

Haryana



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India

# Haryana



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

## National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

# 2005-06

2005-06

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

For additional information on NFHS-3, visit [www.nfhsindia.org](http://www.nfhsindia.org).  
For related information, visit [www.iipsindia.org](http://www.iipsindia.org) or [www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in).



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)**

**INDIA**

**2005-06**

**HARYANA**

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

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

Telephone: 022-2556-4883, 022-2558-3778

Fax: 022-2558-3778

E-mail: [iipsnfhs@vsnl.com](mailto:iipsnfhs@vsnl.com), [iipsnfhs@gmail.com](mailto:iipsnfhs@gmail.com)

Website: <http://www.nfhsindia.org>

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

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

**Shri Kant Singh  
Fred Arnold  
Lakhan Singh  
Bhawna Malik**





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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 (NFHS-1) was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

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

In Haryana, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 2,302 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 2,790 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 1,083 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 99 percent, and the individual response rates were 96 percent for eligible women and 85 percent for eligible men.

In Haryana, 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. In addition, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in the state of Haryana was conducted by the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, between April and June 2006.

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

## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### Household composition

Nearly one-third of Haryana's households (31%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Haryana are comprised of 5 members. Eleven percent of households are headed by women, with 9 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Haryana have household heads who are Hindu (88%). Six percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 5 percent have Sikh household heads.

One-quarter of households in Haryana belong to a scheduled caste, 23 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC), and a very small proportion of households (0.2%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than half of Haryana's households do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-five percent of Haryana's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is only 897 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (798 females per 1,000 males).

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent.

### Housing characteristics

The majority of households in Haryana (61%) live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-two percent of households (89% of rural households and 98% of urban households) have electricity, up from 89 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Forty-eight percent of households have no toilet facilities, down substantially from 61 percent at the time of NFHS-2. A little less than two-thirds of rural households (65%) have no toilet facilities, as against only 11 percent among urban households.

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*Almost half of households in Haryana do not have any toilet facility.*

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Ninety-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 94% of rural households), but only 40 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households are more than twice as likely as rural households to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Only 11 percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable. Twenty-five percent of households that treat their water boil the water; 23 percent use a ceramic, sand or other filter; and one-fifth of households strain the water through a cloth.

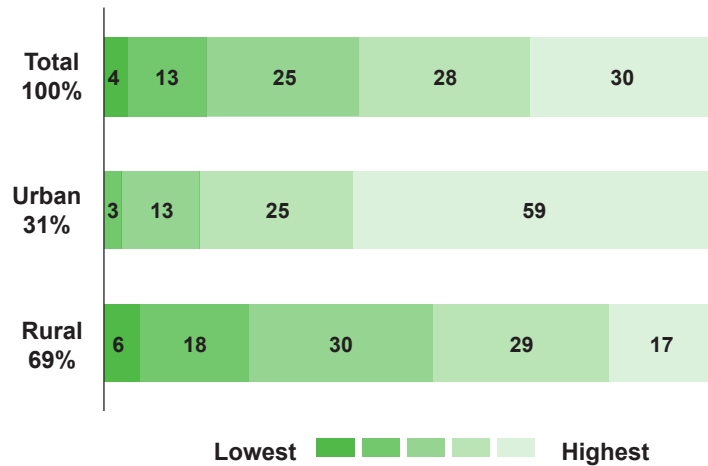


## Wealth Index

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

### Wealth Index

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



Note: None of urban households belong to the lowest wealth quintile.

Based on the wealth index, the state of Haryana is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Almost one-third of Haryana's households (59% of urban households and 17% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile. Only 4 percent of households in Haryana are in the lowest wealth quintile. Six percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile, in contrast to the urban areas, where almost no households are in the lowest wealth quintile.

## EDUCATION

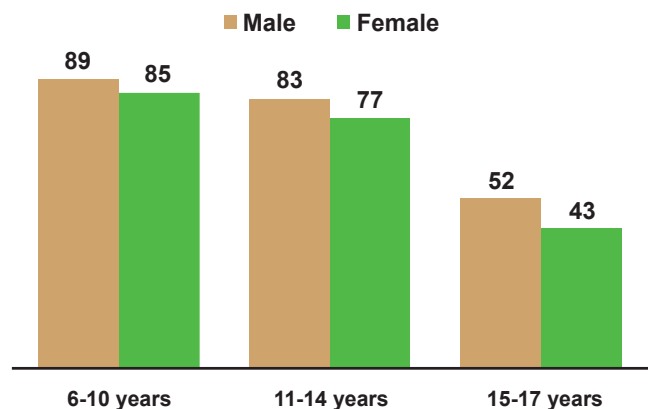
### Current school attendance among children

Three-quarters of children age 6-17 years in Haryana attend school (78% in urban areas and 75% in rural areas), slightly higher than the national average (71%). Eighty-eight percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school, but school attendance drops to 80 percent for children age 11-14 years and only 48 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Among children age 6-10 years, there is a slight gender disparity in favour of girls in urban areas and in favour of boys in rural areas. The gender disparity in favour of girls in urban areas is greater at age 15-17 years (62% of girls and 53% of boys attend school). The gender disparity in favour of boys in rural areas is highest at age 15-17 years (52% for boys compared with 34% for girls).

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



## Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 60 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

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*Only 30 percent of women in Haryana have completed 10 or more years of education, compared with 44 percent of men.*

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Thirty-eight percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Forty-four percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 30 percent of women have attained that level of education. Women and men in Haryana are more likely than women and men at the national level to have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

## 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; 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 children should be taught in school about contraception. Less than half (43-45%) of women think that girls and boys should learn in school about contraception, compared with 65 percent of men.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with 64 percent of women. Three in five men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but about 45 percent of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

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*More than 80 percent of men and more than 60 percent of women in Haryana think that both boys and girls should be taught about HIV/AIDS in school.*

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## FERTILITY

### Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 17.5 years among women age 20-49 years and 21.8 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married almost five years later than women. Forty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18. One-third (34%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

## Fertility levels

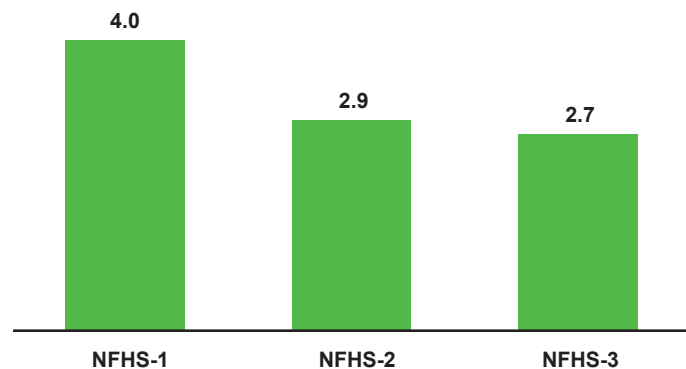
At current fertility levels, a woman in Haryana will have an average of 2.7 children in her lifetime, the same as the national fertility level. Fertility decreased by more than one child between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, but it decreased by only 0.2 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Fertility in rural areas is 2.9 children per woman, but fertility in urban areas (2.2 children per woman) has almost reached the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 19 percent were of birth order four or higher in NFHS-3, compared with 25 percent in NFHS-2.

Fertility rates are somewhat higher for women in disadvantaged groups (2.9 children per woman among scheduled-caste women and 3.0 children per woman among other backward classes) than for women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (2.5).

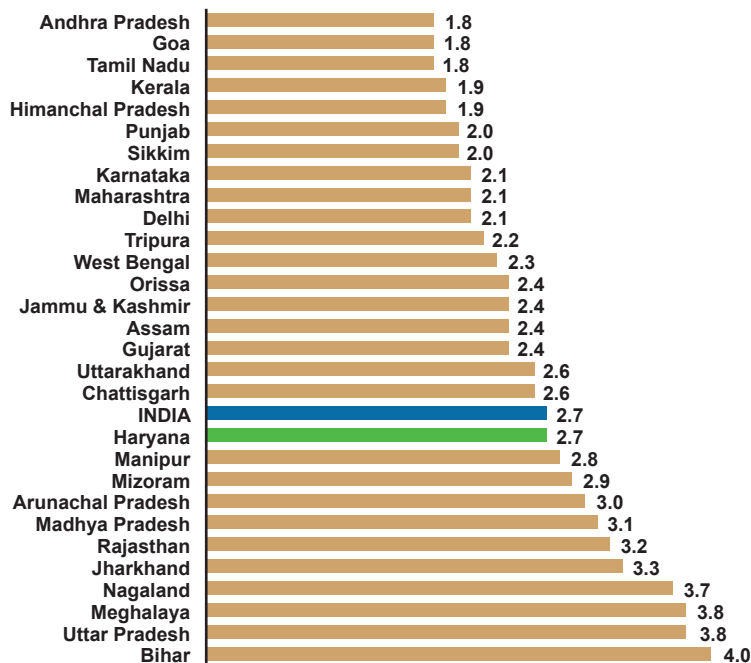
## Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



## Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

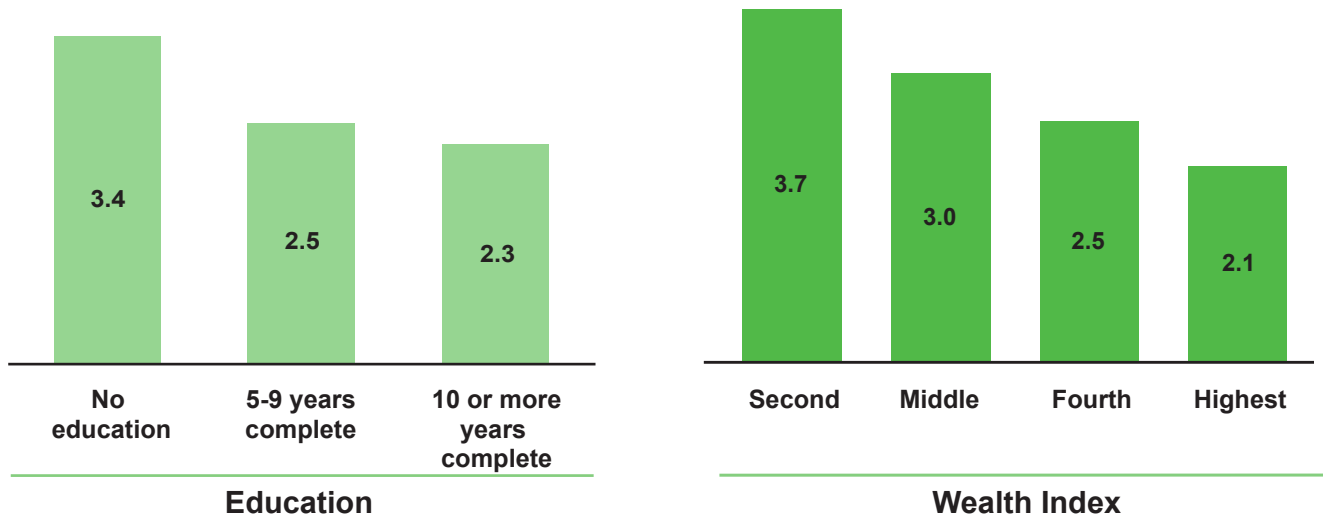


*Fertility in Haryana is at the same level as fertility in India as a whole (2.7 children per woman).*

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 1.1 child more than women with 10 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.4, compared with 2.3). Similarly, women in the next-to-lowest wealth quintile will have on an average 3.7 children, compared with 2.1 children for women in the highest wealth quintile.

## How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



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

## Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Haryana, 12 percent have already begun childbearing, which is 4 percentage points lower than the national average. None of the women age 15 have started childbearing, but by age 19, almost two-fifths (39%) of women have either already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child. Young women in rural areas are four times as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas. These statistics reflect the fact that most women in Haryana (particularly in rural areas) marry during their teens.

## Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Haryana is 30 months, one month shorter than the national median. Fourteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth, and 30 percent occur within 24 months. Almost two-thirds of births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

*Almost two-thirds of births in Haryana occur within three years of the previous birth.*

## Fertility preferences

More than three-quarters of currently married women (76%) and currently married men (78%) in Haryana want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, more than one-third of women (37%) and about half of men (48%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seven out of 10 women and 8 out of 10 men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Haryana there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-two percent of women and 18 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 97 percent with two sons and 92 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 26 percent with two daughters who want no more children. 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 or NFHS-1, irrespective of women's current number of sons.

In Haryana, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have already reached the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman instead of the current level of 2.7 children per woman.

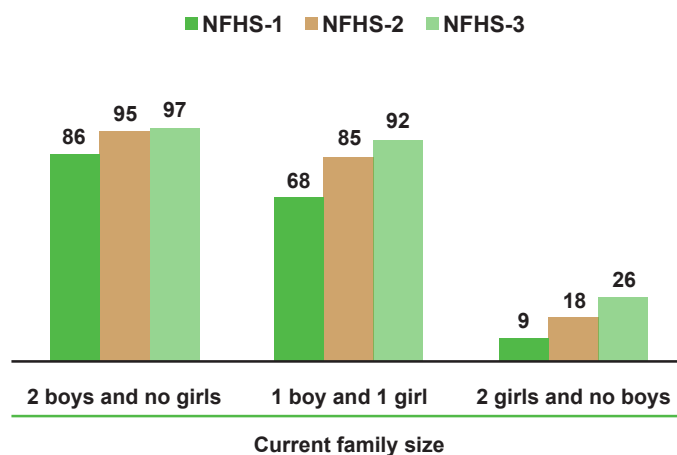
## FAMILY PLANNING

### Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Haryana. Female sterilization is the most widely known method. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (90%) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (95%).

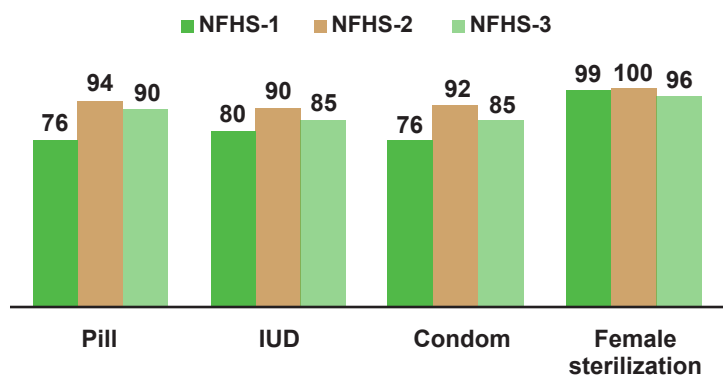
### How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

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



### How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of female sterilization has been high since NFHS-1, but knowledge of male sterilization has decreased since NFHS-1. Knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has also decreased in the last seven years. Knowledge of pills, IUDs, and condoms among currently married women decreased by 4-7 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, after increasing between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2.

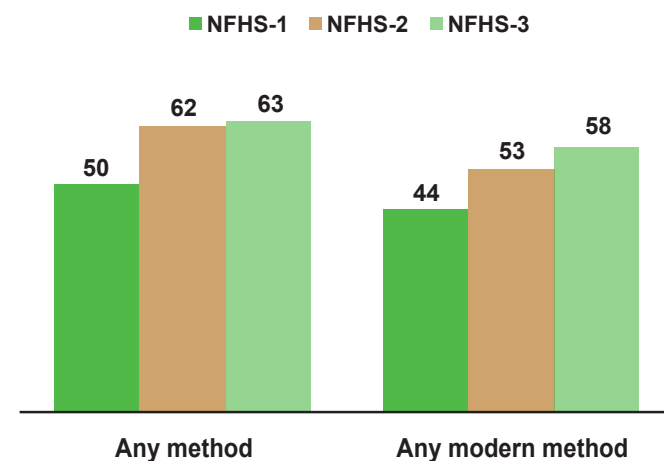
### Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 63 percent, almost the same as in NFHS-2 (62%). Female sterilization has accounted for 60-62 percent of contraceptive use in all three NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-3 increases sharply with age, but is slightly higher for women age 30-39 years than women age 40-49 years.

Contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (62%). Women with no education are more likely than educated women to use contraception, and they are twice as likely as educated women to have been sterilized. In fact, more than 80 percent of contraceptive users with no education use female sterilization. Contraceptive use is much higher among women who are employed than among women who are not employed. Muslim women are much less likely to use contraceptives than Hindu or Sikh women. Women from scheduled castes have slightly lower contraceptive prevalence than women from other castes. Contraceptive use increases sharply with the wealth index of the household, from 39 percent for women living in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 67 percent for women living in households in the two highest wealth quintiles.

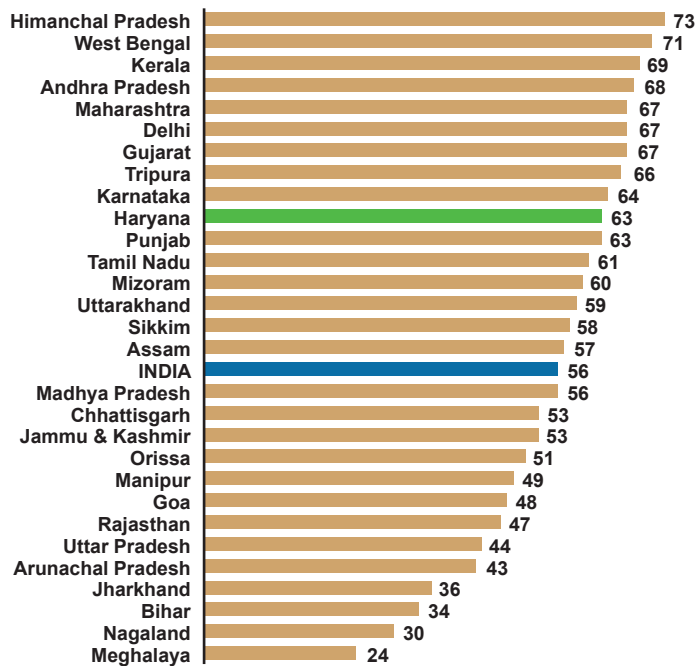
### How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



## Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



*Almost two-thirds of currently married women in Haryana are using contraception, mainly female sterilization.*

Women in Haryana are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 81 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 30 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (not all data shown in tables).

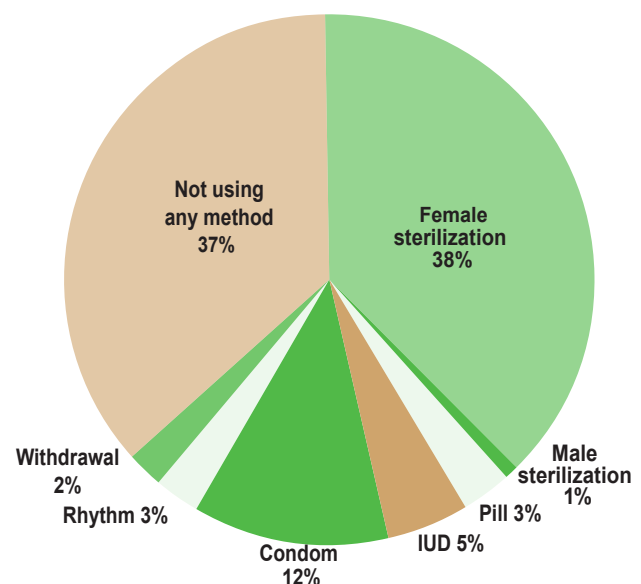
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Haryana are condoms (12%) and IUDs (5%). In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is 10 percentage points lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Fifty-four percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex.

Ninety percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government health facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital, whereas half of IUDs users had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector.

## What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women





Seventy percent of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms.

According to women's report, among users for whom the brand is known, most pill users (63%), but only 45 percent of condom users, use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 40 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rates for modern temporary methods is relatively low in Haryana. Only 20 percent of users of all modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The discontinuation rate for condom users is only 22 percent, which is the lowest among all the states.

### **Informed choice**

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. However, only 43 percent of users of modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 41 percent were told about the side effects of their method, and even fewer (29%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. Forty-three percent were told about other methods they could use. Women are much more likely to have received all of this information if they obtained their contraceptive method from the private sector rather than from the government.

