4,852
Meerut	44.0	13.1	ns	8.9	ns	4.3	10.1	6.0	10.1	ns	57.8	ns
Slum	55.0	18.3	ns	8.3	ns	2.8	9.9	6.3	9.9	ns	52.2	ns
Non-slum	34.3	8.5	ns	9.5	ns	5.5	10.2	5.7	10.2	ns	62.4	ns

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	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Number of children
Mother's education										
No education	40.0	6.9	1,868	6.4	0.9	4.5	7.3	25.4	4,053	4,020
<5 years complete	42.1	7.4	71	17.5	0.7	9.9	3.6	34.7	181	181
5-9 years complete	38.4	5.0	595	10.7	1.5	7.1	9.6	37.0	1,187	1,183
10 or more years complete	49.7	10.1	357	15.3	5.0	12.2	11.9	64.3	737	735
Religion										
Hindu	40.7	3.8	2,247	9.3	1.4	6.3	6.9	32.7	4,787	4,765
Muslim	41.4	17.9	625	5.9	1.9	5.0	12.5	31.3	1,337	1,320
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.8	6.5	731	8.1	0.7	5.7	5.8	29.3	1,559	1,550
Scheduled tribe	(35.7)	(3.6)	36	(3.7)	1.9	3.7	3.7	27.8	70	70
Other backward class	41.3	6.1	1,431	8.4	1.3	5.9	8.4	29.7	3,090	3,067
Other	41.4	9.1	692	10.2	3.0	7.0	10.4	42.7	1,439	1,433
Wealth index										
Lowest	38.3	4.8	840	8.8	1.2	6.0	6.8	21.3	1,751	1,737
Second	42.6	6.3	754	4.5	0.6	3.8	6.6	23.0	1,622	1,610
Middle	38.7	6.8	549	8.4	1.2	5.3	7.6	30.2	1,199	1,191
Fourth	37.0	8.5	425	9.5	2.5	7.0	11.3	43.0	930	927
Highest	52.6	12.0	322	17.6	4.0	12.1	12.2	75.6	656	655
Total	40.9	6.9	2,890	8.7	1.5	6.1	8.1	32.6	6,159	6,120

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 Sikh children, children belonging to other religions, and children with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, and breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	10.4	25.0	64.6	100.0	2,487
Rural	27.7	45.3	27.0	100.0	7,403
Meerut	12.7	20.2	67.1	100.0	ns
Slum	17.7	23.0	59.2	100.0	ns
Non-slum	8.8	18.0	73.2	100.0	ns
Religion of household head					
Hindu	23.6	40.1	36.3	100.0	8,112
Muslim	23.2	41.7	35.2	100.0	1,698
Sikh	2.4	19.7	77.8	100.0	51
Other	14.8	19.8	65.4	100.0	26
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	24.0	44.3	31.7	100.0	2,494
Scheduled tribe	19.1	52.7	28.2	100.0	100
Other backward class	25.2	42.6	32.3	100.0	4,907
Other	19.1	30.5	50.4	100.0	2,384
Wealth index					
Lowest	28.2	50.3	21.5	100.0	2,750
Second	29.7	46.1	24.2	100.0	2,482
Middle	25.6	43.4	31.0	100.0	1,797
Fourth	17.2	32.9	49.9	100.0	1,530
Highest	5.5	12.5	82.0	100.0	1,331
Total	23.4	40.2	36.4	100.0	9,891
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.1	28.0	48.9	100.0	8,002

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

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	35.9	16.1	44.0	4.0	100.0	12,183
Pulses or beans	53.1	41.4	5.3	0.1	100.0	12,183
Dark green leafy vegetables	59.6	34.4	5.9	0.1	100.0	12,183
Fruits	4.7	19.4	74.5	1.4	100.0	12,183
Eggs	1.3	12.3	39.4	47.0	100.0	12,183
Fish	0.2	6.1	40.4	53.3	100.0	12,183
Chicken/meat	1.0	8.7	39.0	51.3	100.0	12,183
Fish or chicken/meat	1.1	10.1	38.9	49.8	100.0	12,183
MEN						
Milk or curd	50.2	19.9	28.1	1.9	100.0	10,902
Pulses or beans	46.1	47.6	6.2	0.1	100.0	10,902
Dark green leafy vegetables	58.9	35.4	5.6	0.1	100.0	10,902
Fruits	7.6	30.8	60.8	0.7	100.0	10,902
Eggs	3.9	19.5	46.7	29.8	100.0	10,902
Fish	0.3	9.6	49.0	41.1	100.0	10,902
Chicken/meat	0.6	11.0	51.4	37.0	100.0	10,902
Fish or chicken/meat	0.8	13.9	49.7	35.6	100.0	10,902

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	42.4	16.6	1.4	0.0	2,583	56.5	26.6	1.3	0.2	2,302
20-29	35.8	14.1	6.8	1.3	3,165	32.5	9.7	5.7	0.6	3,241
30-39	33.8	15.0	13.2	2.1	2,777	32.4	10.9	11.2	1.6	2,546
40-49	30.4	13.9	19.0	4.4	1,725	33.8	14.1	12.3	1.9	1,870
Marital status										
Never married	42.1	17.1	2.6	0.4	2,436	48.1	21.3	2.7	0.4	3,615
Currently married	33.8	14.0	11.2	2.1	7,495	32.1	10.7	10.1	1.4	6,134
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	42.1	21.7	13.4	2.9	320	49.6	18.9	5.1	1.3	210
Residence										
Urban	27.2	12.9	19.1	4.4	2,550	30.5	12.4	15.0	2.2	2,891
Rural	38.9	15.6	5.9	0.8	7,700	41.5	15.7	4.2	0.5	7,067
Meerut	20.3	7.8	29.6	9.6	ns	22.9	7.4	18.7	3.7	ns
Slum	22.0	9.1	24.6	6.9	ns	25.5	8.0	16.0	2.3	ns
Non-slum	18.9	6.8	33.5	11.8	ns	20.7	6.9	21.0	4.8	ns
Education										
No education	39.6	16.9	6.7	1.0	5,346	47.1	17.5	2.6	0.5	2,047
<5 years complete	38.8	19.0	7.3	0.7	377	42.4	15.6	3.7	0.6	646
5-9 years complete	34.7	14.0	9.5	2.0	2,582	43.8	18.0	5.0	0.6	3,971
10 or more years complete	27.4	10.0	16.0	3.8	1,944	25.2	8.9	13.8	1.9	3,287
Religion										
Hindu	36.1	14.6	8.8	1.7	8,461	38.1	14.7	7.0	0.9	8,402
Muslim	36.4	17.0	10.6	1.9	1,700	40.6	15.4	7.8	1.2	1,470
Sikh	19.4	2.9	28.2	5.6	47	12.0	5.8	29.5	3.0	46
Other	29.7	19.5	16.6	6.1	27	29.6	16.2	30.5	6.8	41
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	43.0	18.9	4.8	0.9	2,262	43.5	16.4	3.5	0.4	2,438
Scheduled tribe	46.4	14.5	1.4	0.0	89	54.7	17.2	1.5	1.5	84
Other backward class	36.3	14.6	7.5	1.3	5,092	38.4	14.7	6.2	0.6	4,878
Other	29.5	12.4	16.0	3.3	2,804	32.9	13.4	13.4	2.3	2,531
Wealth index										
Lowest	48.5	20.9	2.3	0.4	2,183	51.8	20.3	1.2	0.1	2,064
Second	41.6	16.5	3.5	0.4	2,435	44.3	16.8	2.2	0.3	2,369
Middle	35.6	14.9	7.1	0.6	2,062	38.0	15.3	4.5	0.5	1,982
Fourth	28.5	12.0	12.6	2.1	1,934	30.6	10.7	9.3	0.9	1,861
Highest	20.5	8.2	25.4	6.6	1,636	22.1	8.9	23.0	3.7	1,683
Total	36.0	14.9	9.2	1.7	10,250	38.3	14.7	7.3	1.0	9,959

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	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	35.3	11.7	1.6	48.6	2,634	13.9	11.8	1.6	27.2	2,286
20-29	34.9	14.9	1.4	51.2	3,652	9.4	8.8	2.0	20.1	3,203
30-39	34.2	13.3	1.8	49.2	2,853	11.1	11.0	1.9	23.9	2,505
40-49	37.2	11.5	1.6	50.3	1,685	15.1	11.0	2.7	28.7	1,838
Marital status										
Never married	34.4	10.7	1.4	46.4	2,355	11.5	10.7	1.5	23.7	3,589
Currently married	35.2	13.9	1.7	50.7	8,158	12.0	10.1	2.1	24.2	6,036
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	40.0	13.3	0.8	54.2	310	16.6	15.3	7.7	39.6	207
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.2	27.5	1.7	52.4	715	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	40.8	15.3	1.9	58.1	2,783	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	34.1	10.9	1.4	46.5	7,325	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	34.4	12.7	1.5	48.7	2,582	9.0	6.3	0.5	15.7	2,828
Rural	35.4	13.3	1.6	50.3	8,241	13.1	12.1	2.6	27.8	7,004
Meerut	32.6	10.7	1.5	44.7	ns	8.6	4.4	0.4	13.4	ns
Slum	28.0	10.5	1.6	40.1	ns	7.7	4.3	0.3	12.3	ns
Non-slum	36.2	10.8	1.4	48.4	ns	9.4	4.4	0.5	14.3	ns
Education										
No education	36.1	14.6	1.8	52.6	5,717	13.9	12.7	3.0	29.6	2,000
<5 years complete	35.2	16.0	2.2	53.4	401	12.8	12.8	1.9	27.4	641
5-9 years complete	35.1	11.5	1.5	48.1	2,704	13.0	11.6	2.4	26.9	3,939
10 or more years complete	32.5	10.6	0.8	43.9	1,999	9.3	7.2	0.9	17.4	3,245
Religion										
Hindu	35.4	12.7	1.6	49.7	8,950	12.4	10.7	2.0	25.1	8,318
Muslim	34.6	15.5	1.4	51.5	1,780	9.8	8.8	2.0	20.7	1,428
Sikh	24.2	5.5	2.6	32.3	48	3.1	14.7	2.9	20.7	46
Other	16.3	10.3	0.1	26.7	27	7.0	0.2	0.0	7.2	41
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	36.4	15.4	1.8	53.5	2,465	13.1	10.2	2.1	25.4	2,414
Scheduled tribe	30.0	3.9	1.3	35.2	99	21.9	14.1	0.0	36.0	84
Other backward class	35.0	12.4	1.4	48.8	5,380	11.8	11.0	1.9	24.8	4,827
Other	34.7	12.9	1.7	49.2	2,874	10.7	9.3	2.1	22.1	2,482
Wealth index										
Lowest	36.2	14.4	1.5	52.1	2,376	14.8	15.2	3.2	33.2	2,044
Second	37.3	14.8	2.0	54.1	2,586	14.0	12.5	2.9	29.3	2,342
Middle	34.0	13.5	1.7	49.2	2,191	12.1	10.2	1.9	24.2	1,961
Fourth	33.8	10.8	1.2	45.9	2,018	8.8	7.7	1.2	17.7	1,838
Highest	33.4	11.3	1.2	45.9	1,652	8.6	4.9	0.3	13.8	1,647
Total	35.1	13.2	1.6	49.9	10,823	11.9	10.4	2.0	24.3	9,832
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.4	13.9	1.6	50.9	8,468	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	33.5	13.9	1.5	49.0	5,303	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 in g/dl = grams per decilitre. Total includes women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11 g/dl.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one 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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	52.7	85.2	34.4	76.2	41.8	78.7	19.2	34.1	39.6	58.4	5,227	4,441
15-19	53.2	83.8	32.8	73.5	40.8	75.9	18.1	32.2	39.4	56.1	2,993	2,520
20-24	52.1	87.2	36.4	79.8	43.0	82.5	20.5	36.5	39.8	61.4	2,234	1,921
25-29	45.0	82.9	32.4	75.4	38.1	78.7	17.5	33.0	33.5	59.1	1,897	1,648
30-39	38.6	72.7	26.3	64.3	32.4	68.0	13.3	25.5	29.4	52.5	3,166	2,786
40-49	35.5	65.6	21.6	56.5	26.6	61.0	9.5	22.3	25.7	47.4	1,893	2,027
Residence												
Urban	72.2	90.2	54.7	83.0	62.5	85.1	36.6	44.9	57.6	64.5	3,137	3,323
Rural	35.8	72.7	21.4	63.4	27.4	67.2	8.7	22.8	25.6	50.7	9,046	7,580
Meerut	78.4	96.4	58.6	88.0	68.2	92.3	36.5	44.9	64.1	64.7	ns	ns
Slum	72.1	96.3	50.0	87.9	61.8	92.6	27.0	45.1	61.5	63.0	ns	ns
Non-slum	83.4	96.5	65.4	88.0	73.3	92.0	43.9	44.7	66.2	66.1	ns	ns
Education												
No education	21.6	45.1	11.2	34.6	15.2	37.9	3.8	8.1	14.2	25.2	6,522	2,334
<5 years complete	39.3	63.7	19.6	51.8	29.2	55.8	6.6	13.3	25.7	39.1	445	720
5-9 years complete	62.4	82.0	40.1	71.6	48.3	75.7	18.1	25.0	44.7	53.8	2,984	4,299
10 or more years complete	92.3	98.0	73.5	93.3	84.0	95.6	50.2	52.6	78.1	79.2	2,231	3,541
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	67.9	86.6	48.8	79.0	57.0	82.1	27.8	35.9	52.6	63.7	6,351	8,312
No	20.4	50.5	9.4	38.6	14.0	42.5	2.9	9.1	13.3	26.8	5,832	2,590
Marital status												
Never married	63.4	84.5	41.4	75.6	50.4	78.2	25.7	36.1	48.7	58.4	2,696	4,021
Currently married	40.2	74.9	26.8	66.5	32.5	70.1	13.2	26.2	29.6	53.6	9,134	6,654
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	35.3	55.4	24.4	43.2	30.2	50.1	10.9	12.8	28.3	34.3	353	228
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	74.8	na	67.5	na	70.3	na	31.8	na	49.1	na	1,754
1-2	na	78.7	na	68.8	na	72.9	na	28.8	na	55.8	na	1,688
3-4	na	76.9	na	67.0	na	70.5	na	27.4	na	53.0	na	2,321
5+	na	79.4	na	71.3	na	74.3	na	29.9	na	57.5	na	5,114

