

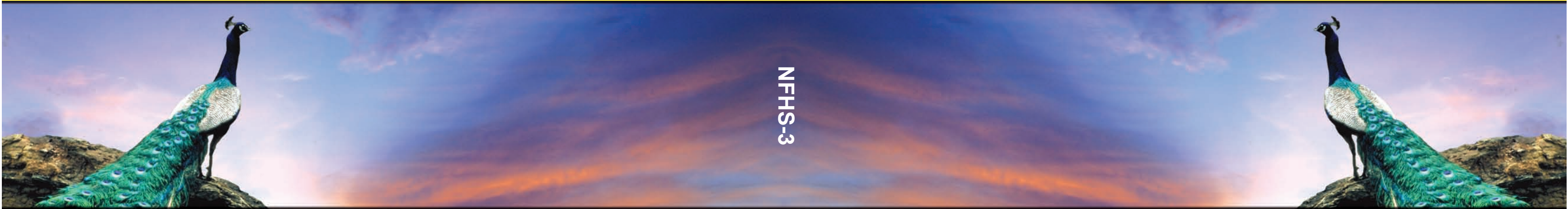
Gujarat



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Gujarat

NFHS-3



National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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

GUJARAT

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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, Pune (NARI).

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

In Gujarat, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 3,216 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 3,729 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 1,428 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent and the individual response rates were 95 percent for eligible women and 89 percent for eligible men.

In Gujarat, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. Additionally, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Gujarat was conducted by TALEEM Research Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, from December 2005 to March 2006.

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

Two-fifths (42%) of Gujarat's households are in urban areas, and the remaining three-fifths (58%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Gujarat are comprised of about 5 members. Eight percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Gujarat have household heads who are Hindu (91%). Only a minority of households have household heads who are Muslim (9%) or who belong to any other religion (1%).

Fifteen percent of household heads belong to the scheduled castes, 11 percent belong to the scheduled tribes, and 39 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). A little more than one-third of Gujarat's household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

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

Among children under 18 years of age, 3 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 91 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 6 percent live with only one parent, and 4 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

In Gujarat, two-third of households live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-nine percent of households (83% of rural households and 98% of urban households) have electricity, up from 84 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Forty-five percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 55 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Seventy percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 12 percent of urban households.

Seventy percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 12 percent of urban households.

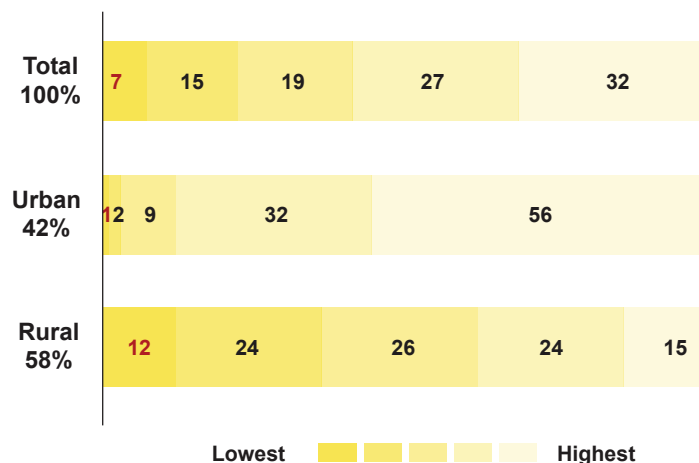
Ninety percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (97% of urban households and 85% of rural households), but only 61 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Fifteen percent of households (22% in rural areas) get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Eighty-four percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 66 percent strain water through a cloth, 5 percent boil the water, 2 percent use a filter, and 21 percent use other methods. More than one-half of households (53%) 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



Based on the wealth index, the state of Gujarat is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Almost one-third of Gujarat's households (56% of urban households and 15% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile, compared to one-fifth of households in India. Only 7 percent of households in Gujarat (1% of urban households and 12% of rural households) are in the lowest wealth quintile.

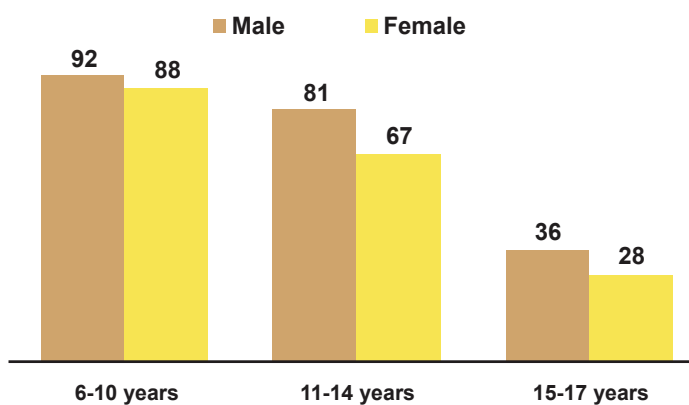
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

In Gujarat, only 71 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school. School attendance is somewhat higher in urban areas (74%) than in rural areas (69%). Ninety percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (92% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas); the percentage attending school drops to 74 percent for children age 11-14 years and further to 32 percent for children age 15-17 years. The differential in the urban and rural school attendance rates also increases with children's age.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school-age population in Gujarat. Sixty-six percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 75 percent of boys in the same age group. The extent of the gender

disparity varies with age and urban-rural residence. Among children age 6-10 years, the gender disparity in school attendance in favor of boys is 6 percentage points in urban areas and 3 percentage points in rural areas; this gender disparity widens in both urban and rural areas (to 10 and 17 percentage points, respectively) for children age 11-14 years. However, among children age 15-17 years, school attendance does not vary by sex in urban areas (having fallen sharply to 39 percent for both boys and girls), but is 12 percentage points lower for girls than for boys in rural areas.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 64 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Gujarat.

Thirty-two percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. One-third of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 24 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. About two-thirds (67%) of women think that girls should learn about contraception in school, compared with 80 percent of men. While a similar proportion of men (79%) also think boys should learn about contraception in school, only 61 percent of women think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school, compared with 69 percent of women. Three-quarters of men and about two-thirds of women say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

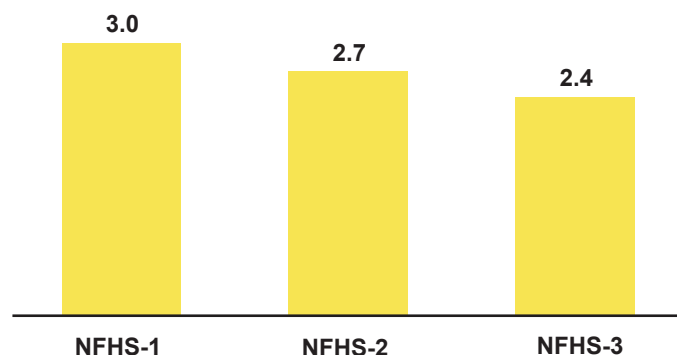
The median age at first marriage is 18 years among women age 20-49 years and 22 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than four years later than women. Almost two-fifth (39%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 31 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Gujarat will have an average of 2.4 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by about the same magnitude (0.3 children) between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 as between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Fertility in Gujarat is lower than the national average (TFR of 2.7), but is higher than the fertility in 14 other states, including Maharashtra, Goa, all four states in the south, and several states in the north. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 21 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

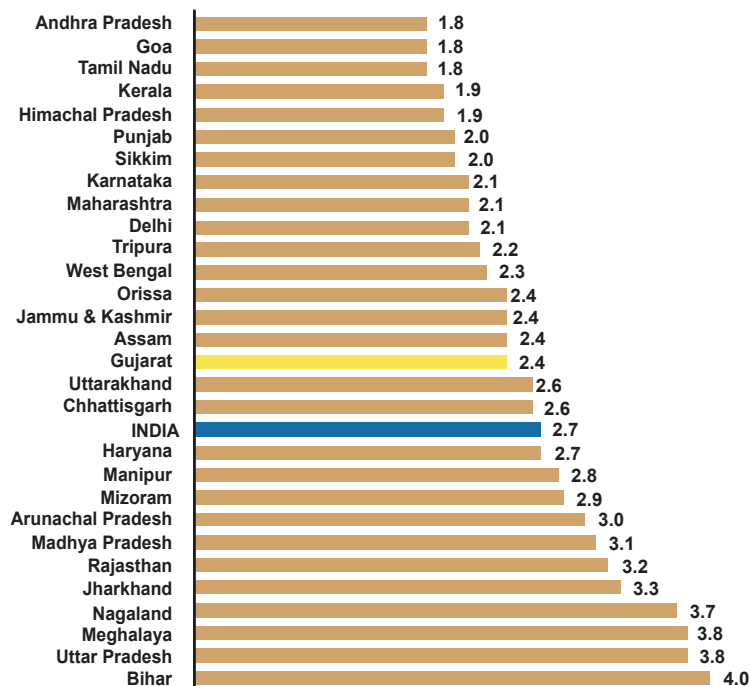


Fertility in rural areas is 2.8 children per woman, almost one child higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate at 1.9 children per woman is lower than replacement level fertility.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (2.5 children per woman among both the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 2.8 among other backward classes), compared with women who are not in any of these groups (2.0).

Total Fertility Rate by State

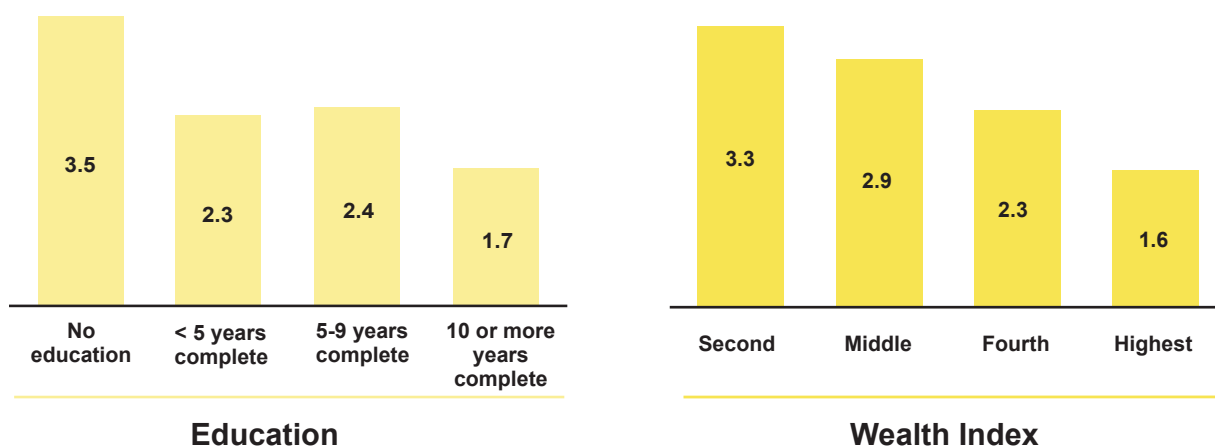
Children per woman



Fertility in Gujarat is lower than the national average, but is higher than the fertility in 14 other states, including Maharashtra and Goa.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Category with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure is not shown.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by education and wealth. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have twice as many children as women with 10 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.5, compared with 1.7). Women in the highest wealth quintile have a TFR of only 1.6, much lower than that for women in other quintiles.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women in Gujarat age 15-19, 13 percent have already begun childbearing. Although few women age 15-16 have started childbearing, more than one-quarter (28%) of women age 19 years are already either mothers or pregnant. Young women in rural areas (16%) are more than twice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas (7%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Gujarat is 29 months, two months shorter than the national median of 31 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth, 29 percent occur within 24 months, and 66 percent within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-two percent of currently married women and 68 percent of currently married men in Gujarat want no more children, or are already sterilized or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 42-45 percent would like to wait at least two years. Seventy-two percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

Like many Indians, adults in Gujarat show a strong preference for sons. One in five or more women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and a majority would like to have 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, 95 percent of women with two sons and 90 percent of women with one son want no more children, compared with only 49 percent of women 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 (86%, compared with 76%).

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women in Gujarat were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.8 instead of 2.4.

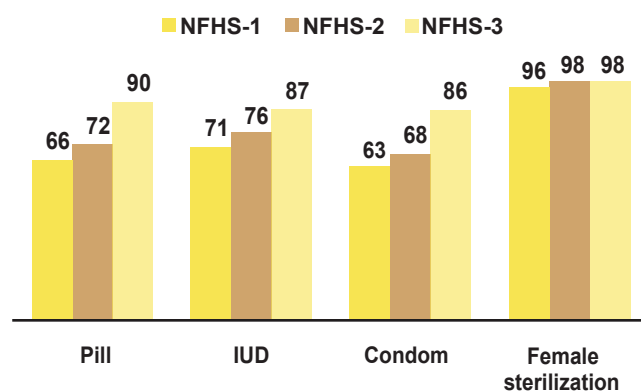
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Gujarat. 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: pill, IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, married women are most likely to know about the pill (90%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (96%).

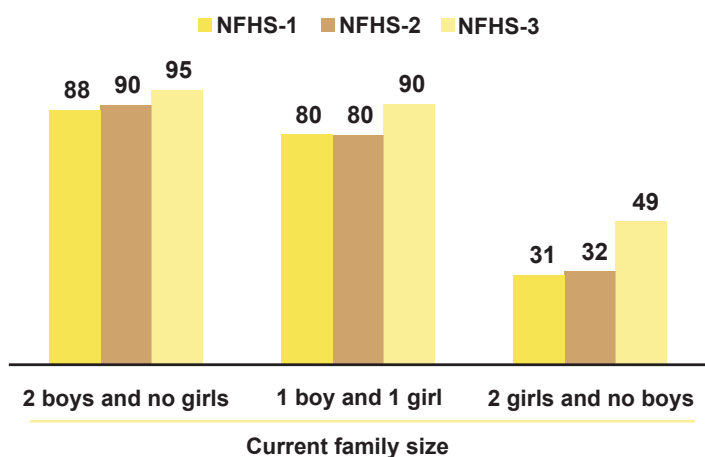
How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



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

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



Contraceptive use

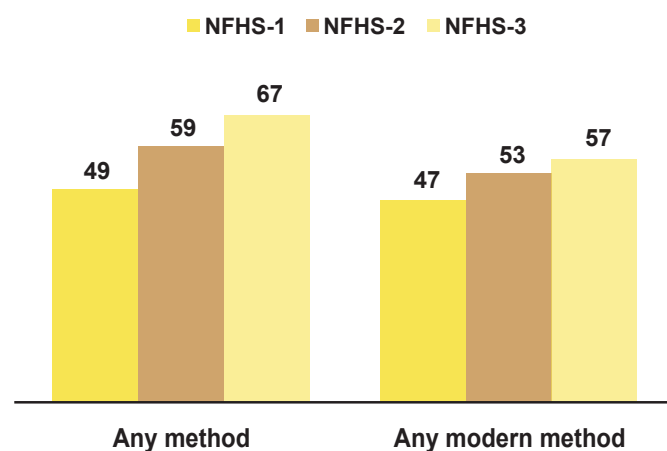
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 67 percent, increasing steadily from 49 percent in NFHS-1 and 59 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 64 percent of all contraceptive use, down from 73 percent in NFHS-2 and 76 percent in NFHS-1. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years, at 80 percent, than among younger or older women.

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

The prevalence of contraception varies little by urban-rural residence and education, but tends to increase with wealth. Women from the highest wealth quintile are more likely to use family planning methods than most other women; whereas, poorer women, women who were not employed, Muslim women, and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women.

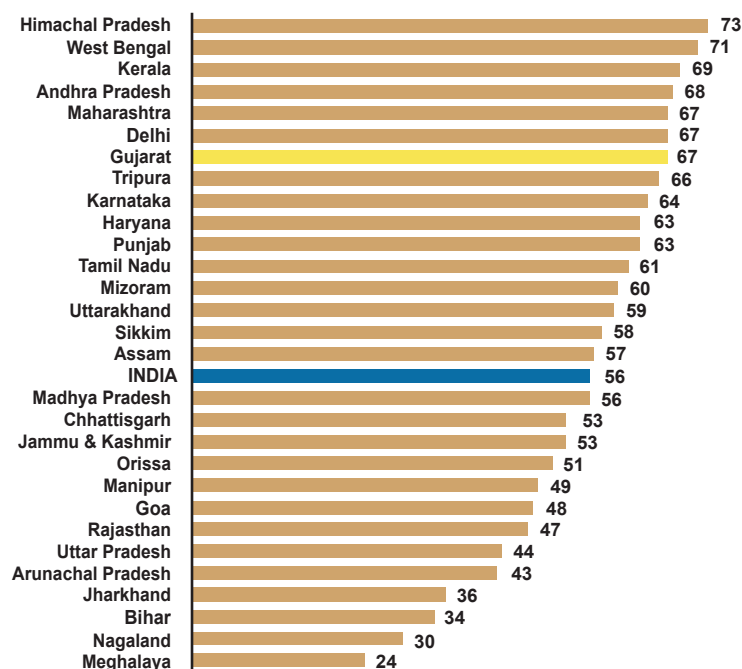
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



With two-thirds of currently married women in Gujarat using contraception, the contraceptive prevalence rate in the state is among the highest in the country.

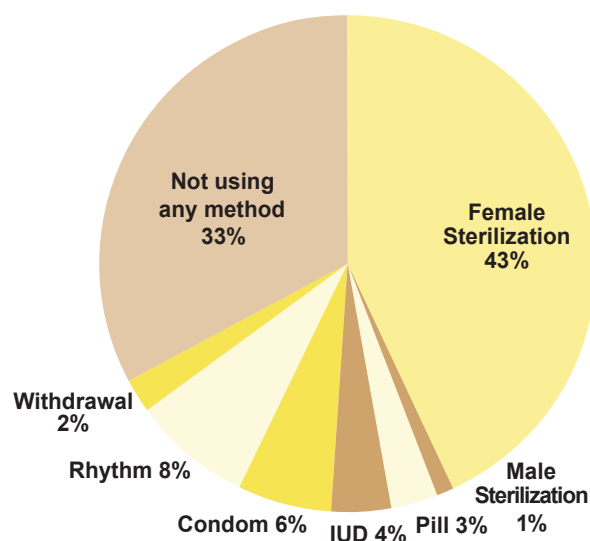
Consistent with son preference, women in Gujarat are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 88 percent of women with two sons and 76 percent with one son and one daughter use a method of family planning, compared with 50 percent of women with no sons (details not shown in tables).

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

The use of modern spacing methods as well as of traditional methods has increased in Gujarat since NFHS-2; however, the use of female sterilization is unchanged at 43 percent between the two surveys. In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods than less-educated women.

Eighty-two 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, more than half (55%) of users of IUD had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector or in NGO/trust hospitals/clinics. About two-thirds (65%) of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; the private medical sector is also the most common source for condoms. However, it should be noted that almost one in five women who use condoms did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, 59 percent of pill users and 24 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 22 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Gujarat is higher than the national average. In Gujarat, 33 percent users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Fifty-eight percent of the users of pills discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for condoms (51%) and for the rhythm method (40%). Nine percent of users discontinued their method within one year but switched to another method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Thirty-seven percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method. Thirty-four percent were told what to do if side effects occurred; a similar proportion were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Gujarat reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (80%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (85%). However, 42 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Although, a large majority (80%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time; however, 20 percent of men do not know that a condom when correctly used protects against pregnancy most of the time or are unsure whether it does so or not.

Unmet need

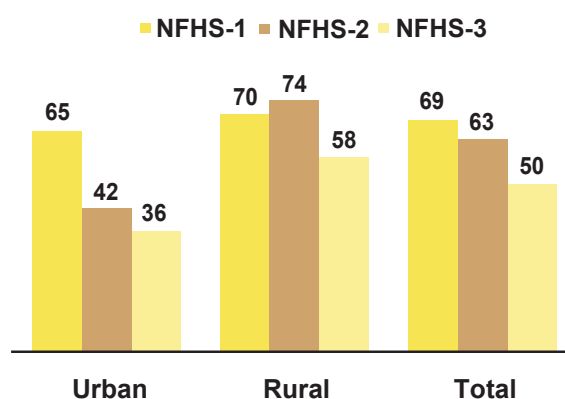
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 13 percent in NFHS-1 and almost unchanged since NFHS-2 (9%). Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 87 percent in NFHS-2 and 79 percent in NFHS-1.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant mortality in Gujarat has been steadily decreasing. The infant mortality rate in NFHS-3 is estimated at 50 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 63 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 69. The under-five mortality rate for Gujarat is 61 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 20 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 16 die before reaching age five. The infant mortality rate in rural areas of Gujarat is 61 percent higher than in urban areas of the state.

After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Gujarat face a higher mortality risk than boys; consequently, the under-five mortality rate for girls is higher than for boys (83, compared with 72 per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births



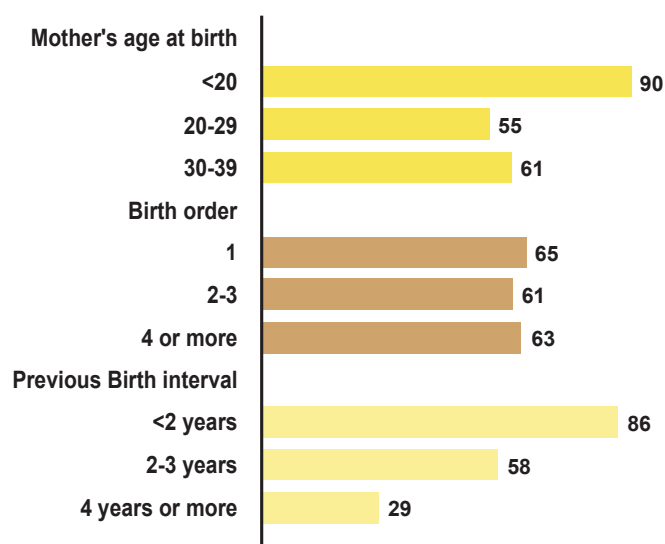
Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 90 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 55 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is nearly 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 (86, compared with 29 per 1,000 live births).

Children whose mothers have no education and children who belong to the lower wealth quintiles are at least two and a half times more likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school or children who belong to the highest wealth quintile. Children from the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes are at a greater risk of dying than children not belonging to these groups.

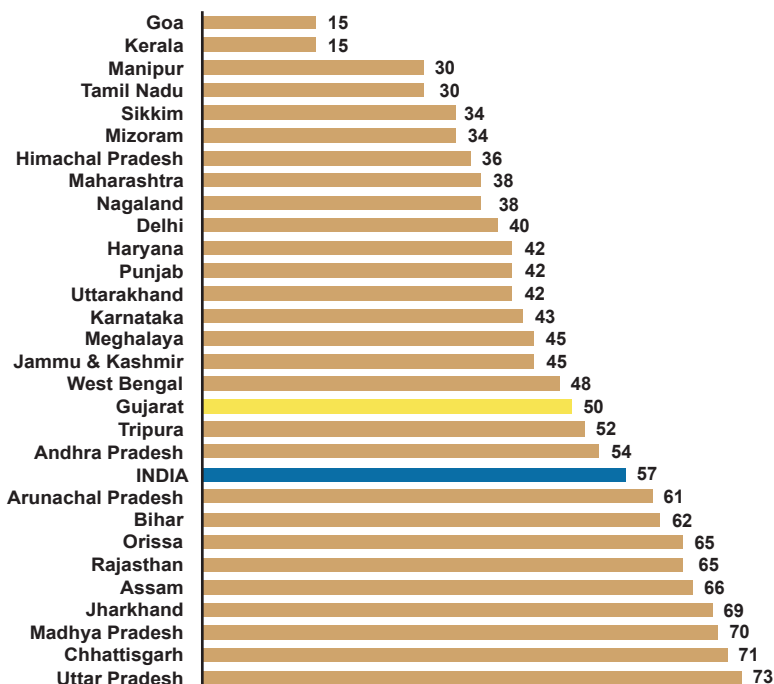
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality in Gujarat is lower than the national average, but is one-third higher than in Maharashtra and more than three times higher than in Goa and Kerala.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 40 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 25 percent higher in rural areas (43 per 1,000) than in urban areas (35 per 1,000). Mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to lose their children in late pregnancy or 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 70 per 1,000, compared with only 24 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

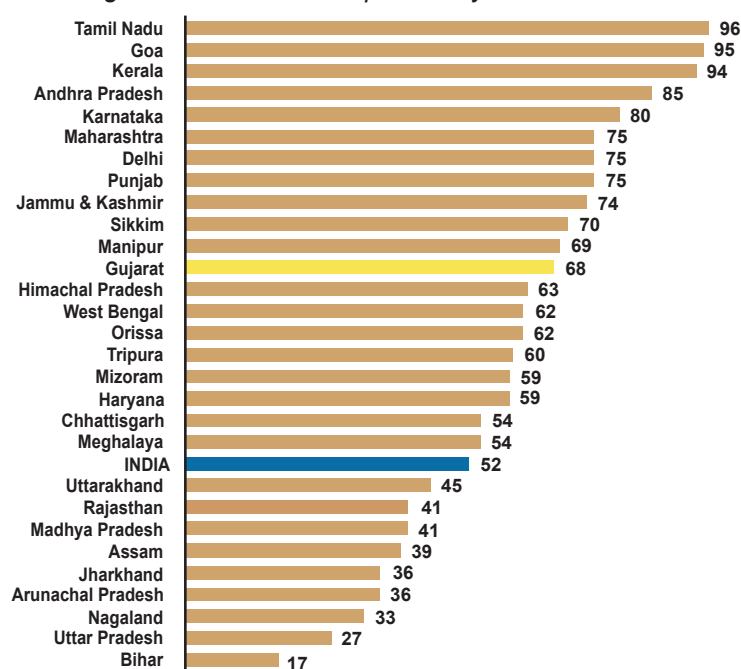
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 84 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (63% from a doctor and 21% from other health personnel) for their last birth in the past five years. One in eight women (13%) received no antenatal care. Ninety-three percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 78 percent of rural mothers.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Gujarat continues to lag behind the southern and other western states in the proportion of women who receive at least three antenatal care visits during pregnancy.

Women age 20-34 years are more likely than younger or older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, urban women, and women having their first child. Almost all women with 10 or more years of schooling and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care; whereas, 24 percent of women with no education and 37 percent of women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile did not receive any antenatal care.

For their last birth in the past five years, 55 percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 19 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Two-thirds (68%) of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

A comparison between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 of the proportions of ever-married women with a birth in the three years before each survey who received antenatal care for their last birth shows no change in this proportion in the seven years between the surveys. There is also only a small increase in the proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits. However, the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth has increased by 45 percent since NFHS-2.