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*Only 43 percent of users of modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.*

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### **Men's attitudes**

A large majority of men in Haryana (86%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Almost all men (94%) reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. However, 42 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A large majority of men (75%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

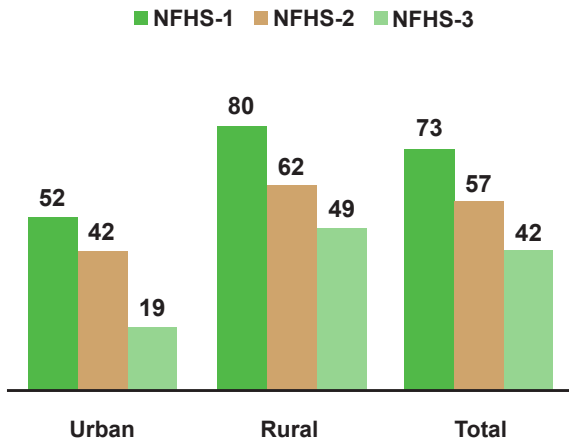
### **Unmet need**

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 16 percent in NFHS-1 but the same as in NFHS-2. Currently, 88 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 75 percent in NFHS-1 and about the same as in NFHS-2 (89%).

# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

## Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Haryana in NFHS-3 is estimated at 42 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 57 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73. However, 1 in 24 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 19 die before reaching age five.

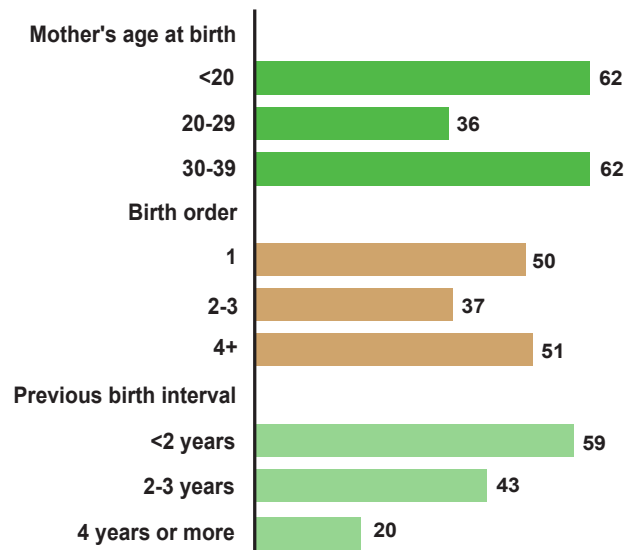
As expected, boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months), the mortality rate is almost the same for girls and boys, but between ages 1 and 5 years, girls are twice as likely to die as boys.

Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 62 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and mothers age 30-39, compared with 36 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are three times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births. Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for scheduled castes and other backward classes than for other caste/tribe groups.

The infant mortality rate is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is also much higher for children whose mothers have no education (46 per 1,000) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

## High-risk births have higher mortality rates

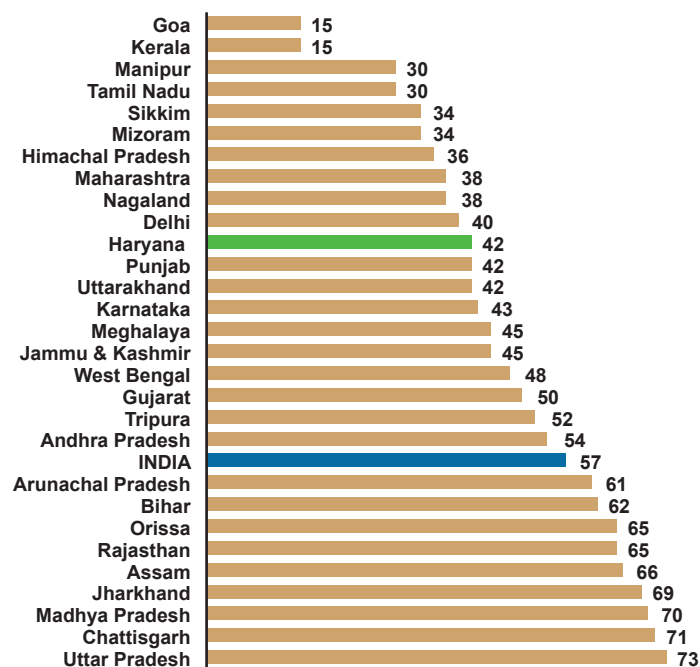
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



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## Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



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*The infant mortality rate for Haryana – 42 per 1,000 live births – is much lower than the rate of 57 per 1,000 live births for India as a whole.*

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## PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 15 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Mothers in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are considerably more likely to experience losing their children in late pregnancy and during the first few days of life than mothers in higher wealth quintiles. Pregnancy intervals also have a strong effect on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate is more than twice as high (57 per 1,000) for pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after the previous pregnancy than for pregnancies that take place at least 27 months after the previous pregnancy (21 per 1,000). (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables.)

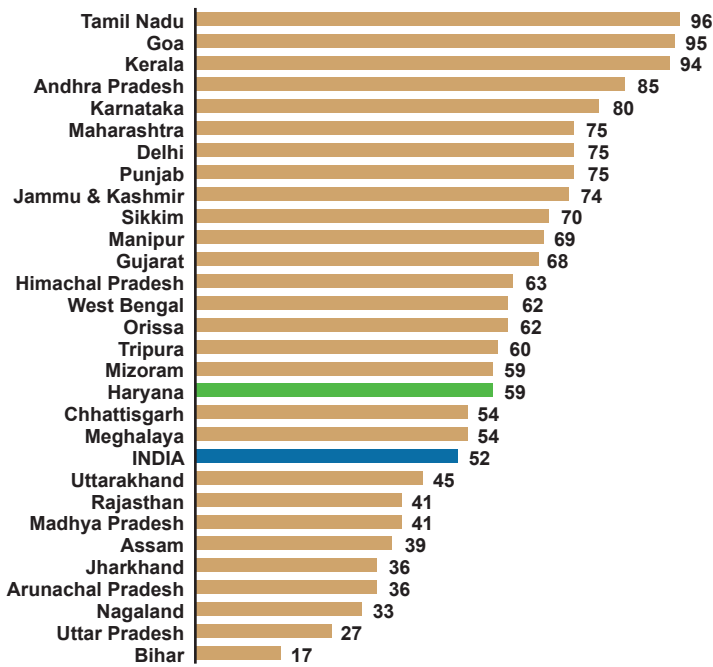
## MATERNAL HEALTH

### Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost three-quarters received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (42% from a doctor, 30% from an ANM/LHV/nurse/midwife, and 1% from other health personnel).

## Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Only 59 percent of mothers in Haryana received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.

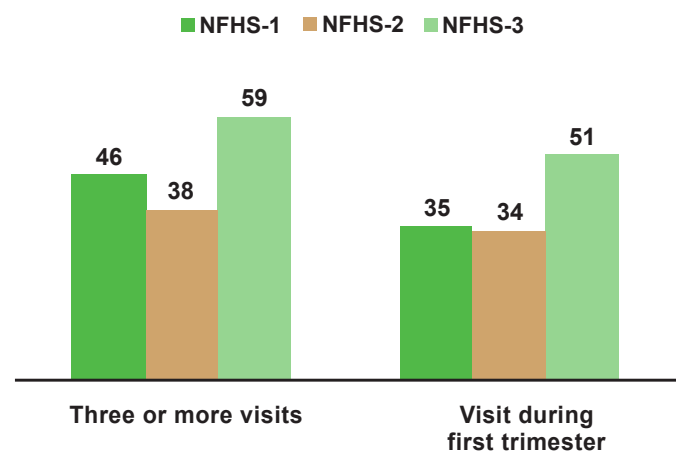
Just over half of women (51%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 25 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Fifty-nine percent of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to receive three or more visits than women in rural areas.

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

For 61 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but only 27 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Eighty-three percent of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 1 percent of mothers took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

## Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Haryana, more than half of women who received antenatal care received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their abdomen examined (59% each), having urine and blood samples taken (55-56%), and having their blood pressure measured (54%).

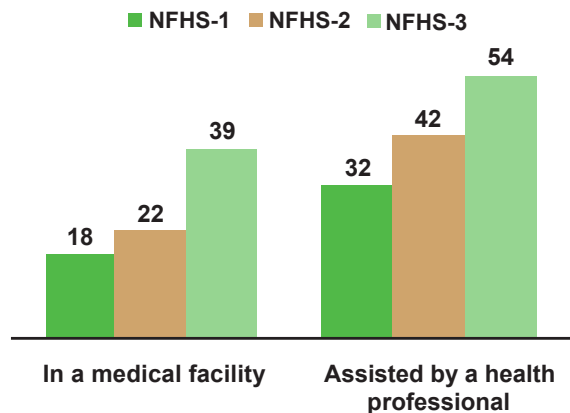
An ultrasound test was performed during 37 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey (including 53% of pregnancies in urban areas and 31% of pregnancies in rural areas). The use of ultrasound is much more common in Haryana than in India as a whole (24%). Women with at least 10 years of education were more than four times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 6 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 66 percent of births among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

### Delivery care

Nearly two-thirds of births (64%) take place at home and 36 percent take place in a health facility. However, the percentage of births in a health facility has increased substantially over time, from 18 percent in NFHS-1 and 22 percent in NFHS-2 to 39 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are more common among women who have received antenatal check-ups, women with 10 or more years of education, women who are having their first birth, women in the highest wealth quintile, Sikh women, and women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

#### Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility. By far the most common reason given was that they simply felt it was not necessary (77%). Thirty percent of women said that delivery in a health facility is too expensive (data not shown in tables).

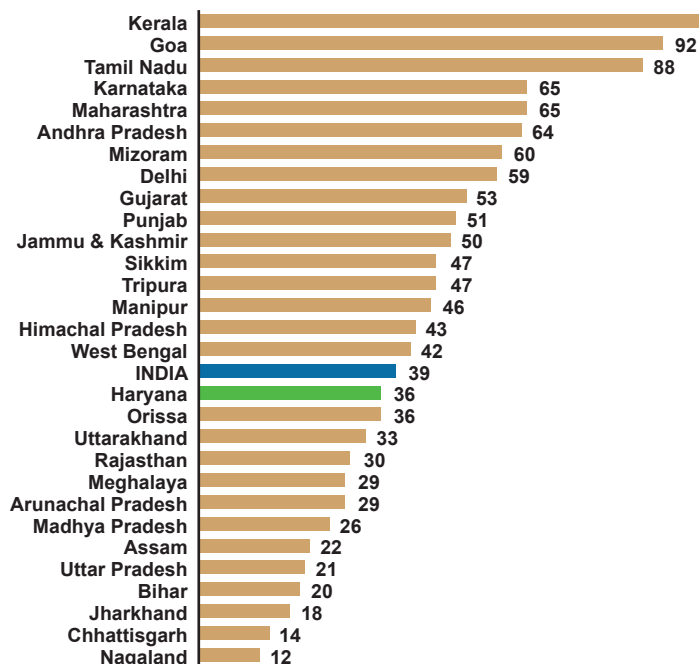
For 82 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 72 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Half of births (49%) during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional, and another half of births were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

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## Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



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*Only 36 percent of children in Haryana who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.*

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## Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Haryana, 58 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 56 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, 1 in 10 births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother. Slightly more than one-third of home births (35%) were followed by a postnatal check-up within two days of birth.

## Male involvement in maternal care

Three-quarters of men with a child under three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Almost half of men (48%) with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother (64% in urban areas and 41% in rural areas), but only 31 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 26-28 percent of men were told about the signs of pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, and prolonged labour).

Less than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about several aspects of maternal care. Only 44 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and only 34 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Only 39 percent were told about family planning by a health provider or a health worker. Only about 4 in 10 fathers whose child was not delivered

in a health facility were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, the importance of breastfeeding the baby, and the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccination of children

Almost two-thirds (65%) of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 8 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

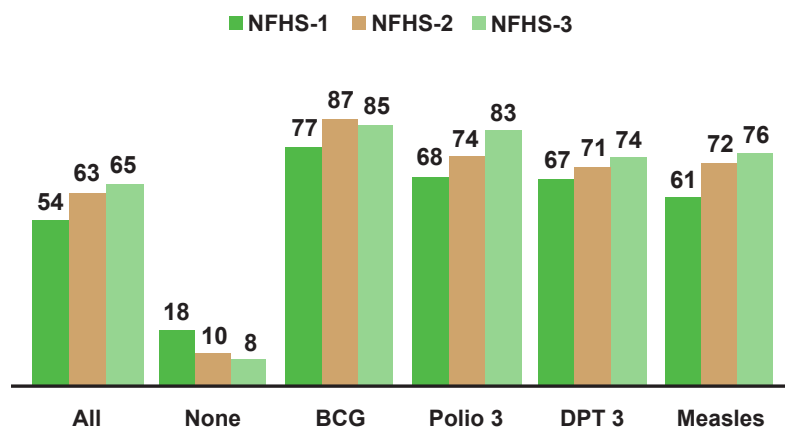
Eighty-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and 83 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 76 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 74 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT. The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 11 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 10 percent.

There was very little improvement in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (63%) and NFHS-3 (65%). The largest improvement was for polio vaccinations (74% to 83%), undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign, but 17 percent of children still have not received three doses of polio vaccine, despite attempts to eradicate the disease in Haryana. There has also been a slight improvement in three doses of DPT vaccine (71% to 74%) and measles vaccine (72% to 76%), but the coverage of BCG vaccination decreased slightly, from 87 percent to 85 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Children in urban areas, children of mothers who have five or more years of education, children in the wealthiest households, and children who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. In addition, girls are more likely than boys to be fully vaccinated (68% vs. 63%).

### Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

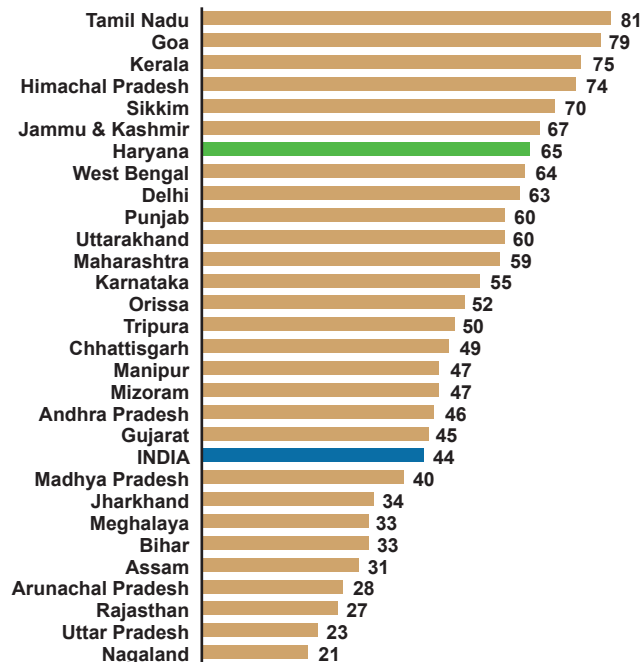




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## Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



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*Two-thirds of children in Haryana have received all the recommended vaccinations, the seventh highest vaccination coverage rate in India.*

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## Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 88 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 89 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 6 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 10 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Eighty-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility. Thirty-two percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 24 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 17 percent who were given gruel. A little more than one-quarter of children (26%) with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. About one-quarter of children (24%) who had diarrhoea received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea. ORS use in treating childhood diarrhoea remains low, even though 73 percent of mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

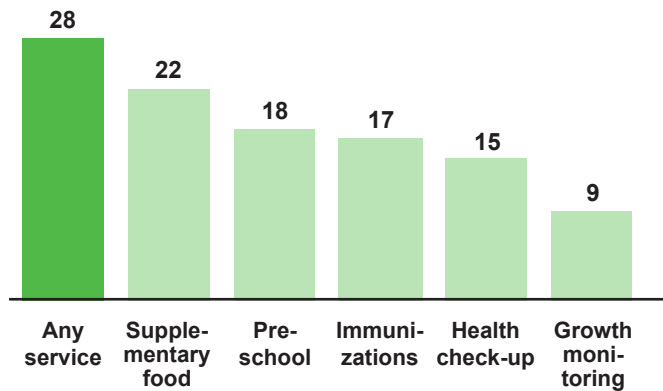
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Haryana, only 2 percent of children with diarrhoea received more liquids than normal. Almost half of children with diarrhoea (47%) received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration, and 6 percent were not given anything to drink at all.

## 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.

### How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among the 74 percent of children under age six in Haryana who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, a little more than one-quarter of children (28%) receive services of some kind from the centre. The most common services that children receive from an *anganwadi* centre are supplementary food (22% of children under age 6), preschool (18% of children age 3-6), and immunizations (17% of children under age 6). Fifteen percent of children had health check-ups at an *anganwadi* centre and 9 percent of children received growth monitoring services. Less than half of the mothers of

children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (44%) received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 13 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and even fewer children (7%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

## BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

### Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Haryana, only 17 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 63 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 22 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Haryana breastfeed for an average of 26 months, which is slightly longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, more than half of children (54%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per

day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only one-third of children age 6-23 months (33%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (30%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 17 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 16 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 33 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

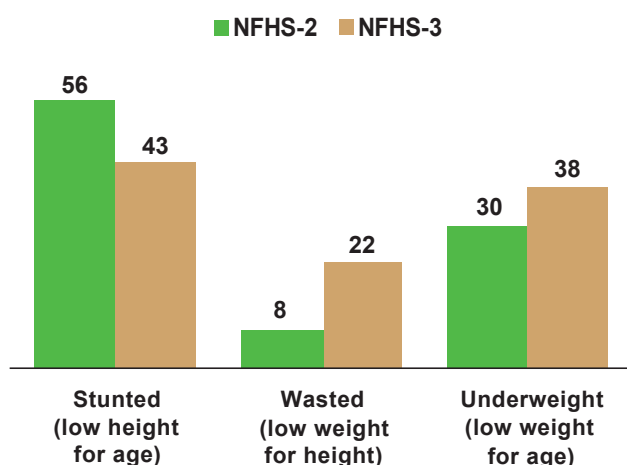
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 3 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and only 4 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

### Children’s nutritional status

Almost half of children (46%) under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nineteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

#### Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 13 percent of children are stunted, 26 percent are underweight, and 37 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Haryana has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are much less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread, but they are much more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Haryana. The percentage of children who are underweight also increased between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Children in rural areas are more likely than children in urban areas to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 38 percent of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Boys are slightly more likely to be undernourished than girls according to all three measures of nutritional status. Undernutrition decreases with wealth status, the mother’s education, and the mother’s nutritional status. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Muslim children and children belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes.