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	44.3	77.7	29.7	69.2	36.2	72.7	15.7	29.6	33.2	55.1	9,843	9,084
Muslim	47.5	78.9	30.0	69.2	35.7	72.3	15.6	27.6	35.3	52.9	2,232	1,728
Sikh	80.8	94.4	53.9	82.8	73.4	88.7	36.9	59.5	56.7	74.3	53	47
Other	95.7	93.9	69.7	90.6	86.9	81.7	48.1	56.5	78.2	90.3	31	44
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	33.6	72.2	22.0	63.8	26.8	66.0	10.6	24.2	23.6	49.7	2,737	2,640
Scheduled tribe	17.5	37.0	8.8	30.8	10.0	32.4	1.3	7.8	13.7	29.3	103	86
Other backward class	39.7	76.4	24.5	67.1	30.9	70.8	12.2	25.9	28.7	52.5	6,067	5,348
Other	65.9	87.9	47.6	80.0	55.4	83.9	27.6	42.2	52.5	65.4	3,271	2,800
Wealth index												
Lowest	15.4	52.3	7.7	42.7	11.0	46.0	2.3	9.9	9.8	32.6	2,699	2,259
Second	26.8	69.7	13.3	59.1	18.5	62.8	3.9	17.9	17.9	44.8	2,883	2,543
Middle	44.3	85.3	25.2	74.9	32.1	79.5	9.7	27.7	30.8	61.2	2,409	2,115
Fourth	69.0	91.5	48.6	84.8	57.2	87.6	26.3	40.3	52.6	66.9	2,252	2,079
Highest	87.3	97.0	70.2	91.8	79.6	93.8	48.2	58.6	72.9	74.9	1,939	1,906
Total	45.2	78.0	30.0	69.4	36.4	72.7	15.9	29.5	33.8	54.9	12,183	10,902

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of women who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators		Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators		
Age														
15-24	81.1	71.9	64.8	41.9	83.1	69.0	73.8	41.4	2,756	73.8	64.1	41.4	3,785	
15-19	81.5	71.2	65.1	42.4	82.2	67.5	73.2	40.3	1,593	73.2	62.8	40.3	2,110	
20-24	80.7	72.7	64.5	41.2	84.2	70.9	74.6	42.7	1,163	74.6	65.7	42.7	1,675	
25-29	77.7	68.6	65.4	38.2	82.5	69.0	72.5	45.4	853	72.5	69.7	45.4	1,367	
30-39	78.9	68.8	65.4	38.4	79.8	60.6	65.4	39.2	1,222	65.4	71.2	39.2	2,027	
40-49	75.6	61.9	63.4	35.1	76.2	55.6	59.3	36.5	671	59.3	72.4	36.5	1,330	
Residence														
Urban	82.0	80.8	65.4	47.0	87.5	75.4	78.8	47.6	2,266	78.8	68.0	47.6	2,996	
Rural	77.6	61.5	64.5	34.7	77.7	59.2	64.2	37.0	3,237	64.2	68.0	37.0	5,513	
Meerut	85.7	77.4	70.5	51.9	74.4	68.8	70.4	43.8	ns	70.4	69.3	43.8	ns	
Slum	87.3	76.4	72.0	52.9	72.3	68.7	68.5	44.1	ns	68.5	71.5	44.1	ns	
Non-slum	84.6	78.1	69.5	51.3	76.1	68.9	71.9	43.6	ns	71.9	67.6	43.6	ns	
Education														
No education	74.5	54.3	63.4	29.2	73.0	46.3	51.2	25.9	1,406	51.2	66.3	25.9	1,052	
<5 years complete	72.3	60.9	62.1	31.1	75.7	48.6	54.9	28.3	175	54.9	62.3	28.3	459	
5-9 years complete	78.1	66.9	65.6	38.3	78.4	60.4	65.2	36.7	1,862	65.2	66.7	36.7	3,524	
10 or more years complete	84.6	82.8	65.4	48.9	87.2	77.3	80.9	50.9	2,059	80.9	70.6	50.9	3,471	
Regular media exposure¹														
Yes	81.5	75.5	65.2	43.5	82.4	68.3	72.2	42.7	4,311	72.2	67.3	42.7	7,200	
No	71.9	47.5	63.8	26.2	74.3	46.5	53.6	30.1	1,192	53.6	71.9	30.1	1,309	
Marital status														
Never married	83.4	76.8	65.8	46.8	83.8	71.0	75.9	43.4	1,710	75.9	64.6	43.4	3,397	
Currently married	77.7	66.0	64.5	36.5	79.3	60.9	65.2	39.1	3,669	65.2	70.2	39.1	4,985	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	77.5	69.1	63.9	39.3	80.9	58.0	53.9	34.9	124	53.9	71.7	34.9	126	
Religion														
Hindu	79.0	69.9	64.2	39.7	81.2	65.2	69.7	40.9	4,359	69.7	67.4	40.9	7,061	
Muslim	80.4	66.9	67.9	39.9	80.4	62.8	66.9	39.5	1,061	66.9	70.3	39.5	1,363	
Sikh	87.7	72.5	66.7	33.7	90.6	81.5	78.6	66.4	43	78.6	90.5	66.4	44	
Other	94.9	86.8	50.6	50.2	92.5	70.7	73.9	30.4	30	73.9	66.2	30.4	41	

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Percentage of men who have heard of AIDS			
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	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	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						
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	80.5	70.2	78.2	65.4	79.8	61.7	68.1	65.5	920	41.4	79.8	68.1	65.5	1,907
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	(79.3)	(49.8)	(66.6)	(58.4)	18	*				32
Other backward class	79.5	66.6	74.8	64.6	80.0	63.0	66.1	67.0	2,406	37.6	80.0	66.1	67.0	4,087
Other	78.9	72.4	81.6	65.0	84.0	70.9	75.8	71.7	2,156	41.3	84.0	75.8	71.7	2,460
Wealth index														
Lowest	74.7	52.1	65.4	60.2	72.6	45.7	51.7	64.1	416	29.3	72.6	51.7	64.1	1,183
Second	74.1	54.6	67.1	63.3	76.7	54.6	60.6	66.4	773	27.9	76.7	60.6	66.4	1,771
Middle	74.9	61.0	71.5	66.7	79.0	61.0	66.1	69.2	1,067	35.0	79.0	66.1	69.2	1,804
Fourth	81.6	71.7	79.3	65.8	84.4	74.6	75.4	68.2	1,554	41.2	84.4	75.4	68.2	1,903
Highest	84.0	83.8	89.0	64.7	89.7	81.0	85.8	70.6	1,694	49.3	89.7	85.8	70.6	1,848
Total	79.4	69.4	78.0	64.9	81.2	64.9	69.3	68.0	5,503	39.7	81.2	69.3	68.0	8,509