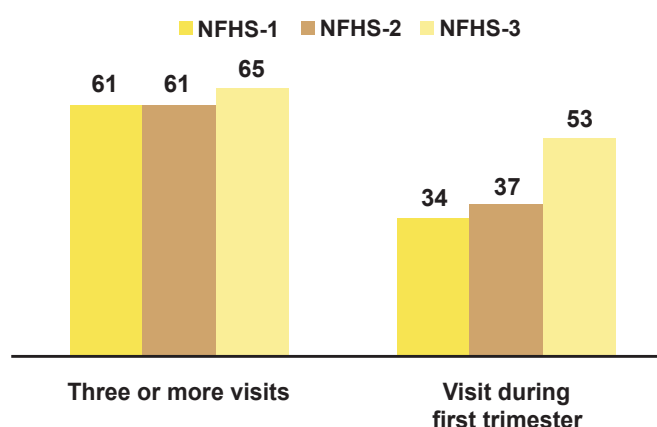
For 82 percent of their last births, mothers bought or received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA); but for only 37 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Four in five mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 7 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive several of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Eighty-two percent of women who received antenatal care had their abdomen examined; less than three-fourths had their weight (71%) or blood pressure taken (73%); and about two-thirds had their blood (67%) and urine tested (63%). Only 61 percent were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 35 percent of pregnancies (52% of pregnancies in urban areas and 25% of pregnancies in rural areas) in the five years preceding the survey. The proportion of pregnancies with an ultrasound in Gujarat is much higher than the national average (24%). Women with at least 10 years of education were three times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 8 percent of pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 61 percent of pregnancies among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with one or more living sons.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Delivery care

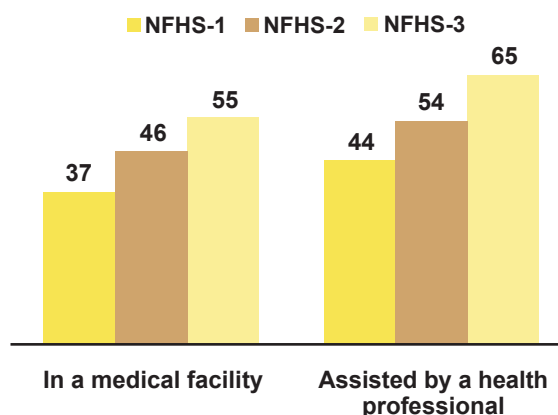
Just over half of the births in Gujarat take place in a health facility. The percentage of births in a health facility during the last three years has increased steadily from 37 percent in NFHS-1 to 46 percent in NFHS-2 and further to 55 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional deliveries are more common among births to women in the highest wealth quintile, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who received four or more antenatal care visits, and urban women, than among births to most other women.

In 70 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. However, only 61 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Less than two-thirds of births (63%) during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 32 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Only 22 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only one in three home births.

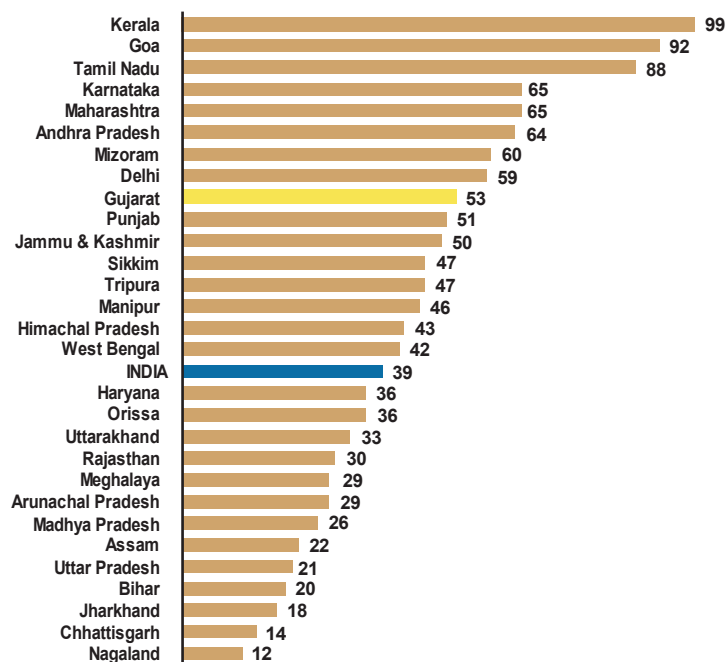
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Only about half the children born in the past five years in Gujarat were delivered in a health facility, compared with almost all in Kerala.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Gujarat, 61 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 57 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, one in eight births in medical facilities are not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 29 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Three out of four men (74%) with a child under three years said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Fifty-nine percent 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; less than two-thirds (63%) were ever told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and two-fifths were told by a health provider or health worker about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

The majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. About three-fourths were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 70 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, only about half were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth (51%) and about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord (54%), and two-thirds each were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery (68%) and about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth (66%).

CHILD HEALTH

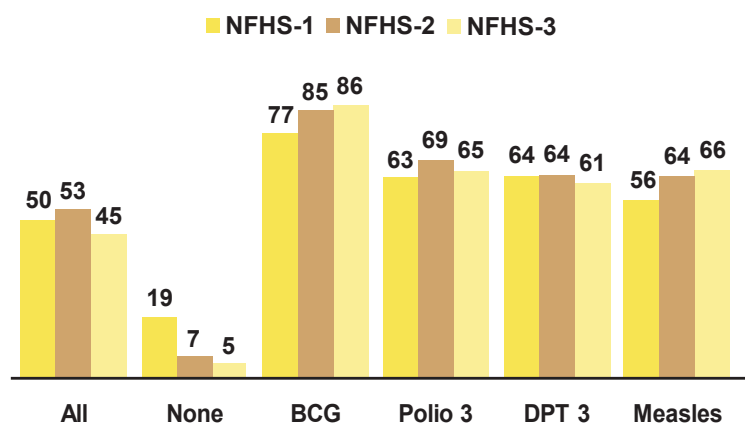
Vaccination of children

In Gujarat less than half (45%) 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 5 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination; however, less than two-thirds received at least the recommended three doses each of

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



the DPT vaccine (61%) and polio vaccine (6%). Only two-thirds of children age 12-23 months have been vaccinated against measles.

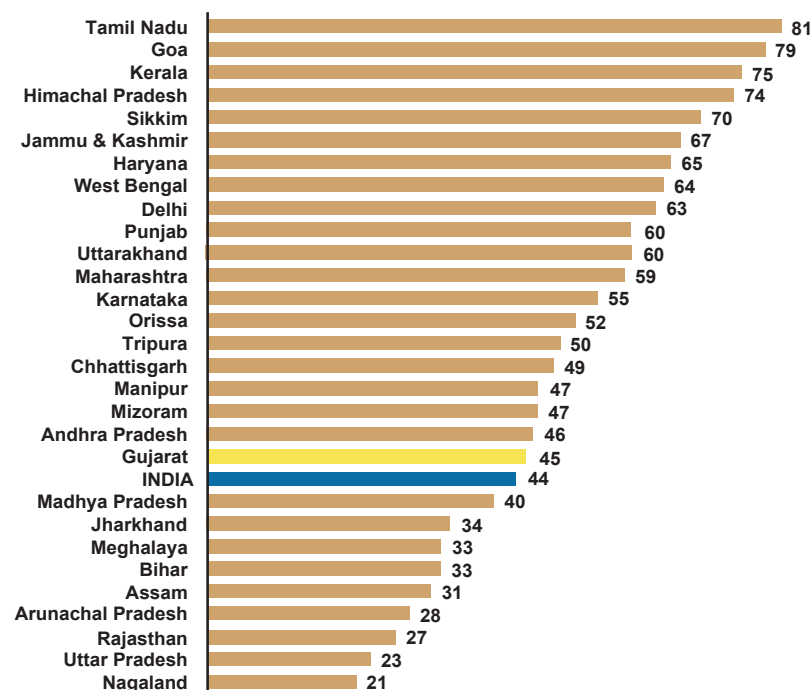
The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 29 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is only somewhat lower at 25 percent.

Gujarat is one of the few states in India where full vaccination coverage has declined during the seven-year period since NFHS-2 (from 53% in NFHS-2 to 45% in NFHS-3). Further, the present coverage level is even lower than what it was at the time of NFHS-1 (50%). The coverage of BCG and measles vaccines has increased marginally between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, but the coverage of three doses of DPT and polio vaccines has decreased by 3 percentage points each. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign and on-going attempts to eradicate the disease in India, one-third of children still have not received the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine.

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, and children belonging to wealthier households, are more likely than other children to receive all the required vaccinations. Boys are more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (49% of boys, compared with 42% of girls).

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Among all the 29 states, Gujarat has the 10th lowest level of full immunization coverage for children age 12-23 months.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 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, 63 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 7 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Fifteen percent of children under age five years were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 73 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 23 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 13 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 57 percent were taken to a health facility. Forty-three percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 26 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 22 percent who were given gruel. About one-third (32%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Nine percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low in Gujarat, even though over two-thirds (68%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

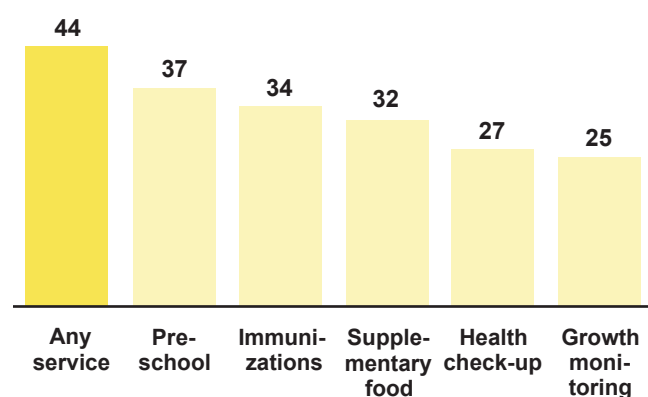
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Gujarat, only 9 percent received more liquids than normal. Over two in five children (44%) with diarrhoea received less than normal or nothing to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



84 percent of children under six years in Gujarat who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, a little more than two-fifth (44%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children receive are early childhood care or preschool services (37% of children age 3-5 years), immunization (34% of children under six) and supplementary food (32% of children under six). About one-quarter of children each receive health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre. Forty-five percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

In areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, about half of age-eligible children in rural areas, with mothers with no or little education, who belong to the lower three wealth quintiles, or belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Children belonging to other population subgroups are much less likely to receive any *anganwadi* centre services.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Gujarat, only 48 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 58 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 28 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life. This means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Gujarat breastfeed for an average of 23 months, which is only one month less 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, more than half of children (57%) 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. However, in Gujarat, only 42 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 34 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only one in five (21%) are fed according to all three IYCF 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 one in five (21%) last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 42 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

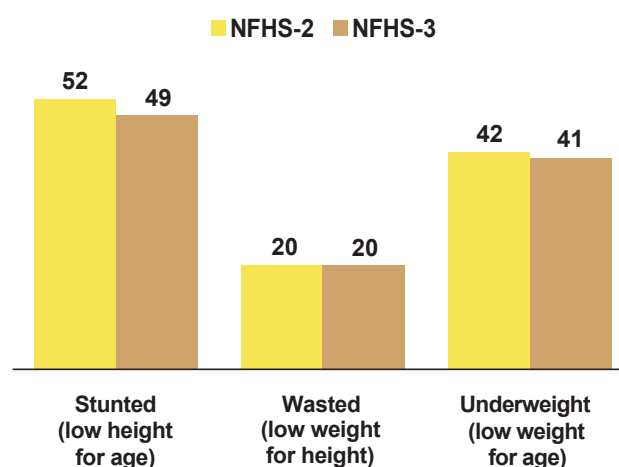
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 6 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 10 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

About half of children (52%) under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One in five (19%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty-five percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, about one in five (20-23%) children are undernourished in Gujarat according to each of the three measures. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, almost half of children under age five years (47%) suffer from chronic undernutrition. More than one-third (36%) of children under age five years even in the wealthiest households are stunted, 16 percent are wasted, and 30 percent are underweight. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be stunted and wasted, but boys are more likely to be underweight than girls (47% of boys, compared with 42% of girls).

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under three years



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

Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, almost half of children under age five years suffer from chronic undernutrition.

Children's nutritional status in Gujarat has not improved in the seven years since NFHS-2. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are about equally likely to be wasted or underweight in Gujarat today as they were at the time of NFHS-2 and are only 3 percentage points less likely to be stunted.

Adults' nutritional status

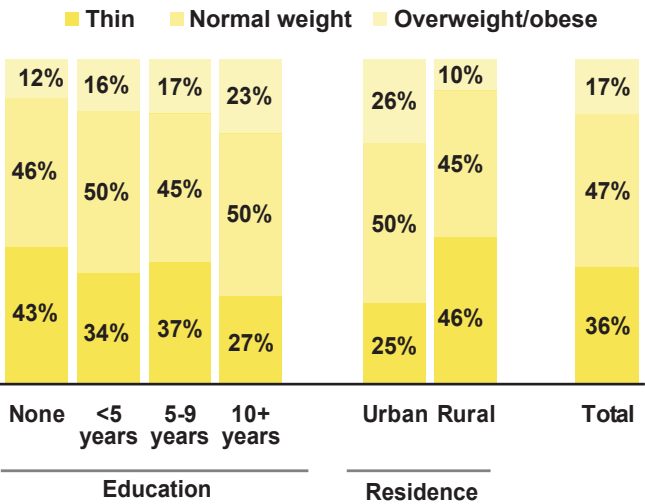
Adults in Gujarat suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; more than one-third of adults are too thin (36% of both women and men age 15-49), and 17 percent of women and 11 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 47 percent of women and 53 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

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 of adults suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant (typically between 45-50%) across most groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth quintile, religion, caste/tribe, and residence.

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

Percentage distribution of women



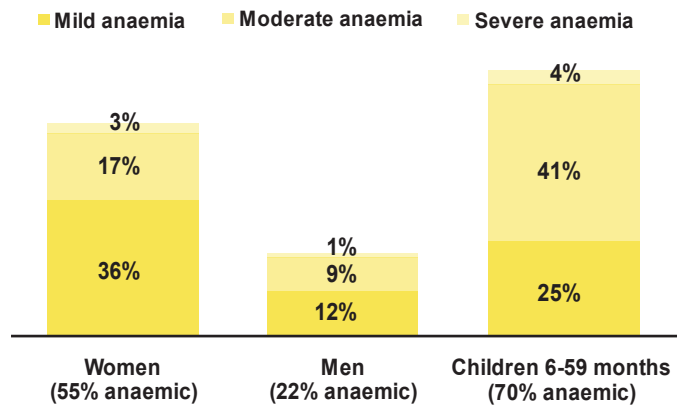
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than half of households in Gujarat (56%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is the same as the percentage observed during NFHS-2. A nationwide ban on non-iodized 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 Gujarat, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months in Gujarat, a great majority,

70 percent, are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 41 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 more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. About three-fifths 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



More than half (55%) of women in Gujarat have anaemia, including 36 percent with mild anaemia, 17 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Sixty-one percent of women who are pregnant or women who are breastfeeding are anaemic. Anaemia is particularly high for women from the scheduled tribes (74%), and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles (62-66%); however, with the exception of women in the highest wealth quintile, at least half of women are anaemic in every population subgroup in Gujarat.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen in this age group from 75 percent to 80 percent. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has also increased, rising 9 percentage points from 46 percent in NFHS-2 to 56 percent in NFHS-3.

About one-fifth of men (22%) are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. The prevalence of anaemia among scheduled-tribe men (45%) and men in the lower two wealth quintiles (32-41%) is much higher than the state average for men. The variation by wealth in the prevalence of anaemia is much sharper for men than for women.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 53 percent of women in Gujarat have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 71 percent know about AIDS. Younger women age 15-24 and 25-29 are more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 30 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 49 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3 (data not shown in tables).

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Gujarat, 82 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 91 percent in urban areas.

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

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 37 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 72 percent of men, and 44 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 75 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.

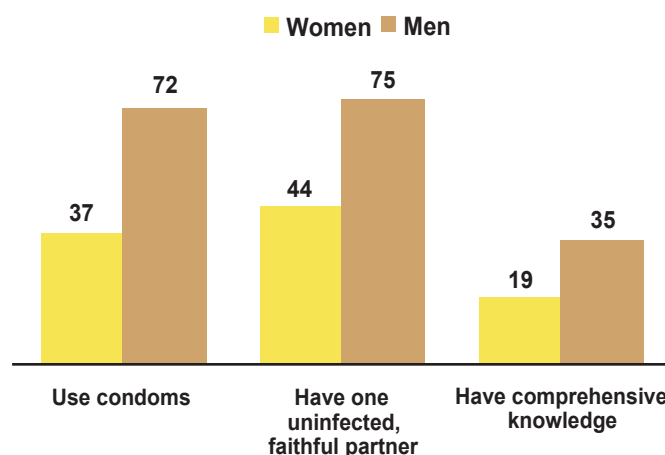
In Gujarat, only 19 percent of women and 35 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Gujarat, 87 percent of women and 79 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Three-quarters of women and two-thirds of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fewer adults (58%) say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-one percent of women and 74 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only about one-third of adults (33% of women and 37% of men) express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



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

Only 1 percent of women and 3 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 Gujarat, a higher proportion of women (7%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (34% of women, compared with 28% 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 9 out of 10 or more women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Gujarat, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Gujarat contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Gujarat.

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

The majority of women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 19 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for the majority of men occurs by the time they are about 22 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sexual intercourse. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.5 percent of women and 5 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. Among the small proportion of men reporting higher-risk sex, less than one-third (29%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Among the never-married population age 15-24 years, 4 percent of women and 15 percent of men say that they have ever had sex.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men in Gujarat said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Gujarat, 525 persons per 100,000 population are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis and the sex differential is greater in rural than in urban areas.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (85% of women and 94% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about three-fifths (55% of women and 58% of men) say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Sixty-one percent of women and 49 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women (79%) and men (87%) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 26 percent of women and 13 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, around 3 percent of women and 1 percent of men in the age group 35-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes tends to increase with household wealth status.

Around 2 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (1,530 women and 1,844 men per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is more than six times higher for women than for men (484 per 100,000 women, compared with 72 per 100,000 men). The number of persons with goitre or other thyroid disorders is highest for the population age 35-49.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty percent of men and 8 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 7 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*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco. Among men who use tobacco, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common. Tobacco use is more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. One in six men (16%) and 1 percent of women drink alcohol. Thirty-eight percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently. Among men, use of alcohol is lower in Gujarat than in any other state except Jammu and Kashmir.

Source of health care

For most households (70%), the private medical sector is the main source of health care (81% of urban households and 62% of rural households). Less than one-third of households use public sector as source of health care. The use of the public medical sector in Gujarat varies sharply with wealth: only 14 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile generally use the public medical sector as their source of health care, compared with 50 percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are a lack of a nearby facility (45%), poor quality of care (43%), and long waiting times (32%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 10 percent of households in Gujarat report that they have some kind of health insurance that

covers at least one member of the household. The most common form of health insurance in Gujarat is privately purchased commercial health insurance. The other two types of health insurance programmes that dominate are the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Health insurance is more than three times as common in urban areas (18%) as in rural areas (5%).

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

A little more than half (52%) of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with almost 100 percent of currently married men in the same age group; one-third (35%) of employed women received no payment for their work, and 4% were paid only in kind. Overall, only 61 percent of employed married women earn cash, compared with 81 percent of employed married men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 81 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Twenty-two percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Only one in five women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

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. Over half of currently married women (53-70%) participate in making each of these decisions; however, only 37 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 13 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 also more likely to participate in all four decisions are women who are 30-49 years old, women with 10 or more years of education, women in urban areas, and women in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-eight percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest among women with at least 10 years of education, women in the highest wealth quintile, women employed for cash, and women age 40-49, as well as women who have been married but are no longer married. Only one in five women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About half (45%) of women in Gujarat know of a microcredit programme in the area; however, only 2 percent have ever used one.

Only about half of women are allowed to go by themselves to places outside the community (52%) and to a health facility (54%); however, two-thirds are allowed to go alone to the market (data not shown in tables). Less half (47%), however, are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Older women, widowed, divorced, separated, and deserted women, and women with 10 or more years of education have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

More than half of women in Gujarat (57%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (41%) or if she neglects the house or children (38%) and argues with her husband (37%). Men are even more likely to agree than women; 74 percent of men say wife beating is justified in specific circumstances, including 67 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 38 percent of women and 63 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons. The proportion of men who agree with one or more reasons justifying wife beating is higher in Gujarat than in all other states in India, except Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim.

About two-thirds of women (63%) and men (66%) 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.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 26 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 31 percent of ever-married women.

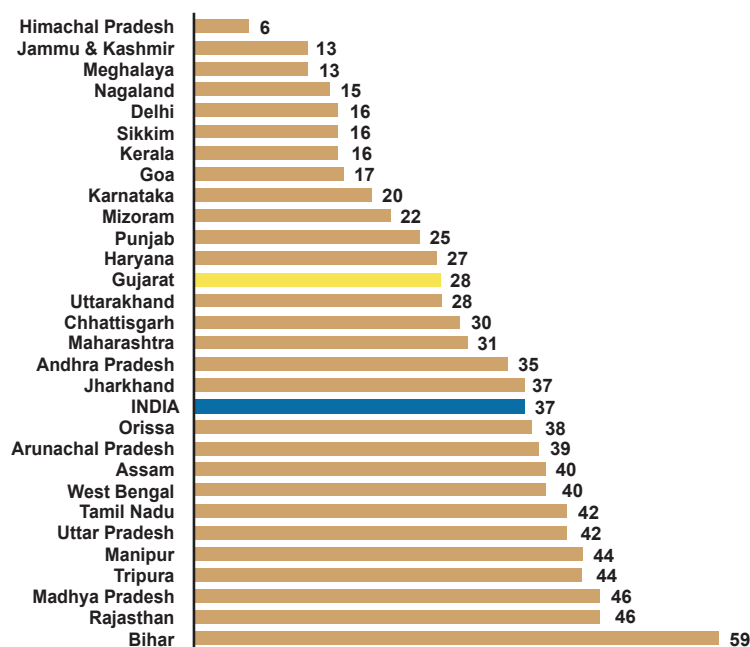
Spousal violence

One in four (24%) ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; about 1 in 10 women report having their arms twisted or hair pulled, and similar proportion of women report being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 28 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. Nineteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is twice as high among women with no education as it is among women with 10 or more completed years of education, even among this latter, more educated group of women, over one in seven have experienced spousal physical or

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence is lower in Gujarat than in the country as a whole.

sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Fifty percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 23 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, almost one-fourth (23%) of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Thirty-four percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence (or about 1 in 10 ever-married women in Gujarat), have suffered injuries as a result of spousal violence. For a majority of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking behaviour

Only about one in three women (30%) who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Fifty-eight percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 20 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 (3%) or medical personnel (4%).

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,423	1,983	3,406
Households occupied	1,373	1,920	3,293
Households interviewed	1,337	1,879	3,216
Household response rate ¹	97.4	97.9	97.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,674	2,236	3,910
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,593	2,136	3,729
Eligible women response rate ²	95.2	95.5	95.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	715	895	1,610
Number of eligible men interviewed	608	820	1,428
Eligible men response rate ²	85.0	91.6	88.7

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.5	9.5	9.5	11.4	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.2	10.4
5-9	9.7	8.7	9.3	11.9	11.2	11.6	11.0	10.2	10.6
10-14	10.7	9.6	10.2	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.2	10.6
15-19	10.5	9.6	10.1	8.9	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.6
20-24	9.7	10.8	10.2	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7
25-29	9.3	9.9	9.6	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.7
30-34	8.2	7.4	7.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.2
35-39	7.6	8.4	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.6
40-44	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.1
45-49	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
50-54	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2
55-59	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
60-64	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.7
65-69	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
70-74	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
75-79	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
80 +	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,316	2,951	6,267	4,457	4,307	8,764	7,773	7,258	15,031
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	890	na	na	966	na	na	934
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	850	na	na	911	na	na	888
Education²									
No education	8.4	20.9	14.3	21.9	43.5	32.6	16.0	34.2	24.9
<5 years complete	17.5	16.8	17.2	23.4	19.8	21.6	20.9	18.6	19.8
5-9 years complete	40.7	37.8	39.3	36.5	26.7	31.7	38.4	31.3	34.9
10-11 years complete	16.3	10.2	13.4	8.6	4.6	6.6	11.9	6.9	9.5
12 or more years complete	16.8	14.0	15.4	9.0	4.9	6.9	12.3	8.6	10.5
Missing	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,930	2,613	5,543	3,847	3,751	7,598	6,777	6,365	13,141
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.4	6.1	6.7	4.6	1.3	3.2	6.0	3.4	4.8

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	90.7	92.3	91.6	94.0
Female	9.3	7.7	8.4	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.8	4.7	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.9	56.6	57.6	47.1
Non-nuclear	41.1	43.4	42.4	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	89.2	91.4	90.5	89.2
Muslim	10.1	7.9	8.8	10.2
Christian	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	13.7	15.5	14.7	14.3
Scheduled tribe	2.2	16.7	10.6	10.5
Other backward class	31.9	43.5	38.7	40.1
Other	52.1	24.3	36.0	35.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	97.5	83.3	89.3	90.0
No	2.5	16.6	10.7	10.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	96.9	84.6	89.8	89.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	82.3	46.1	61.3	60.9
Public tap/standpipe	8.8	13.3	11.4	11.1
Tube well or borehole	4.8	22.2	14.9	15.0
Other improved	1.1	2.9	2.2	2.0
Non-improved source	2.5	14.1	9.2	9.9
Other source	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	87.4	55.8	69.1	68.5
Less than 30 minutes	9.1	33.7	23.4	23.5
Thirty minutes or longer	3.0	10.3	7.2	7.6
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	8.3	2.9	5.2	4.8
Strain through cloth	65.7	66.0	65.9	67.1
Use filter	4.6	0.3	2.1	1.9
Other treatment	23.8	18.1	20.5	19.9
No treatment	11.2	19.3	15.9	15.5
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	72.3	23.7	44.2	44.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	72.1	23.5	43.9	43.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not improved	25.3	76.1	54.7	54.7
Any facility shared with other households	13.1	5.6	8.8	8.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other unimproved facility	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	11.7	69.8	45.3	46.2
Other	2.2	0.1	0.9	1.1
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.3	2.4	1.5	1.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	7.0	48.1	30.8	30.8
<i>Pucca</i>	91.9	49.4	67.3	67.1
Missing	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6
LPG/natural gas	68.3	16.6	38.4	37.4
Biogas	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.9
Kerosene	11.3	3.8	6.9	6.3
Coal/lignite	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4
Charcoal	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Wood	16.0	68.7	46.5	48.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	5.1	3.0	3.4
Dung cakes	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.7
Other	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	64.8	36.3	48.3	48.9
In the house, no separate room	23.3	28.7	26.4	25.5
In a separate building	1.9	11.3	7.4	8.1
Outdoors	8.7	22.9	16.9	17.3
Other	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,353	1,863	3,216	15,237
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Stove with chimney	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	2.1	6.8	6.1	6.5
Stove without chimney	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	94.2	91.6	92.0	91.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	246	1,437	1,683	8,304