### Adults’ nutritional status

Adults in Haryana suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 31 percent of adults are too thin, and 17 percent of women and 11 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only half of women and 58 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, and among the scheduled castes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, the well educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth index, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

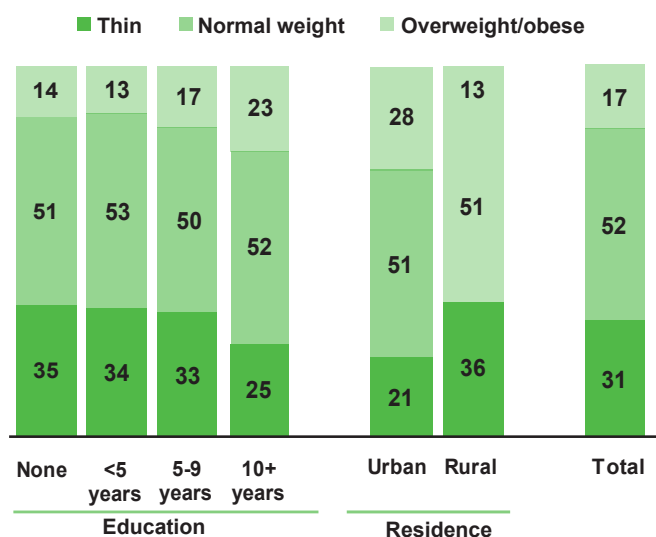
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Only 55 percent of Haryana’s households were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is 16 percentage points lower than the percentage estimated in NFHS-2 (71%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the fieldwork for NFHS-3 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 Haryana, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority—72 percent—are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 42 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are more likely than

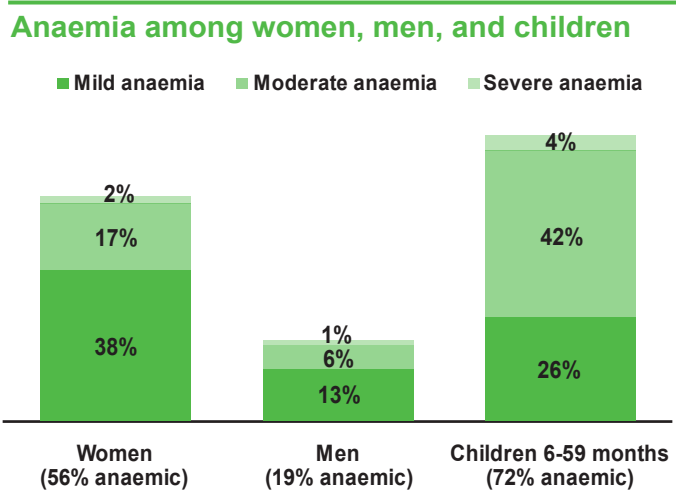
#### How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women



boys to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than 6 in 10 children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education (65%) or is in the highest wealth quintile (61%).

Fifty-six percent of women in Haryana have anaemia, including 38 percent with mild anaemia, 17 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding and for women in the lowest wealth quintile. Anaemia among children age 6-35 months has decreased by only 2 percentage points in the seven years since NFHS-2, while anaemia among ever-married women has increased substantially (by 10 percentage points).



Almost one-fifth of men (19%) are anaemic. Men under age 20, men with less than five years of education, men belonging to schedule castes, and men belonging to the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are most likely to be anaemic.

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## HIV/AIDS

### Awareness of AIDS

Only 64 percent of women in Haryana have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 80 percent know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (75%) than older women (50-69%) to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 44 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 60 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

*Only 64 percent of women in Haryana have heard of AIDS.*

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Haryana, 87 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 90 percent in urban areas.

### 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 46 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 79 percent of men, and half of women (51%) know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

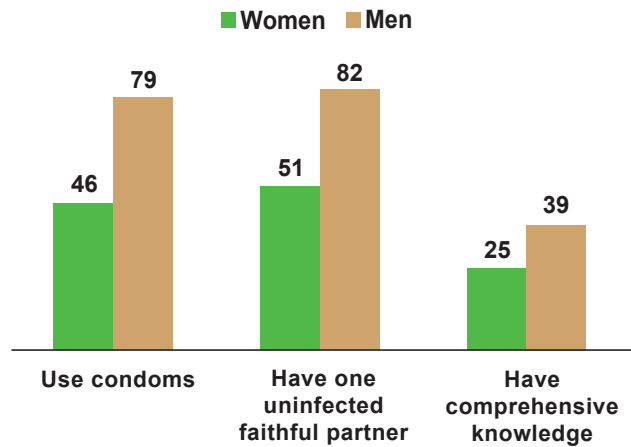
Only 25 percent of women and 39 percent of men in Haryana have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one uninfected partner who is faithful can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

### HIV-related stigma

Three-quarters of women and 88 percent of men in Haryana would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Although a similar proportion of women (77%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, only 72 percent of men agree. Two-thirds of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Eighty-three percent of women and 76 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

### 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 4 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban and rural women are about equally likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3; however, rural men are more likely than urban men to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Haryana, women (4%) are more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (38% of women, compared with 35% of men). Men and women in rural areas are more likely than their counterparts in urban areas to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

For more than nine-tenths of adults who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

### HIV prevalence

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

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 Haryana, 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 (data not shown in tables).

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

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

### **Age at first sexual intercourse**

Most women in Haryana have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are about 22 years of age. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Haryana 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 0.2 percent of women and 6 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past year. Even fewer respondents said that they had had multiple sex partners in the past year (0.1% of women and 2% of men).

### **Use of condoms during higher-risk sex**

Less than half of men (45%) who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

### **Paid sex**

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

## **ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE**

### **Tuberculosis**

In Haryana, 324 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (383) than among women (259) and is higher in rural areas (362) than in urban areas (230).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 92% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 46 percent of women and 58 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Almost 4 in 10 women and men have misconceptions about how TB is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (82% of women and 90% of men), and only 6 percent of women and 14 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, 1,169 women and 608 men per 100,000 women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is higher among older age groups, those who have no education, and persons living in urban areas. Asthma is somewhat more common than diabetes (1,552 cases per 100,000 women and 1,266 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is almost twice as high among men (739 per 100,000) as among women (388 per 100,000).

## Tobacco and alcohol use

Almost half of men (46%) and 3 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco, including 1 percent each of pregnant and breastfeeding women (data not shown in tables). Women and men are more likely to smoke cigarettes or *bidis* than to use other types of tobacco.

Men are less likely to drink alcohol (28%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, 30 percent drink alcohol at least once a week.

## Source of health care

The private medical sector is the main source of health care for 72 percent of both urban and rural households. There is almost no difference by household wealth in the proportion who use the private medical sector for health care. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (55%), lack of a nearby facility (42%), and long waiting times (25%) (data not shown in tables).

## Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Haryana have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health coverage is concentrated mainly in urban areas. In Haryana, four types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), medical reimbursement from employers, a variety of privately purchased commercial health insurance plans, and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Health insurance is about five times as common in urban areas (15%) as in rural areas (3%).

# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

## Employment and earnings

Twenty-eight percent of currently married women were employed in the last year (compared with 98% of currently married men). More than one-quarter of employed women received no payment for their work, and 22 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 52 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 97 percent of currently married employed men. Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 82 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. One-fifth of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

## Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Women are least likely to participate in decisions about making major household purchases. Only 42 percent of currently married women participate in making all four of these decisions, and 13 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in their forties and Muslim women are most likely to participate in these decisions. Other groups in which at least half of women participate in all four decisions are women with five or more living children, women who are employed for cash, women in nuclear households, and women in the lowest wealth quintile.

## Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-six percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest among women who are currently widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted and women who are employed for cash. Women in their forties, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women with at least 10 years of education are also more likely than other women to have money that they control.

One in eight women (12%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, slightly lower than the national average of 15 percent. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-seven percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area, but less than 1 percent have ever used one.

About half of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market (53%), to a health facility (50%), or to places outside the community (45%) (data not shown in tables). Only 41 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted; older women; and women who are employed for cash have more freedom of movement than other women.

## Gender-role attitudes

Almost half of women in Haryana (46%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (36%) or if she goes out without telling him (31%). Men are less likely to agree; 33 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (20%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (19%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 28-29 percent say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-six percent of women and 83 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

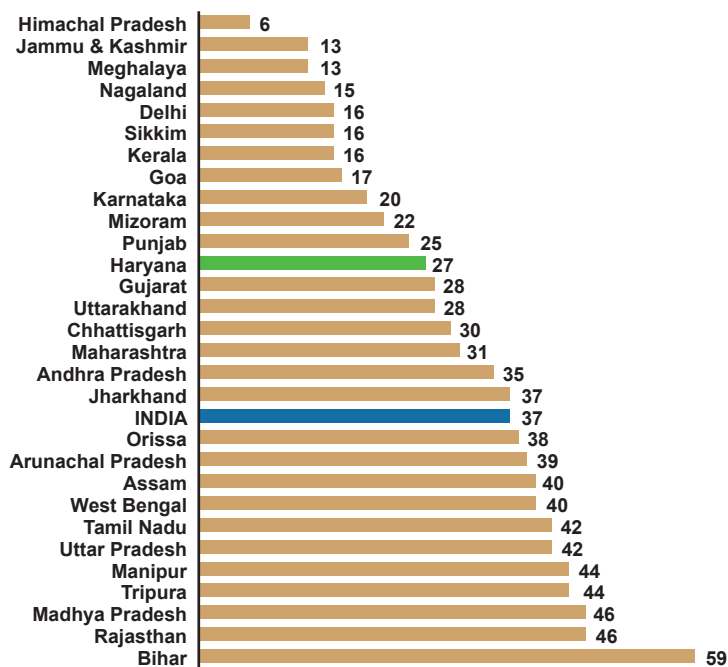
Among women age 15-49, 28 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 29 percent of women in Haryana have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 31 percent of ever-married women.

### Spousal violence

One-quarter of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 7 and 14 percent report having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 27 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Nine percent report spousal emotional violence. Very few ever-married women (only 0.2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

### Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



*More than one-quarter of ever-married women in Haryana have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband.*

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 7 women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence. However, 22 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

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

### **Help seeking**

Only 28 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Seven out of 10 women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Women in Haryana do not seek help from any institutional sources, such as the police or social service organizations.



**Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews**

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	730	1,782	2,512
Households occupied	661	1,670	2,331
Households interviewed	641	1,661	2,302
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	97.0	99.5	98.8
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	783	2,139	2,922
Number of eligible women interviewed	743	2,047	2,790
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	94.9	95.7	95.5
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	360	909	1,269
Number of eligible men interviewed	305	778	1,083
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	84.7	85.6	85.3

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

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	9.1	9.2	9.1	11.9	10.1	11.0	11.0	9.8	10.5
5-9	10.9	8.6	9.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.8	11.2
10-14	11.2	11.1	11.1	14.1	13.4	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.0
15-19	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.4
20-24	13.4	9.5	11.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.1	9.1	9.6
25-29	8.7	10.0	9.3	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.1
30-34	6.3	8.0	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.6	6.0	7.5	6.7
35-39	6.7	7.9	7.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.6
40-44	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
45-49	5.3	6.5	5.8	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.6
50-54	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.1
55-59	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
60-64	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.9
65-69	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
70-74	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
75-79	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
80 +	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,839	1,539	3,378	4,473	4,123	8,595	6,312	5,662	11,973
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	837	na	na	922	na	na	897
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	774	na	na	806	na	na	798
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>									
No education	11.1	25.0	17.5	22.3	46.0	33.8	19.0	40.2	29.1
<5 years complete	14.4	12.1	13.3	16.5	14.1	15.3	15.9	13.5	14.7
5-9 years complete	30.9	27.6	29.4	36.3	28.6	32.6	34.7	28.3	31.7
10-11 years complete	19.8	14.6	17.4	14.6	7.2	11.0	16.1	9.2	12.8
12 or more years complete	23.8	20.7	22.4	10.3	4.2	7.3	14.3	8.7	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,631	1,377	3,008	3,854	3,640	7,493	5,485	5,016	10,501
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.9	6.4	7.3	5.5	1.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.7

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	89.2	88.7	88.9	90.9
Female	10.8	11.3	11.1	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	5.5	5.3	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	59.8	53.9	55.7	44.9
Non-nuclear	40.2	46.1	44.3	55.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	94.5	85.5	88.3	86.8
Muslim	2.5	8.2	6.4	7.9
Sikh	2.5	6.2	5.0	5.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	19.2	27.0	24.6	24.1
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other backward class	23.9	22.5	22.9	23.7
Other	56.6	50.1	52.1	51.9
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	97.5	88.7	91.5	91.5
No	2.5	11.3	8.5	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
Improved source	98.6	94.2	95.6	95.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	62.1	29.7	39.9	39.6
Public tap/standpipe	8.9	27.0	21.3	21.0
Tube well or borehole	27.6	36.9	34.0	34.3
Other improved	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Non-improved source	1.4	5.8	4.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises	85.8	50.8	61.8	60.9
Less than 30 minutes	11.1	27.0	22.0	21.4
Thirty minutes or longer	3.1	22.1	16.1	17.5
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>2</sup></b>				
Boil	6.4	1.1	2.8	2.7
Strain through cloth	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	7.0	0.4	2.5	2.4
Other treatment	5.6	3.5	4.2	4.0
No treatment	80.2	93.1	89.0	89.2

Continued...



Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Sanitation facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared</b>	66.1	28.1	40.0	41.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	65.1	25.2	37.7	38.7
Pit latrine with slab	1.1	2.9	2.3	2.4
<b>Not improved</b>	33.7	71.9	59.9	58.9
Any facility shared with other households	21.7	6.3	11.1	9.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
No facility/open space/field	10.8	64.5	47.6	48.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house<sup>3</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.2	5.1	3.5	3.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	11.1	46.4	35.3	36.4
<i>Pucca</i>	88.6	48.5	61.1	59.7
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LPG/natural gas	71.9	10.2	29.6	26.1
Biogas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood	13.1	39.5	31.2	34.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.6	5.8	4.2	4.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.8	13.4	9.5	9.8
Dung cakes	10.9	29.9	24.0	24.4
Other	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	62.6	39.1	46.4	47.8
In the house, no separate room	24.3	27.9	26.8	25.1
In a separate building	3.6	5.3	4.8	5.0
Outdoors	8.9	27.4	21.6	22.0
Other	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	723	1,579	2,302	12,108
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>4</sup></b>				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	3.0	10.2	9.4	10.2
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	97.0	89.8	90.6	89.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	185	1,405	1,590	8,847

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	75.8	46.8	55.9	57.1
Pressure cooker	80.7	46.0	56.9	57.6
Chair	77.4	55.9	62.7	64.7
Cot or bed	96.1	95.5	95.7	96.2
Table	77.5	56.3	63.0	65.0
Electric fan	93.8	82.8	86.3	87.1
Radio or transistor	35.6	27.3	29.9	30.3
Television (black and white)	27.1	32.7	31.0	32.4
Television (colour)	57.3	25.7	35.6	37.5
Any television	80.3	55.6	63.4	65.3
Sewing machine	61.8	49.3	53.2	58.2
Mobile telephone	41.0	15.9	23.8	24.9
Any other type of telephone	30.4	15.5	20.2	21.9
Computer	5.9	0.3	2.1	2.0
Refrigerator	55.7	26.7	35.8	38.3
Watch or clock	95.8	88.5	90.8	91.5
Water pump	10.8	8.3	9.1	9.8
Thresher	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.1
Tractor	0.8	7.2	5.2	6.8
None of the above	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	62.4	54.9	57.3	60.7
Motorcycle or scooter	37.3	19.3	25.0	27.5
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	14.2	9.9	12.1
Car	7.5	2.3	4.0	4.5
None of the above	24.3	34.9	31.6	28.2
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	77.7	51.4	59.7	57.0
Irrigated land only	20.3	38.0	32.4	33.3
Non-irrigated land only	1.4	5.5	4.2	4.9
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.5	5.1	3.6	4.6
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	87.1	94.9	92.5	93.2
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	18.9	71.1	54.7	61.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	62.6	41.2	47.9	49.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance <sup>2</sup>	15.1	2.8	6.7	6.2
Percentage owning a BPL card	8.3	14.3	12.4	12.6
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	22.6	25.8	24.8	26.0
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	0.0	5.7	3.9	4.1
Second	2.5	18.1	13.2	12.6
Middle	13.4	30.2	24.9	24.6
Fourth	25.4	28.9	27.8	27.8
Highest	58.7	17.1	30.1	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	723	1,579	2,302	12,108

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	2.1	11.3	25.0	29.6	32.1	100.0	10,506
Muslim	24.3	28.2	28.8	11.9	6.8	100.0	961
Sikh	5.6	11.3	12.1	23.5	47.5	100.0	615
Other	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.8)	100.0	27
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	5.0	24.0	33.0	23.0	15.0	100.0	2,915
Scheduled tribe	(17.3)	(20.5)	(20.7)	(41.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Other backward class	7.7	11.8	25.5	27.9	27.2	100.0	2,870
Other	2.0	7.5	20.3	29.9	40.3	100.0	6,287
Total	4.1	12.6	24.6	27.8	31.0	100.0	12,108

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on caste/tribe of household head, which is not shown separately.  
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	90.4	88.9	89.3	91.7	83.6	85.4	91.0	86.5	87.5
11-14 years	81.0	84.0	83.2	82.2	74.7	76.5	81.5	79.6	80.1
15-17 years	53.4	51.9	52.4	62.2	34.4	42.5	57.5	43.7	47.8
6-14 years	85.9	86.7	86.5	87.0	79.5	81.2	86.4	83.3	84.1
6-17 years	77.3	79.0	78.5	79.8	69.5	72.0	78.4	74.5	75.5

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, Haryana, 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
<b>Age</b>									
<5 years	92.7	5.9	0.2	1.3	100.0	1.3	1,233		
5-9 years	89.2	6.8	1.4	2.6	100.0	3.8	1,361		
10-14 years	86.5	8.0	1.2	4.2	100.0	6.6	1,569		
15-17 years	80.6	12.1	1.3	5.9	100.0	9.9	765		
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	88.8	6.0	1.0	4.1	100.0	4.4	1,250		
Rural	87.6	8.4	1.0	3.0	100.0	5.2	3,677		
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	87.8	8.2	1.0	2.9	100.0	4.9	2,673		
Female	88.0	7.3	1.0	3.8	100.0	5.2	2,254		
Total age <15 years	89.2	7.0	0.9	2.8	100.0	4.1	4,162		
Total age <18 years	87.9	7.8	1.0	3.3	100.0	5.0	4,927		

**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, Haryana, 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	
<b>Age</b>				
<2 years	46.2	26.1	72.3	493
2-4 years	48.9	22.5	71.4	740
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	49.3	22.7	72.0	688
Female	45.9	25.4	71.4	545
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	61.7	13.7	75.5	312
Rural	43.1	27.4	70.5	920
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	15.1	42.5	57.5	69
Second	32.5	29.1	61.5	167
Middle	37.2	26.3	63.6	299
Fourth	52.6	23.2	75.8	346
Highest	65.8	16.5	82.3	351
Total	47.8	23.9	71.7	1,233

**Table 9 Children's work**

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household <sup>1</sup>		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work <sup>2</sup>	Total working <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Age</b>						
5-7 years	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.4	5.8	807
8-11 years	1.6	6.1	2.5	2.2	11.6	1,127
12-14 years	1.7	0.4	6.3	2.5	10.5	995
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.5	3.8	2.1	2.1	9.0	1,571
Female	1.6	3.0	4.7	1.5	10.4	1,358
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	4.5	722
Rural	1.6	4.0	3.9	2.2	11.3	2,208
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	1.6	3.7	4.2	1.1	10.6	180
Second	3.1	4.2	6.5	2.5	14.9	455
Middle	2.9	4.7	3.6	3.7	14.3	821
Fourth	0.3	2.0	2.5	1.1	5.8	778
Highest	0.3	2.8	1.5	0.1	4.7	695
Total	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.8	9.6	2,929

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	20.0	20.8	558	561	215	215
20-24	17.5	19.5	489	488	201	200
25-29	16.8	15.2	468	467	157	156
30-34	14.2	13.3	397	399	138	139
35-39	13.4	11.3	375	375	116	118
40-44	9.8	10.4	274	275	107	107
45-49	8.2	9.5	228	225	98	98
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	30.3	31.9	844	743	330	287
Rural	69.7	68.1	1,946	2,047	703	746
<b>Education</b>						
No education	37.6	14.4	1,050	1,074	149	153
<5 years complete	2.9	7.1	80	80	73	74
5-9 years complete	29.9	34.9	834	841	360	361
10-11 years complete	15.3	23.7	427	419	244	244
12 or more years complete	14.3	20.0	399	376	206	201
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	60.4	83.4	1,686	1,660	861	857
Not literate	39.5	16.4	1,101	1,127	170	174
Not measured	0.1	0.1	3	3	1	1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0	0	1	1
<b>Media exposure</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	25.0	50.6	697	673	522	517
Watches television at least once a week	62.1	63.1	1,732	1,705	651	643
Listens to the radio at least once a week	19.0	30.6	531	526	316	314
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.0	5.9	83	78	61	57
Not regularly exposed to any media	32.3	21.8	902	929	226	234
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	19.1	37.1	534	530	383	380
Currently married	76.4	62.0	2,131	2,134	640	643
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.3	9	9	3	3
Widowed	3.8	0.5	106	107	5	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.4	0.2	10	10	2	2
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	88.9	89.5	2,480	2,471	923	921
Muslim	5.4	5.6	151	156	58	59
Sikh	5.6	4.8	155	159	50	52
Other	0.1	0.1	4	4	1	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	22.8	22.9	637	643	236	238
Scheduled tribe	0.6	0.2	15	16	2	2
Other backward class	20.8	24.0	581	584	248	248
Other	55.6	52.9	1,552	1,543	546	545
Missing	0.1	0.0	4	4	0	0
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	28.3	84.9	791	801	877	877
In agricultural occupation	17.1	24.4	477	498	252	267
In non-agricultural occupation	11.2	60.5	313	303	625	610
Not employed	71.7	15.1	1,999	1,989	156	156
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	3.1	2.6	87	92	27	29
Second	10.8	11.3	302	314	116	122
Middle	23.7	26.2	662	681	270	276
Fourth	27.3	28.7	760	770	296	299
Highest	35.1	31.3	978	933	323	307
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,790	2,790	1,032	1,033
Age 50-54	na	4.7	na	na	51	50
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,083	1,083

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.045	0.082	0.072	0.031	0.116	0.092	0.075	0.166	0.143
20-24	0.192	0.274	0.248	0.186	0.260	0.240	0.274	0.331	0.316
25-29	0.127	0.127	0.127	0.151	0.150	0.150	0.181	0.202	0.196
30-34	0.052	0.054	0.054	0.063	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.100	0.088
35-39	0.018	0.022	0.021	0.011	0.018	0.015	0.019	0.043	0.036
40-44	(0.000)	0.016	0.011	0.000	0.013	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
45-49	(0.000)	(0.008)	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.007	*	(0.004)	0.003
TFR 15-44	2.17	2.88	2.66	2.21	3.09	2.84	3.14	4.30	3.97
TFR 15-49	2.17	2.92	2.69	2.24	3.13	2.88	3.14	4.32	3.99
CBR	18.7	23.7	22.1	18.1	25.0	23.1	26.7	35.1	32.9

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

\* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	2.17	3.6	3.4	1.65
Rural	2.92	6.3	4.2	2.25
<b>Education</b>				
No education	(3.41)	5.0	4.4	(2.50)
<5 years complete	*	7.3	*	*
5-9 years complete	2.50	5.9	3.5	1.95
10 or more years complete	2.27	5.4	2.8	1.88
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	2.44	5.2	3.8	1.92
Muslim	*	12.2	(7.3)	*
Sikh	*	3.2	(3.6)	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	2.88	7.8	4.5	2.19
Other backward class	2.97	6.9	4.5	2.21
Other <sup>1</sup>	2.52	3.9	3.6	1.96
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	10.9	*	*
Second	(3.65)	7.3	4.9	(2.44)
Middle	3.02	6.5	4.6	2.35
Fourth	2.51	5.0	3.9	1.94
Highest	2.05	4.1	3.2	1.68
Total	2.69	5.5	3.9	2.06

Note: Total includes women from other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on 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 for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.



Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	106
16	2.6	0.8	3.4	118
17	4.4	0.9	5.3	108
18	4.4	11.3	15.7	128
19	28.9	9.8	38.6	97
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	3.0	0.7	3.7	152
Rural	9.1	6.1	15.2	406
<b>Education</b>				
No education	19.8	6.1	25.9	62
<5 years complete	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	7.9	6.0	13.9	237
10 or more years complete	3.6	2.9	6.5	236
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	431
Currently married	32.5	20.7	53.2	125
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	7.5	4.7	12.2	492
Muslim	(7.6)	(5.1)	(12.7)	37
Sikh	(3.5)	(3.5)	(6.9)	27
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	9.0	4.7	13.7	122
Other backward class	9.0	6.0	15.1	126
Other <sup>1</sup>	6.3	4.1	10.4	305
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	*	*	16
Second	11.3	1.6	12.9	59
Middle	10.9	6.4	17.3	151
Fourth	9.5	4.6	14.2	143
Highest	2.0	4.0	6.0	189
Total	7.5	4.6	12.1	558

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 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+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	83.9	14.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	48
20-29	36.9	38.5	13.8	10.8	100.0	557
30-39	6.4	14.6	20.7	58.2	100.0	118
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	40.7	35.8	12.3	11.1	100.0	184
Rural	32.3	31.3	14.6	21.8	100.0	553
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	16.6	24.2	16.8	42.4	100.0	265
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
5-9 years complete	35.7	38.9	15.6	9.9	100.0	239
10 or more years complete	52.9	35.8	9.4	2.0	100.0	213
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	37.8	34.9	14.3	13.0	100.0	611
Muslim	14.3	14.3	10.7	60.6	100.0	94
Sikh	(23.1)	(41.0)	(19.9)	(16.0)	100.0	30
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	28.9	35.2	18.2	17.6	100.0	190
Other backward class	36.5	25.8	8.0	29.7	100.0	161
Other <sup>1</sup>	36.4	33.6	14.5	15.5	100.0	379
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(11.4)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(52.3)	100.0	42
Second	27.7	19.3	15.5	37.4	100.0	104
Middle	30.6	33.5	13.3	22.6	100.0	182
Fourth	35.8	33.9	15.5	14.8	100.0	202
Highest	44.4	39.4	11.7	4.5	100.0	207
Total	34.4	32.4	14.0	19.1	100.0	737
<b>Births to ever-married women</b>						
NFHS-3	34.4	32.4	14.0	19.1	100.0	737
NFHS-2	29.0	29.3	16.8	24.9	100.0	1,062
NFHS-1	28.4	24.3	19.3	28.0	100.0	1,398

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 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+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*
20-29	16.0	17.4	35.4	19.4	6.3	5.6	100.0	543	28.1
30-39	9.0	12.4	30.4	18.5	13.4	16.3	100.0	246	35.6
40-49	(18.0)	(9.0)	(29.9)	(12.0)	(12.6)	(18.6)	100.0	32	(29.8)
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	8.1	9.9	37.9	14.3	16.1	13.7	100.0	183	34.6
Rural	16.1	16.9	32.5	20.0	6.5	8.0	100.0	645	29.0
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	13.6	15.2	34.3	20.0	8.2	8.7	100.0	404	30.4
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	*
5-9 years complete	15.5	14.0	35.1	18.4	7.6	9.4	100.0	244	30.2
10 or more years complete	13.5	18.0	32.9	15.8	11.7	8.1	100.0	162	30.7
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	13.6	15.0	34.0	18.2	9.2	10.0	100.0	658	30.8
Muslim	17.0	17.7	34.2	20.4	5.1	5.6	100.0	135	28.5
Sikh	(16.4)	(14.2)	(26.2)	(22.9)	(11.5)	(8.7)	100.0	35	(31.3)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	15.8	14.9	33.7	18.8	7.3	9.6	100.0	227	29.9
Other backward class	13.4	15.3	28.3	22.4	10.1	10.5	100.0	172	33.3
Other <sup>1</sup>	13.7	16.0	36.1	16.9	8.9	8.4	100.0	421	29.6
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	13.6	15.2	36.4	16.7	9.1	9.1	100.0	63	30.0
Second	20.6	12.5	34.3	21.4	4.1	7.0	100.0	138	28.9
Middle	12.5	18.9	33.0	19.7	8.0	7.9	100.0	212	29.2
Fourth	14.4	16.2	35.7	17.4	7.8	8.4	100.0	223	29.2
Highest	11.8	12.7	30.9	18.0	13.3	13.2	100.0	193	34.4
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	14.9	17.6	33.0	17.7	7.9	8.9	100.0	571	29.5
4-6	10.8	7.4	36.5	22.0	12.5	10.8	100.0	198	34.7
7+	20.5	20.5	31.5	17.7	3.2	6.6	100.0	60	26.9
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	15.7	16.7	31.6	19.0	9.6	7.4	100.0	374	30.5
Female	13.1	14.3	35.5	18.6	7.8	10.7	100.0	454	30.3
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	12.9	15.7	34.2	18.6	8.9	9.6	100.0	774	30.8
Dead	33.8	10.9	26.8	21.1	3.9	3.5	100.0	54	25.7
Total	14.3	15.4	33.7	18.8	8.6	9.2	100.0	828	30.4

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 from other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children**

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

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
<b>WOMEN</b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	82.6	27.8	6.0	2.0	1.7	3.2	5.4	12.5
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	8.5	38.4	3.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	7.8
Want another, undecided when	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7
Undecided	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.2	1.2
Want no more	0.8	24.8	51.6	33.4	34.5	45.0	57.2	37.5
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.0	2.1	36.2	62.5	60.2	50.2	32.1	38.9
Declared infecund	5.1	2.0	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	138	317	675	520	274	117	89	2,131
<b>MEN</b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	(68.3)	21.8	5.1	2.5	1.1	(2.9)	*	10.8
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	(19.3)	44.4	5.8	1.1	1.1	(0.0)	*	10.3
Want another, undecided when	(4.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	*	0.4
Undecided	(0.0)	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.3
Want no more	(4.4)	31.8	71.4	76.3	79.9	(91.3)	*	64.5
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	(4.0)	2.0	16.6	20.0	16.6	(5.8)	*	13.6
Declared infecund	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	47	96	196	166	82	33	20	640

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years.

<sup>3</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

<sup>4</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization.

<sup>5</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	17.1	73.9	(81.8)	*	35.8	(22.6)	*	*	*	27.7
25-34	36.4	91.7	95.3	87.9	84.5	(32.2)	84.8	89.4	(96.7)	72.7
35-49	(65.0)	92.4	98.4	96.8	94.4	*	95.8	100.0	98.2	95.7
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	28.9	87.6	95.6	97.8	76.5	*	85.9	(95.0)	*	75.2
Rural	26.1	87.8	96.1	92.6	76.4	35.6	89.2	96.9	96.5	79.3
<b>Education</b>										
No education	30.8	82.4	95.1	92.6	83.7	*	*	(94.1)	96.1	82.6
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	69.8	*	*	*	*	(73.6)
5-9 years complete	24.5	88.7	96.1	97.6	73.2	(33.5)	86.5	96.6	96.4	79.3
10 or more years complete	28.1	92.1	98.7	*	67.8	38.7	92.2	98.1	(100.0)	75.6
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	24.6	88.8	96.8	97.5	77.5	32.2	88.3	96.7	97.4	78.6
Muslim	*	*	*	72.0	55.9	*	*	*	*	(58.9)
Sikh	*	(87.4)	(96.9)	*	81.5	*	*	*	*	(91.1)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	13.5	80.5	93.7	98.1	77.1	*	(76.5)	93.8	(97.3)	76.2
Other backward class	24.9	86.3	96.4	87.9	72.7	*	(92.4)	(97.3)	(100.0)	73.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	32.2	91.0	96.6	94.2	77.8	46.8	90.8	97.4	94.9	81.2
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	*	*	*	(80.4)	69.4	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(7.6)	75.0	93.2	88.9	72.2	*	*	*	*	77.2
Middle	16.8	83.5	95.9	95.5	77.0	*	(88.6)	87.7	94.4	75.1
Fourth	24.7	89.8	94.2	95.5	75.8	(28.8)	88.6	100.0	(100.0)	78.1
Highest	36.8	92.1	99.3	100.0	78.6	(46.7)	91.9	(100.0)	*	80.0
<b>Number of living sons<sup>4</sup></b>										
0	14.8	(25.8)	*	*	13.8	*	*	*	*	17.7
1	42.3	91.8	95.3	94.4	83.8	48.9	93.3	98.1	(96.8)	85.2
2	na	97.4	98.8	98.6	98.2	na	98.0	98.9	100.0	99.0
3	na	na	100.0	89.9	94.3	na	na	*	*	(100.0)
4+	na	na	na	(95.1)	(95.1)	na	na	na	*	*
Total	26.9	87.8	96.0	93.8	76.4	33.8	88.0	96.3	97.2	78.1
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	17.4	81.1	90.5	95.6	73.6	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	5.5	63.4	86.8	92.4	64.0	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/men from all other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

<sup>4</sup> 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, Haryana, 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 <sup>1</sup>								Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
<b>WOMEN</b>											
0	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
1	15.7	14.6	5.5	4.0	3.6	1.5	0.0	8.2	6.1	2.9	2.5
2	61.8	73.9	80.3	50.3	45.5	36.3	20.0	61.4	62.1	55.2	48.5
3	3.0	5.9	6.8	31.4	21.5	22.9	20.0	13.3	16.1	27.1	35.4
4	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	15.4	15.1	17.8	3.9	4.6	10.1	8.1
5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.7
6+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6
Non-numeric responses	16.0	4.1	6.4	11.8	14.0	17.9	33.0	11.8	10.0	2.4	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	688	325	710	545	303	124	94	2,790	2,248	2,908	2,846
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All women	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.2	na	na	na
Number	578	312	665	481	260	102	63	2,462	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Number	140	312	665	481	260	102	63	2,024	2,024	2,838	2,726
Currently married women	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Number	133	304	636	462	236	97	61	1,928	1,928	2,732	2,627
<b>MEN</b>											
0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	*	2.3	0.4	na	na
1	17.7	24.0	7.7	1.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	11.5	7.4	na	na
2	67.8	67.9	83.3	59.5	59.6	(35.3)	*	66.8	66.3	na	na
3	6.2	6.2	5.7	35.9	22.4	(38.1)	*	13.8	18.2	na	na
4	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.8	16.9	(11.5)	*	3.4	5.1	na	na
5	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	(6.4)	*	0.9	1.1	na	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0	na	na
Non-numeric responses	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.7)	*	1.3	1.5	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	434	98	197	168	83	33	20	1,032	647	na	na
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All men	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	(2.9)	*	2.1	na	na	na
Number	429	98	197	168	83	30	15	1,019	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(2.0)	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	(2.9)	*	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	47	98	197	168	83	30	15	637	637	na	na
Currently married men	(2.0)	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	(2.9)	*	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	46	96	196	166	82	30	15	630	630	na	na

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	10.4	0.9	73.0	68.3	462	16.7	1.0	68.9	61.2	210
20-29	17.5	1.4	81.2	75.0	896	10.0	2.9	66.1	62.6	357
30-39	28.5	1.5	88.1	81.1	687	22.6	0.7	81.3	77.0	252
40-49	33.9	0.7	89.9	82.7	415	30.1	4.2	89.1	82.2	199
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	19.2	2.2	78.1	72.6	783	15.0	3.5	73.1	68.5	329
Rural	23.3	0.8	85.4	78.7	1,678	20.1	1.6	75.9	70.3	690
<b>Education</b>										
No education	33.9	1.0	90.3	84.7	869	29.2	2.6	84.0	77.8	142
<5 years complete	23.0	0.0	86.6	82.5	69	25.2	5.5	82.5	79.6	72
5-9 years complete	18.8	0.9	84.5	77.2	756	20.4	1.8	80.7	75.3	356
10 or more years complete	11.6	1.9	73.1	66.8	767	12.4	2.0	66.3	61.1	448
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	7.7	1.9	66.2	62.4	438	13.6	1.2	63.9	57.3	382
Currently married	25.2	1.1	86.6	79.6	1,928	21.4	2.9	81.4	76.9	630
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.2	1.2	88.2	85.4	95	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	21.3	1.3	83.0	76.6	2,228	16.7	2.0	74.9	69.8	921
Muslim	38.2	1.0	84.4	83.4	93	(41.8)	(4.0)	(85.1)	(83.1)	47
Sikh	22.1	0.7	83.2	75.4	136	26.8	4.2	65.7	56.3	50
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	25.9	1.3	87.2	81.8	563	24.8	2.8	80.8	75.3	234
Other backward class	27.7	0.8	85.6	79.9	498	17.3	4.2	75.8	74.0	248
Other <sup>1</sup>	18.3	1.4	80.3	73.4	1,382	16.3	1.1	71.9	65.2	535
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	35.1	0.0	87.7	86.0	54	*	*	*	*	23
Second	32.2	0.4	90.2	85.5	246	23.5	2.7	83.0	75.5	113
Middle	27.9	0.7	88.7	80.5	578	20.8	2.5	77.6	73.5	267
Fourth	22.0	1.5	85.1	79.8	682	18.3	2.5	74.3	69.3	294
Highest	14.7	1.7	75.7	69.1	901	13.2	1.8	69.1	63.3	322
Total	22.0	1.2	83.1	76.7	2,461	18.4	2.2	75.0	69.7	1,019
<b>Ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.1	1.1	86.7	79.9	2,023	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	37.5	0.5	89.8	80.9	2,837	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	45.1	0.6	87.7	80.0	2,726	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/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable/not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.0	99.5	88.1	96.5	100.0	92.5
<b>Any modern method</b>	97.0	99.5	88.1	96.5	100.0	92.5
Female sterilization	92.1	96.9	73.8	89.9	98.2	79.2
Male sterilization	82.5	87.9	63.1	89.9	99.4	77.5
Pill	91.0	93.3	82.5	82.6	93.3	69.2
IUD	82.6	90.8	53.8	56.8	75.8	31.7
Injectables	44.1	47.7	30.0	40.4	49.7	28.3
Condom/Nirodh	88.4	92.2	75.6	94.1	97.0	90.8
Female condom	7.8	9.2	3.1	14.3	12.7	16.7
Emergency contraception	16.0	17.0	11.9	18.8	21.8	15.0
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	78.5	86.8	49.4	55.4	74.5	30.0
<b>Any traditional method</b>	52.8	63.8	11.3	50.9	72.1	22.5
Rhythm	42.4	51.2	10.0	45.6	64.8	20.0
Withdrawal	33.1	40.5	3.8	34.5	49.1	15.0
Folk method	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.3	4.1	5.7	6.6	4.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	844	629	182	330	190	138
RURAL						
Any method	95.8	98.8	83.1	96.6	99.2	92.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	95.7	98.7	83.1	96.6	99.2	92.0
Female sterilization	91.7	95.9	73.9	92.8	98.7	81.7
Male sterilization	76.1	80.1	59.1	92.1	98.1	81.0
Pill	85.1	88.9	69.9	78.8	82.6	72.2
IUD	75.7	81.9	50.1	57.2	67.8	38.4
Injectables	41.7	45.4	26.4	41.6	43.7	37.6
Condom/Nirodh	78.8	82.6	64.6	93.2	94.6	90.5
Female condom	3.1	3.2	2.9	10.9	13.2	6.8
Emergency contraception	10.1	11.0	6.1	16.5	19.2	11.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	67.4	73.3	43.5	54.6	64.2	37.3
<b>Any traditional method</b>	42.9	51.9	5.5	56.3	70.5	30.8
Rhythm	34.9	42.0	5.0	50.8	63.8	27.4
Withdrawal	23.7	28.7	1.6	34.7	45.0	16.3
Folk method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.6	3.6	5.7	6.3	4.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,946	1,503	360	703	450	248
TOTAL						
Any method	96.2	99.0	84.8	96.6	99.4	92.2
<b>Any modern method</b>	96.1	98.9	84.8	96.6	99.4	92.2
Female sterilization	91.8	96.2	73.8	91.8	98.6	80.8
Male sterilization	78.0	82.4	60.5	91.4	98.5	79.7
Pill	86.9	90.2	74.1	80.0	85.8	71.1
IUD	77.8	84.5	51.3	57.1	70.1	36.0
Injectables	42.5	46.1	27.6	41.2	45.5	34.3
Condom/Nirodh	81.7	85.4	68.3	93.5	95.3	90.6
Female condom	4.5	4.9	3.0	12.0	13.0	10.4
Emergency contraception	11.9	12.8	8.0	17.2	20.0	12.9
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	70.7	77.3	45.5	54.8	67.3	34.7
<b>Any traditional method</b>	45.9	55.4	7.5	54.6	71.0	27.8
Rhythm	37.2	44.7	6.7	49.2	64.1	24.7
Withdrawal	26.5	32.2	2.3	34.6	46.2	15.9
Folk method	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.4	5.8	3.8	5.7	6.4	4.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,790	2,131	542	1,032	640	386

<sup>1</sup> All three methods.



Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women		
	Any modern method					Other modern method					Any traditional method		With- drawal method				Not currently using	
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Folk method						
<b>Age</b>																		
15-19	8.7	7.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	100.0	125
20-24	38.2	30.3	9.0	3.9	4.0	13.4	0.0	7.9	4.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8	100.0	388
25-29	65.5	61.8	35.2	3.7	7.3	15.2	0.2	3.7	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	441
30-39	78.2	73.3	52.3	2.3	6.1	11.9	0.3	4.9	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	100.0	736
40-49	74.1	69.0	54.0	2.1	1.9	8.4	0.0	5.1	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.0	441
<b>Residence</b>																		
Urban	66.5	59.7	28.2	4.2	5.6	20.3	0.2	6.9	4.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	100.0	629
Rural	62.0	57.7	42.3	2.2	4.4	8.2	0.1	4.3	2.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	100.0	1,503
<b>Education</b>																		
No education	66.4	62.9	53.7	1.4	1.8	5.2	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0	945
<5 years complete	54.7	53.0	28.6	1.6	6.4	12.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0	59
5-9 years complete	61.5	54.3	33.4	3.5	5.1	11.5	0.0	7.1	4.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	100.0	597
10 or more years complete	61.1	55.2	16.8	4.5	9.3	23.6	0.6	5.9	2.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	100.0	531
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>																		
Not employed	59.5	54.9	33.7	2.9	5.0	12.5	0.2	4.6	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	100.0	1,540
Employed for cash	71.8	64.4	43.7	2.1	4.1	13.8	0.0	7.4	4.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	100.0	307
Employed not for cash	75.4	70.2	56.2	3.1	4.0	5.5	0.0	5.2	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	100.0	284
<b>Religion</b>																		
Hindu	65.9	61.0	40.5	2.7	4.7	12.2	0.1	4.9	2.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	100.0	1,895
Muslim	17.6	13.5	5.0	4.1	0.0	3.5	0.9	4.1	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	100.0	121
Sikh	70.1	60.3	34.9	2.6	11.1	11.8	0.0	9.7	7.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	100.0	111
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																		
Scheduled caste	60.2	56.9	40.9	2.2	1.8	10.8	0.0	3.3	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	100.0	484
Other backward class	62.7	57.5	39.5	3.1	3.4	10.5	0.0	5.3	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	100.0	448
Other <sup>1</sup>	65.0	59.2	36.5	2.9	6.5	12.7	0.3	5.8	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	100.0	1,184

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	38.9	36.1	30.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	61.1	100.0	68
Second	53.5	50.7	44.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	46.5	100.0	233
Middle	61.9	58.3	47.7	0.4	1.9	2.1	6.2	0.0	3.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	38.1	100.0	508
Fourth	66.5	60.3	42.9	0.5	3.4	5.1	8.5	0.0	6.2	3.7	2.5	0.0	33.5	100.0	604
Highest	67.3	61.3	26.1	1.2	3.5	8.3	21.7	0.4	6.1	3.0	2.8	0.3	32.7	100.0	717
<b>Number of living children</b>															
No children	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	97.6	100.0	201
1 child	37.6	30.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	5.7	20.4	0.0	6.9	4.2	2.7	0.0	62.4	100.0	293
1 son	48.3	39.5	4.2	0.0	3.1	8.4	23.8	0.0	8.8	4.4	4.4	0.0	51.7	100.0	160
No sons	24.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.4	16.3	0.0	4.7	4.0	0.7	0.0	75.2	100.0	134
2 children	73.3	66.9	36.7	0.5	4.1	7.0	18.2	0.3	6.4	3.5	2.7	0.2	26.7	100.0	657
1 or more sons	77.4	70.7	39.8	0.5	3.9	7.5	18.5	0.3	6.7	3.7	2.8	0.2	22.6	100.0	600
No sons	30.3	27.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	69.7	100.0	57
3 children	81.6	77.9	61.8	1.4	3.1	5.1	6.4	0.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	514
1 or more sons	83.6	80.3	63.9	1.5	3.0	5.3	6.4	0.2	3.4	2.5	0.8	0.0	16.4	100.0	492
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
4+ children	71.9	66.5	53.1	1.1	2.1	2.5	7.7	0.0	5.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	28.1	100.0	465
1 or more sons	73.0	67.5	54.5	0.9	2.2	2.6	7.4	0.0	5.5	3.3	1.7	0.5	27.0	100.0	454
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Total	63.4	58.3	38.2	0.7	2.8	4.7	11.8	0.1	5.1	3.1	1.9	0.2	36.6	100.0	2,131
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	62.4	53.2	38.7	2.1	2.1	3.6	6.8	na	na	4.5	4.4	na	37.6	100.0	2,799
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	49.7	44.4	29.8	5.0	1.2	3.2	5.2	na	na	2.2	3.0	na	50.3	100.0	2,741

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women from other religions, scheduled tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Folk method	Not currently using	
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>																
Currently married	53.7	50.2	32.3	0.3	1.7	3.1	12.5	0.1	3.6	1.1	2.3	0.1	46.3	100.0	640	
Wife	54.0	50.4	32.4	0.3	1.7	3.2	12.7	0.1	3.6	1.1	2.3	0.1	46.0	100.0	633	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	
Not currently married	(46.7)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.3)	100.0	33	
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	52.8	47.2	22.2	0.6	1.1	3.4	19.9	0.0	5.7	1.1	4.5	0.0	47.2	100.0	202	
Rural	53.6	51.2	34.4	0.2	2.0	2.8	11.6	0.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	46.4	100.0	471	
<b>Education</b>																
No education	44.0	43.2	38.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	56.0	100.0	122	
<5 years complete	50.6	48.7	34.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	10.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	49.4	100.0	49	
5-9 years complete	54.2	51.6	35.2	0.0	0.9	3.2	12.4	0.0	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	45.8	100.0	234	
10 or more years complete	57.4	51.9	22.5	0.8	2.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	5.5	0.8	4.4	0.4	42.6	100.0	268	
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	
20-24	27.9	23.7	2.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	17.2	0.0	4.3	3.2	1.1	0.0	72.1	100.0	88	
25-29	34.5	30.4	8.9	0.0	0.7	3.4	17.3	0.0	4.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	65.5	100.0	129	
30-34	60.7	57.6	34.5	0.0	4.4	3.7	15.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	39.3	100.0	132	
35-39	70.6	66.0	43.1	0.8	2.7	3.4	16.0	0.0	4.6	0.8	3.8	0.0	29.4	100.0	111	
40-44	67.3	64.2	51.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.0	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.0	32.7	100.0	102	
45-49	60.5	59.3	50.1	1.2	0.0	3.4	4.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	39.5	100.0	95	
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	55.8	52.2	32.6	0.3	1.6	3.2	14.2	0.2	3.6	1.2	2.3	0.2	44.2	100.0	599	
Muslim	(7.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.6)	100.0	38	
Sikh	(61.7)	(59.0)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(38.3)	100.0	35	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	49.2	46.0	32.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	10.7	0.0	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.0	50.8	100.0	161	
Other backward class	57.1	54.5	34.8	0.0	2.4	3.1	14.3	0.0	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	42.9	100.0	165	
Other <sup>1</sup>	53.6	49.7	28.0	0.3	1.7	3.8	15.6	0.3	3.9	1.2	2.4	0.3	46.4	100.0	345	
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	
Second	44.2	43.0	34.2	0.0	2.5	1.3	5.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	55.8	100.0	75	
Middle	50.4	47.8	38.6	0.5	1.6	1.1	6.0	0.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	49.6	100.0	179	
Fourth	53.1	50.4	31.4	0.0	1.9	3.6	13.6	0.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.0	46.9	100.0	197	
Highest	62.1	56.2	22.3	0.6	1.6	5.1	26.2	0.5	5.9	0.0	5.4	0.5	37.9	100.0	201	
Total age 15-49	53.4	50.0	30.7	0.3	1.7	3.0	14.1	0.1	3.4	1.0	2.2	0.1	46.6	100.0	673	
Age 50-54	(46.0)	(44.0)	(42.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.0)	100.0	47	
Total age 15-54	52.9	49.6	31.5	0.4	1.6	2.8	13.2	0.1	3.3	1.1	2.1	0.1	47.1	100.0	720	

Note: Total includes men from scheduled tribes, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup>Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**

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

Residence	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	*	22	46.2	59	(36.1)	41
Rural	(59.4)	30	43.3	64	42.3	49
Total	63.1	52	44.7	123	39.5	90

( ) 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	87.4	*	(38.7)	9.8	52.8
Government/municipal hospital	84.4	*	(29.0)	8.0	49.6
Government dispensary	0.0	*	(6.5)	1.8	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	1.5
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	*	(3.2)	0.0	0.3
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.6	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
<b>Private medical sector</b>	12.0	*	(61.3)	69.6	38.7
Private hospital	10.8	*	(41.9)	1.8	9.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	*	(19.4)	4.5	5.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(0.0)	63.4	24.0
Other private medical	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	*	(0.0)	20.5	7.6
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	*	(0.0)	19.6	7.3
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.9	0.3
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	190	26	35	127	388
RURAL					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	90.9	(22.9)	55.1	21.5	76.2
Government/municipal hospital	84.8	(5.7)	44.9	6.9	68.2
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	3.8	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.1	(2.9)	2.9	2.3	3.7
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	2.0	(0.0)	4.3	2.3	2.1
Other public medical sector	0.0	(14.3)	1.4	6.2	1.5
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private medical sector</b>	9.1	(74.3)	44.9	50.8	19.8
Private hospital	8.8	(2.9)	36.2	0.8	9.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	(8.6)	8.7	11.5	2.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(57.1)	0.0	38.5	7.4
Other private medical	0.0	(5.7)	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	(2.9)	0.0	27.7	3.9
Shop	0.0	(2.9)	0.0	4.6	0.7
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	21.5	3.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.5	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	668	33	66	124	901

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	90.1	22.4	49.4	15.6	69.1
Government/municipal hospital	84.7	10.9	39.4	7.5	62.6
Government dispensary	0.0	1.9	3.2	2.8	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.9	1.6	1.9	1.1	3.0
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	1.6	0.0	2.8	1.1	1.5
Other public medical sector	0.0	8.0	2.1	3.0	1.1
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Private medical sector</b>	9.7	70.3	50.6	60.3	25.5
Private hospital	9.3	1.6	38.2	1.3	9.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	12.5	12.4	7.9	3.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	53.0	0.0	51.1	12.4
Other private medical	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	7.3	0.0	24.1	5.0
Shop	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.5
Spouse	0.0	5.7	0.0	20.6	4.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	858	59	101	251	1,289

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, Haryana, 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
<b>Method</b>				
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	35.1	24.6	40.0	217
Pill	(49.6)	(26.9)	(52.2)	44
IUD	53.5	44.5	48.4	67
<b>Initial source of method<sup>2</sup></b>				
Public medical sector	36.3	26.1	39.0	224
Private medical sector	51.0	35.6	53.2	102
Total	40.8	29.0	43.3	327

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method <sup>1</sup>
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	1.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.9	22.2	4.3
All modern spacing methods <sup>2</sup>	0.9	8.7	4.6	0.3	1.2	3.8	19.5	5.2
All spacing methods <sup>3</sup>	0.8	8.9	3.8	0.2	1.0	3.7	18.3	4.5
All methods	0.5	5.9	2.5	0.2	0.6	2.4	12.1	3.0

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> 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, Haryana , 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	10.3	5.1	17.4	56.2	7.5	0.0	36.4	100.0	215
20-24	17.5	6.5	38.7	79.0	5.4	0.9	14.7	100.0	201
25-29	9.4	7.4	48.3	83.2	7.4	0.0	9.4	100.0	157
30-39	16.3	8.0	53.0	80.4	8.8	0.7	10.0	100.0	254
40-49	14.9	4.3	50.6	76.8	6.2	0.9	16.1	100.0	205
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	17.4	6.3	33.4	72.8	8.0	0.0	19.2	100.0	330
Rural	12.3	6.3	45.4	75.7	6.7	0.8	16.8	100.0	703
<b>Education</b>									
No education	15.1	6.7	35.4	60.4	6.7	0.6	32.3	100.0	149
<5 years complete	9.3	2.6	30.4	74.1	3.9	0.0	22.0	100.0	73
5-9 years complete	14.0	6.4	41.3	68.8	8.9	0.8	21.5	100.0	360
10 or more years complete	14.3	6.6	45.8	84.5	6.4	0.4	8.7	100.0	450
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	15.0	6.4	42.4	75.5	7.0	0.4	17.0	100.0	923
Muslim	4.0	7.6	18.3	57.4	6.9	1.6	34.1	100.0	58
Sikh	6.5	3.8	51.7	83.1	9.4	1.9	5.6	100.0	50
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	9.4	7.3	40.3	72.4	7.6	0.0	20.0	100.0	236
Other backward class	12.1	6.8	37.7	76.7	5.1	0.8	17.4	100.0	248
Other <sup>2</sup>	16.8	5.6	43.9	75.0	7.9	0.7	16.4	100.0	546
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(0.0)	(6.9)	(37.9)	(58.6)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(31.0)	100.0	27
Second	11.4	5.7	35.7	62.0	9.7	2.4	25.9	100.0	116
Middle	15.3	5.7	39.1	69.1	4.4	0.3	26.1	100.0	270
Fourth	14.1	8.6	43.5	80.2	7.6	0.6	11.7	100.0	296
Highest	14.8	4.8	44.4	80.7	7.8	0.0	11.6	100.0	323
Total age 15-49	14.0	6.3	41.6	74.8	7.1	0.5	17.5	100.0	1,032
Age 50-54	19.3	7.4	47.7	64.6	4.1	0.0	31.3	100.0	51
Total age 15-54	14.2	6.3	41.9	74.3	7.0	0.5	18.2	100.0	1,083

Note: Total includes men from other religions and scheduled tribe men, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.



**Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women**

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Met need for family planning (currently using) <sup>2</sup>			Total demand for family planning <sup>3</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	17.8	0.8	18.5	7.1	1.5	8.7	24.9	2.3	27.2	31.8	125
20-24	7.2	7.2	14.3	12.1	26.1	38.2	19.3	33.2	52.5	72.8	388
25-29	3.1	8.3	11.4	5.0	60.5	65.5	8.1	68.8	76.9	85.1	441
30-34	0.5	5.9	6.4	1.4	76.2	77.7	1.9	82.2	84.1	92.4	388
35-39	0.3	3.6	3.9	1.3	77.5	78.8	1.6	81.1	82.7	95.3	348
40-44	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	76.2	76.2	0.0	79.3	79.3	96.0	240
45-49	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	71.7	71.7	0.0	72.7	72.7	98.6	201
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	2.0	4.9	6.9	7.1	59.5	66.5	9.0	64.4	73.4	90.6	629
Rural	3.6	5.3	8.9	2.9	59.1	62.0	6.5	64.5	71.0	87.4	1,503
<b>Education</b>											
No education	1.7	4.7	6.4	1.2	65.2	66.4	3.0	69.8	72.8	91.2	945
<5 years complete	3.2	1.6	4.8	3.5	51.1	54.7	6.8	52.7	59.5	91.9	59
5-9 years complete	4.1	6.8	10.9	4.5	57.0	61.5	8.6	63.8	72.4	85.0	597
10 or more years complete	4.5	4.7	9.2	8.9	52.1	61.1	13.4	56.8	70.3	86.9	531
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	3.0	4.7	7.7	4.4	61.4	65.9	7.4	66.2	73.6	89.6	1,895
Muslim	7.1	16.5	23.6	0.8	16.8	17.6	7.9	33.4	41.3	42.7	121
Sikh	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.9	68.2	70.1	3.6	69.2	72.8	96.2	111
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	2.8	5.3	8.2	3.0	57.2	60.2	5.8	62.5	68.4	88.1	484
Other backward class	4.4	4.5	8.9	5.1	57.6	62.7	9.5	62.1	71.7	87.5	448
Other <sup>4</sup>	2.8	5.4	8.2	4.2	60.8	65.0	7.0	66.3	73.3	88.7	1,184
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	6.9	15.3	22.2	0.0	38.9	38.9	6.9	54.2	61.1	63.6	68
Second	3.3	5.3	8.6	1.6	51.9	53.5	5.0	57.2	62.1	86.1	233
Middle	4.0	4.9	8.9	2.4	59.6	61.9	6.4	64.5	70.9	87.4	508
Fourth	2.5	4.6	7.2	3.9	62.6	66.5	6.5	67.2	73.7	90.2	604
Highest	2.6	4.8	7.4	6.8	60.5	67.3	9.3	65.4	74.7	90.1	717
Total	3.1	5.2	8.3	4.1	59.2	63.4	7.3	64.4	71.7	88.4	2,131

Note: Total includes women from other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 29. Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Haryana, 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	5.6	na	na	na	na	77.2	558	na	na	na
20-24	12.1	41.2	63.6	na	na	19.7	489	18.9	19.0	19.2
25-29	24.8	53.7	73.4	82.0	93.4	3.0	468	17.7	17.9	18.3
30-34	29.2	65.4	79.6	85.4	96.3	0.2	397	16.8	17.2	17.5
35-39	31.1	62.8	82.3	88.7	98.9	0.0	375	17.0	17.5	17.7
40-44	30.5	61.8	78.6	83.7	96.2	0.0	274	17.0	17.6	17.8
45-49	28.4	53.3	69.9	77.2	92.7	0.0	228	17.7	18.4	18.6
20-49	24.9	55.5	74.1	na	na	5.0	2,232	17.5	17.9	18.2
25-49	28.5	59.6	77.1	83.9	95.6	0.8	1,743	17.2	17.7	17.9
MEN										
15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	96.9	215	na	na	na
20-24	3.3	10.0	19.1	na	na	63.3	201	na	na	na
25-29	5.9	13.1	29.1	33.7	63.2	21.2	157	23.2	23.3	22.7
30-34	8.9	30.3	40.9	48.3	74.4	6.3	138	21.2	21.6	21.8
35-39	6.0	19.3	37.1	47.1	80.3	4.2	116	21.3	21.9	22.4
40-44	9.9	22.8	36.5	46.5	78.7	0.9	107	21.5	22.3	22.4
45-49	6.9	15.8	30.8	39.5	74.0	2.1	98	22.0	22.6	22.6
20-49	6.4	17.7	30.9	na	na	21.7	817	na	na	na
25-49	7.4	20.2	34.8	42.6	73.4	8.1	616	21.8	22.3	22.4

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, Haryana, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
URBAN					
0-4	(0.0)	(19.4)	(19.4)	(5.5)	(24.8)
5-9	(21.8)	(18.2)	(40.0)	(17.2)	(56.5)
10-14	(33.0)	(24.1)	(57.1)	(7.0)	(63.7)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(32.6)	(9.1)	(41.6)	(19.6)	(60.4)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	18.8	32.8	51.6	20.2	70.7
RURAL					
0-4	31.0	17.7	48.8	13.0	61.2
5-9	27.5	21.4	48.8	19.4	67.3
10-14	31.0	34.1	65.1	23.3	86.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	35.6	25.9	61.5	21.7	81.9
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.0	35.6	79.6	29.7	107.0
TOTAL					
0-4	23.6	18.1	41.7	11.1	52.3
5-9	26.0	20.6	46.6	18.9	64.6
10-14	31.5	31.7	63.1	19.0	81.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	34.9	21.9	56.8	21.2	76.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	38.4	34.9	73.3	27.4	98.7