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections
 Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Residence						Meerut					
	Urban		Rural		Total		Slum		Non-slum		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	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	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	8.4	0.1	7.9	0.1	8.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	7.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2,117	1,954	6,777	5,088	8,894	7,042	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who had higher risk intercourse in the past 12 months:												
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	39.4	*	24.9	*	29.1	nc	53.0	nc	(55.3)	nc	54.1
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	2	164	6	403	9	567	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse:												
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	2,256	2,109	7,198	5,628	9,454	7,737	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1.2	na	0.5	na	0.7	na	1.2	na	1.7	na	1.4
Number of men	na	3,323	na	7,580	na	10,902	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	59.2	na	(44.8)	na	52.1	na	*	na	*	na	(74.1)
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	39	na	38	na	78	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	3.0	1.3	5.4	0.9	4.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.6	2.1	2.7	1.7	3.2	1.8	5.3	1.9	5.2	2.6	5.2	2.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	32.1	26.0	41.7	33.1	39.2	30.9	35.4	26.3	30.5	27.3	32.7	26.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.7
Number of respondents	3,137	3,323	9,046	7,580	12,183	10,902	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom the last injection, syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	93.3	94.4	84.3	87.1	86.2	89.0	97.0	96.1	97.6	96.4	97.3	96.3
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	1,008	863	3,772	2,510	4,779	3,373	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Residence											
	Urban			Rural			Slum			Meerut		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Knowledge												
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	41.1	49.1	19.2	27.1	34.1	27.0	44.2	40.9	41.5	40.9	34.7	42.5
Percentage who know a condom source	64.9	94.4	52.9	89.3	90.9	49.4	97.1	98.5	62.3	98.5	56.2	97.9
Sexual behaviour												
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	35.6	25.1	49.9	41.7	36.5	34.7	23.7	18.6	27.6	18.6	31.0	21.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.2	2.2	9.8	6.0	4.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion												
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	32.2	27.8	39.4	35.0	32.7	33.0	29.6	29.8	28.0	29.8	30.4	29.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3
Number of respondents age 15-24	1,278	1,406	5,227	3,036	4,441	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom the last injection, syringe and needle were taken from newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	93.9	93.2	87.7	87.9	89.3	96.7	94.9	96.3	97.1	96.3	96.9	95.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	412	391	2,060	1,061	1,452	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	2.0	19.2	2.8	11.2	13.0	3.2	24.1	36.6	3.6	36.6	3.4	30.0
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	455	353	2,609	1,267	1,620	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.6	43.2	0.4	28.1	31.4	0.0	36.1	44.4	0.0	44.4	0.0	39.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	449	280	2,545	1,015	1,295	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	42.2	*	23.6	29.1	nc	(59.0)	(59.4)	nc	(59.4)	nc	59.2
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	2	121	9	285	406	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those never married												
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.7	84.4	99.1	77.9	80.2	100.0	86.5	88.4	99.7	88.4	99.8	87.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	10.0	0.6	11.9	11.2	0.0	7.4	6.4	0.3	6.4	0.2	6.9
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	825	1,248	2,624	2,271	3,519	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls					Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys							
	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys												
	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years		16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total				
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.6	12,183	87.0	10.0	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	100.0	12,028			
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	45.5	12,183	6.5	35.8	39.8	16.8	1.1	100.0	5,548	67.3	12,183	7.2	29.2	41.7	18.7	3.1	100.0	8,196
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	76.0	12,183	1.3	22.5	61.8	13.6	0.7	100.0	9,259	30.0	12,183	1.6	12.5	51.4	32.6	1.9	100.0	3,661
Sex and sexual behaviour	47.6	12,183	0.8	7.0	36.4	54.4	1.3	100.0	5,805	43.8	12,183	1.2	7.0	32.8	57.4	1.4	100.0	5,331
Contraception	52.5	12,183	0.5	4.4	30.3	63.7	1.1	100.0	6,393	45.9	12,183	0.6	4.1	25.6	68.3	1.4	100.0	5,598
HIV/AIDS	63.9	12,183	1.5	9.6	32.2	55.0	1.7	100.0	7,789	63.4	12,183	2.0	9.9	30.2	55.7	2.2	100.0	7,726
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	44.7	12,183	0.3	2.5	20.0	76.1	1.1	100.0	5,442	43.7	12,183	0.5	2.7	17.9	77.6	1.2	100.0	5,322
MEN																		
Moral values	99.6	10,902	88.9	8.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	10,858	99.7	10,902	90.7	7.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	10,874
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	71.8	10,902	5.5	29.5	43.2	21.2	0.7	100.0	7,824	88.5	10,902	8.3	29.8	40.1	20.7	1.0	100.0	9,644
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	81.0	10,902	2.2	21.3	51.7	24.2	0.6	100.0	8,833	68.1	10,902	2.7	15.8	49.3	31.3	0.9	100.0	7,430
Sex and sexual behaviour	67.1	10,902	1.2	9.6	39.9	48.2	1.1	100.0	7,311	68.5	10,902	1.7	9.2	37.6	50.4	1.2	100.0	7,468
Contraception	71.2	10,902	1.1	8.1	38.9	50.8	1.1	100.0	7,758	71.5	10,902	1.2	7.1	37.1	53.4	1.2	100.0	7,799
HIV/AIDS	81.4	10,902	4.4	19.3	40.7	34.4	1.2	100.0	8,876	83.1	10,902	4.6	20.3	39.1	34.6	1.3	100.0	9,055
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	72.5	10,902	1.1	7.0	34.1	56.5	1.3	100.0	7,899	74.9	10,902	1.3	6.8	34.5	56.2	1.2	100.0	8,167

Table 63a 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	99	99	5,067
15-59	428	428	7,814
60+	794	790	941
Sex			
Women	158	158	6,520
Men	488	487	7,303
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	457	456	5,981
Other fuel	238	238	7,827
Total	332	332	13,823
RURAL			
Age			
<15	82	82	18,783
15-59	790	721	20,602
60+	867	867	3,696
Sex			
Women	382	358	21,477
Men	593	551	21,605
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	497	463	41,535
Other fuel	250	250	1,535
Total	488	455	43,082
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	85	85	23,850
15-59	690	641	28,416
60+	852	851	4,637
Sex			
Women	330	311	27,996
Men	566	535	28,908
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	492	462	47,517
Other fuel	240	240	9,362
Total	450	425	56,905

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 63b Prevalence of tuberculosis in Meerut

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 slum/non-slum residence, Meerut, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:	
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis
MEERUT		
Age		
<15	148	148
15-59	460	447
60+	985	868
Sex		
Women	366	350
Men	409	394
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	695	648
Other fuel	230	230
Total	389	373
SLUM		
Age		
<15	190	190
15-59	457	427
60+	1,734	1,445
Sex		
Women	371	334
Men	494	461
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	624	555
Other fuel	246	246
Total	436	401
NON-SLUM		
Age		
<15	108	108
15-59	463	463
60+	474	474
Sex		
Women	363	363
Men	337	337
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	836	836
Other fuel	221	221
Total	349	349

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
		Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	92.0	2,993	46.8	53.8	79.4	21.1	2,753	95.7	2,520	47.0	50.8	85.5	19.8	2,412
20-34	94.1	5,832	48.1	58.9	80.3	20.1	5,487	97.2	5,117	56.1	61.3	90.7	16.4	4,972
35-49	93.5	3,358	48.9	60.7	80.0	19.9	3,138	97.4	3,265	58.6	66.2	89.2	14.5	3,181
Residence														
Urban	97.5	3,137	64.7	63.9	88.6	17.5	3,059	98.7	3,323	62.4	60.0	91.4	13.4	3,280
Rural	92.0	9,046	41.9	56.1	76.8	21.3	8,319	96.1	7,580	51.4	60.5	88.0	18.1	7,285
Meerut	98.7	ns	78.9	72.8	91.7	13.0	ns	99.1	ns	71.8	62.8	91.2	7.4	ns
Slum	98.1	ns	77.6	75.3	91.8	13.4	ns	99.1	ns	73.9	65.9	92.0	9.5	ns
Non-slum	99.3	ns	79.9	70.8	91.7	12.7	ns	99.1	ns	70.0	60.2	90.6	5.7	ns
Education														
No education	89.9	6,522	38.1	52.2	72.7	20.2	5,864	92.4	2,334	42.1	47.3	78.8	16.6	2,158
<5 years complete	93.0	445	44.5	54.8	77.0	21.4	414	94.7	720	49.7	54.0	84.5	19.9	682
5-9 years complete	96.4	2,984	52.5	60.7	84.0	21.2	2,878	97.6	4,299	51.5	59.5	89.1	18.2	4,196
10 or more years complete	99.6	2,231	69.1	71.3	94.6	19.0	2,222	99.5	3,541	67.4	70.7	96.2	14.1	3,523
Religion														
Hindu	93.2	9,843	47.7	58.9	79.9	20.9	9,174	96.9	9,084	54.7	60.7	88.9	16.7	8,805
Muslim	94.0	2,232	48.9	55.3	80.4	17.6	2,098	96.7	1,728	54.5	58.3	89.4	16.7	1,671
Sikh	99.9	53	46.9	46.9	85.7	26.9	53	100.0	47	60.1	68.3	94.3	8.6	47
Other	99.9	31	66.3	60.9	78.8	17.4	31	97.0	44	68.2	64.5	90.4	12.8	42
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	91.6	2,737	42.2	55.8	77.2	21.9	2,507	96.3	2,640	51.0	58.3	86.3	17.6	2,541
Scheduled tribe	63.7	103	37.2	50.8	80.3	19.7	65	92.3	86	26.8	36.6	70.0	10.0	79
Other backward class	92.9	6,067	45.3	57.6	78.5	20.7	5,635	96.7	5,348	53.6	60.8	88.7	17.8	5,170
Other	96.8	3,271	57.7	61.3	84.9	18.3	3,166	98.1	2,800	61.4	62.4	92.8	13.7	2,747
Wealth index														
Lowest	87.7	2,699	34.8	49.2	69.0	19.7	2,367	94.2	2,259	43.2	55.2	80.8	18.2	2,128
Second	90.8	2,883	38.0	53.8	74.4	22.1	2,617	95.5	2,543	47.4	58.6	86.8	19.0	2,428
Middle	94.5	2,409	45.0	59.4	78.6	20.4	2,277	97.6	2,115	57.5	62.9	90.8	17.6	2,065
Fourth	97.6	2,252	57.3	61.8	88.5	19.6	2,198	98.7	2,079	58.1	60.3	92.5	16.1	2,052
Highest	99.0	1,939	70.7	69.7	93.3	18.9	1,920	99.2	1,906	70.6	65.7	95.5	11.3	1,891
Total	93.4	12,183	48.0	58.2	80.0	20.3	11,379	96.9	10,902	54.8	60.4	89.0	16.6	10,565

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000				Number of men per 100,000			
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Total number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Total number of men
Age								
15-19	43	427	169	2,993	104	576	3	2,520
20-34	219	1,104	551	5,832	158	826	106	5,117
35-49	973	1,652	771	3,358	1,196	2,352	292	3,265
Residence								
Urban	709	904	860	3,137	623	882	95	3,323
Rural	270	1,153	399	9,046	383	1,376	157	7,580
Meerut	1,124	1,027	903	ns	1,119	628	536	ns
Slum	524	674	299	ns	657	657	365	ns
Non-slum	1,598	1,307	1,380	ns	1,509	604	679	ns
Education								
No education	276	1,414	510	6,522	453	1,919	115	2,334
<5 years complete	290	1,727	0	445	375	2,014	205	720
5-9 years complete	308	644	211	2,984	281	986	155	4,299
10 or more years complete	816	606	1,052	2,231	689	900	119	3,541
Wealth index								
Lowest	48	908	237	2,699	58	2,334	58	2,259
Second	268	1,472	535	2,883	363	1,035	103	2,543
Middle	374	1,224	533	2,409	314	1,126	375	2,115
Fourth	509	959	280	2,252	635	827	73	2,079
Highest	889	754	1,139	1,939	1,015	708	86	1,906
Total	383	1,089	517	12,183	456	1,225	138	10,902

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women						Men					
	Residence			Meerut			Residence			Meerut		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol												
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.9	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	29.1	38.3	35.5	33.2	28.3	30.5
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	9.5	9.1	9.2	2.1	0.9	1.5	41.8	50.2	47.6	21.9	18.3	19.9
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Does not use tobacco	89.3	87.4	87.9	97.1	98.5	97.9	42.7	32.6	35.7	54.2	61.6	58.2
Drinks alcohol	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	25.8	25.1	25.3	27.0	21.4	24.0
Number of respondents	3,137	9,046	12,183	ns	ns	ns	3,323	7,580	10,902	ns	ns	ns
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours												
0	(4.4)	2.4	2.6	*	*	*	9.2	8.1	8.4	5.5	6.1	5.8
1-4	(39.1)	60.1	58.0	*	*	*	31.2	28.2	29.0	30.6	37.3	34.0
5-9	(21.9)	21.2	21.2	*	*	*	12.8	13.2	13.1	10.6	13.6	12.1
10 or more	(30.3)	15.4	16.9	*	*	*	46.6	50.4	49.5	53.1	42.7	47.8
Missing	(4.3)	1.0	1.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidis</i> smokers	29	268	297	ns	ns	ns	968	2,906	3,874	ns	ns	ns
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking												
Almost every day	*	*	(6.9)	*	*	*	6.3	3.9	4.7	7.3	9.9	8.5
About once a week	*	*	(17.9)	*	*	*	14.8	8.5	10.5	20.8	11.6	16.4
Less than once a week	*	*	(61.0)	*	*	*	78.7	87.0	84.5	71.4	77.8	74.5
Missing	*	*	(14.1)	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	13	23	36	ns	ns	ns	856	1,906	2,761	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67. Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence			Meerut			Wealth index				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Public medical sector											
Government/municipal hospital	16.2	15.0	15.3	8.3	10.3	9.4	15.0	14.5	15.6	15.9	16.2
Government dispensary	10.6	2.0	4.2	7.8	8.8	8.4	1.5	2.3	3.5	7.1	11.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
UHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Sub-centre	4.7	12.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	11.5	11.1	8.2	4.6
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic											
Private hospital	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private doctor/clinic	83.2	84.6	84.2	91.4	88.1	89.6	84.7	85.2	83.8	83.3	83.2
Private paramedic	5.0	2.2	2.9	4.7	5.4	5.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	4.3	8.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	74.9	63.9	66.7	83.0	80.3	81.4	59.2	67.7	68.3	72.0	72.0
Traditional healer	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other source	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8
Shop	1.5	16.9	13.0	2.8	0.6	1.5	22.8	13.9	12.2	5.6	0.7
Home treatment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	3.4	0.6	1.3	5.3	8.3	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	6.9
Number of households	2,536	7,490	10,026	ns	ns	ns	2,786	2,511	1,827	1,558	1,344
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)	35.7	(34.3)	35.2	48.1	26.1	33.3	nc	*	*	(37.7)	34.7
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	24.1	(34.3)	27.6	25.9	28.3	27.5	nc	*	*	(38.4)	23.8
Community health insurance programme	0.1	(2.9)	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	nc	*	*	(0.0)	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	7.2	(5.7)	6.7	5.6	3.3	4.0	nc	*	*	(14.4)	5.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	7.4	(0.0)	4.9	1.9	8.7	6.4	nc	*	*	(4.5)	5.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	22.1	(11.4)	18.4	11.1	20.7	17.5	nc	*	*	(0.0)	26.0
Other	0.4	(2.9)	1.2	5.6	6.5	6.2	nc	*	*	(0.1)	0.3
Missing	4.5	(8.6)	5.9	3.7	5.4	4.9	nc	*	*	(4.8)	5.6
Number of households	86	45	131	ns	ns	ns	0	5	7	27	92