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	92.3	84.6	87.8	88.4
Pressure cooker	88.0	49.4	65.7	66.5
Chair	82.6	57.8	68.2	69.3
Cot or bed	94.9	93.0	93.8	94.4
Table	70.7	37.9	51.7	51.6
Electric fan	92.8	67.9	78.4	79.2
Radio or transistor	37.9	23.6	29.6	29.2
Television (black and white)	17.2	15.4	16.1	16.4
Television (colour)	58.9	23.4	38.3	40.0
Any television	75.1	38.4	53.8	55.5
Sewing machine	25.4	9.7	16.3	17.1
Mobile telephone	34.6	10.2	20.4	21.6
Any other type of telephone	24.9	15.9	19.7	20.6
Computer	7.3	1.2	3.8	3.4
Refrigerator	36.7	14.6	23.9	24.1
Watch or clock	93.5	81.6	86.6	88.2
Water pump	5.9	7.7	6.9	7.6
Thresher	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.2
Tractor	0.2	4.3	2.6	3.0
None of the above	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6
Means of transport				
Bicycle	56.5	41.5	47.8	51.6
Motorcycle or scooter	39.3	21.1	28.8	30.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	10.2	6.3	7.1
Car	5.0	1.3	2.9	2.8
None of the above	26.9	46.7	38.3	35.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	77.5	40.8	56.2	55.1
Irrigated land only	13.8	31.1	23.9	23.7
Non-irrigated land only	5.7	16.8	12.1	12.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.5	11.0	7.5	8.3
Missing	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	87.1	93.5	90.8	91.4
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	13.2	59.4	40.0	43.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	58.7	39.6	47.7	47.8
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	17.7	5.1	10.4	10.2
Percentage owning a BPL card	14.2	33.5	25.4	26.4
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.5
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.8	11.7	7.1	7.2
Second	2.2	23.6	14.6	14.2
Middle	9.3	25.8	18.8	19.1
Fourth	31.7	24.1	27.3	27.6
Highest	56.0	14.9	32.2	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,353	1,863	3,216	15,237

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	8.1	15.3	18.5	25.3	32.8	100.0	13,594
Muslim	0.0	3.5	24.6	48.1	23.8	100.0	1,551
Christian	(6.1)	(44.6)	(22.3)	(12.4)	(14.5)	100.0	49
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(65.1)	100.0	43
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	8.2	15.4	25.4	30.8	20.1	100.0	2,182
Scheduled tribe	26.3	33.7	24.2	8.2	7.5	100.0	1,597
Other backward class	7.7	18.3	25.3	28.4	20.2	100.0	6,112
Other	0.6	3.0	7.9	31.1	57.4	100.0	5,344
Total	7.2	14.2	19.1	27.6	31.9	100.0	15,237

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	94.5	90.3	92.0	88.5	87.6	87.9	91.9	89.0	90.1
11-14 years	84.4	78.2	80.8	74.9	61.5	66.6	80.2	70.2	74.2
15-17 years	38.5	32.8	35.6	38.6	20.8	27.8	38.6	26.4	31.8
6-14 years	89.9	85.1	87.0	82.3	76.2	78.5	86.5	80.8	83.0
6-17 years	76.3	74.3	75.2	70.9	62.8	65.8	73.9	68.7	70.8

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, Gujarat, 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	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	95.1	3.2	0.4	1.2	100.0	0.6	1,562
5-9 years	92.2	3.6	1.2	2.9	100.0	2.4	1,598
10-14 years	89.1	6.0	1.0	3.9	100.0	4.4	1,608
15-17 years	84.2	5.6	2.1	8.1	100.0	4.3	822
Residence							
Urban	92.0	4.0	0.8	3.1	100.0	2.3	2,158
Rural	90.3	4.7	1.2	3.7	100.0	3.0	3,432
Sex							
Male	91.2	4.1	1.3	3.4	100.0	2.4	2,951
Female	90.7	4.8	0.8	3.7	100.0	3.1	2,639
Total age <15 years	92.1	4.3	0.9	2.7	100.0	2.5	4,768
Total age <18 years	91.0	4.5	1.1	3.5	100.0	2.7	5,590

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	54.9	28.7	83.6	579
2-4 years	68.6	18.2	86.8	983
Sex				
Male	64.6	20.8	85.3	809
Female	62.4	23.5	85.9	752
Residence				
Urban	79.1	9.2	88.4	591
Rural	54.0	29.9	84.0	971
Wealth index				
Lowest	26.7	42.4	69.1	164
Second	45.2	35.4	80.6	266
Middle	59.1	24.4	83.5	337
Fourth	74.7	15.7	90.5	401
Highest	83.7	9.2	92.8	393
Total	63.5	22.1	85.6	1,562

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, Gujarat, 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	4.6	22.0	0.3	3.1	27.9	973
8-11 years	7.1	30.8	2.8	11.2	44.6	1,231
12-14 years	4.5	3.2	8.2	6.6	19.3	1,003
Sex						
Male	5.5	20.5	1.8	7.0	30.9	1,718
Female	5.5	18.3	6.0	7.6	32.5	1,488
Residence						
Urban	7.2	18.2	3.0	4.6	30.2	1,214
Rural	4.5	20.2	4.2	8.9	32.5	1,993
Wealth index						
Lowest	7.8	20.8	7.1	12.7	39.0	306
Second	3.6	21.4	4.7	10.3	33.7	528
Middle	4.9	20.1	5.8	9.6	33.9	671
Fourth	6.4	18.9	2.4	5.8	30.5	896
Highest	5.5	17.8	1.6	2.9	27.0	805
Total	5.5	19.5	3.7	7.3	31.6	3,206

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.9	17.6	669	669	235	233
20-24	18.7	16.6	698	698	222	223
25-29	16.5	15.3	615	615	204	205
30-34	13.3	13.7	495	495	183	183
35-39	13.9	14.3	520	520	191	191
40-44	11.4	12.8	425	425	170	170
45-49	8.2	9.8	307	307	131	131
Residence						
Urban	43.3	44.8	1,615	1,593	598	566
Rural	56.7	55.2	2,114	2,136	737	770
Education						
No education	32.4	13.2	1,210	1,216	176	179
<5 years complete	8.4	9.7	315	315	130	131
5-9 years complete	35.6	44.5	1,327	1,325	594	594
10-11 years complete	10.3	15.3	385	384	205	203
12 or more years complete	13.2	17.3	492	489	231	229
Literacy						
Literate ¹	63.8	83.0	2,379	2,373	1,109	1,105
Not literate	35.8	16.4	1,335	1,341	219	223
Not measured	0.1	0.3	5	5	4	4
Missing	0.3	0.3	10	10	4	4
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	31.2	59.0	1,165	1,159	788	783
Watches television at least once a week	62.0	69.5	2,312	2,306	928	921
Listens to the radio at least once a week	23.4	45.6	874	871	609	607
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.4	17.6	240	238	235	231
Not regularly exposed to any media	28.4	15.3	1,058	1,064	205	209
Marital status						
Never married	19.7	31.8	733	732	425	423
Currently married	75.9	65.4	2,828	2,829	874	876
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.0	0.8	36	36	11	11
Widowed	2.6	0.7	96	96	9	9
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	1.3	36	36	17	17
Religion						
Hindu	89.2	90.3	3,328	3,328	1,206	1,206
Muslim	9.9	9.4	368	368	125	125
Christian	0.4	0.3	14	14	4	4
Other	0.4	0.1	16	16	1	1
Missing	0.1	0.0	3	3	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.4	12.2	501	502	163	164
Scheduled tribe	9.9	8.7	369	372	116	120
Other backward class	39.3	40.8	1,465	1,467	545	549
Other	37.4	38.2	1,393	1,387	510	501
Missing	0.0	0.2	1	1	2	2
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	53.0	92.4	1,976	1,982	1,234	1,235
In agricultural occupation	30.2	26.3	1,125	1,136	351	365
In non-agricultural occupation	22.8	66.1	851	846	883	870
Not employed	47.0	7.5	1,752	1,746	100	99
Missing	0.0	0.2	1	1	2	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.5	4.1	205	207	55	57
Second	12.4	12.0	463	467	161	167
Middle	18.1	18.8	676	680	251	258
Fourth	27.8	27.6	1,038	1,037	369	367
Highest	36.1	37.4	1,348	1,338	500	487
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,729	3,729	1,336	1,336
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	92	92
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,428	1,428

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.050	0.084	0.070	0.062	0.105	0.087	0.063	0.096	0.086
20-24	0.183	0.242	0.217	0.205	0.250	0.230	0.227	0.264	0.251
25-29	0.105	0.157	0.133	0.139	0.156	0.148	0.154	0.158	0.157
30-34	0.034	0.059	0.048	0.048	0.056	0.052	0.065	0.080	0.074
35-39	0.013	0.015	0.014	0.011	0.023	0.018	0.011	0.027	0.021
40-44	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
TFR 15-44	1.92	2.80	2.42	2.33	3.00	2.70	2.63	3.15	2.97
TFR 15-49	1.92	2.80	2.42	2.33	3.03	2.72	2.65	3.17	2.99
CBR	18.2	24.3	21.7	21.4	26.4	24.3	24.7	28.4	27.2

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.92	4.3	3.1	1.54
Rural	2.80	5.5	3.8	1.93
Education				
No education	3.46	4.8	4.2	2.39
<5 years complete	(2.28)	6.3	3.6	(1.85)
5-9 years complete	2.37	5.6	3.3	1.76
10 or more years complete	1.66	3.9	2.2	1.38
Religion				
Hindu	2.39	5.1	3.5	1.74
Muslim	(2.72)	4.3	3.7	(2.00)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(2.49)	5.8	3.8	(1.62)
Scheduled tribe	(2.49)	5.9	3.8	(1.88)
Other backward class	2.77	4.6	4.0	1.93
Other	2.00	4.8	3.0	1.60
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	5.8	(4.8)	*
Second	(3.34)	6.6	4.2	(2.29)
Middle	2.86	4.9	4.0	1.79
Fourth	2.28	6.1	3.7	1.81
Highest	1.63	3.5	3.0	1.39
Total	2.42	5.0	3.5	1.76

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

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

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
16	2.0	1.4	3.4	148
17	6.9	3.1	10.0	129
18	12.4	7.3	19.7	136
19	21.3	6.2	27.5	145
Residence				
Urban	4.4	3.0	7.4	274
Rural	12.0	4.3	16.3	395
Education				
No education	29.9	8.0	37.9	86
<5 years complete	(13.6)	(9.1)	(22.7)	44
5-9 years complete	6.2	3.3	9.5	368
10 or more years complete	2.9	1.2	4.1	171
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	537
Currently married	45.7	19.1	64.8	131
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	1
Religion				
Hindu	9.0	3.9	12.9	585
Muslim	7.4	2.4	9.8	81
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	6.8	5.7	12.5	88
Scheduled tribe	16.2	5.4	21.6	73
Other backward class	9.5	3.7	13.2	293
Other	6.1	2.3	8.4	213
Wealth index				
Lowest	(22.2)	(2.8)	(25.0)	36
Second	22.4	7.1	29.4	84
Middle	14.0	2.9	16.9	135
Fourth	4.9	5.4	10.4	202
Highest	1.9	1.4	3.3	212
Total	8.9	3.7	12.7	669

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	69.0	22.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	68
20-29	34.0	33.9	18.2	13.9	100.0	685
30-39	2.8	20.4	18.3	58.6	100.0	143
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence						
Urban	36.4	37.0	14.8	11.8	100.0	309
Rural	28.9	27.3	18.7	25.1	100.0	592
Mother's education						
No education	20.3	23.1	21.1	35.5	100.0	353
<5 years complete	16.1	36.9	28.0	19.1	100.0	68
5-9 years complete	37.3	34.6	14.6	13.4	100.0	327
10 or more years complete	51.7	36.6	9.8	1.9	100.0	154
Religion						
Hindu	31.9	30.2	17.3	20.6	100.0	790
Muslim	30.8	29.8	18.8	20.7	100.0	101
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.6	29.4	19.6	28.4	100.0	133
Scheduled tribe	27.8	28.9	18.6	24.7	100.0	96
Other backward class	29.5	28.5	18.2	23.8	100.0	392
Other	39.7	34.7	14.8	10.8	100.0	278
Wealth index						
Lowest	18.9	18.9	15.6	46.7	100.0	89
Second	26.5	24.1	22.3	27.1	100.0	164
Middle	24.5	25.5	23.6	26.4	100.0	207
Fourth	33.7	36.3	15.0	15.0	100.0	240
Highest	45.7	39.7	10.6	4.0	100.0	200
Total	31.5	30.6	17.4	20.5	100.0	901
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	31.5	30.6	17.4	20.5	100.0	901
NFHS-2	31.2	27.9	20.1	20.8	100.0	1,331
NFHS-1	33.2	25.0	17.7	24.1	100.0	1,501

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

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*
20-29	14.2	19.4	41.1	15.1	5.1	5.1	100.0	729	27.4
30-39	6.1	9.7	28.8	23.0	11.0	21.4	100.0	308	38.5
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Residence									
Urban	11.6	16.6	33.2	17.7	6.6	14.1	100.0	366	31.5
Rural	12.3	16.8	39.0	17.1	6.7	8.0	100.0	706	28.6
Mother's education									
No education	14.2	18.2	38.5	16.9	4.8	7.4	100.0	498	27.8
<5 years complete	11.2	16.3	37.7	16.4	10.3	8.2	100.0	98	30.0
5-9 years complete	11.5	17.2	37.5	16.6	7.4	9.8	100.0	338	28.4
10 or more years complete	6.6	11.0	30.0	21.2	9.5	21.9	100.0	138	38.2
Religion									
Hindu	12.9	17.0	37.7	15.9	6.3	10.1	100.0	948	28.5
Muslim	6.2	14.0	31.6	28.9	8.8	10.5	100.0	114	35.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	15.2	13.1	35.6	17.8	9.4	8.9	100.0	191	30.1
Scheduled tribe	10.7	24.0	38.8	15.7	4.1	6.6	100.0	120	26.9
Other backward class	12.4	17.9	39.7	16.2	5.3	8.4	100.0	466	28.3
Other	10.2	14.0	33.1	19.4	8.2	15.0	100.0	294	33.5
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.5	19.5	36.9	18.8	6.8	4.5	100.0	132	28.3
Second	14.4	12.4	43.8	15.9	6.5	7.0	100.0	199	28.7
Middle	12.3	23.4	40.0	12.7	4.2	7.3	100.0	258	26.3
Fourth	12.7	18.0	35.4	16.8	8.2	8.9	100.0	269	29.2
Highest	8.0	9.4	29.3	24.0	8.0	21.3	100.0	214	37.8
Birth order									
2-3	11.1	17.0	36.9	16.4	7.2	11.3	100.0	744	29.5
4-6	14.5	16.5	36.3	19.3	5.5	7.9	100.0	290	28.7
7+	(13.2)	(13.1)	(44.9)	(21.0)	(5.2)	(2.6)	100.0	38	(27.0)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.0	18.0	36.2	13.8	7.9	12.0	100.0	482	28.6
Female	12.2	15.7	37.7	20.2	5.8	8.5	100.0	590	29.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.7	16.0	38.0	18.1	7.1	10.1	100.0	969	30.2
Dead	25.3	24.3	28.1	9.6	2.9	9.7	100.0	103	24.2
Total	12.1	16.8	37.0	17.3	6.7	10.1	100.0	1,072	29.2

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	73.2	26.1	5.2	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.0	12.7
Want another later ³	14.3	40.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	1.3	2.1	10.9
Want another, undecided when	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Undecided	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.0
Want no more	2.8	22.6	40.5	27.7	26.0	28.7	32.6	28.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	5.0	45.2	64.9	65.5	62.7	60.2	43.5
Declared infecund	6.0	2.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.0	4.1	2.2
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	217	480	866	668	349	149	98	2,828
MEN								
Want another soon ²	77.5	22.3	7.9	6.6	5.3	(4.2)	(0.0)	15.8
Want another later ³	14.9	44.1	5.4	4.0	1.0	(4.5)	(0.0)	12.4
Want another, undecided when	1.2	4.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.4
Undecided	0.0	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(0.0)	1.5
Want no more	5.1	22.5	54.2	48.4	58.8	(43.7)	(64.6)	43.1
Sterilized ⁵	0.0	3.1	28.3	38.6	35.0	(45.4)	(35.4)	25.0
Declared infecund	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
Missing	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	79	162	283	175	97	45	34	874

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	9.4	64.0	81.8	*	29.4	(2.4)	*	*	nc	9.4
25-34	37.2	87.4	89.6	88.4	77.3	18.0	75.2	72.6	(90.3)	54.5
35-49	68.4	94.8	96.6	94.3	90.9	(60.5)	90.9	95.5	94.5	88.8
Residence										
Urban	32.0	87.9	95.1	91.9	72.6	27.0	85.6	90.2	93.3	68.0
Rural	23.6	83.6	90.8	91.5	72.2	24.1	79.7	85.2	94.0	68.3
Education										
No education	23.4	78.3	91.3	91.3	77.9	*	(70.4)	(90.4)	94.6	80.6
<5 years complete	(24.2)	82.9	90.4	94.1	74.7	*	(92.0)	*	(94.7)	73.9
5-9 years complete	17.6	87.3	94.2	90.4	68.2	10.6	78.3	86.5	90.9	58.6
10 or more years complete	40.9	91.0	95.7	*	67.3	45.0	88.9	(88.8)	(96.7)	72.5
Religion										
Hindu	28.2	86.0	93.5	91.4	72.5	27.1	84.6	88.1	94.7	69.3
Muslim	(18.1)	79.3	84.0	93.3	69.1	*	*	*	*	55.3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.2	83.2	89.7	89.2	68.6	*	(80.3)	(82.8)	(86.1)	68.5
Scheduled tribe	32.0	88.0	94.0	91.5	74.6	*	(79.3)	*	*	71.4
Other backward class	21.3	78.5	92.4	91.8	71.2	18.2	71.8	85.7	93.9	65.7
Other	35.8	91.2	93.4	93.1	74.4	29.6	91.9	(89.3)	(97.5)	70.1
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	(72.4)	(81.6)	85.9	69.8	*	*	*	*	(70.4)
Second	18.6	80.0	91.2	90.9	70.3	*	(68.6)	(82.9)	(87.2)	65.4
Middle	19.5	74.1	90.9	91.2	70.3	*	(77.0)	(83.5)	(95.5)	67.7
Fourth	15.5	87.5	94.4	93.6	72.1	(22.5)	84.7	(82.9)	91.9	62.7
Highest	42.0	90.2	94.7	93.5	74.9	37.0	88.5	(97.9)	(100.0)	73.4
Number of living sons³										
0	13.0	48.8	*	*	17.1	10.5	(49.6)	*	*	15.7
1	42.3	90.1	89.8	89.6	79.3	45.9	85.7	87.6	96.1	78.3
2	na	94.8	98.4	97.3	96.9	na	91.3	96.8	100.0	95.5
3	na	na	94.2	97.1	95.7	na	na	*	(100.0)	98.0
4+	na	na	na	(93.6)	(93.6)	na	na	na	*	*
Total	27.6	85.7	92.6	91.6	72.4	25.5	82.5	87.0	93.8	68.1
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.1	75.9	84.3	86.4	65.4	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	13.7	72.0	81.3	86.1	61.6	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women and men belonging to all other religions and women with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹								Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.0
1	17.8	18.5	8.0	3.0	0.6	2.6	3.0	10.1	7.9	5.3	3.9
2	60.2	66.8	76.9	52.1	44.8	34.7	20.8	59.9	60.0	54.8	49.6
3	7.3	9.0	8.8	30.8	24.6	31.4	33.6	15.7	18.2	25.2	29.9
4	1.2	1.4	1.4	4.7	15.6	16.0	19.7	4.5	5.3	8.7	10.5
5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	2.4
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8
Non-numeric responses	10.1	3.4	3.7	7.6	11.7	14.1	17.8	7.7	6.7	3.4	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,016	500	891	701	365	155	101	3,729	2,960	3,845	3,832
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.1	na	na	na
Number	913	483	858	648	323	133	83	3,441	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6
Number	234	483	858	648	323	133	83	2,762	2,762	3,714	3,715
Currently married women	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6
Number	209	466	835	623	310	128	80	2,651	2,651	3,490	3,529
MEN											
0	3.8	1.1	0.3	3.4	4.3	(2.1)	(0.0)	2.5	1.7	na	na
1	12.7	15.0	4.3	1.1	0.0	(2.1)	(0.0)	8.0	5.4	na	na
2	66.2	66.8	74.5	47.3	40.4	(34.2)	(26.0)	61.6	59.7	na	na
3	10.2	9.4	15.1	36.5	27.4	(31.0)	(23.7)	17.0	20.5	na	na
4	3.5	3.5	2.0	7.8	18.4	(15.3)	(36.0)	6.1	7.5	na	na
5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	(11.0)	(8.6)	1.3	1.7	na	na
6+	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(0.0)	0.3	0.2	na	na
Non-numeric responses	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	7.4	(2.1)	(5.7)	3.2	3.3	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	527	167	287	179	97	45	34	1,336	900	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	(3.0)	(3.3)	2.2	na	na	na
Number	512	162	280	175	90	44	32	1,293	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	(3.0)	(3.3)	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	89	162	280	175	90	44	32	870	870	na	na
Currently married men	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	(3.0)	(3.3)	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	78	156	276	171	90	44	32	845	845	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	12.9	2.2	59.7	54.7	592	15.9	2.2	68.1	62.7	231
20-29	21.0	2.1	68.9	59.5	1,250	14.6	1.4	70.3	64.7	408
30-39	26.7	2.9	76.3	66.9	952	24.6	1.9	77.1	67.6	366
40-49	28.8	1.9	76.3	67.2	643	25.1	0.7	80.5	76.0	289
Residence										
Urban	15.5	3.1	63.7	58.0	1,521	14.7	1.8	64.5	59.2	584
Rural	28.3	1.7	76.3	65.4	1,917	24.4	1.3	82.1	74.6	710
Education										
No education	37.8	2.1	83.0	71.4	1,069	31.8	2.9	91.5	87.3	166
<5 years complete	32.4	1.8	78.3	64.7	286	35.4	1.7	78.5	66.7	126
5-9 years complete	16.0	2.1	68.5	61.2	1,240	19.4	1.4	74.5	68.0	572
10 or more years complete	10.0	3.0	55.9	50.9	843	11.9	1.2	65.5	60.0	429
Marital status										
Never married	9.7	2.2	55.1	50.8	679	13.8	1.2	63.6	58.1	423
Currently married	26.1	2.2	74.9	65.1	2,648	23.0	1.5	79.1	72.4	845
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.6	4.5	66.6	60.3	111	(23.6)	(7.7)	(83.7)	(71.7)	25
Religion										
Hindu	22.6	2.3	70.4	61.4	3,091	19.6	1.5	73.9	67.5	1,176
Muslim	25.4	2.2	74.4	69.3	314	24.4	2.6	76.8	70.7	112
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	20.7	2.4	68.9	59.4	463	18.1	0.0	73.8	69.5	160
Scheduled tribe	20.5	3.0	67.9	62.9	334	22.2	1.7	75.2	70.1	113
Other backward class	30.1	1.6	78.0	66.7	1,347	25.1	1.7	81.1	73.5	522
Other	16.2	2.8	64.6	58.2	1,294	15.0	1.8	66.9	60.7	497
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.3	2.9	84.1	70.0	168	37.1	7.4	92.6	83.4	52
Second	30.6	1.9	79.2	68.2	424	31.2	0.6	88.1	83.1	154
Middle	34.3	1.1	79.5	66.7	629	23.0	1.3	81.4	73.8	245
Fourth	20.4	2.7	71.1	63.7	939	18.6	2.0	73.6	68.3	355
Highest	14.3	2.7	61.6	55.7	1,277	14.2	1.0	64.5	57.6	488
Total	22.7	2.3	70.7	62.1	3,438	20.0	1.6	74.1	67.7	1,293
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.9	2.3	74.6	64.9	2,759	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	33.2	1.8	78.9	68.1	3,714	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	42.4	1.4	85.9	71.8	3,704	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.9	99.9	95.2	99.3	100.0	98.0
Any modern method	98.7	99.7	95.2	99.1	100.0	97.5
Female sterilization	96.6	99.0	88.3	93.1	97.7	84.8
Male sterilization	74.7	81.4	51.6	88.3	93.8	78.9
Pill	94.0	96.5	86.3	89.6	94.3	82.8
IUD	85.6	92.5	61.8	64.7	75.6	47.1
Injectables	48.4	53.9	31.6	49.3	56.1	39.7
Condom/Nirodh	90.6	94.4	79.8	98.4	99.7	96.6
Female condom	15.9	15.1	20.5	22.6	24.1	20.6
Emergency contraception	32.0	34.8	25.1	41.3	47.3	32.8
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	80.8	88.7	55.3	63.4	73.9	46.6
Any traditional method	67.5	75.8	41.6	75.3	84.4	60.8
Rhythm	64.3	73.1	37.0	62.7	75.6	42.2
Withdrawal	37.5	45.7	12.3	64.5	72.8	51.5
Folk method	5.2	6.0	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.5	6.9	5.0	6.8	7.4	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,615	1,205	356	598	373	216
RURAL						
Any method	97.2	98.7	91.4	98.6	99.0	97.8
Any modern method	97.2	98.6	91.4	98.6	99.0	97.8
Female sterilization	95.6	97.9	86.6	94.3	97.7	87.0
Male sterilization	66.8	71.7	47.0	82.2	86.0	73.0
Pill	82.2	84.3	73.4	79.1	80.3	76.5
IUD	77.3	82.0	58.3	56.4	64.8	37.4
Injectables	33.8	36.0	25.4	28.7	31.7	22.2
Condom/Nirodh	77.6	80.0	68.1	94.3	93.3	96.5
Female condom	8.0	7.5	10.1	12.1	11.9	13.5
Emergency contraception	21.8	23.1	16.8	15.7	18.0	11.3
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	67.7	72.7	48.4	54.3	62.5	35.7
Any traditional method	65.5	72.5	39.3	68.2	77.6	48.7
Rhythm	62.6	69.3	37.2	58.1	69.2	34.8
Withdrawal	36.2	42.5	12.5	54.3	60.4	41.3
Folk method	8.9	10.2	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.7	6.0	4.4	5.8	6.1	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,114	1,624	413	737	501	220
TOTAL						
Any method	97.9	99.2	93.1	98.9	99.5	97.9
Any modern method	97.9	99.1	93.1	98.8	99.5	97.7
Female sterilization	96.1	98.3	87.4	93.8	97.7	85.9
Male sterilization	70.2	75.8	49.1	85.0	89.3	76.0
Pill	87.3	89.5	79.4	83.8	86.3	79.6
IUD	80.9	86.5	59.9	60.1	69.4	42.2
Injectables	40.2	43.6	28.3	37.9	42.1	30.8
Condom/Nirodh	83.2	86.1	73.5	96.1	96.0	96.5
Female condom	11.4	10.7	14.9	16.8	17.1	17.0
Emergency contraception	26.2	28.1	20.6	27.2	30.5	22.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	73.4	79.5	51.6	58.4	67.4	41.1
Any traditional method	66.4	73.9	40.4	71.4	80.5	54.7
Rhythm	63.4	71.0	37.1	60.1	72.0	38.4
Withdrawal	36.8	43.9	12.4	58.9	65.7	46.3
Folk method	7.3	8.4	4.0	0.7	0.9	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.4	4.7	6.2	6.7	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,729	2,828	769	1,336	874	436

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, Gujarat, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

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	With- drawal	Folk method
Age															
15-19	13.0	9.2	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.0	87.0	100.0
20-24	39.5	25.7	10.1	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.2	9.4	0.4	13.8	11.0	2.8	0.0	60.5	100.0
25-29	65.8	54.1	32.4	0.0	5.1	8.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	11.7	9.8	1.6	0.3	34.2	100.0
30-39	80.3	70.1	56.3	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	10.2	8.5	1.6	0.1	19.7	100.0
40-49	77.9	70.6	64.9	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.3	6.0	1.2	0.1	22.1	100.0
Residence															
Urban	67.6	57.7	37.5	0.6	4.1	6.7	0.1	8.6	0.2	9.8	8.1	1.7	0.1	32.4	100.0
Rural	65.9	55.5	47.0	0.6	1.5	2.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	10.4	8.5	1.7	0.2	34.1	100.0
Education															
No education	67.1	59.8	54.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	7.3	6.3	0.8	0.2	32.9	100.0
<5 years complete	65.2	60.7	50.0	0.4	3.0	1.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.5	3.8	0.8	0.0	34.8	100.0
5-9 years complete	65.8	54.3	39.6	0.3	2.9	5.6	0.1	5.5	0.2	11.5	9.1	2.2	0.2	34.2	100.0
10 or more years complete	67.6	51.5	23.2	0.4	3.9	10.6	0.0	13.4	0.0	16.1	13.1	3.0	0.0	32.4	100.0
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	61.5	50.9	33.6	0.4	3.2	5.7	0.1	7.8	0.1	10.7	8.9	1.8	0.0	38.5	100.0
Employed for cash	72.0	63.4	52.1	0.8	2.5	3.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.5	7.0	1.4	0.2	28.0	100.0
Employed not for cash	70.3	58.9	50.8	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	11.3	8.9	2.1	0.3	29.7	100.0
Religion															
Hindu	67.0	56.7	43.9	0.5	2.4	4.4	0.0	5.4	0.1	10.3	8.3	1.8	0.2	33.0	100.0
Muslim	60.9	51.6	32.9	0.4	4.8	4.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.3	8.5	0.7	0.0	39.1	100.0
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	64.1	56.0	44.3	1.1	1.9	2.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.2	7.4	0.8	0.0	35.9	100.0
Scheduled tribe	61.7	53.3	47.4	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.4	5.9	1.7	0.7	38.3	100.0
Other backward class	66.5	56.3	45.3	0.1	2.4	3.4	0.1	5.0	0.0	10.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	33.5	100.0
Other	69.0	57.7	38.8	0.4	3.4	7.1	0.0	7.9	0.2	11.2	9.0	2.2	0.1	31.0	100.0
Wealth index															
Lowest	61.0	47.3	44.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.6	11.3	1.2	1.2	39.0	100.0
Second	60.2	52.9	46.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.3	6.2	1.0	0.0	39.8	100.0
Middle	61.9	55.0	47.8	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.0	5.8	1.0	0.2	38.1	100.0
Fourth	66.2	57.9	45.2	0.3	2.8	3.7	0.1	5.8	0.0	8.3	6.9	1.4	0.0	33.8	100.0
Highest	72.8	59.0	36.9	0.5	3.5	8.7	0.0	9.2	0.2	13.8	11.0	2.6	0.1	27.2	100.0
Continued...															