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	11.6	18.7	30.2	11.5	41.4
Rural	29.2	19.6	48.8	16.4	64.4
<b>Education</b>					
No education	24.3	22.1	46.4	21.7	67.1
<10 years complete	30.0	18.5	48.5	11.3	59.3
10 or more years complete	19.0	14.2	33.2	(2.0)	(35.1)
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	24.0	18.3	42.3	14.1	55.9
Muslim	(31.0)	(27.7)	(58.7)	(29.3)	(86.3)
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	29.2	24.0	53.3	21.8	73.9
Other backward class	30.0	22.1	52.1	10.7	62.3
Other <sup>2</sup>	20.7	15.4	36.1	14.1	49.7
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(41.5)	(19.8)	(61.2)	(29.1)	(88.6)
Middle	15.4	21.4	36.8	19.6	55.7
Fourth	29.3	24.1	53.4	7.4	60.4
Highest	18.8	13.7	32.4	7.9	40.0
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	26.0	19.3	45.3	10.4	55.2
Female	23.4	19.5	43.0	21.0	63.0
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	34.2	(27.7)	(61.9)	14.7	(75.8)
20-29	22.1	13.8	35.9	14.7	50.1
30-39	(23.9)	(38.4)	(62.3)	(18.8)	(79.9)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	32.5	17.3	49.8	10.8	60.1
2-3	19.5	17.4	36.9	11.0	47.5
4+	25.2	26.2	51.4	28.9	78.8
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>3</sup></b>					
<2 years	25.5	33.5	59.0	22.6	80.3
2-3 years	23.3	19.7	43.0	16.5	58.8
4 years or more	(16.5)	(3.2)	(19.7)	(14.7)	(34.1)
Total	24.9	19.4	44.2	15.2	58.8

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

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

\* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

<sup>3</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	30.8	1.0	54.7 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	28.9	1.5	8.0
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	4.1	3.5	0.6
Mother's age >34	0.5	*	5.6
Birth interval <24 months	14.0	1.6	8.7
Birth order >3	13.1	1.5	7.4
Subtotal	31.7	1.9	22.2
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.8	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.8	(3.1)	11.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	*	0.8
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.1	2.7	2.9
Subtotal	8.6	3.6	15.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	40.3	2.2	37.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,243	na	2,131

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Total	Number of women
<b>Age at birth</b>									
<20	46.6	27.5	1.7	10.1	5.8	0.0	8.3	100.0	115
20-34	42.3	31.3	1.5	10.1	5.4	0.4	9.0	100.0	712
35-49	(26.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.2)	100.0	41
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	50.9	29.7	3.3	6.4	5.1	0.5	4.2	100.0	225
2-3	45.7	31.2	0.7	10.5	4.7	0.0	7.3	100.0	453
4+	23.1	27.8	1.0	17.0	6.5	1.0	23.7	100.0	189
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	56.0	25.6	2.4	10.1	0.5	0.5	4.8	100.0	235
Rural	36.9	31.7	1.1	11.1	6.9	0.3	12.0	100.0	633
<b>Education</b>									
No education	22.8	32.2	1.2	18.0	5.1	0.6	20.1	100.0	318
<5 years complete	(30.9)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	45.8	31.4	1.1	8.8	7.4	0.4	5.1	100.0	270
10 or more years complete	63.5	24.6	2.2	4.8	2.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	254
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	45.5	30.1	1.3	9.9	5.9	0.4	7.0	100.0	746
Muslim	12.2	30.9	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0	86
Sikh	(46.1)	(23.1)	(8.2)	(6.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(13.7)	100.0	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	27.8	43.8	0.4	10.3	8.8	0.0	8.9	100.0	219
Other backward class	43.1	27.3	1.1	12.1	5.0	0.5	10.8	100.0	190
Other <sup>1</sup>	48.8	24.8	2.1	10.1	3.4	0.5	10.3	100.0	451
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(17.8)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(28.9)	100.0	43
Second	16.4	34.0	2.6	13.4	12.1	0.0	21.6	100.0	110
Middle	32.7	32.1	0.0	15.3	4.5	0.4	15.0	100.0	213
Fourth	43.8	30.8	0.4	11.5	6.8	0.5	6.2	100.0	241
Highest	63.1	25.8	3.3	5.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	261
Total	42.1	30.0	1.4	10.8	5.2	0.3	10.1	100.0	868

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 from other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received**

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	74.6	52.7	57.0	66.8	(47.2)	52.4	59.0
Blood pressure measured	73.1	45.9	45.2	69.7	(43.6)	46.2	53.7
Urine sample taken	76.6	45.7	49.8	69.0	(36.6)	43.8	54.6
Blood sample taken	76.6	47.3	51.2	70.4	(43.6)	42.8	55.7
Abdomen examined	78.7	51.5	55.9	73.6	(50.7)	44.5	59.3
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	17.3	9.6	9.9	15.7	(0.0)	10.8	11.8
Convulsions	17.8	8.9	10.4	14.1	(3.5)	10.4	11.4
Prolonged labour	18.8	10.9	12.7	16.1	(0.0)	11.5	13.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	53.3	37.7	40.6	53.0	(47.2)	27.4	42.2
Number of women	224	557	319	266	27	168	781

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, Haryana, 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
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
<20	56.5	52.4	87.2	1.7	66.2	22.2	2.7	115
20-34	61.7	52.8	85.0	0.5	62.2	28.1	1.0	712
35-49	(22.6)	(24.9)	(46.1)	(0.0)	(31.8)	(15.2)	(0.0)	41
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	72.9	62.2	90.1	0.0	72.8	35.5	1.9	225
2-3	63.3	52.3	87.7	0.8	63.6	27.2	1.3	453
4+	32.9	36.5	65.2	1.0	42.1	14.8	0.0	189
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	72.9	66.2	88.9	0.0	68.6	38.6	1.0	235
Rural	54.1	45.9	81.4	0.9	58.6	22.2	1.2	633
<b>Education</b>								
No education	39.9	37.8	69.9	1.2	43.3	12.5	0.9	318
<5 years complete	(65.4)	(62.5)	(96.3)	(0.0)	(58.8)	(15.4)	(3.7)	26
5-9 years complete	62.8	50.7	88.7	0.7	64.4	27.8	1.5	270
10 or more years complete	78.8	68.0	93.4	0.0	80.7	44.4	0.8	254
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	62.6	54.6	88.3	0.8	66.3	28.9	1.1	746
Muslim	25.1	27.1	43.1	0.0	22.7	6.9	1.1	86
Sikh	(66.5)	(43.4)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(46.1)	(26.4)	(2.7)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	57.9	50.9	86.8	0.4	57.8	21.5	0.9	219
Other backward class	57.0	47.8	78.0	1.5	60.9	26.1	0.5	190
Other <sup>1</sup>	61.0	53.5	83.9	0.4	63.5	30.0	1.6	451
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(31.1)	(37.8)	(51.1)	(2.2)	(28.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	43
Second	34.5	37.2	73.6	0.0	46.0	15.7	0.9	110
Middle	48.0	43.2	78.1	1.8	54.7	13.6	2.2	213
Fourth	64.2	49.2	87.8	0.4	61.7	23.7	0.0	241
Highest	78.7	68.4	93.2	0.0	78.0	47.6	1.6	261
Total	59.2	51.4	83.4	0.7	61.3	26.7	1.1	868

Note: Total includes women from other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.



Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	34.7	363	39.6	36.8	13.0	10.6	100.0	126
20-34	38.5	1,106	51.1	32.6	7.5	8.8	100.0	425
35-49	14.0	52	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	52.7	380	47.2	38.1	7.4	7.4	100.0	200
Rural	31.4	1,141	48.8	31.8	9.3	10.1	100.0	358
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	7.8	87	*	*	na	na	100.0	7
1-3	31.6	404	62.3	37.7	na	na	100.0	128
4+	62.9	363	61.0	39.0	na	na	100.0	228
<b>Education</b>								
No education	15.0	581	56.1	28.3	7.8	7.8	100.0	87
<5 years complete	(22.0)	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
5-9 years complete	39.4	481	45.9	35.0	9.7	9.3	100.0	189
10 or more years complete	65.3	418	47.1	35.6	8.0	9.3	100.0	273
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	40.9	1,282	47.9	34.2	9.2	8.7	100.0	524
Muslim	5.1	179	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Sikh	42.7	56	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	23.6	412	46.8	33.7	8.2	11.3	100.0	97
Other backward class	33.0	323	51.4	29.7	5.7	13.2	100.0	107
Other <sup>3</sup>	45.3	770	47.8	35.1	9.7	7.4	100.0	349
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	5.6	85	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Second	14.2	215	(59.0)	(25.5)	(9.3)	(6.2)	100.0	31
Middle	22.8	379	47.4	32.5	13.4	6.8	100.0	87
Fourth	38.0	416	46.2	33.2	10.0	10.7	100.0	158
Highest	65.5	425	49.3	35.6	6.1	9.1	100.0	278
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	49.7	555	41.2	35.6	11.5	11.8	100.0	276
1 child	37.3	475	54.0	32.5	5.3	8.2	100.0	177
0 sons	39.6	243	54.9	32.0	7.7	5.3	100.0	96
1 son	34.9	232	52.9	33.0	2.3	11.7	100.0	81
2 children	32.7	231	54.4	35.0	8.1	2.5	100.0	75
0 sons	45.2	80	(60.5)	(28.4)	(8.4)	(2.6)	100.0	36
1 or more sons	26.0	151	(48.8)	(41.1)	(7.7)	(2.4)	100.0	39
3 children	15.1	119	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
0 sons	(29.9)	29	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	10.3	90	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
4+ children	8.5	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
0 sons	*	13	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
1 or more sons	6.2	128	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Total	36.7	1,520	48.2	34.1	8.6	9.1	100.0	558

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women from other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	64.0	26.7	35.7
Public sector	26.1	10.0	13.9
Private sector	37.9	16.7	21.8
At home	36.0	73.3	64.3
Own home	32.6	68.3	59.7
Parents' home	3.0	4.5	4.2
Other home	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>1</sup></b>			
Doctor	53.4	27.6	33.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.8	12.3	13.6
Other health personnel	2.3	1.2	1.5
Dai (TBA)	25.8	57.1	49.5
Friends/relatives	0.4	1.5	1.2
No one	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	73.5	41.1	48.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	12.1	3.1	5.3
Number of births	300	943	1,243
<b>For home deliveries</b>			
Disposable delivery kit used	75.7	71.8	72.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	80.0	81.9	81.6
Either of the above	80.0	84.4	83.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	82.9	85.1	84.7
Number of births delivered at home	80	451	531
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Had postnatal check-up	68.6	53.5	57.6
Less than 4 hours	57.0	42.2	46.2
4-23 hours	5.8	3.2	3.9
1-2 days	5.3	6.0	5.8
3-41 days	0.5	2.1	1.7
Don't know/missing/other response	1.4	0.6	0.8
No postnatal check-up	30.0	45.9	41.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	47.3	17.1	25.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.6	14.4	13.9
Other health personnel	1.9	0.8	1.1
Dai (TBA)	6.8	21.2	17.3
Other	1.4	0.6	0.8
Missing	30.0	45.9	41.6
No postnatal check-up			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	235	633	868

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

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

<sup>2</sup>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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	37.3	52.5	206	56.5	53.2	115
20-34	36.6	49.3	985	58.8	57.3	712
35-49	12.2	29.1	53	(38.7)	(38.7)	41
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	51.8	64.7	411	70.7	68.1	225
2-3	34.2	49.0	574	58.4	57.5	453
4+	13.4	23.6	258	40.0	37.4	189
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>						
None	7.0	17.2	87	12.2	12.2	87
1-3	28.5	44.1	404	50.6	48.0	404
4+	58.7	73.0	363	77.4	76.3	363
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	64.0	73.5	300	68.6	68.1	235
Rural	26.7	41.1	943	53.5	51.4	633
<b>Education</b>						
No education	12.8	26.9	492	39.3	37.4	318
<5 years complete	(34.3)	(44.2)	33	(58.8)	(58.8)	26
5-9 years complete	38.8	52.5	387	59.1	56.3	270
10 or more years complete	66.4	78.1	331	78.6	78.3	254
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	38.6	52.4	1,035	59.3	57.7	746
Muslim	7.3	16.5	155	35.1	32.9	86
Sikh	63.9	75.2	51	(72.0)	(72.0)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	28.6	43.6	327	55.5	52.8	219
Other backward class	33.2	45.3	262	57.8	55.3	190
Other <sup>4</sup>	40.7	53.5	642	59.2	58.3	451
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	3.9	18.4	72	(28.9)	(26.7)	43
Second	12.7	22.1	182	37.1	35.4	110
Middle	21.0	38.5	310	48.9	48.0	213
Fourth	35.2	49.3	335	54.8	53.2	241
Highest	68.4	78.6	344	80.6	78.3	261
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Public health facility	na	100.0	173	90.4	89.7	137
Private health facility	na	99.6	271	89.2	89.2	200
Home	na	20.7	799	37.1	34.6	531
Total	35.7	48.9	1,243	57.6	55.9	868

Note: Total includes births to women from other religions, births to scheduled-tribe women, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

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

<sup>4</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators**

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Haryana, 2005-06

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	95.9	79.0	87.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	75.5	63.6	65.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	68.7	55.0	48.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	66.7	47.1	37.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	79.0	66.1	52.8
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	86.7	51.6	72.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	52.8	29.9	40.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	44.0	26.5	30.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	30.3	14.9	11.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	45.9	34.7	25.9
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	89.1	58.3	76.0
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	58.8	38.2	45.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	50.5	33.5	34.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	39.4	22.4	17.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	54.2	42.0	31.8

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	86.8	70.3	75.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	64.2	41.2	48.2
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>			
Vaginal bleeding	37.7	24.3	28.4
Convulsion	37.7	21.6	26.5
Prolonged labour	35.8	21.6	25.9
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	41.5	27.0	31.4
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	58.5	29.1	38.0
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	41.5	31.1	34.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	54.7	39.9	44.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	47.2	35.8	39.3
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	61	139	200
<b>Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:</b>			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	39.0	41.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	36.2	39.0
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	35.2	37.3
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	37.1	37.0
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	25	99	124

\* 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, Haryana, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>				Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	83.1	82.4	78.2	72.7	57.0	93.4	93.4	84.8	73.7	63.3	6.6	26.6	121
Female	87.0	85.3	84.2	75.9	47.6	90.8	88.8	80.4	77.5	67.6	9.2	27.3	105
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	90.6	90.6	88.0	82.6	67.3	93.2	93.2	86.5	81.0	71.9	6.8	37.9	73
2-3	91.7	89.5	85.6	77.2	54.2	96.3	94.4	86.0	81.6	69.6	3.7	26.2	112
4-5	(72.6)	(72.6)	(72.6)	(72.6)	(28.9)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(80.5)	(64.8)	(60.9)	(15.6)	(15.6)	24
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	(88.9)	(93.3)	(86.7)	(84.4)	(71.1)	(93.3)	(91.1)	(88.9)	(84.4)	(82.2)	(6.7)	(46.7)	51
Rural	83.7	81.0	79.3	71.2	47.3	91.8	91.3	81.0	72.8	60.3	8.2	21.2	175
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	66.5	63.5	62.2	54.8	27.6	82.6	81.3	72.8	52.4	45.0	17.4	10.8	90
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
5-9 years complete	94.9	96.7	91.6	85.5	59.5	96.7	96.7	84.6	87.3	73.4	3.3	27.8	63
10 or more years complete	100.0	98.6	97.2	90.1	78.5	100.0	98.6	94.2	95.6	85.9	0.0	47.6	69
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	92.9	92.6	89.2	82.4	58.6	97.2	96.1	87.7	85.0	73.5	2.8	29.7	184
Muslim	(29.3)	(22.9)	(22.9)	(16.6)	(13.4)	(58.0)	(58.0)	(45.2)	(16.6)	(10.2)	(42.0)	(0.0)	30
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	89.7	90.0	88.1	80.1	46.9	96.5	94.5	88.1	76.5	66.9	3.5	25.4	59
Other backward class	72.7	73.1	66.5	60.4	43.1	86.5	86.5	68.8	62.7	50.8	13.5	19.2	49
Other <sup>3</sup>	87.5	85.0	84.2	77.7	59.3	92.3	91.5	85.8	80.1	71.2	7.7	31.3	117
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Second	(75.3)	(78.0)	(75.3)	(64.3)	(30.2)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(75.3)	(66.5)	(47.3)	(11.0)	(2.7)	35
Middle	83.5	78.1	78.1	67.3	47.5	92.5	92.5	83.5	72.7	61.9	7.5	21.6	53
Fourth	87.0	89.1	82.6	76.3	47.3	90.5	87.3	76.6	79.6	67.5	9.5	26.0	64
Highest	100.0	100.0	98.0	94.8	84.7	100.0	100.0	98.4	96.4	93.2	0.0	53.1	58
Total	84.9	83.8	81.0	74.2	52.7	92.2	91.3	82.8	75.5	65.3	7.8	27.0	226
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	86.8	89.5	84.5	71.1	6.1	90.1	87.4	74.3	72.2	62.7	9.9	24.4	335
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	77.4	80.5	75.0	66.8	2.1	80.5	75.4	67.7	60.9	53.5	17.5	31.3	458

Note: Total includes children from other religions and scheduled-tribe children, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>									
<6	1.9	2.9	99	*	*	2	*	*	3
6-11	4.8	15.6	142	*	*	7	*	*	22
12-23	3.4	12.5	226	*	*	8	(92.6)	(10.1)	28
24-35	2.1	6.7	238	*	*	5	*	*	16
36-47	1.6	9.6	244	*	*	4	*	*	23
48-59	2.8	5.9	236	*	*	7	*	*	14
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	3.3	10.2	673	*	*	22	91.4	5.5	69
Female	1.9	7.4	513	*	*	10	(84.5)	(7.5)	38
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.8	10.1	293	*	*	2	(92.3)	(0.0)	30
Rural	3.3	8.6	892	(87.1)	(12.9)	29	87.7	8.6	77
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	2.9	7.6	469	*	*	13	(76.1)	(13.3)	36
<5 years complete	(6.4)	(10.9)	30	*	*	2	*	*	3
5-9 years complete	2.1	8.7	364	*	*	8	(97.0)	(3.0)	32
10 or more years complete	2.7	11.1	323	*	*	9	(96.8)	(2.6)	36
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.2	9.1	989	*	*	22	92.2	5.3	90
Muslim	5.8	9.2	147	*	*	9	*	*	13
Sikh	(2.0)	(6.0)	48	*	*	1	*	*	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	2.2	7.4	308	*	*	7	*	*	23
Other backward class	3.5	10.1	247	*	*	9	(92.4)	(3.8)	25
Other <sup>3</sup>	2.6	9.3	620	*	*	16	86.5	8.2	58
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	1.4	5.4	70	*	*	1	*	*	4
Second	4.6	6.4	166	*	*	8	*	*	11
Middle	2.0	8.8	296	*	*	6	(89.1)	(3.6)	26
Fourth	3.9	10.5	319	*	*	13	(96.6)	(11.4)	33
Highest	1.4	9.7	334	*	*	5	(93.6)	(2.9)	32
Total	2.7	9.0	1,186	(88.0)	(12.0)	32	88.9	6.2	107

Note: Total includes children from other religions, children from scheduled tribes, and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider <sup>1</sup>	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments						Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug <sup>2</sup>	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
<b>Age in months</b>													
<6	21.7	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
6-11	22.4	142	(84.5)	(33.3)	(18.5)	(39.3)	(3.0)	(39.3)	(21.4)	(25.0)	(7.1)	(30.4)	32
12-23	12.6	226	(69.3)	(18.0)	(17.3)	(28.0)	(6.7)	(31.3)	(16.7)	(28.6)	(6.7)	(24.0)	28
24-35	6.1	238	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
36-47	6.4	244	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
48-59	4.0	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	10.9	673	81.9	28.7	20.7	36.8	3.9	38.1	23.6	21.2	9.6	26.2	73
Female	9.4	513	(81.6)	(17.6)	(12.2)	(25.5)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(24.7)	(26.7)	(10.6)	(26.3)	48
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	8.1	293	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Rural	11.0	892	79.6	17.5	14.6	26.2	2.9	27.2	25.2	23.3	7.8	29.1	98
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	8.0	469	(64.3)	(2.6)	(7.7)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(28.1)	(20.4)	(5.1)	(38.8)	37
<5 years complete	(9.6)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
5-9 years complete	10.5	364	(90.1)	(23.7)	(20.8)	(31.2)	(2.5)	(31.2)	(25.7)	(28.2)	(10.4)	(24.8)	38
10 or more years complete	13.4	323	(88.2)	(43.0)	(23.7)	(52.2)	(4.4)	(54.4)	(16.2)	(23.2)	(14.5)	(18.4)	43
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	10.4	989	81.2	27.6	19.3	37.0	2.8	37.9	21.0	24.7	8.8	26.2	103
Muslim	10.6	147	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Sikh	(6.4)	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	11.1	308	(83.2)	(25.7)	(11.7)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(17.3)	(25.7)	(14.5)	(31.3)	34
Other backward class	12.0	247	(84.0)	(3.8)	(20.5)	(20.5)	(3.2)	(23.7)	(32.1)	(16.7)	(10.3)	(23.7)	30
Other <sup>3</sup>	9.2	620	79.4	34.5	19.3	41.2	3.3	41.2	24.3	25.9	7.3	23.3	57
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	5.4	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	13.1	166	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Middle	10.2	296	(78.0)	(17.0)	(13.2)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(22.0)	(26.4)	(3.1)	(38.4)	30
Fourth	10.7	319	(94.4)	(22.9)	(16.8)	(31.3)	(8.4)	(34.1)	(29.0)	(34.1)	(11.7)	(14.0)	34
Highest	9.6	334	(89.9)	(46.4)	(29.7)	(55.9)	(0.0)	(55.9)	(16.1)	(22.0)	(16.7)	(13.1)	32
Total	10.3	1,186	81.7	24.3	17.3	32.3	2.3	33.1	24.0	23.4	10.0	26.2	122

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

<sup>2</sup> Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.



Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Total	Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None		More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Never gave food					
<b>Age in months</b>																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	21	
6-11	(3.0)	(39.3)	(35.1)	(16.1)	(6.5)	100.0	(3.0)	(14.9)	(34.5)	(19.0)	(28.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(13.1)	32	
12-23	(6.7)	(48.7)	(27.3)	(10.7)	(6.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(58.7)	(24.0)	(14.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(3.3)	(20.7)	28	
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	15	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	16	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	10	
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	3.9	38.1	38.9	15.3	3.9	100.0	0.0	32.1	38.3	15.0	14.5	100.0	1.3	24.3	73	
Female	(0.0)	(55.3)	(26.3)	(9.8)	(8.6)	100.0	(4.3)	(42.7)	(26.3)	(7.8)	(18.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(16.9)	48	
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	24	
Rural	2.9	46.6	34.0	11.7	4.9	100.0	1.0	35.9	35.9	11.7	15.5	100.0	1.0	18.4	98	
<b>Mother's education</b>																
No education	(0.0)	(49.0)	(40.8)	(7.7)	(2.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(36.2)	(51.0)	(5.1)	(7.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(10.2)	37	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	3	
5-9 years complete	(2.5)	(48.5)	(22.8)	(21.3)	(5.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.2)	(22.8)	(20.8)	(25.3)	100.0	(0.0)	(15.3)	38	
10 or more years complete	(4.4)	(36.8)	(37.7)	(11.4)	(9.6)	100.0	(4.8)	(41.2)	(30.3)	(11.4)	(12.3)	100.0	(2.2)	(37.7)	43	
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	2.8	45.3	29.6	15.5	6.8	100.0	0.9	37.2	30.2	14.4	17.3	100.0	0.9	24.1	103	
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	16	
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	3	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(51.9)	(31.3)	(14.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(3.3)	(48.6)	(25.7)	(11.2)	(11.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(25.7)	34	
Other backward class	(3.2)	(33.3)	(49.4)	(10.9)	(3.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(23.7)	(52.6)	(10.9)	(12.8)	100.0	(3.2)	(16.7)	30	
Other <sup>3</sup>	3.3	45.9	27.9	14.0	9.0	100.0	1.7	34.6	28.9	13.6	21.3	100.0	0.0	21.6	57	
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	4	
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	22	
Middle	(0.0)	(51.6)	(32.1)	(10.1)	(6.3)	100.0	(0.0)	(32.7)	(35.2)	(9.4)	(22.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(10.1)	30	
Fourth	(8.4)	(43.0)	(28.5)	(14.5)	(5.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(34.6)	(28.5)	(20.1)	(16.8)	100.0	(2.8)	(20.1)	34	
Highest	(0.0)	(32.1)	(38.7)	(19.1)	(10.1)	100.0	(6.5)	(35.1)	(31.6)	(13.1)	(13.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(38.7)	32	
Total	2.3	44.9	33.9	13.1	5.8	100.0	1.7	36.3	33.5	12.2	16.2	100.0	0.8	21.4	122	

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

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	76.8	558	(60.7)	42
20-24	80.0	489	80.2	312
25-34	72.2	866	72.8	439
35-49	59.0	877	54.8	76
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	85.1	844	88.4	235
Rural	63.9	1,946	67.7	633
<b>Education</b>				
No education	46.4	1,050	49.7	318
<5 years complete	68.7	80	(72.8)	26
5-9 years complete	77.5	834	80.4	270
10 or more years complete	93.6	826	95.4	254
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	72.4	2,480	77.8	746
Muslim	36.3	151	33.3	86
Sikh	70.9	155	(74.7)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	62.4	637	70.2	219
Other backward class	67.4	581	68.6	190
Other <sup>1</sup>	74.8	1,552	76.8	451
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	25.0	87	(28.9)	43
Second	46.5	302	54.1	110
Middle	59.2	662	60.2	213
Fourth	71.0	760	79.7	241
Highest	88.7	978	93.6	261
Total	70.3	2,790	73.3	868

Note: Total includes women from other religions, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC													
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC				Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
<b>Age in months</b>														
<12	73.5	241	32.9	23.2	27.0	20.0	177	na	na	11.9	177	*	21	
12-23	74.8	226	32.0	27.0	24.2	17.4	169	na	na	10.1	169	*	17	
24-35	74.1	238	29.7	24.9	18.3	16.7	177	na	na	11.8	177	*	21	
36-47	76.3	244	27.5	22.9	14.3	12.2	186	19.4	186	8.2	186	*	15	
48-59	73.5	236	21.4	17.6	11.0	12.1	173	19.2	173	4.4	173	*	8	
60-71	70.3	230	21.8	18.2	8.2	10.0	162	15.3	162	na	na	na	na	
0-35	74.1	706	31.5	25.0	23.2	18.1	523	na	na	11.3	523	48.2	59	
36-71	73.4	710	23.7	19.7	11.3	11.5	521	18.1	521	na	na	na	na	
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	73.7	804	28.0	22.7	17.5	14.0	593	19.9	319	9.3	505	(50.8)	47	
Female	73.8	611	27.2	21.9	16.9	15.8	451	15.1	202	9.3	377	(35.1)	35	
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	21.7	361	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	78	(0.0)	36	1.7	67	*	1	
Rural	91.6	1,054	29.5	23.9	18.4	15.7	966	19.4	485	9.9	815	44.7	81	
<b>Mother's education</b>														
No education	78.5	578	26.8	22.6	16.3	15.9	454	18.0	253	7.2	368	(53.6)	27	
<5 years complete	(73.2)	35	(41.1)	(41.1)	(11.2)	(14.9)	25	*	11	*	24	*	4	
5-9 years complete	82.5	428	28.6	20.5	18.1	13.0	353	17.6	167	10.1	302	(37.5)	30	
10 or more years complete	56.5	375	26.2	22.6	18.5	15.3	212	18.0	90	11.1	190	*	21	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months 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 <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	76.0	28.0	22.3	18.0	14.3	900	16.9	449	9.9	764	42.9	75
Muslim	59.3	25.5	21.7	17.0	22.6	101	25.0	49	5.4	87	*	5
Sikh	69.2	(23.3)	(23.3)	(2.3)	(7.0)	41	*	23	(6.5)	29	*	2
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	78.7	31.4	27.8	20.9	16.9	288	16.6	143	12.8	246	(54.2)	32
Other backward class	65.8	28.4	23.5	11.1	14.9	199	28.2	98	5.9	161	*	10
Other <sup>3</sup>	74.5	25.6	19.1	17.8	13.9	546	15.6	273	8.8	467	(37.2)	41
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	70.0	25.4	20.6	14.3	19.0	60	(27.8)	34	3.8	49	*	2
Second	88.0	30.9	25.9	19.3	15.4	172	19.9	86	8.5	146	*	12
Middle	85.0	27.4	22.2	16.4	14.8	295	18.9	146	9.9	249	(42.3)	25
Fourth	79.5	30.4	24.6	20.6	14.9	313	18.7	157	10.8	256	(37.9)	28
Highest	51.9	21.7	16.5	12.3	12.8	204	10.7	98	8.4	183	*	15
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>												
<6 years ago	na	33.3	28.8	12.1	9.1	63	(37.9)	28	5.2	55	*	3
6 or more years ago	na	27.3	21.9	17.6	15.1	981	16.9	494	9.6	827	42.1	79
<b>Total</b>	73.8	27.6	22.3	17.2	14.8	1,044	18.1	521	9.3	883	44.1	82

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	78	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	78
Rural	86.0	11.6	6.8	4.9	966	92.2	6.4	3.1	3.0	966
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	85.7	11.6	8.8	6.3	454	93.7	5.7	2.5	3.3	454
<5 years complete	(70.1)	(26.1)	(3.7)	(3.7)	25	(85.1)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
5-9 years complete	88.1	10.0	3.5	3.5	353	90.8	7.0	3.8	3.5	353
10 or more years complete	89.2	9.4	5.8	2.7	212	94.1	4.6	2.7	0.4	212
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	86.8	11.7	6.1	4.4	900	92.0	6.6	3.3	3.1	900
Muslim	94.3	0.0	4.7	2.8	101	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	101
Sikh	(72.1)	(20.9)	(11.6)	(9.3)	41	(90.7)	(7.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	84.5	12.9	5.6	5.6	288	88.4	10.6	2.6	3.6	288
Other backward class	89.4	9.6	4.3	4.3	199	95.2	4.3	2.9	3.3	199
Other <sup>3</sup>	87.3	10.3	7.1	3.8	546	94.0	4.2	3.1	2.1	546
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	60
Second	79.5	17.7	8.8	9.9	172	87.9	11.6	1.1	4.4	172
Middle	86.4	10.4	6.8	4.2	295	93.2	6.2	3.2	2.3	295
Fourth	84.2	13.4	8.2	5.2	313	92.1	6.4	3.9	3.3	313
Highest	93.9	5.6	2.3	0.9	204	94.8	2.9	2.8	1.4	204
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	86.4	10.6	4.5	0.0	63	93.9	4.5	3.0	0.0	63
6 or more years ago	86.9	11.0	6.4	4.8	981	92.5	6.2	2.9	2.9	981
Total	86.9	11.0	6.3	4.6	1,044	92.6	6.1	2.9	2.7	1,044

Note: Total includes children from other religions, children from scheduled tribes, and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 48 Nutritional status of children**

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	4.1	13.3	-0.6	10.6	36.5	4.3	-1.1	7.1	25.9	0.0	-1.3	96
6-11	10.3	32.3	-1.2	10.3	29.6	4.5	-1.0	12.8	35.3	0.7	-1.5	131
12-23	29.6	59.1	-2.3	4.6	20.3	1.3	-1.0	19.0	44.5	0.0	-1.8	216
24-35	22.5	47.8	-1.9	3.6	13.7	1.4	-0.9	15.0	38.9	0.5	-1.7	221
36-47	21.7	53.4	-2.0	3.7	15.3	0.0	-1.1	13.3	46.9	0.0	-1.9	234
48-59	15.6	44.1	-1.8	2.7	13.5	0.0	-1.0	13.5	36.3	0.0	-1.7	215
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	20.9	46.8	-1.8	5.3	20.3	1.9	-1.0	14.9	40.3	0.3	-1.7	629
Female	17.4	44.1	-1.7	4.7	17.5	0.8	-1.0	13.2	38.7	0.0	-1.7	483
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>2</sup></b>												
First birth <sup>3</sup>	14.4	38.2	-1.6	4.8	16.7	1.9	-0.9	11.2	30.1	0.3	-1.5	358
<24	26.1	53.3	-2.1	3.3	19.2	1.4	-1.0	18.4	49.6	0.0	-1.9	211
24-47	21.5	49.2	-1.9	6.0	21.1	1.6	-1.1	15.2	43.6	0.2	-1.8	395
48+	14.2	41.9	-1.5	5.7	21.8	0.0	-1.2	12.6	37.8	0.0	-1.7	129
<b>Birth order<sup>2</sup></b>												
1	14.6	38.3	-1.6	4.9	16.6	1.9	-0.9	11.3	30.4	0.3	-1.5	354
2-3	18.0	47.7	-1.8	4.5	19.6	1.8	-1.0	13.3	42.7	0.2	-1.7	518
4-5	30.2	51.0	-2.1	3.4	18.0	0.0	-1.0	18.0	43.2	0.0	-1.9	140
6+	28.4	53.6	-2.0	12.4	32.5	0.0	-1.4	26.0	54.1	0.0	-2.1	81
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	14.8	38.3	-1.5	6.6	17.3	1.6	-0.9	9.1	34.6	0.4	-1.5	274
Rural	20.9	48.1	-1.9	4.5	19.7	1.4	-1.0	15.9	41.3	0.1	-1.8	839
<b>Size at birth<sup>2</sup></b>												
Very small	17.7	49.2	-1.9	7.6	29.6	1.7	-1.2	17.5	47.0	0.0	-1.9	67
Small	23.9	46.7	-1.9	6.6	25.8	0.0	-1.3	14.5	51.1	0.0	-2.0	128
Average or larger	18.7	45.1	-1.8	4.6	17.7	1.7	-0.9	13.9	37.5	0.2	-1.7	896
<b>Mother's education<sup>4</sup></b>												
No education	25.4	55.3	-2.1	6.9	23.4	0.9	-1.2	21.3	47.8	0.0	-2.0	432
<5 years complete	(33.2)	(55.3)	(-2.0)	(8.1)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(26.5)	(48.6)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	26
5-9 years complete	18.5	47.7	-1.8	4.6	17.8	2.0	-0.9	11.2	41.0	0.3	-1.7	347
10 or more years complete	9.6	27.5	-1.2	2.8	14.3	1.7	-0.8	5.8	25.3	0.4	-1.2	294
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	17.9	44.3	-1.7	4.6	17.5	1.4	-1.0	12.9	38.4	0.2	-1.7	928
Muslim	31.6	59.7	-2.2	9.0	33.0	0.7	-1.3	25.1	51.2	0.0	-2.2	137
Sikh	(14.3)	(33.0)	(-1.7)	(2.0)	(12.2)	(4.1)	(-0.8)	(8.2)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	25.6	53.4	-2.0	5.6	22.9	1.4	-1.2	17.9	49.4	0.0	-2.0	292
Other backward class	23.0	50.5	-1.9	6.1	23.0	0.4	-1.1	16.4	46.0	0.0	-1.9	230
Other <sup>5</sup>	15.2	39.7	-1.6	4.5	16.1	1.9	-0.9	11.7	32.4	0.4	-1.5	578
<b>Mother's interview status</b>												
Interviewed	19.2	45.5	-1.8	5.0	19.4	1.5	-1.0	14.2	39.6	0.2	-1.7	1,093
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>6</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
<b>Mother's nutritional status</b>												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	22.8	54.0	-2.0	7.1	26.8	1.2	-1.3	21.4	50.1	0.0	-2.1	409
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.1	42.5	-1.7	4.3	16.0	1.8	-0.9	10.5	35.1	0.4	-1.6	582
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	8.0	24.6	-1.3	1.9	10.3	0.9	-0.6	4.1	20.3	0.0	-1.2	102

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 <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>												
Living with both parents	20.2	47.7	-1.8	5.4	19.4	1.4	-1.0	14.8	40.9	0.2	-1.7	936
Living with one or neither parent	15.2	35.1	-1.5	3.2	17.8	1.6	-1.0	10.7	32.7	0.0	-1.6	177
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	40.3	59.7	-2.3	10.4	35.8	1.5	-1.3	29.9	50.7	0.0	-2.2	64
Second	27.9	61.9	-2.2	2.4	24.7	1.2	-1.2	23.0	51.5	0.0	-2.1	158
Middle	22.8	51.5	-2.0	7.0	19.0	1.1	-1.2	18.3	46.4	0.0	-1.9	283
Fourth	18.0	47.1	-1.8	5.4	14.7	1.6	-0.8	11.7	38.0	0.3	-1.6	306
Highest	8.7	27.4	-1.2	3.0	17.3	1.7	-0.9	5.0	26.4	0.4	-1.3	303
Total	19.4	45.7	-1.8	5.0	19.1	1.4	-1.0	14.2	39.6	0.2	-1.7	1,113
<b>Children age 0-3 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.7	43.3	-1.7	6.2	22.4	2.4	-1.0	14.8	38.2	0.3	-1.6	654
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	31.6	55.6	-2.2	2.9	7.8	6.0	-0.2	10.2	29.9	0.9	-1.4	868

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 from other religions, scheduled-tribe children, and children with missing information on size at birth, caste/tribe, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

<sup>6</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>3</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth <sup>1</sup>	Within one day of birth <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	96.2	300	25.5	27.5	69.0	42.5	227
Rural	95.7	943	16.9	20.2	60.8	58.1	613
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	96.2	705	18.7	22.2	60.8	53.3	498
Female	95.3	538	20.0	22.0	66.2	54.8	343
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	96.5	492	13.9	17.3	57.5	57.9	310
<5 years complete	(97.1)	33	(22.8)	(30.9)	(61.0)	(50.0)	26
5-9 years complete	94.7	387	18.7	21.7	64.6	53.8	260
10 or more years complete	95.8	331	26.1	27.8	68.4	49.5	245
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	96.0	1,035	20.5	23.5	65.7	52.9	722
Muslim	96.2	155	8.2	10.5	39.4	62.7	83
Sikh	90.6	51	(19.7)	(22.6)	(63.9)	(54.1)	33
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	96.7	327	17.5	21.2	66.5	50.9	212
Other backward class	97.0	262	16.4	19.0	60.6	56.4	186
Other <sup>4</sup>	94.8	642	21.7	24.4	62.9	54.7	434
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health personnel <sup>5</sup>	94.9	608	21.5	24.0	64.5	53.2	443
Dai (TBA)	96.9	615	16.8	19.3	61.6	54.8	382
Other/no one	*	19	*	*	*	*	15
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	94.1	444	23.5	25.7	69.3	47.9	323
At home	96.8	799	16.6	19.9	59.1	57.6	518
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	100.0	72	(6.7)	(11.1)	(44.4)	(60.0)	43
Second	93.7	182	15.2	19.6	62.1	63.8	106
Middle	97.5	310	16.9	19.7	57.0	52.9	209
Fourth	96.3	335	20.7	23.2	64.3	58.4	234
Highest	94.0	344	23.7	26.2	70.4	45.2	247
Total	95.8	1,243	19.2	22.1	63.0	53.9	840

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 from other religions, scheduled-tribe children, and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

<sup>2</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

<sup>4</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

<sup>5</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	*	16
2-3	(6.5)	(21.2)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(6.5)	100.0	32	(12.3)	32
4-5	6.3	1.9	49.1	5.9	19.0	17.8	100.0	51	13.7	51
6-8	5.8	4.2	25.1	6.6	15.6	42.6	100.0	72	16.7	73
9-11	16.3	0.0	24.2	1.7	12.3	45.5	100.0	68	17.5	70
12-17	18.7	0.0	6.5	4.3	3.2	67.3	100.0	88	14.7	89
18-23	26.6	0.0	3.1	1.5	2.3	66.6	100.0	124	16.0	137
24-35	52.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	44.4	100.0	161	9.0	238
<4	(4.3)	(32.8)	(52.6)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(6.3)	100.0	48	(10.3)	48
<6	5.4	16.9	50.8	3.1	11.7	12.3	100.0	99	12.1	99
6-9	6.4	3.2	22.9	5.0	16.3	46.2	100.0	95	16.6	96
12-23	23.3	0.0	4.5	2.7	2.7	66.9	100.0	213	15.5	226