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary Health Centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3
 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 currently married 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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	Employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN												
15-19	17.8	759	14.3	15.3	42.9	27.6	0.0	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0	135
20-24	22.4	1,806	26.5	12.4	37.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	405
25-29	33.1	1,799	29.1	15.3	37.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	27.5	100.0	595
30-34	38.9	1,639	30.3	16.6	35.5	17.4	0.2	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	638
35-39	40.8	1,386	29.3	19.6	34.0	17.1	0.0	100.0	74.6	25.4	100.0	565
40-44	43.7	1,055	26.9	16.2	32.9	24.1	0.0	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	461
45-49	42.1	688	28.0	21.3	28.0	22.7	0.0	100.0	71.1	28.9	100.0	290
Total	33.8	9,134	28.0	16.7	35.2	20.2	0.0	100.0	74.6	25.4	100.0	3,089
MEN												
15-19	77.4	111	46.2	39.9	7.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	86
20-24	96.1	785	59.4	33.9	4.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	754
25-29	99.1	1,321	63.9	30.7	4.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0	1,309
30-34	99.2	1,407	64.2	31.9	3.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	1,395
35-39	99.1	1,160	60.9	33.6	4.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	1,150
40-44	99.3	1,013	59.5	34.2	5.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	43.8	56.2	100.0	1,006
45-49	98.8	857	56.5	38.5	4.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	846
Total	98.4	6,654	61.1	33.5	4.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	6,547

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's 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	(77.4)	40	46.0	691	(19.4)	40	*	5	55.3	74	*	4
20-29	87.8	421	64.2	3,497	14.8	418	93.1	114	70.4	1,944	13.9	114
30-39	92.0	575	78.8	2,980	22.1	565	91.4	278	78.2	2,428	25.4	268
40-49	91.4	342	83.1	1,710	28.3	326	93.8	257	82.5	1,747	22.4	249
Residence												
Urban	92.9	375	80.3	2,110	28.7	362	95.9	194	82.3	1,776	27.5	191
Rural	89.1	1,003	68.6	6,768	18.5	986	91.4	461	74.5	4,416	19.6	443
Mseerut	95.4	ns	80.1	ns	23.4	ns	98.6	ns	72.7	ns	22.4	ns
Slum	95.2	ns	78.0	ns	17.5	ns	97.1	ns	64.3	ns	21.2	ns
Non-slum	95.6	ns	81.7	ns	29.5	ns	100.0	ns	79.5	ns	23.6	ns
Education												
No education	89.7	997	72.4	5,611	20.8	976	92.8	220	77.6	1,646	16.1	215
<5 years complete	89.5	36	64.7	284	17.4	36	92.0	66	75.3	436	21.3	62
5-9 years complete	90.5	161	67.2	1,803	15.6	158	93.7	230	75.8	2,236	16.0	224
10 or more years complete	92.3	184	74.2	1,180	29.8	178	91.4	138	77.3	1,870	42.0	133
Religion												
Hindu	89.7	1,135	71.3	7,254	21.6	1,116	92.5	566	76.5	5,168	22.2	551
Muslim	92.1	228	71.6	1,545	18.5	218	94.9	78	77.0	971	14.7	74
Sikh	*	9	(66.9)	35	*	8	*	5	(91.8)	32	*	5
Other	*	5	(81.0)	21	*	5	*	6	(86.7)	21	*	4
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	89.6	447	76.0	2,089	22.0	442	89.5	202	74.6	1,496	22.3	196
Scheduled tribe	(92.3)	33	86.0	82	(26.7)	33	*	25	76.5	62	*	25
Other backward class	89.6	639	67.9	4,448	20.7	625	95.3	308	77.1	3,103	15.8	295
Other	92.0	258	73.3	2,255	20.7	248	91.1	118	78.2	1,511	35.2	117
Wealth index												
Lowest	88.6	462	74.7	2,143	19.0	454	91.8	194	76.0	1,368	21.6	183
Second	90.1	364	70.2	2,211	22.7	361	89.0	180	76.3	1,477	17.3	176
Middle	92.5	203	68.0	1,735	18.2	197	91.3	106	75.1	1,221	15.4	103
Fourth	91.3	192	66.9	1,524	25.1	186	98.5	90	76.3	1,140	27.5	87
Highest	90.3	158	77.7	1,264	24.0	152	98.4	85	80.8	986	34.9	85
Total	90.1	1,378	71.3	8,878	21.3	1,349	92.7	654	76.7	6,192	22.0	634

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision							According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	31.6	41.5	20.6	4.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.9	56.3	22.9	10.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	8.6	88.7	2.4	0.3	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	35.3	32.3	18.0	10.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	11.6	56.0	32.1	0.3	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.9	50.0	28.4	9.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	17.2	73.2	8.9	0.6	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	71.5	23.9	0.6	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	96.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
RURAL												
Own health care	25.6	35.8	22.2	14.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.3	44.5	24.5	22.7	2.9	0.1	100.0	16.2	81.6	1.5	0.7	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	24.9	26.9	22.3	22.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	22.9	49.3	27.1	0.6	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	5.6	42.1	27.8	21.9	2.5	0.1	100.0	32.3	60.7	6.3	0.7	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	69.4	21.1	1.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3	94.4	0.7	0.5	100.0
TOTAL												
Own health care	27.0	37.2	21.8	12.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.6	47.3	24.1	19.7	3.1	0.1	100.0	14.1	83.5	1.8	0.6	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	27.4	28.2	21.3	20.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	19.8	51.1	28.5	0.5	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	6.4	43.9	28.0	19.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	28.2	64.1	7.0	0.6	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	69.9	21.8	0.9	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	95.0	0.7	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 men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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 the final say alone or jointly with 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	37.5	22.0	23.5	23.1	12.6	52.3	759	46.5	2.4	111
20-24	51.1	36.0	37.8	36.0	21.5	37.3	1,806	48.8	1.0	785
25-29	64.2	52.1	54.2	46.9	30.5	21.5	1,799	52.8	1.3	1,321
30-39	72.3	61.9	65.9	58.0	40.5	12.9	3,025	54.9	1.2	2,567
40-49	75.2	69.2	71.4	67.3	47.0	8.9	1,744	57.0	0.9	1,870
Residence										
Urban	73.2	63.1	67.6	58.9	41.1	12.3	2,160	68.5	0.2	1,814
Rural	61.4	49.8	51.8	47.7	31.4	24.9	6,974	48.9	1.5	4,840
Meerut	78.9	74.9	78.9	78.0	57.6	7.5	ns	73.4	0.3	ns
Slum	79.8	72.2	78.9	80.2	53.7	4.6	ns	62.9	0.5	ns
Non-slum	78.1	77.1	79.0	76.2	60.6	9.8	ns	82.0	0.1	ns
Education										
No education	65.5	54.8	57.8	51.7	35.2	20.5	5,736	49.6	2.2	1,765
<5 years complete	57.4	48.1	56.5	49.1	29.7	22.4	292	48.3	2.8	478
5-9 years complete	59.9	48.2	50.4	47.0	29.9	26.0	1,871	52.8	0.9	2,392
10 or more years complete	66.4	52.7	52.9	49.2	33.2	22.5	1,235	61.4	0.1	2,015
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	68.2	58.4	58.5	55.9	38.3	19.2	3,087	54.2	1.2	6,547
Employed, for cash	78.0	67.5	71.5	61.9	47.0	11.0	1,378	54.9	1.1	6,192
Employed, not for cash	60.2	51.0	48.0	51.1	31.4	25.9	1,709	40.5	1.5	355
Not employed	62.2	50.2	54.1	47.5	31.3	23.3	6,042	55.9	0.0	102
Number of living children										
0	40.8	26.4	26.9	26.5	14.8	47.2	965	52.4	1.7	717
1-2	56.7	43.8	46.0	42.6	27.4	30.8	2,831	55.5	1.1	2,119
3-4	70.6	60.2	63.3	56.9	38.6	14.6	3,251	54.7	0.8	2,375
5+	75.3	66.4	69.7	61.5	43.2	9.8	2,087	52.5	1.4	1,443
Household structure²										
Nuclear	74.8	66.7	70.0	61.6	43.0	9.6	4,189	54.8	1.1	3,032
Non-nuclear	55.2	41.3	43.3	40.8	25.7	32.4	4,944	53.7	1.2	3,622
Religion										
Hindu	63.6	53.0	54.3	50.8	33.9	22.5	7,465	54.0	1.2	5,589
Muslim	66.7	52.9	61.1	47.9	32.5	19.7	1,588	53.6	1.0	1,010
Sikh	(67.8)	(54.3)	(68.2)	(57.3)	(28.9)	(10.6)	36	(83.9)	(0.0)	33
Other	(65.0)	(48.5)	(59.9)	(42.9)	(31.1)	(28.8)	23	(87.4)	(0.0)	22
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	66.3	56.7	59.4	52.9	36.6	18.6	2,129	48.8	1.4	1,640
Scheduled tribe	83.1	76.9	76.9	75.3	66.1	13.9	83	37.5	0.0	63
Other backward class	62.1	49.8	51.9	48.0	31.4	25.1	4,584	54.3	1.2	3,311
Other	65.8	54.8	58.4	51.6	34.2	19.2	2,333	60.4	0.7	1,620
Wealth index										
Lowest	65.5	55.6	57.6	52.3	36.9	20.3	2,191	45.2	2.1	1,527
Second	63.3	52.5	54.0	50.2	32.6	22.6	2,262	48.4	1.7	1,599
Middle	61.6	49.7	52.7	46.0	29.9	25.3	1,801	53.8	0.9	1,323
Fourth	61.8	49.6	53.6	48.6	31.4	24.6	1,576	59.4	0.3	1,194
Highest	70.0	57.8	61.2	55.4	37.9	15.8	1,304	71.6	0.1	1,011
Total	64.2	52.9	55.6	50.3	33.7	22.0	9,134	54.2	1.1	6,654