Continued...

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Traditional method					Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Folk method
Number of living children																
No children	10.8	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.0	89.2	100.0	298
1 child	46.3	27.7	4.7	0.7	4.3	7.2	0.0	10.6	0.2	18.6	15.9	2.5	0.2	53.7	100.0	445
1 son	52.9	34.7	6.8	1.1	5.4	8.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	18.2	17.1	1.1	0.0	47.1	100.0	263
No sons	36.8	17.6	1.6	0.0	2.7	5.0	0.0	7.7	0.6	19.2	14.3	4.4	0.6	63.2	100.0	182
2 children	77.0	65.2	44.4	1.3	3.4	8.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	11.8	8.8	3.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	858
1 or more sons	80.6	68.9	48.1	1.3	3.3	8.1	0.1	8.0	0.0	11.6	8.3	3.3	0.0	19.4	100.0	758
No sons	50.0	37.0	15.8	1.0	4.0	7.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	13.0	12.0	1.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100
3 children	82.5	76.1	67.0	0.3	1.9	3.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	6.4	5.4	0.9	0.0	17.5	100.0	645
1 or more sons	84.7	78.4	69.3	0.3	2.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	6.3	5.4	1.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	616
No sons	(34.6)	(27.8)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.4)	100.0	29
4+ children	77.8	69.9	65.3	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.8	6.8	0.5	0.5	22.2	100.0	582
1 or more sons	79.2	71.8	67.1	0.2	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.4	6.4	0.5	0.5	20.8	100.0	560
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Total	66.6	56.5	42.9	0.6	2.6	4.4	0.0	5.8	0.1	10.1	8.3	1.7	0.1	33.4	100.0	2,828
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	59.0	53.3	43.0	2.3	1.5	3.1	na	3.5	na	na	4.8	0.8	na	41.0	100.0	3,604
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	49.3	46.9	37.5	3.5	1.0	3.0	0.1	1.8	na	na	1.7	0.7	na	50.7	100.0	3,635

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to all other religions and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method				Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of men			
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method				Rhythm	Withdrawal	
Background characteristic														
Type of sexual partner														
	Currently married	55.5	46.0	31.7	0.8	3.9	2.7	6.9	9.5	7.0	2.5	44.5	100.0	874
	Wife	56.4	46.6	32.0	0.7	4.0	2.8	7.1	9.8	7.2	2.6	43.6	100.0	848
	Other	(26.7)	(26.7)	(23.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.3)	100.0	26
Not currently married	(37.8)	(33.6)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(4.2)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(62.2)	100.0	48
Residence														
	Urban	55.1	48.4	27.8	0.0	4.6	3.8	12.2	6.8	4.3	2.4	44.9	100.0	391
Rural	54.2	43.1	31.9	1.3	3.2	1.6	5.1	5.1	11.0	8.5	2.5	45.8	100.0	530
Education														
	No education	55.2	45.6	42.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.3	9.7	7.6	2.1	44.8	100.0	144
	<5 years complete	55.0	42.2	29.7	1.8	1.9	1.0	7.8	12.9	9.1	3.8	45.0	100.0	106
	5-9 years complete	49.3	40.8	27.2	0.5	3.3	2.6	7.3	8.5	5.2	3.3	50.7	100.0	394
	10 or more years complete	61.5	52.9	28.5	0.3	6.9	4.4	12.8	8.5	7.5	1.1	38.5	100.0	277
Age														
	15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
	20-24	33.3	20.3	2.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	13.7	13.0	11.2	1.8	66.7	100.0	104
	25-29	38.4	28.4	13.0	0.0	6.1	3.4	6.0	9.9	6.6	3.3	61.6	100.0	150
	30-34	60.6	44.2	22.3	1.1	4.9	6.1	9.8	16.4	13.4	3.0	39.4	100.0	168
	35-39	63.0	55.3	37.1	0.5	4.4	2.7	10.5	7.7	3.8	3.9	37.0	100.0	184
40-44	60.3	55.5	46.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	4.5	4.8	4.2	0.6	39.7	100.0	163	
45-49	66.9	62.3	56.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.8	4.6	4.6	2.3	33.1	100.0	130	
Marital status														
	Never married	(42.4)	(37.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(4.7)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(57.6)	100.0	43
	Currently married	55.5	46.0	31.7	0.8	3.9	2.7	6.9	9.5	7.0	2.5	44.5	100.0	874
	Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Religion														
	Hindu	54.3	45.1	30.7	0.6	3.5	2.7	7.6	9.2	7.0	2.2	45.7	100.0	829
Muslim	57.0	47.0	25.1	1.1	6.6	1.2	13.0	10.0	10.0	4.3	5.7	43.0	100.0	88
Caste/tribe														
	Scheduled caste	63.7	51.2	35.8	0.0	5.9	1.7	7.7	12.5	6.8	5.8	36.3	100.0	118
	Scheduled tribe	50.4	41.7	30.8	5.5	2.2	0.0	3.3	8.7	8.7	0.0	49.6	100.0	88
	Other backward class	50.9	41.6	30.1	0.0	2.6	1.1	7.9	9.4	7.6	1.8	49.1	100.0	390
Other	56.7	48.8	28.2	0.6	5.0	5.3	9.7	9.7	8.0	5.2	2.8	43.3	100.0	327
Wealth index														
	Lowest	(47.7)	(29.4)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(18.3)	(16.1)	(2.3)	(52.3)	100.0	42
	Second	45.8	35.2	29.8	3.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	10.7	7.6	3.0	54.2	100.0	126
	Middle	49.8	42.6	35.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	4.4	7.1	6.0	1.1	50.2	100.0	177
	Fourth	54.0	43.9	27.8	0.0	5.1	2.0	9.1	10.1	6.6	3.5	46.0	100.0	255
	Highest	62.0	54.1	29.7	0.6	5.4	5.7	12.7	7.8	5.6	2.2	38.0	100.0	321
Total 15-49	54.6	45.4	30.2	0.7	3.8	2.5	8.1	9.2	6.7	2.5	45.4	100.0	922	
Age 50-54	48.7	48.7	40.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	100.0	90	
Total 15-54	54.0	45.7	31.1	0.9	3.7	2.5	7.5	8.4	8.4	6.1	2.3	46.0	100.0	1,012

Note: Total includes men belonging to all other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	*	1	*	3	*	3
20-24	*	13	(20.9)	29	*	12
25-29	(56.2)	25	(22.7)	31	*	11
30-39	*	20	(25.7)	31	(27.9)	30
40-49	*	4	*	7	*	8
Residence						
Urban	(63.4)	42	28.6	64	(25.6)	41
Rural	*	22	(15.8)	38	*	23
Education						
No education	*	15	*	14	*	2
<5 years complete	*	8	*	8	*	5
5-9 years complete	(60.1)	25	(29.2)	31	(23.9)	26
10 or more years complete	*	15	(14.6)	48	(19.9)	31
Religion						
Hindu	62.9	51	26.9	82	24.3	55
Muslim	*	12	*	16	*	9
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	7	*	15	*	8
Scheduled tribe	*	3	*	3	*	3
Other backward class	(66.8)	27	(43.0)	28	*	24
Other	(50.0)	26	(12.8)	55	(18.0)	29
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	2	*	1	nc	nc
Second	*	3	*	6	*	2
Middle	*	12	*	7	*	8
Fourth	*	19	(35.7)	31	*	20
Highest	(63.0)	27	17.9	57	(12.3)	34
Total	58.8	63	23.8	101	22.4	64

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name. Total includes women and men belonging to all other religions, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	68.2	(18.4)	38.7	19.4	54.0
Government/municipal hospital	44.2	(2.0)	22.5	5.8	33.0
Government dispensary	1.3	(0.0)	1.2	1.0	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	9.4	(0.0)	6.2	6.8	7.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	10.7	(0.0)	2.5	1.0	7.4
Other public medical sector	2.6	(16.3)	6.2	4.9	4.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	5.2	(0.0)	8.7	2.9	5.0
Private medical sector	26.1	(73.5)	52.5	53.4	36.5
Private hospital	25.3	(6.1)	38.7	3.9	22.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	(2.0)	13.7	0.0	2.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(63.3)	0.0	48.5	11.7
Other private medical sector	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	1.0	0.3
Other source	0.2	(4.1)	0.0	23.3	3.8
Shop	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	3.9	0.7
Spouse	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	18.4	2.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	0.3
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.2	(4.1)	0.0	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	465	50	81	104	712
RURAL					
Public medical sector	89.6	*	(57.8)	42.9	83.8
Government/municipal hospital	33.3	*	(11.1)	7.9	29.7
Government dispensary	0.2	*	(0.0)	3.2	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	39.2	*	(22.2)	9.5	35.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	16.0	*	(24.4)	14.3	16.3
Other public medical sector	0.9	*	(0.0)	7.9	1.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	2.1	*	(0.0)	0.0	1.8
Private medical sector	8.1	*	(42.2)	33.3	12.3
Private hospital	8.0	*	(28.9)	3.2	8.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	*	(13.3)	1.6	1.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(0.0)	22.2	2.4
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	6.3	0.5
Other source	0.0	*	(0.0)	23.8	1.9
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	4.8	0.4
Spouse	0.0	*	(0.0)	17.5	1.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	1.6	0.1
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	793	24	45	62	933

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	81.7	24.6	45.5	28.2	70.9
Government/municipal hospital	37.4	1.4	18.5	6.6	31.1
Government dispensary	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	28.2	5.4	11.9	7.8	23.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	14.0	4.0	10.3	5.9	12.5
Other public medical sector	1.5	13.7	4.0	6.0	2.8
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	3.3	0.0	5.6	1.8	3.2
Private medical sector	14.8	64.5	48.9	45.9	22.8
Private hospital	14.4	4.1	35.3	3.6	14.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	2.7	13.6	0.6	1.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	54.9	0.0	38.7	6.4
Other private medical sector	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.0	0.4
Other source	0.1	6.8	0.0	23.5	2.7
Shop	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.2	0.5
Spouse	0.0	4.1	0.0	18.1	2.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,258	73	126	167	1,645

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

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of 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, Gujarat, 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	32.5	30.6	29.0	310
Pill	32.2	32.2	45.8	59
IUD	55.2	47.1	46.0	87
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	34.5	32.8	34.5	295
Private medical sector	41.9	35.3	34.6	137
Total	36.8	34.0	34.4	457

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/ separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.9	11.8	20.9	1.2	4.6	0.0	16.2	57.5	18.6
IUD	0.7	2.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	15.8	5.3
Condom/Nirodh	0.4	23.6	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.4	22.2	50.5	13.8
Rhythm	3.4	27.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.0	39.6	6.1
All modern spacing methods ²	1.3	14.8	8.4	0.5	2.3	0.2	16.2	43.6	13.0
All spacing methods ³	2.4	18.7	5.0	0.3	2.3	0.1	14.5	43.2	11.8
All methods	1.8	14.3	3.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	11.1	33.2	9.1

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	17.1	18.0	28.7	69.2	15.5	1.7	13.6	100.0	235
20-24	19.3	16.6	41.5	83.9	8.1	0.0	8.0	100.0	222
25-29	17.5	13.6	43.4	81.9	7.9	1.9	8.3	100.0	204
30-39	20.3	15.2	46.7	81.1	9.6	1.3	8.1	100.0	374
40-49	23.7	12.6	46.0	82.3	10.3	0.6	6.8	100.0	301
Residence									
Urban	19.8	14.7	47.5	81.3	12.5	0.5	5.7	100.0	598
Rural	20.0	15.5	37.5	78.7	8.4	1.6	11.3	100.0	737
Education									
No education	24.8	18.4	34.2	56.4	15.4	2.2	26.0	100.0	176
<5 years complete	28.0	15.6	33.7	68.9	17.6	0.7	12.7	100.0	130
5-9 years complete	20.9	17.7	38.9	80.7	11.2	0.7	7.4	100.0	594
10 or more years complete	14.2	10.1	51.8	91.4	4.7	1.3	2.5	100.0	435
Religion									
Hindu	19.5	15.7	42.0	80.3	9.6	1.1	9.0	100.0	1,206
Muslim	23.9	9.5	41.0	74.4	17.0	1.5	7.1	100.0	125
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.8	10.9	37.1	71.9	14.4	0.6	13.1	100.0	163
Scheduled tribe	26.7	28.2	41.6	68.4	10.8	1.7	19.2	100.0	116
Other backward class	20.8	13.5	38.5	81.6	8.5	1.1	8.8	100.0	545
Other	17.6	15.3	47.4	83.0	10.7	1.2	5.0	100.0	510
Wealth index									
Lowest	22.9	15.7	36.9	56.1	12.4	0.0	31.5	100.0	55
Second	26.5	23.9	40.6	66.9	14.5	1.2	17.3	100.0	161
Middle	20.2	12.8	33.4	74.7	9.8	1.5	13.9	100.0	251
Fourth	23.0	15.4	42.1	84.5	8.6	1.1	5.9	100.0	369
Highest	15.0	13.1	47.3	85.8	10.1	1.0	3.1	100.0	500
Total age 15-49	19.9	15.1	42.0	79.9	10.3	1.1	8.8	100.0	1,336
Age 50-54	23.0	14.0	47.2	70.9	14.2	4.4	10.5	100.0	92
Total age 15-54	20.1	15.0	42.3	79.3	10.5	1.3	8.9	100.0	1,428

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

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	19.9	2.3	22.2	9.1	3.9	13.0	29.0	6.2	35.2	36.9	131
20-24	12.6	4.1	16.7	21.0	18.5	39.5	33.6	22.6	56.2	70.3	491
25-29	4.0	7.3	11.4	13.3	52.5	65.8	17.3	59.9	77.2	85.3	573
30-34	1.7	4.5	6.2	2.3	76.1	78.5	4.0	80.6	84.7	92.7	470
35-39	0.6	2.8	3.5	1.4	80.6	82.0	2.0	83.5	85.5	96.0	490
40-44	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	80.9	82.0	1.0	81.9	83.0	98.8	399
45-49	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	71.9	71.9	0.0	72.3	72.3	99.5	275
Residence											
Urban	3.9	4.4	8.2	8.2	59.4	67.6	12.0	63.8	75.8	89.1	1,205
Rural	4.6	3.2	7.9	7.1	58.8	65.9	11.7	62.0	73.7	89.3	1,624
Education											
No education	3.2	3.9	7.1	4.3	62.8	67.1	7.5	66.8	74.3	90.4	1,090
<5 years complete	5.3	4.9	10.2	4.5	60.7	65.2	9.8	65.6	75.4	86.4	264
5-9 years complete	6.1	3.0	9.1	9.1	56.7	65.8	15.2	59.6	74.9	87.8	913
10 or more years complete	3.0	3.9	7.0	12.7	54.9	67.6	15.7	58.8	74.6	90.6	562
Religion											
Hindu	4.3	3.5	7.8	7.3	59.7	67.0	11.6	63.2	74.8	89.6	2,533
Muslim	4.8	6.0	10.8	10.1	50.8	60.9	14.9	56.8	71.7	84.9	268
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	5.6	4.5	10.0	7.7	56.5	64.1	13.2	61.0	74.2	86.5	379
Scheduled tribe	5.9	3.8	9.8	2.8	58.9	61.7	8.7	62.7	71.5	86.3	285
Other backward class	4.4	3.5	7.9	7.8	58.7	66.5	12.2	62.2	74.4	89.4	1,112
Other	3.2	3.6	6.9	8.5	60.5	69.0	11.7	64.1	75.8	90.9	1,052
Wealth index											
Lowest	3.5	5.9	9.5	7.1	53.8	61.0	10.7	59.8	70.4	86.6	167
Second	7.0	5.2	12.2	6.2	53.9	60.2	13.3	59.1	72.4	83.1	380
Middle	4.1	4.3	8.4	5.6	56.3	61.9	9.7	60.6	70.3	88.1	512
Fourth	5.6	3.5	9.1	6.9	59.3	66.2	12.5	62.8	75.3	87.9	783
Highest	2.5	2.7	5.1	9.6	63.2	72.8	12.1	65.9	77.9	93.4	986
Total	4.3	3.7	8.0	7.5	59.1	66.6	11.8	62.8	74.6	89.2	2,828

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

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, Gujarat, 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	8.8	na	na	na	na	80.3	669	a	a	a
20-24	13.4	38.7	59.2	na	na	28.0	698	19.1	19.4	19.5
25-29	15.6	45.7	66.8	78.6	93.9	4.3	615	18.4	18.7	18.8
30-34	18.9	54.2	74.8	82.9	96.5	0.8	495	17.7	18.1	18.3
35-39	22.8	58.6	78.2	85.5	94.8	0.8	520	17.4	18.0	18.0
40-44	19.7	54.0	73.5	83.9	96.7	0.2	425	17.7	18.3	18.3
45-49	22.0	53.0	75.8	83.9	96.1	0.3	307	17.7	18.5	18.5
20-49	18.1	49.6	70.1	na	na	7.6	3,060	18.0	18.6	18.6
25-49	19.5	52.8	73.4	82.7	95.4	1.5	2,363	17.8	18.3	18.4
MEN										
15-19	2.1	na	na	na	na	97.9	235	a	a	a
20-24	2.2	9.3	23.1	na	na	60.0	222	a	a	a
25-29	2.4	12.0	21.6	31.4	60.8	27.3	204	23.7	24.0	23.2
30-34	8.2	17.8	30.0	40.0	71.5	6.0	183	22.3	22.9	22.4
35-39	7.8	20.4	33.0	45.4	72.1	2.2	191	21.7	22.6	22.2
40-44	5.7	19.5	43.9	53.1	80.3	1.2	170	20.7	21.4	21.4
45-49	5.9	23.6	40.1	47.8	75.7	0.0	131	21.6	22.5	22.1
20-49	5.2	16.4	30.9	na	na	18.7	1,101	a	a	a
25-49	5.9	18.2	32.9	42.9	71.5	8.3	879	22.0	22.7	22.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Gujarat, 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	32.7	3.4	36.0	7.7	43.5
5-9	43.1	9.8	52.9	12.0	64.3
10-14	36.8	19.5	56.3	17.0	72.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	28.6	13.6	42.2	27.2	68.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	39.3	26.1	65.4	30.8	94.2
RURAL					
0-4	33.9	23.9	57.9	14.5	71.5
5-9	62.9	24.9	87.7	22.4	108.2
10-14	47.0	25.4	72.4	15.9	87.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	46.0	28.5	74.4	21.9	94.7
NFHS-1 (0-4)	43.6	26.6	70.2	40.9	108.2
TOTAL					
0-4	33.5	16.2	49.7	11.9	60.9
5-9	55.8	19.4	75.2	18.5	92.3
10-14	43.0	23.1	66.1	16.3	81.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	39.6	23.0	62.6	24.0	85.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	42.3	26.4	68.7	37.9	104.0

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, Gujarat, 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	37.9	6.7	44.6	9.9	54.0
Rural	49.0	24.4	73.4	18.5	90.5
Education					
No education	62.0	22.8	84.8	20.8	103.8
<10 years complete	35.1	16.1	51.2	10.4	61.1
10 or more years complete	21.6	(7.8)	(29.4)	(10.0)	(39.2)
Religion					
Hindu	46.9	18.7	65.6	16.2	80.7
Muslim	(28.5)	(11.9)	(40.4)	(7.9)	(48.0)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	45.9	19.6	65.4	22.6	86.6
Scheduled tribe	(53.0)	(33.0)	(86.0)	(32.6)	(115.8)
Other backward class	48.8	17.7	66.5	12.4	78.1
Other	35.9	11.4	47.3	8.7	55.7
Wealth index					
Lowest	(75.8)	(24.7)	(100.5)	(24.8)	(122.7)
Second	51.2	32.5	83.7	31.9	112.9
Middle	48.8	22.3	71.1	12.6	82.8
Fourth	38.1	14.8	52.9	9.9	62.3
Highest	29.7	2.7	32.4	7.5	39.6
Child's sex					
Male	47.8	15.3	63.1	9.7	72.2
Female	41.8	20.7	62.5	21.4	82.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	75.9	13.9	89.9	11.4	100.2
20-29	36.2	19.2	55.4	16.7	71.1
30-39	(44.2)	(16.6)	(60.9)	(13.3)	(73.3)
Birth order					
1	49.3	15.2	64.5	11.7	75.5
2-3	42.6	18.7	61.3	16.0	76.3
4 or more	43.3	20.0	63.3	18.4	80.6
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	68.4	18.0	86.4	22.8	107.2
2-3 years	31.5	26.3	57.7	17.0	73.7
4 years or more	(25.8)	(2.8)	(28.6)	(9.1)	(37.5)
Total	44.9	17.8	62.8	15.2	77.0

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Gujarat, 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	33.6	1.0	59.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	27.0	0.8	8.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.7	0.9	0.5
Mother's age >34	0.4	*	7.5
Birth interval <24 months	12.7	0.9	7.4
Birth order >3	13.0	0.9	5.1
Subtotal	30.8	0.9	20.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.5	*	8.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.0	1.3	3.3
Subtotal	8.5	1.3	12.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	39.3	1.0	32.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,569	na	2,828

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

* 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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	51.3	22.1	0.0	5.2	1.5	19.9	0.0	100.0	135
20-34	65.2	20.5	0.1	1.7	1.3	11.0	0.1	100.0	923
35-49	(60.2)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.8)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Birth order									
1	73.3	17.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	286
2-3	67.1	19.4	0.2	2.1	1.8	9.3	0.2	100.0	559
4+	43.2	26.6	0.0	2.5	1.6	26.1	0.0	100.0	243
Residence									
Urban	84.9	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	4.7	0.2	100.0	429
Rural	49.4	28.4	0.2	2.6	1.8	17.7	0.0	100.0	659
Education									
No education	40.8	27.5	0.0	4.8	2.2	24.4	0.3	100.0	398
<5 years complete	47.9	32.8	0.0	1.1	4.5	13.6	0.0	100.0	88
5-9 years complete	75.6	16.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	382
10 or more years complete	89.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	220
Religion									
Hindu	62.8	20.6	0.1	2.3	1.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	960
Muslim	67.4	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.9	100.0	119
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.5	21.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	176
Scheduled tribe	47.0	16.2	0.9	8.1	1.8	26.1	0.0	100.0	110
Other backward class	52.6	28.1	0.0	2.1	2.3	15.0	0.0	100.0	438
Other	82.2	12.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	363
Wealth index									
Lowest	27.0	30.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	37.0	0.0	100.0	99
Second	34.3	34.2	0.6	5.5	3.3	22.1	0.0	100.0	179
Middle	50.0	27.4	0.0	1.4	2.7	18.5	0.0	100.0	221
Fourth	72.9	19.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	5.6	0.4	100.0	288
Highest	93.4	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	301
Total	63.4	20.5	0.1	2.1	1.3	12.6	0.1	100.0	1,088

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to all other religions and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	85.8	58.9	63.5	82.5	(79.6)	25.7	70.5
Blood pressure measured	90.0	60.4	61.3	88.6	(88.7)	25.7	73.1
Urine sample taken	81.3	48.5	48.5	79.5	(75.2)	19.0	62.6
Blood sample taken	82.1	56.4	57.9	80.5	(70.6)	29.8	67.4
Abdomen examined	92.5	73.5	73.6	92.8	(88.7)	48.7	81.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	17.4	14.6	13.2	19.1	(18.1)	6.8	15.8
Convulsions	16.9	15.1	15.4	17.2	(15.8)	10.9	15.9
Prolonged labour	32.1	25.7	23.2	35.1	(18.1)	17.7	28.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	67.9	55.5	53.4	70.2	(63.7)	36.4	60.8
Number of women	408	542	357	471	44	74	950