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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	48.9	8.1	11.9	0.1	6.6	2,993
20-24	57.6	8.7	14.7	0.2	12.7	2,234
25-29	64.2	13.2	15.0	0.3	22.3	1,897
30-39	63.6	17.8	15.2	0.8	33.5	3,166
40-49	69.7	18.8	13.9	0.7	46.9	1,893
Residence						
Urban	69.3	21.3	16.9	0.3	36.2	3,137
Rural	56.7	10.4	13.1	0.5	19.0	9,046
Meerut	80.2	24.0	11.3	0.6	37.4	ns
Slum	67.4	13.6	5.5	0.5	25.4	ns
Non-slum	90.3	32.2	15.8	0.7	46.8	ns
Education						
No education	57.1	8.0	11.3	0.4	25.0	6,522
<5 years complete	54.1	6.9	16.4	1.1	15.7	445
5-9 years complete	57.1	11.8	14.6	0.4	16.8	2,984
10 or more years complete	73.2	31.5	21.0	0.5	29.1	2,231
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	61.6	13.4	14.6	0.7	28.0	4,159
Employed, for cash	68.5	17.9	15.5	1.0	40.0	1,950
Employed, not for cash	55.5	9.3	13.8	0.5	17.4	2,209
Not employed	59.1	13.1	13.8	0.3	21.0	8,018
Marital status						
Never married	51.5	11.6	14.0	0.2	10.7	2,696
Currently married	61.6	13.1	14.1	0.5	25.3	9,134
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.7	28.0	13.8	0.7	72.2	353
Number of living children						
0	52.9	10.9	13.5	0.2	10.6	3,708
1-2	62.2	16.1	15.2	0.7	21.1	2,933
3-4	65.0	14.8	14.6	0.5	30.9	3,379
5+	61.1	10.7	12.8	0.4	36.8	2,164
Household structure²						
Nuclear	60.1	13.3	13.1	0.5	28.1	5,602
Non-nuclear	59.8	13.1	14.9	0.4	19.4	6,581
Religion						
Hindu	60.6	14.0	13.6	0.4	23.7	9,843
Muslim	56.7	8.9	15.3	0.3	21.6	2,232
Sikh	54.1	29.8	48.5	4.8	33.9	53
Other	66.5	39.2	33.5	4.2	39.9	31
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	58.2	9.5	13.7	0.5	26.4	2,737
Scheduled tribe	76.3	6.2	1.3	0.0	31.2	103
Other backward class	56.8	11.0	12.1	0.4	20.7	6,067
Other	66.8	20.6	18.4	0.4	25.7	3,271
Wealth index						
Lowest	54.1	4.4	9.8	0.3	20.0	2,699
Second	55.0	8.5	12.5	0.4	20.5	2,883
Middle	58.0	11.0	14.0	0.4	19.5	2,409
Fourth	62.8	15.6	16.1	0.5	24.5	2,252
Highest	74.6	32.3	20.1	0.6	36.1	1,939
Total	59.9	13.2	14.1	0.4	23.4	12,183

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	25.4	22.3	22.7	23.4	24.8	22.7
She neglects the house or children	27.9	24.4	27.2	28.2	27.7	25.8
She argues with him	26.2	24.1	25.2	27.6	26.0	25.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.9	5.1	7.1	6.8	8.5	5.7
She doesn't cook food properly	17.9	12.2	16.5	15.5	17.6	13.4
He suspects she is unfaithful	23.9	22.0	18.6	22.0	22.7	22.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	36.7	28.3	33.5	32.5	36.0	29.8
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	47.7	42.4	44.3	47.2	47.0	44.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	83.8	90.5	67.8	84.1	80.2	88.1
Knows husband has sex with other women	87.3	91.5	72.7	86.1	84.1	89.5
Is tired or not in the mood	88.2	93.8	71.2	88.5	84.5	91.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.9	84.9	60.9	78.3	74.9	82.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.4	3.2	20.8	7.7	10.4	4.9
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	13.3	na	14.2	na	13.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.2	na	4.8	na	4.4
Use force to have sex	na	4.4	na	4.0	na	4.3
Have sex with another woman	na	1.1	na	2.1	na	1.5
All four behaviours	na	0.5	na	0.6	na	0.5
None of the four behaviours	na	84.6	na	83.5	na	84.2
Number of respondents	9,487	6,881	2,696	4,021	12,183	10,902

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	47.7	51.4	62.3	76.6	83.7	2,993	2,520
20-24	42.9	45.2	76.6	83.7	82.5	2,234	1,921
25-29	44.9	42.2	80.1	86.2	83.5	1,897	1,648
30-39	49.2	41.7	80.8	84.5	83.8	3,166	2,786
40-49	48.8	39.2	77.9	82.9	87.7	1,893	2,027
Residence							
Urban	33.3	29.4	78.6	85.2	88.7	3,137	3,323
Rural	51.7	50.7	73.7	81.3	82.3	9,046	7,580
Meerut	26.3	19.2	87.8	89.0	88.8	ns	ns
Slum	31.3	25.3	87.2	86.9	89.6	ns	ns
Non-slum	22.4	14.0	88.3	90.9	88.2	ns	ns
Education							
No education	52.7	56.0	73.1	72.6	80.1	6,522	2,334
<5 years complete	53.1	52.4	69.7	78.3	79.0	445	720
5-9 years complete	47.4	48.0	74.3	82.3	83.0	2,984	4,299
10 or more years complete	28.4	30.1	82.0	90.0	89.4	2,231	3,541
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	51.2	44.4	75.2	82.6	83.6	4,159	9,353
Employed, for cash	48.6	43.4	75.9	83.6	84.0	1,950	8,657
Employed, not for cash	53.5	56.9	74.7	70.4	79.3	2,209	697
Not employed	44.8	42.9	74.7	81.9	87.8	8,018	1,535
Marital status							
Never married	44.3	47.2	60.9	78.3	83.5	2,696	4,021
Currently married	47.7	42.1	79.0	85.3	84.6	9,134	6,654
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	48.0	50.5	75.8	74.5	86.6	353	228
Number of living children							
0	44.7	47.3	64.5	79.3	83.5	3,708	4,809
1-2	43.1	39.0	79.4	86.2	85.4	2,933	2,200
3-4	49.1	41.6	80.7	85.2	84.9	3,379	2,425
5+	52.9	46.1	77.6	82.7	83.8	2,164	1,468
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	47.9	44.6	74.4	80.2	84.3	5,602	4,882
Non-nuclear	46.1	43.8	75.3	84.3	84.2	6,581	6,020
Religion							
Hindu	47.2	44.1	77.1	83.3	84.6	9,843	9,084
Muslim	47.0	46.0	65.5	78.3	82.1	2,232	1,728
Sikh	21.8	17.2	61.7	85.6	88.7	53	47
Other	21.1	12.1	66.0	81.4	87.8	31	44
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	51.7	48.9	74.8	81.8	82.7	2,737	2,640
Scheduled tribe	26.3	63.0	83.7	78.4	93.9	103	86
Other backward class	48.5	46.5	75.0	81.1	83.5	6,067	5,348
Other	40.7	34.9	74.7	85.7	86.7	3,271	2,800
Wealth index							
Lowest	57.2	59.9	70.1	76.0	80.8	2,699	2,259
Second	54.2	52.0	72.2	80.0	81.4	2,883	2,543
Middle	48.3	46.5	75.8	84.3	83.1	2,409	2,115
Fourth	41.4	36.0	78.1	85.0	85.7	2,252	2,079
Highest	26.8	21.6	80.8	88.6	91.6	1,939	1,906
Total	47.0	44.2	74.9	82.5	84.2	12,183	10,902

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

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, she suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	43.4	14.7	37.0
Sexual violence ever	9.9	0.5	7.8
Physical and sexual violence ever	8.6	0.1	6.7
Physical or sexual violence ever	44.6	15.2	38.1
Number of women	6,045	1,720	7,765
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	91.7	0.0	83.6
Former husband	3.9	0.0	3.5
Father/step-father	1.7	28.6	4.0
Mother/step-mother	6.2	55.8	10.6
Sister/brother	2.7	34.0	5.5
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	1.4	3.6	1.6
Mother-in-law	1.8	0.0	1.6
Father-in-law	0.7	0.0	0.7
Other in-law	1.3	0.0	1.2
Teacher	1.9	21.6	3.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number who experienced physical violence	2,622	253	2,875
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	89.0	*	87.6
Former husband	5.1	*	5.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.7	*	1.0
Other relative	2.3	*	2.8
In-law	0.6	*	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	0.9	*	0.9
Family friend	0.6	*	0.5
Stranger	0.7	*	1.4
Other	0.1	*	0.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	596	9	605

Note: Never married women were asked about their experience of physical violence only since age 15.

* 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	41.2	3.2	16.3	19.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	16.8	1.2	7.2	8.4
Slapped her	40.6	2.6	15.6	18.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	16.8	1.5	7.0	8.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	14.8	1.2	6.0	7.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	15.1	1.2	6.2	7.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.3	0.2	0.9	1.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	9.4	1.1	5.5	6.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	8.9	1.1	5.3	6.3
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.8	0.4	1.7	2.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	16.1	1.8	8.6	10.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.6	1.4	7.3	8.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.7	0.7	2.0	2.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.4	1.3	3.6	4.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	42.4	3.8	17.8	21.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	8.3	1.7	4.8	6.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	45.0	4.4	20.4	24.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence and emotional violence	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Number of ever-married women	6,045	5,877	5,877	5,877

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 her.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	13.7	21.0	8.9	23.1	28.1	466
20-24	13.9	36.7	9.8	38.0	40.4	1,210
25-29	17.8	41.8	10.5	43.1	45.9	1,185
30-39	17.4	46.6	9.5	47.7	49.7	1,962
40-49	15.4	44.1	8.0	44.7	47.5	1,222
Residence						
Urban	11.3	35.0	8.3	36.0	37.2	1,403
Rural	17.6	43.1	9.7	44.3	47.4	4,642
Meerut	9.6	36.2	5.8	37.0	38.0	ns
Slum	8.8	49.0	5.0	49.2	49.8	ns
Non-slum	10.2	25.3	6.5	26.7	27.9	ns
Education						
No education	18.7	47.7	10.4	48.8	51.7	3,836
<5 years complete	18.6	44.5	12.5	45.0	46.3	188
5-9 years complete	13.6	35.5	9.3	37.2	40.1	1,245
10 or more years complete	6.9	17.5	3.7	18.3	19.2	775
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	20.3	47.8	11.2	49.0	52.0	2,137
Employed, for cash	24.1	49.2	12.2	49.5	53.1	1,006
Employed, not for cash	16.8	46.7	10.3	48.6	51.0	1,131
Not employed	13.8	37.6	8.4	38.7	41.2	3,906
Marital status						
Currently married	16.0	41.4	9.3	42.5	45.2	5,807
Widowed	12.7	30.4	7.8	32.3	33.8	168
Divorced/separated/deserted	33.9	51.4	23.3	51.4	52.5	71
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	15.8	41.1	9.2	42.3	45.0	5,647
0-4 years	10.8	20.5	7.9	22.4	26.1	1,034
5-9 years	16.6	41.2	10.2	42.5	45.2	1,213
10+ years	17.1	47.4	9.2	48.2	50.7	3,400
Married more than once	21.9	50.8	13.4	51.3	53.4	160
Number of living children						
0	13.3	21.4	10.0	23.9	28.2	667
1-2	14.7	35.0	8.6	36.2	38.6	1,863
3-4	16.2	45.4	9.6	46.3	48.8	2,168
5+	19.3	52.8	9.8	53.7	56.1	1,348
Household structure²						
Nuclear	17.1	47.8	9.3	48.7	50.8	2,787
Non-nuclear	15.3	35.5	9.5	36.9	40.0	3,258
Religion						
Hindu	16.1	41.8	9.4	43.0	45.9	4,924
Muslim	16.2	39.1	9.6	40.1	41.5	1,070
Sikh	(9.2)	(18.5)	(9.3)	(24.9)	(28.0)	27
Other	(24.8)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(32.0)	13
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.6	51.7	11.8	52.4	54.4	1,436
Scheduled tribe	17.3	53.3	6.3	53.3	56.4	53
Other backward class	16.0	39.8	9.5	41.3	44.5	3,012
Other	13.9	33.7	7.1	34.8	36.9	1,544
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.4	49.9	11.0	51.1	54.0	1,473
Second	19.8	47.6	10.2	48.6	51.8	1,527
Middle	17.6	42.2	10.4	43.6	46.8	1,194
Fourth	11.2	35.3	8.3	36.5	38.2	1,025
Highest	5.6	19.7	5.1	20.7	22.2	826
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	24.8	63.1	17.1	64.3	66.0	830
No	15.1	37.2	7.7	38.1	41.1	4,663
Don't know	11.7	42.4	11.9	45.7	46.6	549
Total	16.1	41.2	9.4	42.4	45.0	6,045

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	21.7	50.1	9.7	51.0	54.5	1,797
<5 years complete	18.3	56.5	12.4	57.3	58.1	203
5-7 years complete	19.0	46.9	13.2	48.6	50.5	778
8-9 years complete	15.3	43.2	10.0	44.1	46.4	1,138
10-11 years complete	13.7	38.5	10.0	40.2	43.1	783
12 or more years complete	8.6	22.9	5.2	24.2	26.6	1,274
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	13.1	35.2	7.2	36.3	39.0	4,551
Drinks/never gets drunk	18.9	57.8	20.0	59.8	61.6	289
Gets drunk sometimes	23.8	56.6	12.7	57.7	60.4	938
Gets drunk often	37.8	74.2	24.4	74.8	77.4	259
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	16.6	43.5	5.3	43.5	47.3	264
Wife is same age	20.9	42.3	5.6	43.2	47.4	179
Wife 1-4 years younger	14.9	41.3	9.4	42.8	44.9	2,889
Wife 5-9 years younger	16.2	39.9	9.7	40.8	44.3	1,927
Wife 10+ years younger	18.6	45.8	10.3	46.4	48.7	515
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	14.3	39.3	9.6	40.6	42.9	3,558
Wife better educated	14.6	36.8	8.1	37.3	38.4	470
Both equally educated	10.2	24.6	7.0	26.1	28.4	320
Neither educated	21.8	50.3	9.8	51.3	55.0	1,626
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	9.2	32.3	5.3	33.4	35.8	3,816
1-2	20.6	51.0	12.8	52.2	54.6	1,738
3-4	42.9	71.4	22.5	72.3	78.3	367
5-6	85.9	88.5	49.2	89.9	94.6	124
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	14.0	31.9	9.7	33.5	35.9	1,252
1-2	13.8	44.6	9.5	45.8	48.0	1,755
3-4	18.3	43.6	8.9	44.5	47.7	2,799
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	11.2	35.0	7.1	36.2	37.1	3,164
1-2	15.7	45.6	8.4	46.6	49.3	1,128
3-4	25.1	49.3	13.4	50.7	57.6	906
5-6	23.8	49.8	14.5	50.7	54.8	534
7	27.9	49.4	16.1	50.5	56.3	313
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	14.9	39.6	7.2	40.0	42.0	413
1-2	20.2	42.9	10.9	44.5	47.5	818
3	15.5	41.1	9.3	42.2	44.8	4,814
Total	16.1	41.2	9.4	42.4	45.0	6,045

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, spousal age difference, spousal education difference, and women who do not know about their husband's alcohol consumption, who are not shown separately.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	37.9	1.2	8.2	5.2	39.0	2,491
In the past 12 months ¹	45.7	2.1	12.6	7.6	47.6	1,149
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	51.2	2.3	16.6	9.7	53.7	561
In the past 12 months ¹	52.1	2.5	18.2	11.2	54.6	389
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	37.1	1.1	8.0	5.1	38.1	2,556
In the past 12 months ¹	43.6	1.9	12.0	7.0	45.3	1,269
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	57.5	2.6	18.8	11.0	60.3	496
In the past 12 months ¹	64.9	3.6	23.8	15.6	68.6	270

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 and have sought help from any source by source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	69.9	83.4	53.6	67.7	64.8	67.4
Never sought help but told someone	3.5	0.0	5.8	3.3	8.9	3.8
Sought help	24.9	12.7	39.8	27.5	23.6	27.1
Don't know/missing	1.7	4.0	0.8	1.5	2.6	1.6
Number of women who experienced violence	2,355	84	520	2,699	261	2,960
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	78.4	*	82.8	78.8	86.4	79.3
Husband's family	24.1	*	22.3	25.3	0.0	23.3
Husband/last husband	1.4	*	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.1
Friend	5.8	*	8.3	5.8	20.1	6.9
Neighbour	6.2	*	3.6	5.7	2.7	5.5
Religious leader	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Police	0.3	*	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.7
Lawyer	0.3	*	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4
Number of women who sought help	586	11	207	742	62	803

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

of the variance:

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Uttar Pradesh, there were 353 clusters. Hence, 353 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 353 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 352 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a

simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

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

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 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 age 6+
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Children with diarrhoea 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	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
HIV prevalence	Percentage	Women and men age 15-24, women/men/total age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	906	13.441	11765	7203	1.379	0.015	879	932
Rural	1015	10.729	16465	21092	1.191	0.011	993	1036
Total	987	8.777	28230	28295	1.302	0.009	969	1004
Meerut	915	13.959	5932	222	1.080	0.015	887	943
Slum	895	20.651	3007	102	1.124	0.023	853	936
Non-slum	933	18.971	2925	120	1.048	0.020	895	971
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.355	0.021	9312	5648	3.564	0.060	0.312	0.397
Rural	0.540	0.009	14008	17945	1.900	0.017	0.522	0.558
Total	0.496	0.008	23320	23593	2.248	0.017	0.479	0.513
Meerut	0.298	0.026	4741	178	3.293	0.089	0.246	0.351
Slum	0.364	0.033	2338	80	2.829	0.091	0.298	0.431
Non-slum	0.245	0.040	2403	98	3.727	0.164	0.165	0.325
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.209	0.018	10193	6214	3.242	0.084	0.174	0.244
Rural	0.273	0.008	13507	17303	1.844	0.031	0.257	0.290
Total	0.256	0.008	23700	23517	2.197	0.030	0.241	0.272
Meerut	0.165	0.020	5162	193	2.975	0.124	0.124	0.205
Slum	0.184	0.022	2610	89	2.144	0.117	0.141	0.227
Non-slum	0.148	0.033	2552	104	3.568	0.226	0.081	0.215
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	332	64	22649	13823	1.677	0.191	205	459
Rural	488	39	33630	43082	1.020	0.081	409	566
Total	450	33	56279	56905	1.181	0.074	383	517
Meerut	389	68	11457	429	1.163	0.175	252	525
Slum	436	113	5733	195	1.261	0.258	211	661
Non-slum	349	82	5724	234	1.066	0.235	185	513
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.646	0.029	4099	2487	3.919	0.045	0.587	0.705
Rural	0.270	0.012	5779	7403	1.973	0.043	0.247	0.293
Total	0.364	0.012	9878	9891	2.383	0.032	0.341	0.388
Meerut	0.671	0.031	2086	78	3.041	0.047	0.609	0.734
Slum	0.592	0.040	1003	34	2.598	0.068	0.511	0.673
Non-slum	0.732	0.045	1083	44	3.332	0.062	0.642	0.822
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.258	0.011	12183	12183	2.672	0.041	0.236	0.279
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.305	0.012	10909	10902	2.766	0.040	0.280	0.329
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.535	0.012	12183	12183	2.642	0.022	0.511	0.559
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.214	0.009	10909	10902	2.292	0.042	0.196	0.232
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.183	0.010	12183	12183	2.897	0.055	0.163	0.203
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.325	0.012	10909	10902	2.611	0.036	0.301	0.348
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.221	0.005	12183	12183	1.314	0.022	0.211	0.231
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.369	0.007	10909	10902	1.480	0.019	0.355	0.382
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.750	0.005	12183	12183	1.288	0.007	0.740	0.760
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.610	0.007	10909	10902	1.458	0.011	0.597	0.624
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.693	0.011	9298	9190	2.267	0.016	0.671	0.714
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.593	0.012	6425	6461	1.982	0.020	0.569	0.617

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.563	0.019	3557	2160	2.304	0.034	0.524	0.601
Rural	0.397	0.012	5416	6974	1.765	0.030	0.373	0.420
Total	0.436	0.010	8973	9134	1.933	0.023	0.416	0.456
Meerut	0.620	0.018	1874	71	1.588	0.029	0.585	0.656
Slum	0.582	0.026	923	31	1.627	0.045	0.529	0.635
Non-slum	0.651	0.024	951	40	1.531	0.036	0.603	0.698
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.424	0.019	3557	2160	2.305	0.045	0.386	0.463
Rural	0.253	0.010	5416	6974	1.770	0.041	0.232	0.274
Total	0.293	0.009	8973	9134	1.922	0.031	0.275	0.312
Meerut	0.532	0.017	1874	71	1.444	0.031	0.498	0.565
Slum	0.505	0.025	923	31	1.488	0.049	0.456	0.554
Non-slum	0.553	0.023	951	40	1.400	0.041	0.508	0.598
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.139	0.011	3557	2160	1.976	0.083	0.116	0.161
Rural	0.144	0.007	5416	6974	1.488	0.049	0.130	0.158
Total	0.143	0.006	8973	9134	1.640	0.042	0.131	0.155
Meerut	0.089	0.008	1874	71	1.274	0.094	0.072	0.105
Slum	0.077	0.010	923	31	1.098	0.125	0.058	0.096
Non-slum	0.098	0.013	951	40	1.321	0.130	0.072	0.123
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.187	0.013	3557	2160	2.018	0.071	0.160	0.213
Rural	0.168	0.009	5416	6974	1.856	0.056	0.150	0.187
Total	0.173	0.008	8973	9134	1.964	0.045	0.157	0.188
Meerut	0.240	0.016	1874	71	1.594	0.066	0.208	0.271
Slum	0.263	0.025	923	31	1.731	0.095	0.213	0.314
Non-slum	0.221	0.020	951	40	1.461	0.089	0.181	0.260
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.032	0.005	3557	2160	1.585	0.146	0.023	0.042
Rural	0.013	0.002	5416	6974	1.090	0.130	0.009	0.016
Total	0.017	0.002	8973	9134	1.237	0.098	0.014	0.021
Meerut	0.033	0.006	1874	71	1.477	0.183	0.021	0.046
Slum	0.017	0.005	923	31	1.176	0.292	0.007	0.027
Non-slum	0.046	0.010	951	40	1.465	0.216	0.026	0.066
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.032	0.005	3557	2160	1.836	0.169	0.021	0.043
Rural	0.008	0.001	5416	6974	1.074	0.163	0.005	0.011
Total	0.014	0.002	8973	9134	1.342	0.120	0.010	0.017
Meerut	0.032	0.005	1874	71	1.164	0.148	0.023	0.042
Slum	0.031	0.007	923	31	1.243	0.227	0.017	0.046
Non-slum	0.033	0.006	951	40	1.100	0.194	0.020	0.045
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.166	0.012	3557	2160	1.990	0.075	0.141	0.191
Rural	0.062	0.004	5416	6974	1.333	0.071	0.053	0.070
Total	0.086	0.005	8973	9134	1.542	0.053	0.077	0.096
Meerut	0.216	0.013	1874	71	1.378	0.061	0.190	0.243
Slum	0.183	0.015	923	31	1.182	0.082	0.153	0.213
Non-slum	0.243	0.020	951	40	1.448	0.083	0.203	0.283
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.411	0.026	1727	926	2.157	0.062	0.360	0.462
Rural	0.684	0.018	1394	1795	1.432	0.026	0.649	0.720
Total	0.591	0.016	3121	2721	1.843	0.027	0.559	0.624
Meerut	0.398	0.026	1012	38	1.709	0.066	0.346	0.451
Slum	0.489	0.039	479	16	1.702	0.080	0.411	0.567
Non-slum	0.332	0.034	533	22	1.644	0.101	0.265	0.399
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.711	0.012	3557	2160	1.540	0.016	0.687	0.734
Rural	0.637	0.009	5416	6974	1.315	0.013	0.620	0.654
Total	0.654	0.007	8973	9134	1.432	0.011	0.640	0.669
Meerut	0.729	0.011	1874	71	1.023	0.014	0.708	0.750
Slum	0.716	0.013	923	31	0.868	0.018	0.690	0.742
Non-slum	0.739	0.016	951	40	1.118	0.022	0.707	0.771