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	57.1	46.7	71.2	0.7	76.4	23.8	3.0	135
20-34	69.4	56.5	82.0	2.0	84.1	39.1	7.6	923
35-49	(53.6)	(46.9)	(73.5)	(0.0)	(56.6)	(33.3)	(10.1)	30
Birth order								
1	77.1	62.4	86.4	0.3	86.4	43.1	8.8	286
2-3	71.2	60.4	82.2	2.0	84.8	38.7	7.9	559
4+	47.6	34.1	69.3	3.3	72.1	25.9	3.3	243
Residence								
Urban	83.5	68.6	88.2	0.5	85.1	47.0	7.8	429
Rural	57.1	46.2	75.4	2.7	80.6	30.5	6.6	659
Education								
No education	47.0	33.3	66.3	1.5	71.5	22.0	3.2	398
<5 years complete	64.9	57.0	75.0	5.7	79.5	34.1	5.7	88
5-9 years complete	75.8	61.1	89.1	1.8	89.3	43.3	7.1	382
10 or more years complete	90.9	83.2	93.1	0.9	91.3	54.4	14.6	220
Religion								
Hindu	67.5	54.6	80.0	1.7	82.3	36.6	7.5	960
Muslim	68.3	58.2	85.8	2.5	84.9	42.1	4.2	119
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	60.9	47.2	84.2	1.1	81.2	39.3	2.9	176
Scheduled tribe	53.2	41.5	60.4	0.9	73.0	24.4	5.4	110
Other backward class	62.1	46.8	77.3	2.0	80.9	34.0	8.4	438
Other	81.3	72.7	88.7	2.2	87.6	43.2	8.0	363
Wealth index								
Lowest	33.0	23.0	57.0	1.0	65.0	15.0	2.0	99
Second	49.2	33.7	56.9	3.9	72.4	21.5	3.9	179
Middle	55.4	40.6	82.0	2.7	82.9	31.1	7.2	221
Fourth	75.6	64.4	88.5	1.0	85.3	42.2	5.5	288
Highest	90.7	80.0	93.3	1.0	91.0	52.9	12.0	301
Total	67.5	55.0	80.4	1.8	82.4	37.0	7.1	1,088

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	28.3	435	41.4	39.9	9.0	9.7	100.0	123
20-34	37.7	1,526	43.4	36.6	12.1	7.9	100.0	575
35-49	(18.2)	33	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Residence								
Urban	51.5	784	42.0	37.4	12.6	8.0	100.0	404
Rural	24.9	1,210	44.7	36.8	10.2	8.2	100.0	301
Antenatal care visits ¹								
None	5.1	137	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
1-3	24.6	393	49.4	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
4+	60.5	550	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	333
Education								
No education	19.4	744	43.4	39.4	11.0	6.2	100.0	145
<5 years complete	21.6	166	(44.6)	(33.2)	(8.2)	(13.9)	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	43.2	708	41.7	39.8	10.2	8.2	100.0	305
10 or more years complete	58.1	376	44.7	32.7	14.3	8.3	100.0	218
Religion								
Hindu	34.9	1,769	43.9	36.4	11.2	8.5	100.0	617
Muslim	40.6	210	36.4	43.7	14.1	5.9	100.0	85
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	32.2	325	34.7	48.0	9.6	7.7	100.0	104
Scheduled tribe	19.4	205	(50.0)	(27.4)	(17.5)	(5.0)	100.0	40
Other backward class	28.5	814	44.0	38.8	10.3	6.9	100.0	232
Other	50.6	648	44.4	33.8	12.3	9.5	100.0	328
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.4	176	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Second	10.9	328	(36.1)	(41.7)	(11.1)	(11.1)	100.0	36
Middle	25.0	425	44.9	40.2	11.2	3.7	100.0	107
Fourth	42.2	541	41.6	38.2	10.5	9.6	100.0	229
Highest	60.9	523	44.9	33.9	12.7	8.5	100.0	319
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	45.8	693	37.3	41.5	11.1	10.1	100.0	317
1 child	37.4	644	50.4	34.2	9.2	6.2	100.0	241
0 sons	38.7	311	58.4	29.1	7.5	5.0	100.0	121
1 son	36.2	333	42.4	39.2	10.8	7.5	100.0	121
2 children	25.5	342	40.3	30.9	19.7	9.2	100.0	87
0 sons	36.0	103	(40.6)	(32.3)	(19.0)	(8.1)	100.0	37
1 or more sons	21.0	239	40.1	29.8	20.2	9.9	100.0	50
3 children	21.3	173	(46.1)	(35.0)	(13.4)	(5.4)	100.0	37
0 sons	35.6	59	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
1 or more sons	13.9	115	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
4+ children	15.6	141	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
0 sons	*	24	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
1 or more sons	12.8	117	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Total	35.3	1,994	43.1	37.2	11.6	8.1	100.0	704

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to all other religions and pregnancies of women with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	75.7	39.2	52.7
Public sector	20.1	10.3	13.9
NGO/trust	3.8	0.9	2.0
Private sector	51.7	28.0	36.8
At home	24.3	60.4	47.0
Own home	19.1	49.9	38.5
Parents' home	5.1	9.9	8.1
Other home	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	70.3	41.1	51.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.2	10.6	10.8
Other health personnel	0.2	0.3	0.3
Dai (TBA)	15.6	41.0	31.6
Friends/relatives	2.6	6.6	5.1
No one	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	81.6	52.1	63.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	14.7	5.5	8.9
Number of births	580	989	1,569
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	36.4	31.8	32.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	84.1	66.9	70.2
Either of the above	86.4	67.7	71.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	72.7	58.0	60.8
Number of births delivered at home	89	377	466
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	71.9	54.7	61.4
Less than 4 hours	53.9	34.5	42.2
4-23 hours	7.8	5.1	6.2
1-2 days	7.3	8.7	8.2
3-41 days	2.8	6.3	4.9
Don't know/missing/other response	1.4	0.5	0.8
No postnatal check-up	26.7	44.9	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	62.9	34.2	45.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.1	11.4	9.7
Other health personnel	0.2	0.3	0.3
Dai (TBA)	1.7	8.7	5.9
Missing	1.4	0.5	0.8
No postnatal check-up	26.7	44.9	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	429	659	1,088

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2, 3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	47.3	56.7	266	55.6	52.7	135
20-34	53.9	64.5	1,267	62.5	57.2	923
35-49	(51.6)	(57.4)	35	(53.5)	(53.5)	30
Birth order						
1	67.4	77.7	491	72.1	66.5	286
2-3	52.3	62.3	750	62.2	58.4	559
4+	31.8	42.4	327	47.2	40.3	243
Antenatal care visits ²						
None	20.3	31.2	137	23.2	20.3	137
1-3	42.9	54.8	393	51.2	44.8	393
4+	76.4	85.9	550	79.0	74.5	550
Residence						
Urban	75.7	81.6	580	71.9	69.0	429
Rural	39.2	52.1	989	54.7	48.3	659
Education						
No education	33.7	43.8	630	45.0	38.5	398
<5 years complete	44.2	54.4	127	51.2	45.5	88
5-9 years complete	60.8	72.1	546	67.6	64.7	382
10 or more years complete	85.0	93.6	266	84.5	79.1	220
Religion						
Hindu	53.2	63.3	1,390	62.5	57.4	960
Muslim	50.5	62.0	165	53.8	51.3	119
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.0	64.7	260	59.8	55.3	176
Scheduled tribe	21.3	30.8	167	46.0	37.9	110
Other backward class	48.7	59.9	653	58.0	52.5	438
Other	68.2	77.4	487	71.0	67.4	363
Wealth index						
Lowest	15.6	23.1	158	40.0	33.0	99
Second	31.2	42.1	273	45.9	38.1	179
Middle	40.8	53.3	347	49.6	42.8	221
Fourth	61.1	73.1	414	63.4	60.3	288
Highest	85.9	92.8	376	84.6	81.6	301
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.5	219	82.1	80.8	162
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	na	(100.0)	31	*	*	22
Private health facility	na	99.7	577	88.4	86.8	434
Home	na	22.1	738	28.5	19.0	466
Total	52.7	63.0	1,569	61.4	56.5	1,088

Note: Total includes births belonging to all other religions, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits and place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.8	92.6	85.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	81.5	75.3	72.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.7	56.8	42.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	78.0	69.2	63.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	83.9	74.2	68.6
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.7	84.0	73.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	55.8	52.8	55.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	44.0	24.7	29.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	42.2	33.1	24.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	54.6	41.6	32.9
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.0	87.2	77.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	64.9	61.2	61.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.1	36.6	33.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	54.6	46.3	36.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	64.7	53.5	44.1

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	82.2	69.6	74.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	65.6	54.7	58.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	41.1	40.4	40.7
Convulsion	42.2	41.0	41.5
Prolonged labour	41.1	39.8	40.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication	63.3	62.1	62.6
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	76.7	44.1	56.5
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	75.6	67.1	70.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	76.7	72.7	74.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	71.1	59.0	63.6
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	95	154	249
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	64.4	65.9
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	46.7	50.8
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	66.7	67.6
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	52.2	54.2
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	22	86	108

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	89.2	81.6	74.6	62.5	59.4	92.4	84.1	66.3	67.6	48.5	3.8	37.6	157
Female	83.5	82.8	72.2	60.3	60.4	92.8	82.8	64.3	63.6	41.8	5.3	35.1	151
Birth order													
1	87.0	88.1	76.2	66.4	66.5	94.6	83.8	69.7	68.6	50.2	4.3	44.6	92
2-3	86.9	80.7	73.1	60.6	62.0	91.9	81.9	61.9	65.0	43.2	4.3	33.2	160
4-5	(87.8)	(80.5)	(73.2)	(61.1)	(48.8)	(90.3)	(87.8)	(73.3)	(65.9)	(48.8)	(4.9)	(34.1)	41
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Residence													
Urban	89.6	86.8	78.3	67.0	78.3	96.2	86.8	71.7	73.6	54.7	0.0	38.7	107
Rural	84.7	79.7	70.8	58.4	50.0	90.6	81.7	61.9	61.4	40.1	6.9	35.1	200
Mother's education													
No education	76.4	66.6	56.1	43.1	39.1	87.8	74.8	54.5	47.1	27.7	8.9	24.4	122
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
5-9 years complete	92.7	93.7	82.8	68.2	71.9	96.4	89.1	69.1	74.6	50.9	0.9	38.2	110
10 or more years complete	100.0	96.3	92.6	85.1	83.4	98.2	90.8	79.7	88.9	70.5	0.0	51.9	54
Religion													
Hindu	85.9	80.9	72.6	61.1	59.4	92.1	83.4	65.4	66.2	45.9	4.7	35.8	276
Muslim	(90.0)	(93.3)	(83.4)	(66.7)	(66.8)	(96.7)	(86.7)	(66.6)	(63.2)	(40.0)	(3.3)	(40.0)	30
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(87.2)	(89.3)	(74.4)	(63.8)	(44.8)	(95.7)	(91.4)	(63.9)	(70.2)	(51.2)	(2.1)	(32.0)	47
Scheduled tribe	(79.0)	(60.6)	(55.3)	(47.4)	(50.1)	(84.3)	(68.5)	(60.6)	(50.1)	(39.5)	(13.1)	(31.6)	38
Other backward class	86.0	79.3	72.7	57.9	55.5	90.1	80.2	64.5	63.7	42.2	5.7	36.4	120
Other	89.1	91.1	81.2	70.3	75.3	98.0	90.1	69.3	72.3	48.6	1.0	39.5	101
Wealth index													
Lowest	(71.4)	(60.0)	(54.2)	(34.3)	(28.6)	(74.3)	(71.4)	(42.9)	(42.8)	(20.0)	(17.1)	(20.0)	35
Second	79.6	68.5	53.7	46.3	46.3	88.9	72.2	48.1	48.1	29.6	9.3	29.6	53
Middle	87.3	83.6	76.3	63.6	41.9	94.6	83.6	67.2	63.6	38.2	3.6	27.2	55
Fourth	86.2	88.7	78.7	65.0	65.0	96.2	93.7	72.5	72.5	51.2	0.0	41.3	80
Highest	96.4	92.8	86.9	77.3	88.1	97.6	85.7	77.4	80.9	64.3	1.2	48.7	84
Total	86.4	82.2	73.4	61.4	59.9	92.6	83.5	65.3	65.7	45.2	4.5	36.4	307
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	84.7	83.1	75.4	64.1	5.3	90.2	82.5	68.6	63.6	53.0	6.6	31.8	380
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	77.1	77.8	71.4	63.8	4.4	77.8	71.2	62.9	55.9	49.8	18.9	32.0	472

Note: Total includes children belonging to all other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children						
Age in months									
<6	8.0	8.7	138	*	*	11	*	*	12
6-11	7.2	24.6	126	*	*	9	(83.9)	(22.5)	31
12-23	6.2	18.5	307	*	*	19	66.9	17.6	57
24-35	5.0	14.2	281	*	*	14	(70.1)	(30.0)	40
36-47	2.3	14.5	311	*	*	7	(75.7)	(13.4)	45
48-59	3.1	11.3	320	*	*	10	(66.6)	(30.6)	36
Sex									
Male	5.7	15.8	778	(59.2)	(6.9)	44	75.7	26.1	123
Female	3.7	13.9	705	(69.3)	(7.8)	26	69.5	18.4	98
Residence									
Urban	6.7	16.8	557	(73.0)	(10.8)	38	80.4	26.1	93
Rural	3.5	13.8	926	(51.5)	(3.0)	33	67.4	20.2	128
Mother's education									
No education	5.0	13.6	579	(55.1)	(0.0)	29	56.9	12.7	79
<5 years complete	3.3	19.6	122	*	*	4	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	5.6	16.3	522	(69.3)	(7.0)	29	84.8	27.0	85
10 or more years complete	3.1	12.8	260	*	*	8	(87.9)	(42.4)	33
Religion									
Hindu	4.9	14.6	1,310	61.1	7.9	64	71.3	22.0	191
Muslim	3.8	17.6	159	*	*	6	(82.2)	(28.5)	28
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.8	19.3	244	*	*	14	(72.4)	(25.4)	47
Scheduled tribe	2.6	7.8	153	*	*	4	*	*	12
Other backward class	5.5	15.4	618	(53.2)	(8.9)	34	70.6	17.0	95
Other	3.9	14.4	467	*	*	18	80.6	29.8	67
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.8	11.6	146	*	*	7	*	*	17
Second	5.9	13.1	250	*	*	15	(57.5)	(6.0)	33
Middle	4.6	13.7	327	*	*	15	(68.9)	(6.6)	45
Fourth	4.1	18.2	392	*	*	16	83.1	32.3	71
Highest	4.6	15.0	369	*	*	17	85.5	39.9	55
Total	4.7	14.9	1,483	63.0	7.2	70	72.9	22.7	221

Note: Total includes children belonging to all other religions and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Gujarat, 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)			Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Other treatments				Missing	No treatment	Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel			Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/herbal/other					
Age in months																
<6	17.4	138	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
6-11	27.8	126	(57.2)	(20.1)	(14.3)	(31.6)	(14.4)	(14.4)	(34.4)	(11.5)	(25.8)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.3)	35
12-23	23.7	307	68.6	36.9	23.4	46.6	5.5	5.5	49.4	11.0	32.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	27.4	73
24-35	10.0	281	(46.6)	(28.7)	(32.4)	(43.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(50.2)	(3.5)	(25.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.6)	28
36-47	6.1	311	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
48-59	4.7	320	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Sex																
Male	13.7	778	53.4	23.4	20.7	36.6	10.3	10.3	43.1	8.4	29.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	107
Female	12.3	705	61.0	29.9	23.0	41.4	7.0	7.0	42.6	9.2	32.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	33.3	87
Residence																
Urban	13.1	557	65.3	29.2	30.6	48.6	12.5	12.5	51.4	8.3	36.1	6.9	1.4	1.4	25.0	73
Rural	13.0	926	51.6	24.6	16.4	32.8	6.6	6.6	37.7	9.0	27.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	36.1	121
Mother's education																
No education	13.0	579	47.4	21.1	15.9	30.4	6.6	6.6	35.6	4.0	27.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	46.0	76
<5 years complete	11.5	122	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	15.7	522	62.3	26.8	23.3	40.3	11.0	11.0	43.9	12.2	36.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	25.6	82
10 or more years complete	8.5	260	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Religion																
Hindu	13.5	1,310	56.0	26.6	20.4	38.5	8.0	8.0	41.3	8.5	30.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	32.7	177
Muslim	10.7	159	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	11.9	244	(51.8)	(27.9)	(10.4)	(31.3)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(31.3)	(10.4)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.7)	29
Scheduled tribe	14.3	153	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Other backward class	14.5	618	52.3	25.6	21.2	37.9	6.7	6.7	41.2	6.7	31.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	34.4	90
Other	11.2	467	65.4	23.0	32.8	44.3	13.5	13.5	51.9	11.5	30.8	9.6	1.9	1.9	21.2	52
Wealth index																
Lowest	10.9	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Second	15.1	250	(47.3)	(18.4)	(10.5)	(23.7)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(34.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.4)	38
Middle	14.3	327	(51.2)	(36.3)	(23.4)	(46.9)	(14.9)	(14.9)	(57.5)	(10.6)	(32.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	47
Fourth	14.3	392	67.8	25.0	26.8	41.1	10.8	10.8	44.7	10.6	25.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	26.8	56
Highest	10.1	369	(67.6)	(32.4)	(32.5)	(54.0)	(8.1)	(8.1)	(56.7)	(16.1)	(32.4)	(10.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(16.3)	37
Total	13.1	1,483	56.8	26.3	21.7	38.8	8.8	8.8	42.9	8.8	30.5	7.2	0.5	0.5	31.9	194

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual				
Age in months												
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	24
6-11	(14.4)	(45.8)	(14.2)	(17.1)	(8.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.8)	(28.5)	(8.6)	(8.6)	35
12-23	5.5	45.2	28.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	2.7	31.5	39.7	15.0	2.7	73
24-35	(7.1)	(53.7)	(21.4)	(14.3)	(3.5)	100.0	(3.5)	(46.6)	(21.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	28
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	19
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	15
Sex												
Male	10.3	50.5	18.7	16.8	3.7	100.0	3.7	35.6	26.1	14.0	4.7	107
Female	7.0	43.7	30.9	15.0	3.4	100.0	1.2	33.4	35.5	13.8	1.1	87
Residence												
Urban	12.5	51.4	20.8	13.9	1.4	100.0	2.8	44.4	22.2	13.9	2.8	73
Rural	6.6	45.1	26.2	17.2	4.9	100.0	2.5	28.7	35.2	13.9	3.3	121
Mother's education												
No education	6.6	48.7	26.3	14.5	3.9	100.0	2.6	33.0	32.8	15.8	4.0	76
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	11.0	48.8	23.2	13.4	3.6	100.0	3.7	37.8	24.4	13.4	3.6	82
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	22
Religion												
Hindu	8.0	47.5	24.3	16.9	3.4	100.0	2.3	34.0	29.9	14.7	3.4	177
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(7.0)	(31.1)	(31.0)	(30.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(24.3)	(31.1)	(31.1)	(0.0)	29
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	22
Other backward class	6.7	56.7	17.7	13.3	5.5	100.0	1.1	42.4	25.5	12.2	5.5	90
Other	13.5	38.5	30.8	13.4	3.8	100.0	5.8	29.0	34.4	9.6	0.0	52
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	16
Second	(2.6)	(60.6)	(21.0)	(10.5)	(5.3)	100.0	(2.6)	(31.6)	(44.7)	(5.3)	(2.6)	38
Middle	(14.9)	(31.9)	(38.3)	(6.4)	(8.5)	100.0	(2.1)	(38.3)	(34.0)	(8.5)	(2.1)	47
Fourth	10.8	50.0	14.3	24.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	41.2	21.4	16.0	3.6	56
Highest	(8.1)	(46.0)	(24.3)	(18.8)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(27.1)	(29.6)	(18.9)	(2.7)	37
Total	8.8	47.5	24.2	16.0	3.6	100.0	2.6	34.6	30.3	13.9	3.1	194

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	65.5	669	56.8	60
20-24	70.6	698	67.2	355
25-34	70.4	1,110	70.5	596
35-49	61.7	1,252	53.3	77
Residence				
Urban	70.8	1,615	75.4	429
Rural	63.4	2,114	62.3	659
Education				
No education	50.3	1,210	48.3	398
< 5 years complete	58.7	315	60.2	88
5-9 years complete	70.9	1,327	78.3	382
10 or more years complete	85.6	877	86.3	220
Religion				
Hindu	67.0	3,328	67.8	960
Muslim	63.1	368	63.1	119
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	64.2	501	64.3	176
Scheduled tribe	63.9	369	66.7	110
Other backward class	61.2	1,465	62.9	438
Other	74.0	1,393	74.9	363
Wealth index				
Lowest	47.3	205	44.0	99
Second	56.7	463	56.9	179
Middle	57.9	676	60.3	221
Fourth	65.2	1,038	68.3	288
Highest	78.4	1,348	86.0	301
Total	66.6	3,729	67.5	1,088

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services													
Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2005-06													
Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC						Children in areas covered by an AWC				Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		Number of children age 0-71 months			Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Percentage of children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC	Percentage who went for early care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	82.8	263	31.9	11.4	29.2	19.2	218	na	na	15.6	218	(49.9)	34
12-23	86.9	307	37.9	21.2	34.2	20.5	267	na	na	18.3	267	(47.0)	49
24-35	79.6	281	47.5	34.6	36.4	27.1	224	na	na	28.9	224	47.8	65
36-47	85.8	311	50.8	42.2	36.2	31.8	267	37.4	267	31.4	267	44.0	84
48-59	85.5	320	50.6	42.9	35.2	32.4	273	40.7	273	30.9	273	41.2	85
60-71	83.1	299	42.8	34.4	31.2	26.8	248	32.4	248	na	na	na	na
0-35	83.2	852	39.1	22.4	33.3	22.2	709	na	na	20.8	709	48.0	147
36-71	84.8	930	48.2	40.0	34.3	30.4	788	37.0	788	na	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	84.0	939	43.5	30.6	33.5	26.2	789	33.2	419	24.1	653	41.2	157
Female	84.1	843	44.4	32.9	34.3	26.9	709	41.3	369	26.6	596	49.0	159
Residence													
Urban	68.2	681	29.0	21.6	20.3	20.1	464	24.4	275	21.2	382	47.5	81
Rural	93.9	1,100	50.6	36.2	39.9	29.4	1,033	43.7	514	27.1	867	44.3	235
Mother's education													
No education	89.2	707	49.4	36.7	38.6	29.4	631	41.2	340	28.6	517	37.6	148
<5 years complete	93.5	153	50.7	36.1	40.2	28.5	143	38.0	84	25.0	116	(55.3)	29
5-9 years complete	83.9	622	40.7	28.7	30.2	26.8	522	37.1	258	24.8	439	50.4	109
10 or more years complete	67.2	299	30.2	20.7	23.7	15.3	201	22.5	106	16.8	177	(53.3)	30
Religion													
Hindu	82.3	1,577	45.0	32.5	35.2	27.3	1,298	37.6	692	25.8	1,079	43.2	279
Muslim	97.3	186	37.0	28.7	24.8	21.6	181	32.1	87	23.8	156	(59.5)	37

Continued...

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	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	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 who were weighed at an AWC	Percentage of mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	84.6	295	49.5	39.5	37.1	37.5	249	49.5	141	35.1	204
Scheduled tribe	87.8	188	46.7	36.6	37.1	30.0	165	38.2	83	27.0	136
Other backward class	86.5	745	51.1	33.6	40.9	28.3	644	39.6	332	26.8	534
Other	79.1	552	29.3	22.6	20.6	16.5	437	25.3	233	17.2	373
Wealth index											
Lowest	88.6	174	50.0	39.1	42.9	32.0	154	40.2	81	25.4	129
Second	91.7	300	50.7	33.8	37.8	29.1	275	40.3	138	28.6	229
Middle	92.8	392	50.5	37.4	39.3	32.5	364	46.9	182	29.5	306
Fourth	88.9	483	44.4	33.8	31.8	27.8	430	38.0	226	28.5	348
Highest	63.5	432	24.1	14.6	20.8	10.9	274	19.9	161	11.8	237
Years since AWC was established											
<6 years ago	na	na	48.1	30.7	34.4	30.2	234	41.5	125	27.5	192
6 or more years ago	na	na	43.1	31.9	33.7	25.8	1,263	36.1	663	24.9	1,057
Total	84.0	1,782	43.9	31.7	33.9	26.5	1,497	37.0	788	25.3	1,249
Note: Total includes children belonging to all other religions and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.											
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services											
na = Not applicable											
() Based on 25-49 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 and food given in the form of take home rations.											

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	83.4	14.8	7.2	8.1	464	91.3	8.3	3.5	4.6	464
Rural	71.8	21.0	18.4	15.9	1,033	84.5	13.8	9.4	10.1	1,033
Mother's education										
No education	73.7	20.1	14.9	13.2	631	86.2	13.4	6.8	7.4	631
<5 years complete	70.9	20.8	22.8	18.7	143	84.0	14.6	11.8	13.9	143
5-9 years complete	76.1	19.5	14.3	13.9	522	87.6	10.9	7.8	8.2	522
10 or more years complete	82.2	13.3	10.9	9.4	201	87.2	9.4	6.4	7.9	201
Religion										
Hindu	74.6	19.7	15.8	14.6	1,298	85.8	12.7	8.3	9.2	1,298
Muslim	79.5	16.1	9.9	6.6	181	90.5	8.9	3.3	3.3	181
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	66.8	28.9	16.7	16.4	249	80.0	20.0	10.8	11.2	249
Scheduled tribe	70.7	24.5	20.3	19.1	165	83.3	16.1	11.4	11.4	165
Other backward class	75.6	17.4	16.0	14.6	644	88.0	10.8	7.2	9.1	644
Other	81.7	14.0	10.3	8.0	437	89.5	8.0	4.8	4.6	437
Wealth index										
Lowest	70.5	21.1	16.7	10.9	154	84.0	14.7	7.0	7.0	154
Second	72.3	23.4	16.2	18.3	275	83.1	16.5	9.7	10.4	275
Middle	69.7	22.1	21.3	16.4	364	85.0	14.2	9.8	10.4	364
Fourth	76.2	20.1	12.8	13.7	430	86.5	11.9	6.7	8.1	430
Highest	87.7	8.0	7.6	5.8	274	93.9	3.6	4.0	4.7	274
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	79.3	16.5	16.5	15.2	234	90.7	8.0	7.2	8.0	234
6 or more years ago	74.7	19.6	14.6	13.1	1,263	85.8	12.8	7.6	8.4	1,263
Total	75.4	19.1	14.9	13.5	1,497	86.6	12.1	7.6	8.4	1,497

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	9.9	19.8	-0.7	9.1	20.7	4.2	-0.8	9.9	23.1	0.0	-1.2	121
6-11	13.6	35.1	-1.4	8.0	20.0	1.6	-0.9	11.9	36.7	0.8	-1.5	125
12-23	29.8	57.5	-2.2	7.5	18.7	0.7	-1.0	18.0	45.3	0.0	-1.8	278
24-35	32.4	61.0	-2.2	7.2	20.2	0.0	-1.1	17.1	46.9	0.0	-2.0	262
36-47	28.9	55.7	-2.2	4.1	17.7	1.0	-1.0	20.1	51.0	0.0	-2.0	294
48-59	23.4	53.9	-2.1	2.4	16.9	1.4	-1.0	14.5	47.7	0.0	-2.0	295
Sex												
Male	28.1	51.6	-2.0	5.2	19.0	1.7	-1.0	16.0	46.6	0.1	-1.8	724
Female	22.6	51.8	-1.9	6.4	18.3	0.6	-1.0	16.6	42.4	0.0	-1.8	649
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	23.1	47.6	-1.9	6.3	21.0	2.1	-1.0	15.8	44.1	0.0	-1.8	428
<24	33.4	63.0	-2.4	5.4	14.6	1.2	-0.9	19.9	49.9	0.0	-2.0	260
24-47	26.2	53.3	-2.0	5.9	19.1	0.4	-1.0	16.4	46.1	0.2	-1.9	511
48+	16.7	37.3	-1.5	5.8	16.8	0.0	-1.0	10.9	32.2	0.0	-1.5	155
Birth order²												
1	23.2	47.5	-1.9	6.1	20.9	2.1	-1.0	15.5	43.9	0.0	-1.8	425
2-3	24.3	49.8	-1.9	5.4	15.9	0.6	-0.9	13.6	41.6	0.2	-1.8	653
4-5	29.2	58.8	-2.2	4.6	17.6	0.5	-1.0	18.5	49.5	0.0	-2.0	215
6+	41.0	73.8	-2.8	14.8	34.4	0.0	-1.6	42.6	63.9	0.0	-2.6	61
Residence												
Urban	21.0	46.6	-1.7	4.3	16.7	1.9	-0.9	12.6	39.2	0.0	-1.6	521
Rural	28.3	54.8	-2.1	6.7	19.9	0.7	-1.0	18.5	47.9	0.1	-2.0	853
Size at birth²												
Very small	37.8	60.1	-2.4	6.6	27.7	0.0	-1.3	34.4	62.2	0.0	-2.3	90
Small	32.8	60.4	-2.3	8.7	21.5	0.5	-1.1	22.0	56.3	0.0	-2.1	195
Average or larger	22.8	48.8	-1.9	5.3	17.2	1.2	-0.9	13.4	40.9	0.1	-1.7	1,057
Mother's education⁴												
No education	32.1	58.9	-2.3	8.6	22.3	0.2	-1.1	23.2	53.8	0.0	-2.1	518
<5 years complete	33.0	55.0	-2.2	5.5	15.6	0.9	-1.0	17.4	46.8	0.0	-2.0	109
5-9 years complete	23.0	49.5	-1.9	4.1	17.7	1.0	-0.9	12.9	41.1	0.0	-1.7	487
10 or more years complete	13.1	38.7	-1.5	3.7	14.3	2.9	-0.8	7.3	31.0	0.4	-1.4	246
Religion												
Hindu	26.0	52.3	-2.0	5.7	18.9	1.2	-1.0	16.2	44.8	0.1	-1.8	1,208
Muslim	20.7	46.4	-1.8	5.8	16.8	1.3	-1.1	15.5	43.2	0.0	-1.8	155
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	24.2	54.5	-2.1	6.9	20.8	1.3	-1.0	16.4	45.9	0.0	-1.9	231
Scheduled tribe	32.6	60.9	-2.4	10.1	28.3	0.0	-1.4	29.0	64.5	0.0	-2.4	137
Other backward class	29.6	57.9	-2.2	4.7	17.3	0.7	-1.0	17.3	46.4	0.0	-1.9	572
Other	18.5	39.0	-1.6	5.3	16.4	2.1	-0.9	10.8	35.3	0.2	-1.5	434
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	25.5	51.5	-2.0	5.9	18.6	1.0	-1.0	16.3	44.6	0.1	-1.8	1,354
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14

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	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	28.6	56.1	-2.2	8.6	24.2	0.4	-1.3	21.9	52.6	0.0	-2.1	547
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	24.4	50.9	-1.9	4.5	15.6	0.9	-0.9	13.5	41.6	0.1	-1.7	687
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	18.2	35.5	-1.5	0.8	9.9	5.0	-0.4	5.8	24.8	0.0	-1.2	122
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	25.6	52.6	-2.0	6.1	18.6	0.6	-1.0	16.6	45.2	0.1	-1.9	1,253
Living with one or neither parent	24.7	42.1	-1.8	2.5	19.9	6.6	-0.8	12.4	38.8	0.0	-1.7	121
Wealth index												
Lowest	40.0	66.9	-2.5	13.1	23.9	0.0	-1.3	23.8	60.8	0.0	-2.4	129
Second	36.8	63.2	-2.4	8.2	22.9	0.4	-1.2	27.7	57.1	0.0	-2.2	229
Middle	30.8	54.8	-2.3	5.7	18.9	1.7	-1.0	20.3	51.4	0.0	-2.0	295
Fourth	20.1	51.8	-1.8	3.3	16.3	1.1	-0.9	11.4	39.6	0.0	-1.7	370
Highest	14.1	35.8	-1.4	4.3	16.3	1.7	-0.8	7.7	30.1	0.3	-1.4	351
Total	25.5	51.7	-2.0	5.8	18.7	1.2	-1.0	16.3	44.6	0.1	-1.8	1,374
Children age 0-35 months born to ever-married interviewed women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.2	49.2	-1.8	7.8	19.7	1.2	-1.0	15.5	41.1	0.1	-1.7	779
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.5	52.0	-2.0	7.0	20.3	3.1	-0.8	17.1	41.6	0.8	-1.7	1,010

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49. Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	96.5	580	28.9	31.6	64.8	55.3	418
Rural	96.9	989	22.8	25.4	53.7	58.6	647
Sex							
Male	96.7	819	27.0	29.3	57.8	57.7	601
Female	96.8	750	22.9	25.9	58.4	56.8	464
Mother's education							
No education	95.9	630	22.3	24.6	51.5	60.0	388
<5 years complete	96.8	127	18.4	20.7	54.1	59.7	87
5-9 years complete	96.9	546	25.2	27.8	60.5	57.5	374
10 or more years complete	98.5	266	33.0	36.3	67.0	51.2	216
Religion							
Hindu	96.5	1,390	27.0	30.0	58.8	57.2	938
Muslim	98.8	165	11.9	11.9	51.8	58.5	118
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.0	260	19.3	28.0	62.9	50.5	172
Scheduled tribe	96.5	167	34.3	36.1	69.4	35.1	110
Other backward class	97.2	653	27.6	29.0	50.1	64.9	427
Other	97.3	487	22.1	23.5	61.6	58.2	355
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	96.6	988	28.2	31.8	64.6	53.4	715
Dai (TBA)	97.2	496	19.5	20.2	45.9	65.7	301
Other/no one	97.6	84	(16.3)	(16.3)	(36.7)	(63.3)	49
Place of delivery							
Health facility	96.2	796	27.2	30.8	65.3	52.1	580
At home	97.6	738	21.5	23.0	48.2	64.3	462
Other	(94.1)	34	*	*	*	*	23
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.0	158	17.5	21.6	44.3	62.9	96
Second	95.3	273	22.9	24.6	51.4	63.4	173
Middle	97.7	347	21.8	23.2	49.5	62.3	219
Fourth	97.1	414	27.3	30.9	62.1	54.6	283
Highest	97.3	376	29.4	32.2	68.8	50.8	294
Total	96.8	1,569	25.2	27.8	58.0	57.3	1,065

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to all other religions and 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(2.5)	(75.0)	(15.0)	(2.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	(7.6)	40
2-3	(2.2)	(50.0)	(23.8)	(6.6)	(15.2)	(2.2)	100.0	46	(19.1)	47
4-5	0.0	24.0	28.1	9.9	20.0	18.0	100.0	50	9.8	51
6-8	4.8	9.5	15.8	6.3	9.5	54.1	100.0	63	16.0	63
9-11	8.1	3.2	13.0	3.2	4.8	67.7	100.0	62	6.4	63
12-17	17.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.6	78.7	100.0	169	10.0	170
18-23	30.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	66.1	100.0	121	12.3	138
24-35	56.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	41.9	100.0	200	3.9	281
<4	2.3	61.6	19.7	4.7	10.5	1.2	100.0	86	13.8	87
<6	1.5	47.8	22.8	6.6	14.0	7.3	100.0	136	12.3	138
6-9	6.5	7.6	14.1	5.4	8.7	57.7	100.0	92	11.9	93
12-23	23.2	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	73.4	100.0	289	11.0	307

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices													
Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Gujarat, 2005-06													
Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3 + food				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	8.4	48.5	8.4	60	100.0	8.0	47.8	8.0	63
9-11	na	na	na	na	15.8	19.3	10.6	57	100.0	14.5	21.0	9.7	62
12-17	na	na	na	na	45.4	42.4	26.6	139	98.2	40.3	39.6	23.0	169
18-23	na	na	na	na	51.2	63.1	39.3	84	95.0	47.2	51.2	29.0	121
Sex													
Male	23.9	2.3	5.4	472	37.1	43.8	25.3	177	98.1	34.3	42.7	22.5	213
Female	21.5	1.7	4.9	429	33.4	45.7	22.3	162	97.5	32.7	40.1	18.4	202
Residence													
Urban	21.4	2.0	4.1	309	39.3	45.8	25.2	109	95.1	38.5	42.7	21.0	145
Rural	24.3	2.2	5.6	592	33.5	44.2	23.2	231	99.3	30.9	40.8	20.2	269
Mother's education													
No education	25.5	2.1	5.4	353	31.9	39.8	20.3	137	98.0	28.6	36.3	18.1	153
<5 years complete	23.6	0.8	5.3	68	(32.1)	(53.6)	(25.0)	28	(97.0)	(32.3)	(53.0)	(20.5)	34
5-9 years complete	22.5	2.1	5.5	327	37.1	46.8	25.0	124	97.4	35.5	42.6	21.3	155
10 or more years complete	19.4	2.2	4.3	154	42.0	48.0	30.1	50	98.6	40.3	44.5	23.7	72
Religion													
Hindu	22.8	2.2	5.0	790	35.4	45.1	24.3	296	97.5	33.2	41.7	20.6	364
Muslim	22.9	2.1	5.9	101	(35.9)	(43.4)	(20.3)	39	(100.0)	(37.0)	(41.1)	(19.4)	46
Continued...													

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	23.6	0.8	5.5	133	32.1 (22.9)	32.1 (50.0)	18.9 (12.5)	53	96.8	28.5	30.2	15.9	63
Scheduled tribe	26.5	5.2	7.8	96				48	98.0	24.1	50.0	14.0	50
Other backward class	24.7	1.1	5.6	392	39.7	44.9	28.6	135	97.6	35.5	41.6	23.5	165
Other	20.7	2.2	4.0	278	37.4	49.0	25.6	102	98.5	37.1	43.7	21.5	135
Wealth index													
Lowest	29.8	3.9	8.7	89	(33.3)	(38.1)	(19.0)	42	(97.8)	(31.1)	(35.5)	(17.8)	45
Second	25.5	2.7	5.6	164	35.3	38.3	22.1	67	100.0	33.4	36.1	20.8	71
Middle	24.7	2.1	6.4	207	31.6	48.6	26.2	75	98.8	30.1	45.7	24.0	82
Fourth	22.0	0.6	4.6	240	33.4	46.7	21.2	90	94.7	30.8	43.0	16.7	114
Highest	18.0	2.0	3.8	200	43.8	48.4	29.7	64	99.0	40.6	42.6	22.8	102
Total	22.9	2.1	5.2	901	35.3	44.7	23.8	339	97.8	33.5	41.5	20.5	414

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

na = Not applicable

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

² It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

³ Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.

⁴ 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.

⁵ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁶ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁷ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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, Gujarat, 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	24.6	47.2	3.6	75.4	110
12-23	24.3	53.4	5.2	83.0	288
24-35	25.1	48.2	4.9	78.3	263
36-47	25.2	34.7	3.3	63.2	302
48-59	25.6	26.9	1.0	53.5	293
Sex					
Male	24.3	41.7	4.4	70.4	662
Female	25.8	40.4	2.7	68.9	593
Birth order¹					
1	22.5	39.4	2.1	64.0	382
2-3	26.2	41.6	4.4	72.2	591
4-5	24.3	44.0	4.7	73.0	192
6+	29.6	42.4	3.3	75.3	61
Residence					
Urban	26.6	31.8	3.6	61.9	484
Rural	24.0	46.9	3.6	74.6	771
Mother's education²					
No education	26.3	44.4	5.0	75.8	477
<5 years complete	20.4	38.8	4.8	64.0	103
5-9 years complete	22.7	43.3	3.0	69.0	437
10 or more years complete	29.2	31.4	1.4	62.0	217
Religion					
Hindu	24.5	41.8	3.6	69.9	1,105
Muslim	27.4	35.9	3.6	66.8	139
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.8	40.0	4.8	68.5	210
Scheduled tribe	21.7	58.9	2.3	82.9	128
Other backward class	24.0	43.6	4.0	71.5	529
Other	28.2	32.5	2.8	63.5	388
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	25.0	41.3	3.7	69.9	1,226
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	7
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	22
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.1	41.3	3.7	70.1	1,156
Living with one or neither parent	24.2	38.4	2.0	64.6	99
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	25.6	34.2	1.4	61.2	488
Mildly anaemic	25.1	45.7	3.4	74.2	473
Moderately/severely anaemic	23.1	46.9	8.3	78.4	264
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.8	48.4	0.0	78.2	123
Second	21.6	51.5	8.8	81.9	202
Middle	27.1	44.7	3.8	75.5	265
Fourth	21.6	40.4	3.0	65.0	335
Highest	27.1	29.8	2.1	59.1	330
Total	25.0	41.1	3.6	69.7	1,255
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.7	50.3	4.9	79.9	652
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.2	43.7	6.7	74.5	831

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

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 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 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	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children			
Age in months														
6-8	8.0	0.0	63	na	na	na	12.8	12.8	8.0	63	46.3	63		
9-11	14.6	0.0	62	na	na	na	28.5	12.8	4.8	63	58.3	62		
12-17	35.5	1.2	169	28.2	170	170	28.2	13.5	7.1	170	50.5	169		
18-23	50.5	10.8	121	20.3	138	138	20.3	8.0	7.3	138	59.7	136		
24-35	62.1	9.5	200	16.3	281	281	16.3	10.3	6.1	281	54.4	279		
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.3	8.7	10.9	311	50.1	306		
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	10.3	4.4	320	54.0	318		
Sex														
Male	45.1	4.7	341	16.4	315	315	13.7	9.5	7.3	709	53.4	703		
Female	38.5	6.6	273	25.5	273	273	16.0	11.3	6.8	636	52.9	629		
Birth order														
1	42.2	4.4	183	21.4	182	182	15.0	11.7	9.1	420	56.4	416		
2-3	41.7	7.0	300	21.5	288	288	15.6	10.2	7.1	646	54.1	641		
4-5	44.9	5.1	97	23.8	84	84	15.6	9.5	4.7	211	47.2	209		
6+	(38.2)	(0.0)	34	(2.8)	36	36	2.9	5.9	1.5	68	42.5	66		
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfeeding	35.4	3.8	426	23.4	311	311	21.0	9.4	6.2	470	51.2	467		
Not breastfeeding	57.6	9.2	186	17.8	275	275	11.6	10.7	7.7	863	54.1	853		
Residence														
Urban	49.5	9.2	221	16.7	207	207	13.3	13.1	8.5	510	70.0	504		
Rural	38.0	3.5	393	22.8	382	382	15.6	8.6	6.2	835	42.9	828		
													Continued...	

Continued...

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	36.2	3.5	231	16.6 (20.4)	233	13.0	8.3	3.6	527	40.2	523
<5 years complete	30.2	4.0	50		44	12.2	7.8	9.6	115	44.8	112
5-9 years complete	43.7	6.8	222	23.4	209	16.1	9.9	6.4	467	58.6	462
10 or more years complete	56.8	8.1	111	24.1	103	17.4	17.1	14.9	236	75.3	235
Religion											
Hindu	42.1	4.7	537	21.4	518	14.9	10.8	7.3	1,188	51.4	1,177
Muslim	45.7	13.0	70	16.9	65	14.5	7.7	5.6	144	64.8	142
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	43.7	4.3	94	21.5	88	16.5	10.3	3.6	224	55.9	222
Scheduled tribe	35.7	8.6	69	22.2	62	14.6	9.5	3.6	136	34.9	134
Other backward class	39.9	4.2	260	21.1	255	13.6	8.1	8.1	564	47.6	558
Other	47.2	6.9	190	19.3	181	15.5	13.7	8.6	420	65.2	416
Wealth index											
Lowest	33.3	4.3	68	20.0	64	12.8	9.3	4.3	139	31.7	138
Second	30.7	4.0	100	12.9	100	9.0	6.3	4.1	219	31.0	218
Middle	42.6	4.0	126	18.2	125	14.0	8.2	3.7	291	39.2	286
Fourth	41.9	5.4	167	24.1	157	16.5	8.2	6.7	357	60.4	354
Highest	53.7	8.7	152	24.7	142	18.1	17.5	13.3	339	80.5	336
Total	42.2	5.6	614	20.6	589	14.8	10.3	7.1	1,345	53.2	1,332

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

² 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.

³ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁵ 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, and total for NFHS-2, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	18.7	11.7	69.6	100.0	1,317
Rural	34.5	19.9	45.6	100.0	1,832
Religion of household head					
Hindu	28.3	17.4	54.3	100.0	2,849
Muslim	25.6	6.1	68.2	100.0	277
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	24.0	18.6	57.4	100.0	461
Scheduled tribe	43.3	24.2	32.6	100.0	333
Other backward class	33.4	17.5	49.1	100.0	1,223
Other	19.0	12.1	68.8	100.0	1,131
Wealth index					
Lowest	51.5	20.9	27.6	100.0	223
Second	43.7	25.0	31.3	100.0	464
Middle	38.2	21.3	40.6	100.0	589
Fourth	24.4	15.5	60.1	100.0	852
Highest	12.5	9.6	77.9	100.0	1,021
Total	27.9	16.4	55.7	100.0	3,149
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.6	14.3	56.2	100.0	3,926

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

ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	54.6	19.5	14.3	11.6	0.0	100.0	3,729
Pulses or beans	56.3	39.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,729
Dark green leafy vegetables	81.5	15.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,729
Fruits	15.5	34.0	47.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	3,729
Eggs	2.0	13.4	12.4	72.3	0.1	100.0	3,729
Fish	2.0	9.0	14.7	74.2	0.1	100.0	3,729
Chicken/meat	0.7	10.3	16.9	72.0	0.0	100.0	3,729
Fish or chicken/meat	2.5	12.4	15.3	69.8	0.0	100.0	3,729
MEN							
Milk or curd	61.0	21.0	13.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,336
Pulses or beans	60.2	35.6	2.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,336
Dark green leafy vegetables	96.0	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,336
Fruits	9.4	39.0	48.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,336
Eggs	1.3	15.5	29.2	53.9	0.1	100.0	1,336
Fish	0.8	9.0	27.4	62.8	0.1	100.0	1,336
Chicken/meat	0.3	8.9	32.2	58.4	0.1	100.0	1,336
Fish or chicken/meat	0.8	11.6	30.8	56.8	0.1	100.0	1,336

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	54.3	29.3	2.3	0.3	620	58.1	33.1	0.9	0.5	230
20-29	40.8	19.9	9.0	1.4	1,142	42.3	16.6	6.7	0.5	412
30-39	30.4	14.9	23.6	6.3	977	27.7	12.2	16.1	2.8	363
40-49	21.9	12.4	32.0	10.9	722	20.7	10.6	20.1	4.5	294
Marital status										
Never married	50.6	26.9	4.0	0.9	758	52.4	25.7	2.8	0.7	428
Currently married	32.1	16.2	20.5	5.6	2,574	27.5	12.0	15.9	2.8	846
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	37.6	19.2	16.3	5.5	130	(47.7)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Residence										
Urban	24.6	12.3	25.9	7.6	1,514	29.8	13.6	16.5	3.1	575
Rural	45.5	23.6	9.6	2.2	1,947	41.2	19.6	7.2	1.2	723
Education										
No education	42.5	21.7	11.8	2.7	1,116	46.2	19.8	6.0	1.1	167
<5 years complete	34.0	15.1	16.0	3.1	290	35.2	8.8	5.6	1.6	123
5-9 years complete	37.4	21.2	17.3	5.4	1,225	38.6	20.1	8.3	1.4	580
10 or more years complete	27.3	12.0	22.6	6.3	830	29.1	13.9	19.1	3.4	428
Religion										
Hindu	36.3	18.2	16.7	4.5	3,083	36.8	17.2	11.4	2.1	1,178
Muslim	37.0	22.3	17.2	5.2	345	30.3	13.9	10.7	1.8	115
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	42.0	20.5	10.0	1.5	461	37.5	15.8	7.1	0.0	159
Scheduled tribe	61.6	32.3	3.9	0.9	331	49.5	23.1	2.6	0.0	113
Other backward class	39.5	20.5	12.8	3.0	1,367	41.1	20.2	8.3	1.5	535
Other	24.6	12.6	26.5	8.2	1,302	27.2	12.4	18.0	3.7	489
Wealth index										
Lowest	54.9	29.0	1.6	0.5	191	61.4	33.4	3.7	0.0	55
Second	58.3	29.3	3.6	1.2	416	49.3	21.9	2.0	0.0	154
Middle	50.4	26.4	6.2	1.1	621	47.1	21.9	2.9	0.4	247
Fourth	34.8	18.4	15.0	3.0	944	30.5	14.5	10.6	1.3	356
Highest	20.9	10.1	29.5	9.1	1,289	27.7	12.8	20.0	4.3	487
Total	36.3	18.6	16.7	4.6	3,461	36.1	16.9	11.3	2.0	1,298

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	37.4	17.8	2.1	57.4	655	16.0	11.0	1.3	28.3	228
20-29	37.9	17.0	2.3	57.2	1,292	10.2	7.7	0.7	18.6	406
30-39	35.8	16.9	2.9	55.6	996	11.1	9.1	0.8	20.9	361
40-49	32.6	13.8	3.3	49.7	717	12.7	10.1	1.4	24.2	290
Marital status										
Never married	37.9	15.0	1.9	54.7	754	12.6	8.7	1.2	22.5	423
Currently married	35.9	16.8	2.7	55.4	2,776	11.7	9.3	0.9	22.0	836
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	33.0	18.5	6.2	57.7	130	(11.6)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(27.1)	25
Maternity status										
Pregnant	25.9	31.0	3.8	60.8	181	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	42.3	17.3	1.6	61.3	552	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	35.7	15.4	2.8	53.9	2,928	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	33.1	15.9	1.9	50.9	1,582	11.2	6.4	0.6	18.2	565
Rural	38.5	16.9	3.2	58.7	2,078	12.6	11.5	1.3	25.4	719
Education										
No education	36.0	18.1	3.6	57.7	1,176	14.0	10.7	0.6	25.3	165
<5 years complete	36.8	13.4	4.5	54.7	312	14.7	7.1	0.0	21.8	121
5-9 years complete	37.8	16.9	1.9	56.6	1,311	13.0	9.7	1.6	24.3	573
10 or more years complete	33.8	14.7	1.9	50.3	861	9.1	8.6	0.7	18.4	425
Religion										
Hindu	35.9	16.5	2.7	55.1	3,267	11.7	9.5	1.0	22.2	1,165
Muslim	38.5	15.8	2.2	56.5	361	16.0	5.2	0.8	22.1	114
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.6	16.8	3.9	56.3	489	10.7	11.8	0.0	22.5	158
Scheduled tribe	46.5	24.4	3.3	74.2	358	17.1	25.0	2.6	44.7	112
Other backward class	36.6	15.7	3.0	55.3	1,446	11.2	7.8	1.3	20.2	531
Other	33.3	15.1	1.7	50.1	1,367	12.3	6.3	0.6	19.2	481
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.1	14.7	2.4	62.2	202	23.3	14.4	3.6	41.3	54
Second	38.8	23.0	4.0	65.8	449	13.9	17.0	0.6	31.6	152
Middle	38.3	16.2	5.3	59.7	664	9.9	13.8	2.3	26.0	247
Fourth	36.8	16.9	2.5	56.1	1,015	12.7	6.0	0.3	18.9	350
Highest	32.5	14.4	1.1	47.9	1,331	10.8	6.2	0.7	17.6	480
Total	36.2	16.5	2.6	55.3	3,660	12.0	9.2	1.0	22.2	1,284
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.8	16.9	2.8	55.5	2,906	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.5	14.4	2.5	46.3	3,484	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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	57.0	85.6	38.3	75.0	47.3	75.2	20.3	36.7	44.2	60.1	1,366	457
15-19	57.2	85.3	37.2	75.8	46.6	73.1	19.5	38.8	45.0	61.6	669	235
20-24	56.8	85.9	39.4	74.2	47.9	77.4	21.1	34.5	43.4	58.6	698	222
25-29	58.8	87.0	45.9	77.3	52.4	79.8	23.0	33.9	46.4	66.0	615	204
30-39	49.8	81.1	35.5	71.8	41.5	75.2	16.7	35.8	39.0	59.6	1,015	374
40-49	44.8	75.1	30.2	65.9	35.8	70.1	15.2	31.4	35.0	53.6	732	301
Residence												
Urban	71.1	90.5	50.7	81.6	60.3	83.0	26.5	44.2	57.3	68.6	1,615	598
Rural	39.1	75.5	26.9	64.9	32.1	68.1	12.9	27.3	29.1	51.9	2,114	737
Education												
No education	17.9	36.2	10.4	25.1	13.2	28.9	2.6	4.1	12.6	16.5	1,210	176
<5 years complete	39.2	67.6	21.0	52.4	29.0	60.9	6.4	13.1	28.1	42.0	315	130
5-9 years complete	60.7	86.9	39.8	75.9	48.6	79.2	16.6	31.3	45.7	60.2	1,327	594
10 or more years complete	94.4	98.6	76.1	92.8	86.1	91.5	48.8	58.5	79.2	80.9	877	435
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	66.0	88.7	47.8	79.7	55.6	81.5	24.8	39.2	52.4	65.2	2,658	1,126
No	20.6	47.0	10.8	33.1	16.3	38.6	3.8	11.5	13.9	28.3	1,071	210
Marital status												
Never married	67.1	86.2	45.2	76.9	55.5	76.8	27.0	35.8	53.6	62.6	769	436
Currently married	49.5	80.5	35.8	70.7	41.8	74.0	17.2	34.7	38.4	58.4	2,828	874
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	44.8	(72.9)	22.0	(53.5)	32.7	(65.0)	6.1	(22.7)	31.8	(38.3)	132	26
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	79.8	na	64.6	na	71.5	na	28.1	na	55.7	na	359
1-2	na	83.1	na	75.0	na	74.6	na	35.1	na	60.2	na	224
3-4	na	82.6	na	73.6	na	75.4	na	33.4	na	52.8	na	263
5+	na	83.1	na	76.4	na	76.7	na	40.2	na	65.0	na	485