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.725	0.013	2810	1814	1.596	0.019	0.698	0.752
Rural	0.683	0.008	3667	4840	1.082	0.012	0.666	0.700
Total	0.694	0.007	6477	6654	1.228	0.010	0.680	0.709
Meerut	0.710	0.014	1460	57	1.149	0.019	0.683	0.738
Slum	0.702	0.021	728	26	1.243	0.030	0.660	0.744
Non-slum	0.717	0.018	732	31	1.091	0.025	0.681	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.167	0.005	8973	9134	1.291	0.030	0.156	0.177
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.156	0.006	6477	6654	1.276	0.037	0.145	0.168
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.581	0.024	11928	11864	2.829	0.009	2.534	2.628
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.478	0.019	10742	10717	2.265	0.008	2.440	2.516
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.791	0.035	1599	1030	3.515	0.044	0.721	0.860
Rural	0.624	0.017	3045	3921	1.982	0.028	0.589	0.658
Total	0.658	0.015	4644	4951	2.258	0.023	0.628	0.689
Meerut	0.798	0.036	793	30	2.521	0.045	0.726	0.871
Slum	0.810	0.052	405	14	2.663	0.064	0.706	0.914
Non-slum	0.789	0.050	388	16	2.398	0.063	0.689	0.888
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.164	0.022	1599	1030	2.426	0.133	0.120	0.208
Rural	0.068	0.005	3045	3921	1.067	0.071	0.059	0.078
Total	0.088	0.006	4644	4951	1.447	0.067	0.076	0.100
Meerut	0.291	0.032	793	30	1.954	0.109	0.227	0.354
Slum	0.217	0.037	405	14	1.791	0.169	0.144	0.291
Non-slum	0.353	0.050	388	16	2.058	0.142	0.253	0.453
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.498	0.036	2381	1519	2.947	0.073	0.426	0.571
Rural	0.215	0.013	4670	6013	1.778	0.059	0.190	0.240
Total	0.272	0.012	7051	7533	1.998	0.045	0.247	0.297
Meerut	0.527	0.045	1193	45	2.506	0.086	0.436	0.617
Slum	0.433	0.054	612	21	2.207	0.125	0.325	0.541
Non-slum	0.608	0.072	581	24	2.776	0.118	0.464	0.751
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.395	0.036	2381	1519	2.953	0.090	0.324	0.466
Rural	0.158	0.011	4670	6013	1.769	0.069	0.136	0.180
Total	0.206	0.011	7051	7533	1.986	0.053	0.184	0.228
Meerut	0.461	0.042	1193	45	2.409	0.092	0.376	0.546
Slum	0.351	0.049	612	21	2.109	0.139	0.254	0.449
Non-slum	0.556	0.070	581	24	2.715	0.125	0.416	0.695
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.339	0.036	1599	1030	3.156	0.107	0.266	0.412
Rural	0.079	0.007	3045	3921	1.391	0.086	0.065	0.092
Total	0.133	0.010	4644	4951	2.029	0.074	0.113	0.153
Meerut	0.596	0.037	793	30	2.104	0.062	0.523	0.670
Slum	0.506	0.046	405	14	1.838	0.090	0.415	0.598
Non-slum	0.673	0.056	388	16	2.341	0.083	0.561	0.785
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.153	0.047	234	112	1.559	0.307	0.059	0.247
Rural	0.118	0.018	347	447	1.009	0.151	0.082	0.154
Total	0.125	0.017	581	559	1.150	0.136	0.091	0.159
Meerut	0.187	0.042	148	6	1.226	0.227	0.102	0.271
Slum	0.143	0.048	77	3	1.112	0.339	0.046	0.240
Non-slum	0.225	0.064	71	3	1.210	0.283	0.098	0.353
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.632	0.048	234	112	1.253	0.075	0.536	0.727
Rural	0.571	0.028	347	447	1.022	0.050	0.514	0.627
Total	0.583	0.025	581	559	1.115	0.042	0.534	0.632
Meerut	0.701	0.034	148	6	0.843	0.049	0.633	0.770
Slum	0.714	0.051	77	3	0.896	0.071	0.613	0.816
Non-slum	0.690	0.048	71	3	0.817	0.069	0.595	0.785

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.285	0.032	425	274	1.498	0.112	0.221	0.348
Rural	0.183	0.016	847	1091	1.197	0.088	0.151	0.215
Total	0.203	0.014	1272	1364	1.304	0.071	0.175	0.232
Meerut	0.426	0.048	211	8	1.403	0.114	0.329	0.523
Slum	0.333	0.069	111	4	1.534	0.206	0.196	0.471
Non-slum	0.510	0.067	100	4	1.316	0.132	0.376	0.644
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.666	0.039	425	274	1.734	0.058	0.588	0.743
Rural	0.596	0.021	847	1091	1.253	0.036	0.554	0.639
Total	0.610	0.019	1272	1364	1.397	0.031	0.573	0.647
Meerut	0.735	0.046	211	8	1.494	0.062	0.644	0.827
Slum	0.631	0.077	111	4	1.667	0.121	0.478	0.784
Non-slum	0.830	0.051	100	4	1.338	0.061	0.729	0.931
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.387	0.042	425	274	1.829	0.109	0.302	0.471
Rural	0.279	0.020	847	1091	1.312	0.073	0.238	0.320
Total	0.300	0.018	1272	1364	1.467	0.062	0.263	0.337
Meerut	0.501	0.049	211	8	1.399	0.098	0.403	0.599
Slum	0.468	0.071	111	4	1.490	0.151	0.327	0.610
Non-slum	0.530	0.068	100	4	1.337	0.129	0.393	0.667
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.893	0.028	425	274	1.928	0.032	0.837	0.949
Rural	0.871	0.016	847	1091	1.419	0.019	0.839	0.904
Total	0.876	0.014	1272	1364	1.582	0.016	0.847	0.904
Meerut	0.908	0.021	211	8	1.014	0.023	0.865	0.951
Slum	0.928	0.026	111	4	1.068	0.028	0.875	0.980
Non-slum	0.890	0.032	100	4	0.947	0.036	0.826	0.954
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.492	0.036	425	274	1.509	0.072	0.421	0.563
Rural	0.348	0.020	847	1091	1.229	0.058	0.308	0.389
Total	0.377	0.018	1272	1364	1.350	0.048	0.341	0.413
Meerut	0.534	0.047	211	8	1.342	0.088	0.441	0.628
Slum	0.450	0.069	111	4	1.466	0.154	0.312	0.589
Non-slum	0.610	0.064	100	4	1.265	0.104	0.483	0.737
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.330	0.037	425	274	1.673	0.113	0.256	0.404
Rural	0.205	0.017	847	1091	1.193	0.082	0.172	0.239
Total	0.230	0.015	1272	1364	1.333	0.067	0.200	0.261
Meerut	0.429	0.046	211	8	1.332	0.107	0.338	0.521
Slum	0.351	0.059	111	4	1.300	0.168	0.233	0.469
Non-slum	0.500	0.071	100	4	1.384	0.141	0.359	0.641
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.075	0.010	1992	1276	1.533	0.130	0.055	0.094
Rural	0.057	0.005	3792	4883	1.273	0.092	0.047	0.068
Total	0.061	0.005	5784	6159	1.381	0.076	0.052	0.070
Meerut	0.060	0.011	994	37	1.437	0.190	0.037	0.083
Slum	0.063	0.016	505	17	1.390	0.256	0.031	0.096
Non-slum	0.057	0.016	489	20	1.474	0.279	0.025	0.089
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.381	0.01	7765	7765	1.796	0.026	0.361	0.401
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.129	0.014	1806	1071	1.697	0.109	0.101	0.158
Rural	0.152	0.007	3601	4613	1.213	0.048	0.138	0.167
Total	0.148	0.007	5407	5684	1.369	0.044	0.135	0.161
Meerut	0.095	0.009	940	35	0.939	0.092	0.077	0.112
Slum	0.094	0.014	498	17	1.066	0.145	0.067	0.122
Non-slum	0.095	0.011	442	18	0.824	0.117	0.073	0.117
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.501	0.023	1806	1071	1.771	0.045	0.456	0.547
Rural	0.584	0.010	3601	4613	1.139	0.017	0.564	0.604
Total	0.568	0.009	5407	5684	1.285	0.016	0.551	0.586
Meerut	0.438	0.029	940	35	1.643	0.066	0.380	0.497

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Slum	0.462	0.037	498	17	1.548	0.081	0.387	0.536
Non-slum	0.416	0.045	442	18	1.737	0.108	0.326	0.506
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.348	0.020	1806	1071	1.607	0.056	0.309	0.387
Rural	0.441	0.010	3601	4613	1.152	0.023	0.421	0.462
Total	0.424	0.009	5407	5684	1.298	0.022	0.405	0.442
Meerut	0.284	0.030	940	35	1.852	0.105	0.224	0.343
Slum	0.263	0.028	498	17	1.370	0.106	0.207	0.319
Non-slum	0.303	0.050	442	18	2.013	0.166	0.203	0.404
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.272	0.015	4339	2550	2.245	0.057	0.241	0.303
Rural	0.389	0.007	5980	7700	1.168	0.019	0.375	0.404
Total	0.360	0.007	10319	10250	1.443	0.019	0.347	0.374
Meerut	0.203	0.013	2356	89	1.533	0.063	0.177	0.228
Slum	0.220	0.020	1159	39	1.602	0.089	0.181	0.259
Non-slum	0.189	0.017	1197	50	1.465	0.088	0.156	0.222
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.305	0.012	4695	2891	1.804	0.041	0.281	0.330
Rural	0.415	0.010	5355	7067	1.450	0.024	0.395	0.434
Total	0.383	0.008	10050	9959	1.612	0.020	0.367	0.399
Meerut	0.229	0.012	2550	99	1.501	0.055	0.204	0.254
Slum	0.255	0.016	1290	45	1.333	0.063	0.223	0.287
Non-slum	0.207	0.019	1260	54	1.675	0.092	0.169	0.245
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.191	0.013	4339	2550	2.207	0.070	0.164	0.218
Rural	0.059	0.004	5980	7700	1.306	0.067	0.051	0.067
Total	0.092	0.005	10319	10250	1.597	0.050	0.083	0.101
Meerut	0.296	0.019	2356	89	2.017	0.064	0.258	0.334
Slum	0.246	0.024	1159	39	1.918	0.099	0.197	0.294
Non-slum	0.335	0.028	1197	50	2.049	0.084	0.279	0.391
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.150	0.012	4695	2891	2.333	0.083	0.125	0.174
Rural	0.042	0.003	5355	7067	1.257	0.082	0.035	0.049
Total	0.073	0.004	10050	9959	1.630	0.058	0.065	0.082
Meerut	0.187	0.014	2550	99	1.822	0.075	0.159	0.215
Slum	0.160	0.018	1290	45	1.763	0.113	0.124	0.196
Non-slum	0.210	0.021	1260	54	1.832	0.100	0.168	0.252
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.722	0.027	5158	3137	4.258	0.037	0.669	0.776
Rural	0.358	0.014	7025	9046	2.416	0.039	0.330	0.386
Total	0.452	0.013	12183	12183	2.855	0.029	0.426	0.477
Meerut	0.784	0.024	2713	103	3.035	0.031	0.736	0.832
Slum	0.721	0.029	1336	45	2.384	0.041	0.662	0.779
Non-slum	0.834	0.036	1377	57	3.615	0.044	0.762	0.907
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.902	0.013	5166	3323	3.050	0.014	0.876	0.927
Rural	0.727	0.014	5743	7580	2.332	0.019	0.700	0.755
Total	0.780	0.011	10909	10902	2.665	0.014	0.759	0.802
Meerut	0.964	0.006	2694	105	1.754	0.007	0.952	0.977
Slum	0.963	0.008	1369	48	1.610	0.009	0.946	0.979
Non-slum	0.965	0.009	1325	57	1.849	0.010	0.947	0.984
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.366	0.027	5158	3137	4.050	0.074	0.312	0.421
Rural	0.087	0.007	7025	9046	1.938	0.075	0.074	0.100
Total	0.159	0.009	12183	12183	2.737	0.057	0.141	0.177
Meerut	0.365	0.027	2713	103	2.950	0.075	0.310	0.419
Slum	0.270	0.033	1336	45	2.719	0.123	0.204	0.336
Non-slum	0.439	0.042	1377	57	3.133	0.096	0.355	0.523
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.449	0.021	5166	3323	3.030	0.047	0.407	0.491
Rural	0.228	0.011	5743	7580	1.963	0.048	0.206	0.250
Total	0.295	0.010	10909	10902	2.383	0.035	0.275	0.316
Meerut	0.449	0.020	2694	105	2.071	0.044	0.409	0.489
Slum	0.451	0.027	1369	48	1.998	0.060	0.398	0.505
Non-slum	0.447	0.029	1325	57	2.098	0.064	0.389	0.504