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	53.3	81.6	38.1	72.1	45.1	74.3	19.3	35.8	42.3	59.4	3,328	1,206
Muslim	50.2	87.3	28.9	76.2	37.1	80.0	13.7	25.7	33.3	58.9	368	125
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	49.3	83.1	34.6	72.8	39.4	74.8	16.4	28.2	38.0	55.7	501	163
Scheduled tribe	33.6	62.7	21.8	46.9	26.9	56.1	7.5	22.7	25.6	40.2	369	116
Other backward class	42.2	80.2	27.8	69.5	34.9	71.4	11.9	31.9	32.1	55.5	1,465	545
Other	70.6	88.6	52.1	81.3	60.6	82.7	30.0	43.0	56.4	69.2	1,393	510
Wealth index												
Lowest	8.2	38.6	4.3	28.2	5.8	36.9	1.0	7.2	5.3	15.9	205	55
Second	21.2	59.1	11.6	46.6	16.9	50.2	4.3	17.3	14.8	32.8	463	161
Middle	31.4	72.3	21.2	58.4	24.2	63.5	5.6	19.6	23.9	45.5	676	251
Fourth	52.3	88.5	35.0	81.1	44.3	83.0	17.1	35.5	39.9	66.1	1,038	369
Highest	82.0	94.7	60.7	86.2	69.7	86.4	34.5	50.7	65.8	74.8	1,348	500
Total	52.9	82.2	37.2	72.4	44.3	74.8	18.8	34.8	41.3	59.4	3,729	1,336

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

na = Not applicable

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men who: Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators		Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	
Age										
15-24	87.8	61.5	59.0	33.2	779	76.7	60.7	68.0	35.1	391
15-19	89.3	60.3	57.3	31.1	383	77.4	62.3	70.8	38.0	200
20-24	86.4	62.6	60.7	35.2	396	75.9	59.1	65.2	32.1	191
25-29	85.8	57.3	59.1	32.8	362	82.6	60.3	66.0	36.7	178
30-39	88.1	57.3	64.9	34.9	506	80.5	56.7	65.1	38.4	303
40-49	85.8	51.0	63.2	27.6	328	77.4	54.2	61.0	36.3	226
Residence										
Urban	86.6	61.0	58.3	32.2	1,148	80.3	64.1	70.3	40.6	541
Rural	88.0	53.7	65.3	33.2	826	77.5	52.5	60.8	32.5	556
Education										
No education	84.8	39.1	65.0	20.2	217	58.2	31.7	45.6	11.1	64
<5 years complete	85.4	45.5	63.4	24.4	123	56.8	37.6	49.3	20.5	88
5-9 years complete	87.0	51.7	59.2	28.5	806	78.7	53.6	61.6	30.6	516
10 or more years complete	88.2	70.7	61.7	41.1	828	86.5	71.9	76.4	50.7	429
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	87.5	60.5	61.1	34.4	1,753	80.0	60.5	68.2	38.3	999
No	84.6	37.5	62.4	18.9	221	67.5	35.2	37.5	18.2	99
Marital status										
Never married	87.6	64.5	57.1	34.0	515	79.7	60.4	68.6	35.6	376
Currently married	87.3	56.0	62.5	32.5	1,400	78.8	57.4	63.8	37.7	703
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	81.3	45.8	66.1	23.8	59	*	*	*	*	19
Religion										
Hindu	87.2	58.1	62.0	33.4	1,772	79.1	58.6	64.7	36.9	984
Muslim	88.1	56.0	55.4	26.1	185	75.7	54.5	71.5	32.5	109
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.3	53.9	59.5	30.0	247	79.4	57.4	62.8	33.2	135
Scheduled tribe	87.2	53.6	55.3	27.3	124	82.6	48.1	61.3	30.6	73
Other backward class	85.5	54.0	61.2	30.4	619	70.4	54.6	63.7	32.8	437
Other	88.9	61.9	62.4	35.4	984	86.2	63.7	68.8	42.2	451
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	21
Second	86.8	53.6	60.6	25.2	98	63.5	53.5	62.7	28.2	95
Middle	84.5	38.9	66.6	24.4	212	75.1	43.6	57.0	24.2	182
Fourth	88.4	55.9	61.6	33.4	543	78.4	55.6	62.6	32.7	326
Highest	87.2	62.9	60.0	34.5	1,105	85.0	67.5	72.1	47.0	473
Total	87.2	57.9	61.2	32.6	1,974	78.8	58.2	65.5	36.5	1,098

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

* 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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.4	4.4	0.5	5.9	0.5	5.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,151	382	1,572	515	2,723	897
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	(31.2)	*	(29.0)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	5	17	8	31	13	48
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,252	405	1,716	567	2,968	972
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	0.4
Number of men	na	598	na	737	na	1,336
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1	na	4	na	5
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.1	3.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.8	3.4	6.5	1.6	6.6	2.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	29.5	25.1	37.5	30.3	34.0	27.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Number of respondents	1,615	598	2,114	737	3,729	1,336
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	91.3	97.2	88.6	92.7	89.6	94.5
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	477	150	792	223	1,268	373

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Knowledge and Behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	28.3	43.6	14.7	30.6	20.3	36.7
Percentage who know a condom source	69.1	92.6	48.9	88.5	57.3	90.5
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	42.8	23.0	51.9	40.9	48.1	32.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.8	0.5	7.3	4.4	5.8	2.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.6	4.4	4.0	1.2	3.8	2.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	35.4	31.9	40.3	30.6	38.3	31.2
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1
Number of respondents age 15-24	567	216	800	241	1,366	457
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	91.9	96.9	89.0	93.5	90.1	95.2
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	201	69	323	74	523	142
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	8.4	(34.0)	5.7	8.7	6.7	17.2
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	242	50	415	99	657	148
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	3.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.9	(20.5)	1.8	23.3	1.4	22.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	235	41	387	82	622	124
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	(28.5)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	2	8	7	19	9	28
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.1	90.2	94.6	79.7	96.2	85.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.2	5.7	4.4	12.3	3.0	9.0
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	329	184	404	179	732	363

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62 Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls							Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys		
		Number of respondents	16 years or older				Don't know/missing	Total			Number of respondents	16 years or older					Don't know/missing	Total
			<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older						<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older			
WOMEN																		
Moral values	99.3	3,729	86.3	9.4	2.3	0.8	1.2	100.0	3,704	99.4	3,729	87.6	8.7	2.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	3,706
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	77.7	3,729	5.8	34.9	47.3	9.4	2.6	100.0	2,899	82.7	3,729	7.0	33.7	45.1	10.7	3.4	100.0	3,084
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	85.8	3,729	1.2	28.8	61.5	7.1	1.4	100.0	3,198	62.6	3,729	1.5	20.2	55.3	20.1	2.9	100.0	2,335
Sex and sexual behaviour	67.2	3,729	0.4	6.2	37.6	52.2	3.6	100.0	2,505	64.1	3,729	0.6	7.0	33.5	54.9	4.1	100.0	2,389
Contraception	66.7	3,729	0.2	3.5	30.1	62.8	3.5	100.0	2,486	60.8	3,729	0.3	4.0	22.7	68.5	4.5	100.0	2,269
HIV/AIDS	69.2	3,729	0.8	6.9	33.0	50.2	9.1	100.0	2,581	68.5	3,729	1.0	8.2	32.7	48.0	10.1	100.0	2,555
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	64.0	3,729	0.3	3.3	25.9	63.9	6.8	100.0	2,388	62.5	3,729	0.3	3.3	23.1	64.8	8.5	100.0	2,329
MEN																		
Moral values	99.4	1,336	77.9	15.7	5.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,328	99.8	1,336	76.1	18.3	4.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	1,333
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	84.0	1,336	2.5	34.8	51.3	10.3	1.1	100.0	1,122	87.7	1,336	3.2	28.4	54.0	13.0	1.3	100.0	1,171
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	85.5	1,336	1.4	27.1	58.9	11.5	1.1	100.0	1,143	80.6	1,336	1.4	21.4	59.9	16.0	1.3	100.0	1,076
Sex and sexual behaviour	76.4	1,336	1.2	11.7	46.9	38.2	2.0	100.0	1,020	75.4	1,336	0.8	10.4	38.6	47.7	2.4	100.0	1,007
Contraception	80.1	1,336	0.9	10.8	44.7	41.4	2.2	100.0	1,070	79.3	1,336	0.8	9.0	36.2	51.9	2.2	100.0	1,059
HIV/AIDS	86.1	1,336	1.2	18.1	42.7	36.6	1.4	100.0	1,150	87.3	1,336	1.5	17.2	36.2	43.6	1.5	100.0	1,167
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	83.3	1,336	0.9	14.3	40.1	42.5	2.2	100.0	1,113	83.3	1,336	0.8	13.2	32.7	51.1	2.2	100.0	1,113

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
Characteristic	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	168	168	1,805
15-59	567	543	4,102
60+	1,263	1,263	401
Sex			
Women	448	448	2,938
Men	541	511	3,370
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	335	335	1,207
Other fuel	539	519	5,071
Total	497	481	6,309
RURAL			
Age			
<15	67	67	2,963
15-59	813	794	5,242
60+	825	825	721
Sex			
Women	455	455	4,359
Men	673	651	4,569
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	587	573	7,096
Other fuel	491	491	1,816
Total	566	555	8,928
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	105	105	4,768
15-59	705	684	9,345
60+	982	982	1,122
Sex			
Women	452	452	7,297
Men	617	591	7,940
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	550	538	8,304
Other fuel	526	512	6,887
Total	538	525	15,237

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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
Age													
15-19	81.2	669	50.3	56.3	70.8	26.8	543	93.1	235	57.2	44.9	84.6	14.7
20-34	84.9	1,808	54.6	58.7	79.0	27.1	1,534	92.7	609	55.2	43.4	86.2	12.1
35-49	86.1	1,252	58.9	66.0	82.8	22.7	1,079	95.2	492	61.6	58.2	90.3	14.2
Residence													
Urban	89.6	1,615	58.3	58.0	83.3	28.1	1,447	94.2	598	63.4	44.7	91.0	14.6
Rural	80.9	2,114	52.8	63.1	75.1	23.4	1,709	93.2	737	53.5	52.9	84.5	12.3
Education													
No education	74.1	1,210	42.3	57.1	71.3	23.5	897	85.5	176	36.9	51.5	71.0	19.1
<5 years complete	84.2	315	51.3	64.9	73.6	28.7	265	88.6	130	56.3	46.8	79.5	21.0
5-9 years complete	86.8	1,327	54.1	60.2	78.9	27.9	1,152	93.7	594	54.7	48.7	88.6	11.2
10 or more years complete	96.0	877	72.2	64.0	88.5	23.6	842	98.4	435	70.0	49.7	93.8	12.0
Religion													
Hindu	85.0	3,328	56.4	62.2	78.8	25.2	2,830	93.8	1,206	58.4	49.2	87.4	13.1
Muslim	81.8	368	45.9	50.1	79.8	27.3	301	92.6	125	53.4	49.3	87.5	15.6
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	81.3	501	51.3	56.4	76.5	26.8	408	90.9	163	51.3	50.7	86.7	15.5
Scheduled tribe	80.7	369	51.0	47.6	79.3	37.3	298	86.8	116	35.6	29.9	82.8	21.1
Other backward class	80.1	1,465	52.8	67.6	74.9	23.6	1,173	96.0	545	60.8	58.6	85.2	13.2
Other	91.6	1,393	60.0	59.0	83.1	24.3	1,277	93.7	510	61.7	42.5	91.3	11.1
Wealth index													
Lowest	63.8	205	47.7	50.8	67.4	20.5	131	77.1	55	40.8	63.7	63.5	15.9
Second	76.0	463	44.0	58.0	65.6	25.7	352	91.5	161	45.1	61.5	76.5	16.9
Middle	76.3	676	47.2	62.2	75.6	27.2	516	91.2	251	47.7	53.8	81.7	12.1
Fourth	87.0	1,038	52.2	58.3	78.2	25.3	903	93.5	369	59.0	41.0	91.5	14.1
Highest	93.1	1,348	64.9	63.7	85.6	25.5	1,255	97.5	500	67.5	47.9	92.6	12.1
Total	84.6	3,729	55.3	60.7	78.9	25.6	3,156	93.7	1,336	58.0	49.2	87.4	13.3

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

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	0	1,358	0	669	0	0	0	235
20-34	109	721	443	1,808	0	1,654	0	609
35-49	2,724	2,789	800	1,252	1,423	2,960	195	492
Residence								
Urban	1,193	1,632	565	1,615	530	1,237	0	598
Rural	796	1,451	421	2,114	519	2,338	130	737
Education								
No education	983	2,053	411	1,210	544	3,865	544	176
<5 years complete	967	2,532	967	315	1,550	4,572	0	130
5-9 years complete	984	1,140	376	1,327	339	1,000	0	594
10 or more years complete	922	1,038	572	877	463	1,365	0	435
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	977	965	205	0	1,748	0	55
Second	428	1,711	642	463	596	2,383	596	161
Middle	879	2,200	593	676	0	2,325	0	251
Fourth	1,063	1,549	291	1,038	546	1,066	0	369
Highest	1,272	1,200	450	1,348	806	2,015	0	500
Total	968	1,530	484	3,729	524	1,844	72	1,336

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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.1	1.0	0.6	23.3	28.3	26.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	3.0	6.0	4.7	42.6	45.2	44.0
Uses snuff	1.7	4.7	3.4	0.5	2.3	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Does not use tobacco	95.1	88.7	91.5	43.6	36.6	39.8
Drinks alcohol	0.4	1.1	0.8	18.4	14.2	16.0
Number of respondents	1,615	2,114	3,729	598	737	1,336
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	4.5	2.3	3.2
1-4	*	*	*	32.6	22.0	26.2
5-9	*	*	*	14.4	15.6	15.1
10 or more	*	*	*	47.7	60.1	55.1
Missing	*	*	*	0.8	0.0	0.3
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	22	24	140	209	348
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	(43.3)	4.8	14.7	9.6
About once a week	*	*	(46.6)	22.1	35.8	28.8
Less than once a week	*	*	(10.1)	73.1	47.7	60.7
Missing	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	1.8	0.9
Total	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	7	23	30	110	104	214

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence			Wealth index				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Public medical sector	16.8	35.2	27.5	50.0	43.1	34.9	23.9	14.1
Government/municipal hospital	10.2	6.2	7.9	7.0	6.8	8.9	9.6	6.5
Government dispensary	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.1	23.5	14.9	35.2	31.5	19.7	10.2	
Sub-centre	0.4	2.6	1.7	3.9	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.4
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.0	2.6	1.6
Private medical sector	81.1	61.6	69.8	47.0	52.9	62.8	73.2	83.7
Private hospital	15.2	13.3	14.1	6.9	8.9	12.8	14.8	18.1
Private doctor/clinic	65.5	48.2	55.5	40.0	44.0	49.9	57.9	65.3
Private paramedic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Traditional healer	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	17.7	5.1	10.4	0.0	0.6	3.4	7.4	23.7
Number of households	1,353	1,863	3,216	228	470	605	877	1,036
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)	19.8	12.5	17.7	nc	*	*	37.0	12.3
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	23.6	38.5	27.9	nc	*	*	19.9	29.0
Community health insurance programme	0.8	4.2	1.8	nc	*	*	3.1	1.2
Other health insurance through employer	3.8	4.2	3.9	nc	*	*	6.1	2.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	8.4	5.2	7.5	nc	*	*	6.2	8.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	42.2	29.2	38.5	nc	*	*	23.0	43.9
Other	2.1	2.1	2.1	nc	*	*	1.6	2.0
Missing	1.7	4.2	2.4	nc	*	*	3.0	2.5
Number of households	240	95	335	0	3	21	65	246

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	42.6	131	41.1	10.7	3.6	44.6	0.0	100.0	73.0	27.0	100.0	56
20-24	39.3	491	49.2	5.7	5.1	40.1	0.0	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	193
25-29	45.6	573	60.1	7.2	5.7	27.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	261
30-34	59.8	470	53.4	5.3	3.5	37.8	0.0	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	281
35-39	61.1	490	61.5	4.0	1.3	33.2	0.0	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0	299
40-44	59.4	399	50.6	6.3	4.6	38.5	0.0	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	237
45-49	51.0	275	51.2	8.5	4.2	36.1	0.0	100.0	67.1	32.9	100.0	140
Total	51.9	2,828	54.6	6.1	3.9	35.4	0.0	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	1,468
MEN												
15-19	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	100.0	89	75.9	12.0	0.0	11.1	1.1	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	89
25-29	100.0	141	67.2	16.4	0.7	15.1	0.7	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	141
30-34	100.0	167	69.0	10.5	1.1	19.3	0.0	100.0	27.0	73.0	100.0	167
35-39	99.4	181	71.3	13.5	0.5	14.7	0.0	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	180
40-44	98.8	162	63.1	17.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	100.0	32.3	67.7	100.0	160
45-49	100.0	129	57.5	12.8	0.7	28.9	0.0	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	129
Total	99.5	874	67.1	13.7	0.6	18.4	0.2	100.0	30.8	69.2	100.0	870

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	(65.5)	29	35.2	125	(34.5)	29	nc	0	*	3	nc	0
20-29	77.0	282	58.0	1,034	16.7	281	(87.4)	40	64.9	196	(37.0)	34
30-39	83.7	361	72.6	945	23.8	352	85.4	121	352	285	40.8	103
40-49	84.1	219	76.9	649	26.2	206	80.6	106	79.4	219	55.9	77
Residence												
Urban	84.9	356	69.8	1,169	18.7	342	84.6	82	72.4	342	32.0	79
Rural	78.5	534	63.9	1,583	24.9	525	83.4	185	70.9	362	53.5	136
Education												
No education	77.9	428	65.5	1,065	24.7	415	79.7	73	63.4	105	58.2	57
<5 years complete	75.6	82	65.4	257	21.7	78	(76.1)	37	70.4	78	(41.5)	31
5-9 years complete	83.8	242	67.0	884	18.6	237	84.6	96	70.6	305	44.6	78
10 or more years complete	89.1	139	67.7	547	22.5	138	92.1	61	77.6	215	35.3	50
Religion												
Hindu	81.3	821	66.6	2,465	22.2	799	83.9	251	71.0	639	46.3	203
Muslim	77.4	62	63.1	260	24.6	61	*	13	78.7	61	*	10
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	78.7	182	69.0	371	25.9	178	(82.2)	34	72.2	104	(15.1)	33
Scheduled tribe	83.0	117	69.6	284	21.1	117	(92.0)	48	72.7	53	(56.6)	34
Other backward class	81.1	347	62.6	1,078	21.2	333	77.7	119	68.2	289	52.6	94
Other	81.9	244	68.7	1,019	22.2	239	89.4	66	75.1	257	45.3	55
Wealth index												
Lowest	73.7	75	61.9	163	37.9	73	*	20	(62.0)	28	*	16
Second	77.0	147	62.9	373	24.7	145	(85.2)	46	65.5	89	(65.5)	34
Middle	81.9	208	64.6	499	21.4	200	77.8	75	62.0	123	43.2	59
Fourth	78.8	231	67.9	763	16.2	228	83.7	67	70.5	198	38.9	54
Highest	87.7	229	68.4	954	23.2	221	89.7	59	80.1	264	40.2	52
Total	81.1	890	66.4	2,752	22.4	867	83.8	267	71.7	703	45.6	215

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to all other religions, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Gujarat, 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	Missing	Total
URBAN													
Own health care	37.1	32.3	25.3	3.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	10.9	48.2	24.3	11.4	4.8	0.3	100.0	17.3	58.4	22.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	56.7	16.0	10.4	11.6	4.9	0.3	100.0	7.4	18.4	73.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	10.2	63.8	14.9	7.5	3.3	0.3	100.0	15.3	64.0	19.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.0	61.5	23.8	3.7	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.0	85.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
RURAL													
Own health care	30.6	28.0	35.3	2.9	3.0	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	5.3	43.6	33.9	9.9	7.3	0.1	100.0	24.3	61.2	12.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	47.2	14.2	20.9	11.0	6.6	0.1	100.0	14.5	18.2	66.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.4	60.3	19.7	6.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	14.0	69.2	14.9	1.7	0.2	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.8	66.9	15.3	5.0	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	84.5	1.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
TOTAL													
Own health care	33.4	29.9	31.0	3.0	2.5	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	7.7	45.6	29.8	10.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	21.3	60.0	17.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	51.3	15.0	16.4	11.2	5.9	0.2	100.0	11.5	18.3	69.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.6	61.8	17.6	7.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	14.5	67.0	17.0	1.3	0.1	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.1	64.6	18.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.1	84.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
na = Not applicable													

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	43.6	22.2	33.6	38.2	15.3	37.3	131	*	*	5
20-24	56.5	30.2	43.6	52.2	20.4	21.2	491	45.9	2.2	89
25-29	59.0	48.1	62.5	65.1	31.1	15.9	573	54.8	3.5	141
30-39	67.3	63.7	76.3	78.3	44.2	9.0	960	56.3	3.9	348
40-49	69.7	65.6	77.8	83.1	46.4	6.1	674	57.8	2.0	291
Residence										
Urban	69.4	59.2	72.7	74.0	43.9	10.5	1,205	59.2	1.4	373
Rural	58.6	48.9	61.4	67.7	31.2	15.1	1,624	52.8	4.2	501
Education										
No education	59.1	51.8	65.5	69.2	34.0	15.1	1,090	54.1	5.5	141
<5 years complete	61.4	49.7	68.7	70.5	34.6	14.7	264	56.7	5.7	103
5-9 years complete	60.5	51.5	65.1	68.1	35.1	14.5	913	50.7	2.4	366
10 or more years complete	76.6	60.7	68.3	76.2	45.1	6.3	562	62.5	1.5	263
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	61.6	54.2	68.0	72.7	35.4	12.5	1,468	55.3	3.0	868
Employed, for cash	62.8	63.0	75.4	77.2	40.8	9.7	890	57.1	2.4	703
Employed, not for cash	59.8	40.6	56.7	65.8	27.1	16.8	577	47.8	5.8	165
Not employed	65.0	52.3	64.3	67.8	37.9	13.8	1,361	*	*	4
Number of living children										
0	53.1	29.2	37.6	48.0	17.8	26.4	298	52.0	0.0	106
1-2	65.0	52.6	65.4	70.6	37.6	13.1	1,304	55.7	2.9	430
3-4	64.5	60.1	73.8	76.5	41.1	9.7	987	56.6	3.1	261
5+	60.7	58.5	75.6	71.8	36.2	10.8	240	55.6	7.5	78
Household structure²										
Nuclear	64.6	62.3	77.6	79.2	43.3	8.8	1,424	57.5	3.4	434
Non-nuclear	61.8	44.1	54.7	61.4	29.8	17.5	1,404	53.6	2.7	440
Religion										
Hindu	62.9	54.1	66.1	71.4	36.9	13.0	2,533	56.1	2.5	784
Muslim	64.5	45.5	68.2	60.5	34.0	16.1	268	48.8	8.1	85
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	61.8	53.9	66.3	69.7	35.7	12.6	379	51.8	1.8	114
Scheduled tribe	58.9	59.2	65.5	74.2	40.4	13.9	285	59.5	3.5	81
Other backward class	58.9	47.7	64.2	65.8	31.1	15.3	1,112	49.0	5.0	367
Other	69.6	57.4	68.7	74.5	41.9	10.7	1,052	63.5	1.0	312
Wealth index										
Lowest	52.7	45.0	62.2	67.5	29.0	16.0	167	(48.8)	(9.7)	39
Second	57.0	47.7	62.0	64.3	31.0	19.0	380	46.8	4.9	119
Middle	56.6	50.6	63.7	66.4	31.9	16.9	512	51.2	4.0	166
Fourth	64.7	53.7	66.3	69.4	37.0	12.4	783	49.5	2.9	241
Highest	69.7	57.8	69.8	76.0	42.2	9.0	986	66.7	1.0	308
Total	63.2	53.3	66.2	70.4	36.6	13.1	2,828	55.5	3.0	874

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Gujarat, 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	45.1	10.8	41.9	0.7	23.0	669
20-24	56.5	14.2	42.1	0.4	34.8	698
25-29	57.9	19.1	47.2	1.1	49.4	615
30-39	61.2	24.3	45.0	3.1	57.7	1,015
40-49	66.0	28.4	48.6	2.5	65.1	732
Residence						
Urban	62.1	26.6	51.4	1.9	55.8	1,615
Rural	54.5	14.9	40.0	1.6	40.7	2,114
Education						
No education	50.3	8.7	26.7	0.7	43.1	1,210
<5 years complete	51.4	15.6	37.2	1.3	43.5	315
5-9 years complete	58.3	18.5	48.4	1.8	42.5	1,327
10 or more years complete	69.8	39.1	67.7	3.2	61.5	877
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	58.8	18.3	43.5	2.2	44.8	1,977
Employed, for cash	64.9	21.4	47.0	2.6	49.8	1,243
Employed, not for cash	48.4	13.0	37.7	1.6	36.4	734
Not employed	56.8	21.8	46.6	1.1	50.0	1,752
Marital status						
Never married	50.9	15.4	48.6	0.8	29.9	769
Currently married	58.9	20.9	43.8	1.9	51.1	2,828
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	75.9	26.6	47.8	3.0	66.0	132
Number of living children						
0	51.9	15.6	46.0	1.1	30.7	1,097
1-2	61.4	24.5	50.9	2.2	54.6	1,348
3-4	58.9	20.6	39.8	1.7	53.1	1,035
5+	60.0	11.7	29.6	2.0	56.0	249
Household structure²						
Nuclear	58.7	20.1	45.0	1.7	50.0	1,911
Non-nuclear	56.9	19.8	44.9	1.7	44.4	1,818
Religion						
Hindu	57.8	20.2	45.9	1.8	47.2	3,328
Muslim	60.9	16.6	36.2	0.5	47.3	368
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	59.4	16.8	43.1	1.8	43.7	501
Scheduled tribe	51.1	12.9	40.6	1.9	38.5	369
Other backward class	55.1	14.9	36.1	1.2	41.8	1,465
Other	61.9	28.3	56.1	2.2	56.6	1,393
Wealth index						
Lowest	46.4	2.9	21.7	0.0	41.6	205
Second	47.1	4.7	31.3	0.9	34.7	463
Middle	52.4	9.7	31.3	0.7	40.2	676
Fourth	54.9	17.7	43.0	2.4	44.2	1,038
Highest	68.2	34.6	61.5	2.2	58.4	1,348
Total	57.8	19.9	45.0	1.7	47.3	3,729