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.951	0.147	na	8780	2.008	0.050	2.658	3.245
Rural	4.128	0.084	na	24778	1.176	0.020	3.959	4.296
Total	3.82	0.081	na	33559	1.416	0.021	3.659	3.982
Meerut	2.78	0.178	na	288	1.776	0.064	2.424	3.137
Slum	2.959	0.274	na	126	1.544	0.093	2.411	3.508
Non-slum	2.638	0.242	na	162	1.905	0.092	2.154	3.123
(15-19) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.059	0.007	na	2062	1.708	0.121	45	73
Rural	0.109	0.005	na	6107	1.025	0.044	99	119
Total	0.096	0.004	na	8169	1.208	0.042	88	105
Meerut	0.045	0.007	na	62	1.130	0.147	32	58
Slum	0.051	0.010	na	30	1.200	0.187	32	71
Non-slum	0.039	0.009	na	32	1.044	0.225	21	56
(20-24) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.207	0.012	na	1650	1.597	0.058	183	231
Rural	0.289	0.007	na	4789	1.077	0.025	274	303
Total	0.268	0.006	na	6439	1.261	0.024	255	281
Meerut	0.214	0.017	na	52	1.482	0.077	181	247
Slum	0.226	0.022	na	23	1.350	0.099	181	270
Non-slum	0.205	0.024	na	29	1.597	0.118	157	253
(25-29) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.199	0.012	na	1404	1.530	0.062	174	223
Rural	0.216	0.008	na	4004	1.113	0.035	201	232
Total	0.212	0.007	na	5408	1.250	0.031	199	225
Meerut	0.183	0.011	na	47	0.981	0.059	161	205
Slum	0.188	0.017	na	19	1.078	0.092	153	223
Non-slum	0.180	0.014	na	28	0.923	0.078	151	208
(30-34) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.084	0.009	na	1327	1.558	0.108	66	102
Rural	0.123	0.007	na	3637	1.151	0.058	109	137
Total	0.112	0.006	na	4965	1.276	0.051	101	124
Meerut	0.088	0.010	na	40	1.213	0.119	67	109
Slum	0.095	0.015	na	19	1.271	0.152	66	124
Non-slum	0.081	0.015	na	21	1.151	0.182	52	111
(35-39) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.032	0.007	na	1155	1.790	0.229	17	47
Rural	0.062	0.005	na	2883	1.003	0.079	52	71
Total	0.053	0.004	na	4038	1.190	0.077	45	61
Meerut	0.020	0.005	na	40	1.161	0.242	11	30
Slum	0.027	0.010	na	15	1.385	0.389	6	47
Non-slum	0.017	0.005	na	25	0.936	0.289	7	26
(40-44) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.010	0.004	na	793	1.377	0.385	2	17
Rural	0.022	0.003	na	2267	0.983	0.154	15	29
Total	0.019	0.003	na	3060	1.116	0.144	13	24
Meerut	0.006	0.003	na	32	1.189	0.524	0	12
Slum	0.005	0.003	na	13	0.964	0.682	0	12
Non-slum	0.007	0.005	na	18	1.256	0.717	0	17
(45-49) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	389	na	na	0	0
Rural	0.005	0.002	na	1090	0.989	0.493	0	9
Total	0.003	0.002	na	1479	1.123	0.494	0	7
Meerut	0.000	0.000	na	15	na	na	0	0
Slum	0.000	0.000	na	7	na	na	0	0
Non-slum	0.000	0.000	na	9	na	na	0	0
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	40.681	6.154	2405	1532	1.570	0.151	28.374	52.989
Rural	49.410	3.070	4703	6056	0.937	0.062	43.270	55.550
Total	47.643	2.756	7108	7588	1.094	0.058	42.131	53.155
Meerut	38.472	5.596	1207	45	0.985	0.145	27.279	49.664
Slum	43.373	9.094	622	21	1.077	0.210	25.185	61.562
Non-slum	34.217	7.012	585	24	0.902	0.205	20.192	48.242

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Post-neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	23.562	4.525	2418	1545	1.521	0.192	14.513	32.611
Rural	25.406	2.345	4722	6080	1.032	0.092	20.716	30.097
Total	25.041	2.084	7140	7625	1.174	0.083	20.872	29.209
Meerut	25.644	5.428	1210	46	1.221	0.212	14.788	36.501
Slum	28.908	8.639	626	21	1.288	0.299	11.630	46.186
Non-slum	22.819	6.958	584	24	1.142	0.305	8.903	36.736
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	64.243	7.201	2409	1534	1.425	0.112	49.842	78.644
Rural	74.817	3.782	4717	6074	0.947	0.051	67.254	82.380
Total	72.684	3.361	7126	7608	1.084	0.046	65.962	79.406
Meerut	64.116	8.303	1210	46	1.136	0.130	47.509	80.723
Slum	72.281	14.456	625	21	1.304	0.200	43.369	101.193
Non-slum	57.037	9.241	585	24	0.935	0.162	38.555	75.518
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	19.383	4.217	2442	1588	1.477	0.218	10.949	27.816
Rural	27.169	2.477	4849	6244	1.075	0.091	22.215	32.123
Total	25.565	2.166	7291	7832	1.213	0.085	21.234	29.896
Meerut	11.171	2.719	1199	45	0.875	0.243	5.733	16.609
Slum	15.588	4.279	633	21	0.862	0.275	7.029	24.146
Non-slum	7.235	3.510	566	24	0.939	0.485	0.216	14.255
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	82.381	8.287	2424	1548	1.408	0.101	65.806	98.955
Rural	99.953	4.072	4763	6133	0.928	0.041	91.808	108.097
Total	96.391	3.695	7187	7681	1.068	0.038	89.000	103.781
Meerut	74.571	9.159	1214	46	1.102	0.123	56.252	92.889
Slum	86.742	15.422	628	21	1.201	0.178	55.899	117.585
Non-slum	63.859	10.741	586	24	0.980	0.168	42.378	85.341
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.487	0.020	4454	2582	2.576	0.041	0.447	0.526
Rural	0.503	0.010	6400	8241	1.607	0.020	0.483	0.523
Total	0.499	0.009	10854	10823	1.869	0.018	0.481	0.517
Meerut	0.447	0.014	2448	92	1.383	0.031	0.419	0.475
Slum	0.401	0.023	1216	41	1.651	0.058	0.355	0.448
Non-slum	0.484	0.016	1232	51	1.148	0.034	0.451	0.516
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.157	0.012	4626	2828	2.130	0.074	0.134	0.180
Rural	0.278	0.011	5307	7004	1.720	0.038	0.257	0.299
Total	0.243	0.008	9933	9832	1.937	0.034	0.227	0.260
Meerut	0.134	0.009	2529	98	1.309	0.066	0.116	0.152
Slum	0.123	0.014	1281	45	1.572	0.117	0.094	0.152
Non-slum	0.143	0.011	1248	54	1.125	0.078	0.120	0.165
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.714	0.022	1574	885	1.842	0.032	0.669	0.759
Rural	0.745	0.009	3131	4011	1.178	0.013	0.726	0.763
Total	0.739	0.009	4705	4896	1.354	0.012	0.722	0.757
Meerut	0.677	0.019	861	32	1.144	0.028	0.639	0.716
Slum	0.688	0.027	465	16	1.188	0.039	0.635	0.742
Non-slum	0.667	0.028	396	16	1.134	0.042	0.611	0.723
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-24)								
Total	0.016	0.015	8580	8640	1.121	0.972	0.000	0.046
HIV prevalence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.047	0.023	10805	11086	1.116	0.494	0.001	0.094
HIV prevalence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.097	0.035	9877	9604	1.122	0.363	0.026	0.167
HIV prevalence (women and men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.097	0.044	9033	5618	1.352	0.456	0.009	0.186
Rural	0.060	0.023	11649	15071	0.992	0.375	0.015	0.105
Total	0.070	0.020	20682	20690	1.109	0.291	0.029	0.111

Note: R value for HIV prevalence is given in percentages.

APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

Coverage of HIV testing							
Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and urban-rural residence (unweighted), Uttar Pradesh 2005-06							
	DBS Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	83.3	9.0	1.8	0.6	5.3	100.0	3,046
20-24	82.6	8.8	1.3	0.5	6.7	100.0	2,380
25-29	82.1	8.8	1.4	0.8	6.9	100.0	2,062
30-34	84.4	8.5	1.6	0.5	5.0	100.0	1,773
35-39	84.6	6.9	1.2	0.9	6.4	100.0	1,597
40-44	83.8	8.9	1.5	0.1	5.7	100.0	1,253
45-49	82.9	7.2	1.9	0.9	7.1	100.0	858
Residence							
Urban	80.0	10.4	1.8	1.0	6.9	100.0	5,540
Rural	85.8	7.1	1.3	0.4	5.4	100.0	7,429
Total	83.3	8.5	1.5	0.6	6.1	100.0	12,969
MEN							
Age							
15-19	81.2	4.7	2.6	0.6	10.9	100.0	2,809
20-24	79.4	4.7	2.6	0.9	12.4	100.0	2,261
25-29	77.1	5.0	2.8	0.8	14.3	100.0	1,907
30-34	79.5	5.7	2.6	0.8	11.5	100.0	1,719
35-39	77.7	4.5	2.6	0.9	14.3	100.0	1,446
40-44	77.4	5.3	2.1	0.9	14.3	100.0	1,273
45-49	77.4	5.0	1.8	0.8	14.9	100.0	1,104
50-54	74.7	4.7	2.6	0.9	17.2	100.0	663
Residence							
Urban	76.1	6.0	2.4	1.0	14.5	100.0	6,334
Rural	81.1	3.9	2.6	0.6	11.8	100.0	6,848
Total	78.7	4.9	2.5	0.8	13.1	100.0	13,182
Total women and men	81.0	6.7	2.0	0.7	9.6	100.0	26,151