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

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Gujarat, 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	32.2	31.5	26.1	33.3	31.0	32.1
She neglects the house or children	39.3	47.8	33.7	55.7	38.1	50.4
She argues with him	38.3	42.9	32.2	48.6	37.1	44.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	19.9	13.2	14.9	18.3	18.9	14.9
She doesn't cook food properly	27.6	26.9	23.5	36.9	26.8	30.2
He suspects she is unfaithful	31.4	23.9	26.2	30.9	30.3	26.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	40.9	63.5	38.9	73.4	40.5	66.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	58.0	71.2	54.1	79.9	57.2	74.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	77.6	78.0	73.0	74.6	76.7	76.9
Knows husband has sex with other women	80.1	76.2	75.6	73.1	79.2	75.2
Is tired or not in the mood	73.0	86.5	69.8	81.2	72.4	84.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	63.4	67.0	59.6	63.3	62.6	65.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	12.6	9.4	16.2	13.9	13.3	10.9
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	26.2	na	30.0	na	27.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.5	na	9.2	na	7.4
Use force to have sex	na	5.1	na	8.1	na	6.1
Have sex with another woman	na	3.4	na	9.0	na	5.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.9	na	2.1	na	1.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	70.1	na	63.9	na	68.0
Number of respondents	2,960	900	769	436	3,729	1,336

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, Gujarat, 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	58.2	85.2	54.6	61.4	62.9	669	235
20-24	54.8	78.6	64.3	67.2	60.4	698	222
25-29	52.9	72.3	68.2	71.1	68.5	615	204
30-39	61.1	69.3	65.0	65.7	69.7	1,015	374
40-49	56.5	69.2	60.5	64.6	75.4	732	301
Residence							
Urban	50.7	68.0	69.9	72.1	73.3	1,615	598
Rural	62.1	79.0	57.1	60.6	63.8	2,114	737
Education							
No education	69.2	82.7	48.2	37.1	51.1	1,210	176
<5 years complete	64.4	76.0	55.0	58.2	60.6	315	130
5-9 years complete	57.5	79.3	66.7	67.3	66.7	1,327	594
10 or more years complete	37.5	62.8	79.2	77.5	78.9	877	435
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	62.9	74.4	59.0	65.4	68.4	1,977	1,234
Employed, for cash	59.4	75.4	60.8	67.8	68.5	1,243	990
Employed, not for cash	68.9	70.3	56.1	55.8	67.9	734	244
Not employed	50.6	71.5	66.7	70.1	63.1	1,752	100
Marital status							
Never married	54.1	79.9	59.6	63.3	63.9	769	436
Currently married	58.1	70.7	63.4	67.3	70.7	2,828	874
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	55.2	(88.5)	63.7	(53.9)	(50.2)	132	26
Number of living children							
0	55.2	78.6	59.7	65.9	63.9	1,097	554
1-2	50.7	67.5	68.5	70.7	73.5	1,348	440
3-4	64.5	75.8	61.7	59.6	66.1	1,035	265
5+	70.0	73.4	47.6	58.1	73.2	249	78
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	58.7	74.0	62.4	62.8	70.1	1,911	668
Non-nuclear	55.6	74.1	62.9	68.7	66.0	1,818	668
Religion							
Hindu	57.3	75.2	63.9	65.0	68.2	3,328	1,206
Muslim	57.3	63.5	50.1	73.8	66.1	368	125
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	60.8	77.3	54.6	67.7	62.2	501	163
Scheduled tribe	60.8	81.0	63.5	48.6	54.2	369	116
Other backward class	64.8	79.6	56.5	59.2	63.0	1,465	545
Other	46.8	65.5	71.8	76.1	78.6	1,393	510
Wealth index							
Lowest	73.4	89.5	39.1	36.9	54.4	205	55
Second	67.9	85.0	48.4	45.3	53.8	463	161
Middle	66.5	87.4	55.3	49.6	59.6	676	251
Fourth	60.9	72.7	62.2	71.4	70.5	1,038	369
Highest	43.5	63.2	75.1	79.5	76.6	1,348	500
Total	57.2	74.1	62.6	65.8	68.0	3,729	1,336

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	29.4	9.9	25.6
Sexual violence ever	7.8	4.0	7.0
Physical and sexual violence ever	5.8	1.1	4.8
Physical or sexual violence ever	31.4	12.8	27.8
Number of women	2,043	499	2,542
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	81.1	(0.0)	74.9
Former husband	6.5	(0.0)	6.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(4.1)	0.3
Father/step-father	8.4	(30.6)	10.1
Mother/step-mother	11.1	(56.9)	14.6
Sister/brother	8.5	(30.5)	10.2
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other relative	0.9	(4.2)	1.2
Mother-in-law	0.8	(0.0)	0.7
Father-in-law	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Other in-law	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Teacher	0.7	(4.1)	0.9
Other	0.2	(1.4)	0.3
Number who experienced physical violence	601	49	650
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	80.6	*	71.7
Former husband	12.5	*	11.1
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	*	1.1
Other relative	1.3	*	2.7
In-law	0.4	*	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	2.1	*	3.4
Family friend	0.4	*	1.1
Employer/ someone at work	0.0	*	1.1
Stranger	2.2	*	7.3
Number who experienced sexual violence	159	20	179

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	25.7	4.9	9.5	14.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.6	1.5	3.3	4.7
Slapped her	24.3	3.7	10.1	13.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.6	1.7	3.0	4.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.1	1.2	2.3	3.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.2	1.5	3.3	4.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	7.5	2.2	2.0	4.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.1	1.9	2.0	3.9
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.9	1.1	1.1	2.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	18.5	4.5	7.5	12.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	15.0	3.0	6.2	9.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.2	1.1	1.8	3.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	12.9	3.3	5.7	9.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	27.6	6.4	9.6	16.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.6	2.2	1.5	3.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	33.8	9.0	12.4	21.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.7	2.2	0.9	3.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
Number of ever-married women	2,043	1,975	1,975	1,975

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	19.3	11.3	8.9	14.5	31.4	85
20-24	14.6	20.6	7.0	24.3	28.4	352
25-29	18.8	27.3	8.2	29.1	34.1	416
30-39	20.1	29.5	7.4	30.5	37.9	684
40-49	18.5	25.3	7.0	26.8	32.3	506
Residence						
Urban	16.9	22.6	6.1	24.1	30.3	877
Rural	19.7	28.0	8.5	30.2	36.4	1,165
Education						
No education	22.3	32.1	10.4	34.3	40.7	780
<5 years complete	22.6	32.3	5.3	32.6	39.2	206
5-9 years complete	16.5	23.8	6.7	26.0	31.6	646
10 or more years complete	12.2	13.2	4.2	14.9	21.6	412
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	21.6	31.4	9.0	33.3	40.2	1,087
Employed, for cash	21.7	31.9	8.3	33.2	40.5	678
Employed, not for cash	21.3	30.5	10.2	33.3	39.7	408
Not employed	14.9	19.3	5.7	21.1	26.6	956
Marital status						
Currently married	18.0	25.1	6.8	27.0	33.4	1,946
Widowed	12.1	28.2	11.1	28.2	30.2	68
Divorced/separated/deserted	(62.7)	(62.7)	(41.8)	(62.7)	(67.4)	29
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	17.7	24.3	6.7	26.3	32.8	1,869
0-4 years	14.8	12.6	5.8	15.9	22.6	332
5-9 years	17.2	24.3	6.7	26.4	33.5	386
10+ years	18.7	27.6	7.0	29.3	35.5	1,151
Married more than once	25.9	44.5	9.8	44.5	48.1	77
Number of living children						
0	19.3	19.3	9.1	23.3	30.7	241
1-2	17.2	22.7	5.9	24.0	29.9	932
3-4	19.9	30.2	8.3	32.0	38.8	707
5+	18.1	33.2	10.5	35.3	39.1	163
Household structure²						
Nuclear	18.0	27.2	7.6	28.7	35.0	1,015
Non-nuclear	18.9	24.2	7.3	26.4	32.7	1,027
Religion						
Hindu	18.6	25.8	7.4	27.7	34.0	1,830
Muslim	17.9	24.1	8.3	25.5	32.0	191
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.6	30.6	7.2	32.1	39.0	276
Scheduled tribe	18.4	37.8	10.7	39.5	45.8	204
Other backward class	23.8	32.2	9.0	34.2	41.4	795
Other	11.5	14.1	5.1	15.9	21.0	768
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.2	35.9	12.3	39.5	49.2	133
Second	23.8	38.1	11.1	39.8	47.7	277
Middle	22.5	35.2	9.5	37.7	43.6	372
Fourth	16.9	23.0	7.9	24.7	29.6	546
Highest	13.9	16.1	3.8	17.6	23.7	715
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	31.1	46.8	16.9	49.9	56.5	218
No	15.7	21.6	5.9	23.1	29.1	1,699
Don't know	34.4	44.8	12.5	49.2	57.9	125
Total	18.5	25.7	7.5	27.6	33.8	2,043

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to all other religions and women with missing information on religion and on whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() 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, Gujarat, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/ empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	26.3	35.0	12.8	36.6	44.0	379
<5 years complete	24.8	35.3	10.2	37.0	44.8	201
5-7 years complete	18.6	27.5	5.8	28.6	34.4	378
8-9 years complete	17.3	27.5	7.0	29.6	35.1	361
10-11 years complete	14.3	17.6	6.2	20.4	25.6	356
12 or more years complete	12.1	14.0	4.1	15.9	22.6	353
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	15.9	20.9	5.5	22.7	29.0	1,731
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	8
Gets drunk sometimes	27.7	47.0	14.4	50.5	56.8	195
Gets drunk often	45.0	64.9	27.2	65.6	71.5	103
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	26.9	34.2	11.4	37.4	45.6	84
Wife is same age	17.2	20.5	4.6	21.8	31.1	103
Wife 1-4 years younger	15.7	25.2	6.0	26.9	32.1	967
Wife 5-9 years younger	20.3	24.1	7.1	26.4	34.1	652
Wife 10+ years younger	19.0	25.8	10.0	27.9	33.7	130
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	18.1	25.1	6.3	27.1	33.5	1,111
Wife better educated	16.5	23.4	6.9	25.5	32.2	358
Both equally educated	13.8	19.4	5.8	20.5	24.6	249
Neither educated	26.1	34.9	13.8	36.7	43.9	311
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	13.2	16.0	4.1	18.3	25.8	730
1-2	17.6	24.1	7.1	26.2	32.3	858
3-4	22.9	38.2	9.6	39.1	43.2	385
5-6	58.9	78.4	35.3	78.4	84.3	70
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	28.2	27.4	9.0	29.3	39.6	259
1-2	20.5	24.1	7.1	26.5	33.0	555
3-4	14.5	25.0	6.2	26.8	32.2	1,131
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	15.9	17.8	5.0	18.9	25.6	884
1-2	17.3	24.5	4.7	26.1	32.0	365
3-4	19.3	30.7	11.5	34.5	40.8	341
5-6	19.5	33.2	8.4	35.5	41.4	235
7	28.5	43.8	15.0	45.7	51.3	218
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	24.1	27.3	10.7	30.5	38.8	255
1-2	22.7	30.9	9.0	33.2	38.5	489
3	15.8	23.4	6.3	24.9	31.1	1,299
Total	18.5	25.7	7.5	27.6	33.8	2,043

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.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	34.6	1.4	8.7	7.6	36.3	525
In the past 12 months ¹	32.2	1.0	10.1	9.6	34.6	285
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	45.3	3.6	10.4	13.2	48.0	151
In the past 12 months ¹	39.7	2.5	12.5	12.4	43.9	83
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	32.6	1.3	8.2	7.1	34.2	563
In the past 12 months ¹	31.3	0.9	9.3	8.7	33.4	315
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	58.5	4.8	13.9	17.5	62.1	114
In the past 12 months ¹	49.5	3.9	18.3	19.5	56.0	53

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Gujarat, 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	59.9	65.4	46.1	59.7	39.7	57.9
Never sought help but told someone	4.4	2.5	6.1	4.6	4.3	4.6
Sought help	27.5	19.7	45.5	27.9	51.7	30.1
Don't know/missing	8.2	12.4	2.2	7.8	4.3	7.5
Number of women who experienced violence	527	55	123	642	64	706
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	71.3	*	74.3	70.6	*	70.0
Husband's family	25.0	*	31.8	30.2	*	25.5
Husband/last husband	0.9	*	0.0	0.8	*	0.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.5	*	0.0	0.8	*	0.6
Friend	10.9	*	18.4	11.9	*	15.5
Neighbour	9.9	*	20.7	14.5	*	12.2
Doctor/medical personnel	5.2	*	1.2	4.2	*	3.9
Police	1.4	*	6.1	3.0	*	2.6
Lawyer	0.5	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.3
Other	0.5	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.3
Number of women who sought help	145	11	56	179	33	212

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the 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 Gujarat, there were 113 clusters. Hence, 113 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 113 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 112 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 Gujarat as a whole, and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

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

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Gujarat, 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	890	32	3276	3316	1.730	0.036	827	953
Rural	966	19	4496	4457	1.203	0.019	929	1003
Total	934	18	7772	7773	1.476	0.019	899	969
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.209	0.023	2582	2613	2.780	0.112	0.162	0.256
Rural	0.435	0.018	3784	3751	2.038	0.041	0.400	0.471
Total	0.342	0.015	6366	6365	2.260	0.043	0.313	0.372
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.084	0.013	2895	2930	2.081	0.156	0.058	0.110
Rural	0.219	0.014	3880	3847	1.827	0.063	0.191	0.246
Total	0.160	0.010	6775	6777	1.846	0.060	0.141	0.180
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	497	125	6233	6309	1.258	0.251	247	747
Rural	566	101	9006	8928	1.222	0.179	364	769
Total	538	79	15239	15237	1.237	0.146	380	695
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.696	0.035	1301	1317	2.711	0.050	0.627	0.766
Rural	0.456	0.033	1848	1832	2.846	0.072	0.390	0.522
Total	0.557	0.025	3149	3149	2.765	0.044	0.508	0.606
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.433	0.015	3729	3729	1.853	0.035	0.403	0.463
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.448	0.019	1336	1336	1.425	0.043	0.409	0.487
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.324	0.018	3729	3729	2.380	0.056	0.288	0.361
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.132	0.014	1336	1336	1.474	0.104	0.104	0.159
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.235	0.021	3729	3729	3.065	0.091	0.193	0.278
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.326	0.023	1336	1336	1.815	0.072	0.279	0.373
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.206	0.008	3729	3729	1.261	0.041	0.189	0.223
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.326	0.012	1336	1336	0.913	0.036	0.303	0.350
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.759	0.008	3729	3729	1.169	0.011	0.742	0.775
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.654	0.012	1336	1336	0.902	0.018	0.631	0.678
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.496	0.021	3060	3060	2.314	0.042	0.454	0.537
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.429	0.027	880	879	1.602	0.062	0.375	0.482
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.676	0.022	1188	1205	1.582	0.032	0.633	0.719
Rural	0.659	0.017	1641	1624	1.410	0.025	0.626	0.692
Total	0.666	0.013	2829	2828	1.485	0.020	0.640	0.692
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.577	0.021	1188	1205	1.489	0.037	0.535	0.620
Rural	0.555	0.018	1641	1624	1.478	0.033	0.519	0.591
Total	0.565	0.014	2829	2828	1.486	0.025	0.537	0.592
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.098	0.012	1188	1205	1.400	0.123	0.074	0.123
Rural	0.104	0.011	1641	1624	1.502	0.109	0.081	0.126
Total	0.101	0.008	2829	2828	1.463	0.082	0.085	0.118
Continued...								

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.375	0.021	1188	1205	1.529	0.057	0.332	0.418
Rural	0.470	0.019	1641	1624	1.563	0.041	0.431	0.508
Total	0.429	0.014	2829	2828	1.550	0.034	0.400	0.458
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.041	0.006	1188	1205	1.035	0.145	0.029	0.053
Rural	0.015	0.003	1641	1624	1.103	0.224	0.008	0.021
Total	0.026	0.003	2829	2828	1.072	0.124	0.020	0.032
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.067	0.009	1188	1205	1.269	0.137	0.049	0.086
Rural	0.027	0.005	1641	1624	1.215	0.179	0.018	0.037
Total	0.044	0.005	2829	2828	1.255	0.109	0.035	0.054
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.086	0.012	1188	1205	1.431	0.136	0.063	0.109
Rural	0.037	0.005	1641	1624	1.001	0.126	0.028	0.047
Total	0.058	0.006	2829	2828	1.316	0.100	0.046	0.069
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.540	0.033	702	712	1.729	0.060	0.475	0.605
Rural	0.838	0.019	943	933	1.585	0.023	0.800	0.876
Total	0.709	0.019	1645	1645	1.712	0.027	0.670	0.747
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.726	0.014	1188	1205	1.099	0.020	0.698	0.755
Rural	0.722	0.013	1641	1624	1.165	0.018	0.696	0.747
Total	0.724	0.010	2829	2828	1.138	0.013	0.704	0.743
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.680	0.028	353	373	1.124	0.041	0.624	0.736
Rural	0.683	0.019	523	501	0.949	0.028	0.644	0.721
Total	0.681	0.016	876	874	1.035	0.024	0.649	0.714
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.109	0.006	2829	2828	1.058	0.057	0.096	0.121
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.124	0.011	876	874	1.031	0.093	0.101	0.147
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.137	0.029	3440	3441	2.218	0.014	2.079	2.195
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.224	0.040	1293	1293	1.610	0.018	2.144	2.303
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.931	0.019	423	429	1.573	0.021	0.893	0.970
Rural	0.779	0.025	666	659	1.564	0.032	0.729	0.830
Total	0.839	0.017	1089	1088	1.549	0.021	0.805	0.874
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.470	0.034	423	429	1.387	0.072	0.403	0.538
Rural	0.305	0.024	666	659	1.319	0.077	0.258	0.352
Total	0.370	0.019	1089	1088	1.310	0.052	0.332	0.408
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.816	0.022	572	580	1.186	0.027	0.772	0.861
Rural	0.521	0.031	999	989	1.638	0.060	0.458	0.583
Total	0.630	0.022	1571	1569	1.487	0.035	0.586	0.674
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.757	0.026	572	580	1.270	0.035	0.704	0.810
Rural	0.392	0.028	999	989	1.543	0.072	0.336	0.449
Total	0.527	0.021	1571	1569	1.406	0.040	0.485	0.570
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.690	0.034	423	429	1.504	0.049	0.623	0.758
Rural	0.483	0.027	666	659	1.411	0.057	0.429	0.538
Total	0.565	0.021	1089	1088	1.369	0.036	0.524	0.606
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.292	0.047	72	73	0.838	0.161	0.198	0.385
Rural	0.246	0.042	122	121	1.011	0.172	0.161	0.330
Total	0.263	0.032	194	194	0.948	0.121	0.200	0.327
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.653	0.058	72	73	1.010	0.089	0.537	0.769
Rural	0.516	0.050	122	121	1.071	0.096	0.417	0.616
Total	0.568	0.039	194	194	1.057	0.068	0.491	0.645
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.387	0.051	106	107	1.059	0.132	0.285	0.489
Rural	0.351	0.045	202	200	1.340	0.128	0.261	0.442
Total	0.364	0.034	308	307	1.245	0.094	0.295	0.433
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.896	0.035	106	107	1.180	0.039	0.826	0.966
Rural	0.847	0.032	202	200	1.257	0.038	0.783	0.910
Total	0.864	0.024	308	307	1.245	0.028	0.815	0.913
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.670	0.065	106	107	1.424	0.098	0.539	0.801
Rural	0.584	0.044	202	200	1.258	0.075	0.497	0.671
Total	0.614	0.037	308	307	1.324	0.060	0.540	0.688
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.717	0.048	106	107	1.099	0.067	0.620	0.814
Rural	0.619	0.043	202	200	1.255	0.069	0.533	0.705
Total	0.653	0.033	308	307	1.218	0.051	0.587	0.719
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.736	0.061	106	107	1.416	0.083	0.614	0.858
Rural	0.614	0.048	202	200	1.390	0.078	0.519	0.709
Total	0.657	0.038	308	307	1.409	0.058	0.580	0.733
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.547	0.065	106	107	1.326	0.118	0.418	0.676
Rural	0.401	0.043	202	200	1.261	0.108	0.314	0.488
Total	0.452	0.037	308	307	1.293	0.082	0.378	0.526
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.133	0.021	503	510	1.292	0.161	0.090	0.176
Rural	0.156	0.018	844	835	1.296	0.115	0.120	0.192
Total	0.148	0.014	1347	1345	1.296	0.094	0.120	0.175
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.278	0.016	2542	2542	1.754	0.056	0.246	0.309
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.167	0.016	515	521	0.932	0.095	0.135	0.199
Rural	0.199	0.013	860	853	0.951	0.067	0.172	0.226
Total	0.187	0.010	1375	1374	0.947	0.055	0.166	0.207
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.466	0.035	515	521	1.452	0.074	0.397	0.535
Rural	0.548	0.019	860	853	1.090	0.035	0.510	0.586
Total	0.517	0.018	1375	1374	1.249	0.034	0.481	0.552
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.392	0.030	515	521	1.246	0.075	0.333	0.451
Rural	0.479	0.023	860	853	1.283	0.048	0.433	0.525
Total	0.446	0.018	1375	1374	1.259	0.041	0.410	0.482
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.246	0.018	1493	1514	1.657	0.075	0.209	0.283
Rural	0.455	0.017	1968	1947	1.513	0.037	0.421	0.489
Total	0.363	0.013	3461	3461	1.612	0.036	0.337	0.390
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.298	0.019	544	575	0.990	0.065	0.259	0.337
Rural	0.412	0.022	755	723	1.205	0.052	0.369	0.455
Total	0.361	0.015	1299	1298	1.113	0.041	0.332	0.391
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.259	0.018	1493	1514	1.572	0.069	0.224	0.295
Rural	0.096	0.011	1968	1947	1.716	0.119	0.073	0.118
Total	0.167	0.011	3461	3461	1.704	0.065	0.146	0.189
Continued...								

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.165	0.018	544	575	1.148	0.111	0.129	0.202
Rural	0.072	0.010	755	723	1.012	0.133	0.053	0.091
Total	0.113	0.010	1299	1298	1.107	0.086	0.094	0.133
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.711	0.032	1593	1615	2.815	0.045	0.646	0.775
Rural	0.391	0.029	2136	2114	2.708	0.073	0.334	0.448
Total	0.529	0.022	3729	3729	2.655	0.041	0.486	0.573
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.905	0.021	566	598	1.691	0.023	0.863	0.946
Rural	0.755	0.024	770	737	1.535	0.032	0.707	0.802
Total	0.822	0.016	1336	1336	1.505	0.019	0.790	0.853
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.265	0.031	1593	1615	2.783	0.116	0.203	0.327
Rural	0.129	0.018	2136	2114	2.524	0.142	0.093	0.166
Total	0.188	0.017	3729	3729	2.668	0.091	0.154	0.222
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.442	0.037	566	598	1.779	0.084	0.367	0.516
Rural	0.273	0.025	770	737	1.547	0.091	0.223	0.322
Total	0.348	0.021	1336	1336	1.625	0.061	0.306	0.391
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.923	0.126	na	4600	1.305	0.066	1.670	2.176
Rural	2.800	0.142	na	6001	1.374	0.051	2.517	3.084
Total	2.417	0.108	na	10600	1.372	0.045	2.201	2.633
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.050	0.009	na	880	1.184	0.182	0.032	0.068
Rural	0.084	0.009	na	1254	1.183	0.112	0.065	0.102
Total	0.070	0.007	na	2134	1.175	0.096	0.056	0.083
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.183	0.015	na	866	1.197	0.081	0.153	0.212
Rural	0.242	0.014	na	1154	1.167	0.058	0.214	0.270
Total	0.217	0.010	na	2019	1.188	0.048	0.196	0.237
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.105	0.011	na	791	1.064	0.105	0.083	0.127
Rural	0.157	0.013	na	926	1.136	0.084	0.131	0.183
Total	0.133	0.009	na	1718	1.123	0.067	0.115	0.151
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.034	0.006	na	677	0.920	0.184	0.022	0.047
Rural	0.059	0.009	na	849	1.069	0.146	0.042	0.077
Total	0.048	0.006	na	1526	1.015	0.115	0.037	0.059
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.013	0.005	na	632	1.040	0.405	0.002	0.023
Rural	0.015	0.004	na	849	1.002	0.274	0.007	0.023
Total	0.014	0.003	na	1481	1.019	0.230	0.008	0.021
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	482	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.003	0.002	na	674	0.968	0.681	0.000	0.007
Total	0.002	0.001	na	1156	0.974	0.690	0.000	0.004
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	271	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	295	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	567	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	32.674	6.986	577	585	0.941	0.214	18.702	46.647
Rural	33.949	5.253	1002	991	0.882	0.155	23.443	44.455
Total	33.473	4.164	1579	1577	0.901	0.124	25.146	41.800
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	3.375	2.322	586	594	0.956	0.688	0.000	8.019
Rural	23.910	5.134	1002	991	1.083	0.215	13.643	34.177
Total	16.181	3.477	1588	1586	1.073	0.215	9.227	23.136
Continued								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Gujarat, 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
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	36.049	6.574	577	585	0.845	0.182	22.900	49.198
Rural	57.859	7.691	1003	992	1.043	0.133	42.477	73.241
Total	49.655	5.480	1580	1578	0.993	0.110	38.695	60.614
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	7.743	3.378	607	616	0.967	0.436	0.988	14.499
Rural	14.522	4.425	1022	1011	1.120	0.305	5.672	23.372
Total	11.882	3.033	1629	1627	1.087	0.255	5.816	17.947
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	43.514	7.899	578	586	0.958	0.182	27.715	59.313
Rural	71.541	8.492	1008	997	1.060	0.119	54.558	88.524
Total	60.946	6.239	1586	1584	1.037	0.102	48.468	73.425
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.509	0.020	1560	1582	1.577	0.039	0.469	0.549
Rural	0.587	0.017	2100	2078	1.599	0.029	0.552	0.621
Total	0.553	0.013	3660	3660	1.588	0.024	0.527	0.579
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.182	0.019	534	565	1.139	0.105	0.144	0.220
Rural	0.254	0.023	751	719	1.443	0.090	0.208	0.300
Total	0.222	0.015	1285	1284	1.329	0.069	0.191	0.253
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.619	0.026	478	484	1.171	0.042	0.567	0.671
Rural	0.746	0.017	778	771	1.067	0.023	0.711	0.780
Total	0.697	0.015	1256	1255	1.139	0.022	0.666	0.727
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								