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	na	na	na	na	12.1	42.4	12.1	68	100.0	11.4	39.9	11.4	72
9-11	na	na	na	na	18.1	15.1	5.0	57	97.2	19.4	15.7	5.6	68
12-17	na	na	na	na	41.8	34.6	20.9	72	97.8	37.4	31.6	17.0	88
18-23	na	na	na	na	45.5	42.2	30.6	91	95.4	40.8	38.5	25.0	124
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	26.6	(1.2)	4.4	399	28.6	31.7	16.4	157	97.4	28.6	29.8	15.1	185
Female	23.8	*	5.6	338	34.6	39.0	21.6	130	97.2	31.2	35.9	18.1	167
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	(22.5)	*	*	184	42.6	44.1	27.9	77	100.0	39.3	42.9	25.0	95
Rural	26.9	(0.9)	5.7	553	27.1	31.7	15.4	210	96.3	26.3	28.9	13.3	257
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	(29.3)	*	6.2	265	22.6	28.1	12.3	104	95.5	22.2	28.3	10.8	127
<5 years complete	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	(24.9)	*	(6.1)	239	27.6	31.6	17.0	95	98.3	27.6	30.4	15.7	109
10 or more years complete	(22.6)	*	(3.3)	213	46.6	49.1	29.1	83	99.1	41.0	41.2	24.0	110
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	25.2	(1.4)	5.1	611	33.0	36.3	19.9	245	98.1	31.7	(33.9)	(17.7)	299
Muslim	*	*	*	94	(3.8)	(23.1)	(3.8)	30	90.3	2.9	22.7	2.9	39
Sikh	*	*	*	30	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3 + food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	(22.4)	*	(5.6)	190	25.2	37.7	17.0	75	95.0	26.1	35.0	14.5	94
Other backward class	*	*	(5.4)	161	28.3	28.0	19.3	68	96.5	24.9	27.5	16.2	81
Other <sup>9</sup>	26.6	(1.6)	4.5	379	36.7	37.7	19.8	142	99.5	34.8	34.6	18.1	173
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	42	*	*	*	13	94.7	*	*	*	18
Second	*	*	*	104	24.1	32.0	16.2	48	93.2	22.5	29.4	14.0	56
Middle	(28.7)	*	(4.7)	182	25.0	26.6	9.8	70	97.8	25.1	25.6	9.2	85
Fourth	(26.8)	*	(5.2)	202	32.6	37.1	20.2	88	97.3	29.6	35.4	18.1	104
Highest	(23.1)	(1.8)	(4.2)	207	46.1	50.0	31.7	68	100.0	43.0	43.8	26.5	90
Total	25.7	(1.0)	5.1	737	31.3	35.0	18.8	287	97.3	29.8	32.7	16.5	352

Note: Total includes children from other religions, scheduled-tribe children, and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 52. Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-11	26.6	52.1	2.6	81.3	123
12-23	20.8	61.8	5.9	88.5	216
24-35	27.1	43.0	6.5	76.7	221
36-47	24.3	36.9	3.8	65.0	237
48-59	30.6	21.9	1.8	54.3	217
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	25.0	39.6	4.5	69.2	584
Female	26.8	45.7	3.9	76.4	430
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	28.8	38.1	4.7	71.6	313
2-3	22.7	44.3	3.8	70.8	472
4-5	30.9	45.8	3.6	80.3	131
6+	21.3	46.7	5.5	73.5	72
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	28.3	35.4	3.8	67.5	239
Rural	25.0	44.3	4.4	73.7	775
<b>Mother's education<sup>2</sup></b>					
No education	24.7	47.2	5.0	77.0	399
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	26.4	40.9	4.4	71.7	317
10 or more years complete	26.5	35.6	2.8	64.9	256
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	25.8	41.5	4.2	71.5	856
Muslim	23.7	49.1	5.7	78.5	117
Sikh	(33.0)	(36.9)	(2.4)	(72.3)	40
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	27.4	45.7	6.3	79.5	276
Other backward class	22.2	44.9	4.4	71.5	204
Other <sup>3</sup>	26.7	38.9	3.2	68.9	522
<b>Mother's interview status</b>					
Interviewed	25.6	42.7	4.2	72.5	988
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	7
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>4</sup>	*	*	*	*	20
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	25.8	42.3	4.7	72.8	856
Living with one or neither parent	25.8	41.7	1.9	69.4	158
<b>Mother's anaemia status</b>					
Not anaemic	22.4	38.4	1.7	62.5	353
Mildly anaemic	27.4	42.9	4.2	74.5	379
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.9	48.2	7.6	83.6	255
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	33.3	46.0	3.2	82.5	60
Second	23.4	47.1	6.9	77.3	152
Middle	23.4	49.8	5.2	78.3	261
Fourth	23.7	45.3	3.5	72.5	284
Highest	30.3	27.3	2.9	60.5	257
Total	25.8	42.2	4.3	72.3	1,014
<b>Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.6	52.3	5.4	82.3	560
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	18.0	58.8	7.1	83.9	737

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

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

<sup>4</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>												
6-8	7.1	1.6	72	na	na	8.6	10.2	0.0	73	49.7	72	
9-11	14.9	2.8	68	na	na	30.6	8.7	1.4	70	44.8	70	
12-17	33.3	1.3	88	30.8	89	30.8	5.5	3.4	89	46.8	89	
18-23	45.8	2.3	124	15.0	137	15.0	2.9	3.1	137	51.7	135	
24-35	42.0	4.3	161	10.9	238	10.9	3.5	3.9	238	52.8	233	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	3.3	3.0	244	47.8	242	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	4.3	2.7	4.5	236	52.4	231	
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	31.5	2.1	288	16.0	258	11.5	3.7	3.2	625	51.7	613	
Female	34.8	3.5	225	15.9	206	10.4	4.7	3.4	461	48.3	458	
<b>Birth order</b>												
1	29.9	0.6	150	23.3	151	14.6	4.6	2.3	354	54.7	349	
2-3	35.9	2.7	258	12.4	223	9.5	5.1	4.9	511	54.7	503	
4-5	29.6	4.6	70	17.7	57	12.0	1.3	0.8	143	39.5	143	
6+	(31.5)	(8.2)	35	(2.9)	33	2.7	1.2	1.2	78	20.2	75	
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>												
Breastfeeding	28.2	2.2	363	18.2	248	16.1	4.5	2.4	431	49.3	429	
Not breastfeeding	44.6	3.8	149	13.3	217	7.7	3.9	3.8	655	50.9	641	
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	40.5	2.4	143	20.0	114	14.5	7.5	6.6	274	72.3	270	
Rural	30.1	2.8	370	14.6	351	9.8	3.0	2.1	813	42.8	800	
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	28.8	3.1	191	8.7	179	6.7	2.0	2.3	434	30.6	430	
<5 years complete	*	*	13	*	13	(14.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	27	(48.9)	27	
5-9 years complete	32.7	3.1	161	16.3	142	11.4	1.2	2.0	336	56.2	331	
10 or more years complete	38.1	2.0	148	25.0	130	16.7	10.6	6.3	290	73.1	283	
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	33.2	3.0	435	18.4	381	12.4	4.8	3.5	914	54.0	898	
Muslim	18.7	1.6	58	1.6	61	2.2	0.0	0.7	128	23.3	128	
Sikh	*	*	18	*	21	(7.1)	(2.2)	(4.9)	43	(50.6)	43	

Continued...

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months		Children ages 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	33.6	2.3	135	14.6	121	9.9	2.5	47.4	287
Other backward class	26.9	0.8	112	11.9	94	11.8	1.4	46.1	223
Other <sup>5</sup>	35.2	3.8	261	18.3	247	11.5	4.4	53.2	551
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(20.0)	(4.0)	24	(6.7)	29	6.2	0.0	16.9	62
Second	16.6	0.0	76	10.2	65	6.7	1.2	33.7	153
Middle	32.4	3.8	125	16.8	114	11.7	2.6	34.7	271
Fourth	33.9	2.8	147	12.0	131	8.6	2.9	53.0	294
Highest	43.5	2.8	141	24.2	126	16.1	5.9	77.7	290
Total	33.0	2.7	513	15.9	464	11.0	3.2	50.2	1,071

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 from other religions, scheduled-tribe children, and children with missing information on breastfeeding status and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable  
 ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats; fish, poultry, or eggs.  
<sup>3</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites.  
<sup>4</sup> 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.  
<sup>5</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	14.8	11.2	73.9	100.0	714
Rural	34.3	19.0	46.8	100.0	1,554
<b>Religion of household head</b>					
Hindu	26.9	16.1	57.0	100.0	2,000
Muslim	50.8	17.7	31.6	100.0	146
Sikh	21.5	24.1	54.5	100.0	116
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>					
Scheduled caste	29.9	21.3	48.8	100.0	555
Other backward class	30.0	17.6	52.5	100.0	522
Other <sup>1</sup>	26.6	13.9	59.5	100.0	1,183
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	54.3	23.4	22.3	100.0	89
Second	44.1	23.4	32.5	100.0	296
Middle	37.1	21.7	41.2	100.0	566
Fourth	27.3	16.7	56.0	100.0	628
Highest	11.3	8.3	80.4	100.0	688
Total	28.2	16.5	55.3	100.0	2,267
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.5	9.3	71.2	100.0	2,834

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

ppm = parts per million

na = Not available

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	56.7	14.8	21.9	6.6	100.0	2,790
Pulses or beans	40.1	53.3	6.2	0.3	100.0	2,790
Dark green leafy vegetables	49.5	40.5	9.8	0.1	100.0	2,790
Fruits	13.3	20.0	62.1	4.5	100.0	2,790
Eggs	0.3	2.9	12.5	84.2	100.0	2,790
Fish	0.2	1.1	7.3	91.5	100.0	2,790
Chicken/meat	0.1	1.0	10.3	88.6	100.0	2,790
Fish or chicken/meat	0.2	1.3	10.1	88.4	100.0	2,790
MEN						
Milk or curd	70.2	17.6	10.3	1.9	100.0	1,032
Pulses or beans	55.0	42.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,032
Dark green leafy vegetables	47.7	47.7	4.5	0.2	100.0	1,032
Fruits	15.5	47.7	35.7	1.1	100.0	1,032
Eggs	1.0	8.6	35.4	55.0	100.0	1,032
Fish	0.3	3.4	24.0	72.3	100.0	1,032
Chicken/meat	0.3	5.0	29.6	65.1	100.0	1,032
Fish or chicken/meat	0.3	5.2	29.8	64.7	100.0	1,032



Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>									
	Women <sup>1</sup>				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	45.8	23.0	2.3	0.8	513	53.6	24.1	4.3	0.6	209
20-29	33.2	13.9	10.9	2.3	826	26.4	10.7	7.6	0.9	350
30-39	27.5	13.4	24.1	5.1	749	22.9	9.4	14.6	3.9	250
40-49	19.0	8.4	34.0	10.6	493	25.3	12.4	18.3	2.2	200
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	45.2	22.0	3.1	0.8	533	38.0	17.2	4.5	0.3	372
Currently married	27.7	12.4	21.0	5.4	1,933	26.4	11.3	14.4	2.8	630
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	28.8	16.0	23.3	3.5	115	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	20.6	9.8	28.3	8.2	800	24.9	8.9	19.9	4.3	323
Rural	36.2	16.6	12.5	2.7	1,781	33.7	15.6	6.4	0.7	687
<b>Education</b>										
No education	34.9	17.1	13.6	2.7	971	39.5	18.2	4.0	0.0	148
<5 years complete	34.3	14.6	12.8	2.8	74	41.4	12.7	8.0	0.0	73
5-9 years complete	32.8	14.6	17.3	4.3	766	34.9	15.9	9.5	1.7	346
10 or more years complete	25.2	11.2	22.8	6.9	770	23.2	10.2	14.5	2.9	442
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	31.3	14.7	17.1	4.2	2,307	31.1	13.3	10.8	1.9	904
Muslim	48.8	18.9	3.2	0.0	125	38.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	55
Sikh	17.1	8.6	34.3	11.9	146	19.7	12.0	21.6	1.9	49
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	36.4	18.2	11.0	1.9	584	42.3	18.2	8.1	0.5	231
Other backward class	35.7	16.0	14.0	3.5	531	30.8	13.5	7.9	0.0	245
Other <sup>2</sup>	27.5	12.2	21.3	5.7	1,448	26.2	11.5	13.1	3.3	531
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	49.3	18.7	2.7	0.0	71	(46.4)	(25.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	26
Second	54.1	29.5	6.2	1.0	276	50.6	19.2	0.8	0.0	111
Middle	38.7	17.7	8.9	1.4	609	30.9	13.8	6.4	0.0	266
Fourth	32.7	14.7	12.3	1.7	707	35.8	16.6	5.3	0.8	288
Highest	17.2	7.4	31.5	9.8	918	18.3	7.4	23.5	5.1	318
Total	31.3	14.5	17.4	4.4	2,581	30.9	13.5	10.8	1.8	1,009

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>		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)	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	40.6	15.6	1.6	57.7	545	19.9	5.7	0.5	26.0	209
20-29	37.0	19.0	1.6	57.5	935	10.4	4.9	0.6	15.9	348
30-39	38.1	15.2	1.5	54.8	752	12.8	5.5	0.4	18.7	248
40-49	34.9	15.9	2.5	53.3	491	9.4	8.5	0.5	18.4	199
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	40.8	11.8	1.1	53.7	532	15.9	5.5	0.5	21.9	371
Currently married	37.1	18.0	1.9	56.9	2,078	10.9	6.2	0.5	17.6	626
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	33.6	16.1	1.9	51.5	112	16.4	0.0	0.0	16.4	7
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	26.0	43.1	1.9	71.1	150	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	40.7	20.6	2.3	63.5	476	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	37.8	13.9	1.6	53.3	2,096	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	38.8	14.9	1.5	55.2	823	14.7	5.4	0.4	20.4	320
Rural	37.1	17.5	1.8	56.4	1,899	11.8	6.2	0.6	18.6	684
<b>Education</b>										
No education	37.7	17.6	2.2	57.5	1,012	17.0	6.9	0.0	23.9	148
<5 years complete	37.0	18.7	5.2	60.9	80	15.6	17.9	1.3	34.7	73
5-9 years complete	36.4	19.5	1.9	57.9	818	13.8	5.7	0.5	20.0	344
10 or more years complete	38.8	12.5	0.6	52.0	812	10.0	3.8	0.5	14.3	439
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	37.9	16.3	1.5	55.7	2,423	12.6	5.9	0.5	19.0	899
Muslim	36.4	24.3	2.7	63.4	143	15.7	7.2	0.0	22.9	55
Sikh	35.1	15.7	3.9	54.7	152	13.5	5.8	0.0	19.3	49
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	39.9	18.6	2.4	60.9	629	16.2	8.7	0.8	25.6	230
Other backward class	39.4	17.5	2.2	59.0	569	11.7	5.6	0.4	17.6	244
Other <sup>3</sup>	36.1	15.7	1.1	52.9	1,504	11.8	4.9	0.4	17.2	529
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	39.8	19.3	9.1	68.2	84	(14.3)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(25.0)	26
Second	40.3	18.5	1.3	60.1	295	24.9	8.0	1.7	34.7	110
Middle	38.5	16.5	2.1	57.1	651	11.7	6.7	0.4	18.7	266
Fourth	38.0	19.4	1.6	59.0	740	13.0	6.3	0.4	19.7	286
Highest	35.8	13.9	1.0	50.7	952	9.0	3.8	0.3	13.2	315
Total	37.6	16.7	1.7	56.1	2,722	12.8	5.9	0.5	19.2	1,004
<b>Total for ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.9	17.9	1.9	56.6	2,190	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	30.9	14.5	1.6	47.0	2,735	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable/not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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 <sup>1</sup>		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	
<b>Age</b>													
15-24	74.9	89.3	51.3	80.7	57.9	82.3	30.4	42.0	62.4	78.1	1,047	416	
15-19	75.3	86.5	48.8	75.5	55.9	76.6	27.4	34.9	63.1	73.8	558	215	
20-24	74.4	92.2	54.2	86.3	60.2	88.4	33.8	49.7	61.6	82.7	489	201	
25-29	69.1	88.8	54.1	83.2	60.0	85.7	29.9	44.9	56.3	75.7	468	157	
30-39	55.7	88.3	42.2	80.4	44.4	82.7	19.8	36.9	45.0	73.7	772	254	
40-49	49.9	80.5	33.4	71.4	40.8	77.2	15.7	30.8	40.8	66.1	503	205	
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	80.2	90.2	59.2	81.9	65.9	87.1	33.4	41.5	66.4	74.2	844	330	
Rural	57.1	85.8	40.3	77.9	45.1	79.5	21.0	37.8	46.7	74.3	1,946	703	
<b>Education</b>													
No education	31.9	59.2	18.8	45.6	22.3	48.8	6.2	8.6	23.0	39.1	1,050	149	
<5 years complete	51.9	76.4	28.9	66.6	32.9	73.9	7.3	21.1	41.2	62.2	80	73	
5-9 years complete	73.6	87.9	49.9	78.3	57.0	82.0	22.3	32.1	60.1	72.7	834	360	
10 or more years complete	96.6	97.7	78.4	93.0	84.6	94.2	52.3	57.4	83.9	89.0	826	450	
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>2</sup></b>													
Yes	79.6	92.9	60.8	86.1	66.3	88.3	34.0	46.0	67.1	81.3	1,878	806	
No	32.1	66.8	15.6	54.6	20.8	59.2	5.7	13.9	23.0	49.1	912	226	
<b>Marital status</b>													
Never married	81.2	87.3	51.5	78.8	61.8	80.0	31.4	42.0	68.5	76.4	542	386	
Currently married	60.5	87.3	45.4	79.5	49.2	83.2	23.8	37.4	49.3	73.4	2,131	640	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	49.6	*	33.0	*	43.7	*	9.9	*	41.1	*	117	7	
<b>Times slept away from home in the past 12 months</b>													
None	na	82.7	na	74.1	na	74.1	na	32.3	na	69.4	na	226	
1-2	na	87.0	na	76.4	na	83.4	na	34.4	na	67.0	na	166	
3-4	na	94.5	na	85.3	na	89.4	na	38.5	na	82.7	na	153	
5+	na	86.9	na	80.2	na	82.4	na	43.1	na	75.9	na	480	

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	66.6	87.7	47.9	80.2	53.5	83.4	26.0	40.1	54.5	75.6	2,480	923
Muslim	17.3	71.5	9.7	53.5	11.7	54.4	2.9	9.2	14.6	42.6	151	58
Sikh	69.5	96.2	51.3	90.6	57.4	88.7	25.1	52.5	59.8	86.8	155	50
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	51.9	85.0	34.5	73.5	39.1	79.6	18.3	31.4	42.8	69.3	637	236
Other backward class	59.4	88.2	41.7	82.7	46.5	82.8	20.9	42.8	47.7	78.2	581	248
Other <sup>3</sup>	71.1	87.7	52.7	80.1	58.7	82.5	29.0	40.7	58.7	74.7	1,552	546
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	14.1	(58.6)	8.7	(44.8)	13.0	(41.4)	3.3	(6.9)	9.8	(37.9)	87	27
Second	32.4	74.5	18.4	66.0	21.0	65.6	7.9	23.5	25.4	58.7	302	116
Middle	49.4	81.4	28.5	69.4	36.1	74.9	12.9	27.6	38.9	68.6	662	270
Fourth	64.8	89.4	46.2	82.7	52.0	84.8	24.1	44.2	51.5	76.4	760	296
Highest	87.7	97.1	69.6	91.7	74.2	94.5	40.3	52.0	75.1	85.7	978	323
Total	64.1	87.2	46.0	79.2	51.4	81.9	24.7	39.0	52.7	74.2	2,790	1,032

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

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	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	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS							
<b>Age</b>															
15-24	77.1	69.6	78.7	81.5	48.7	71.1	77.9	72.9	89.3	71.1	77.9	72.9	47.8	371	
15-19	77.1	67.5	78.5	82.0	46.4	68.4	77.5	69.7	88.9	68.4	77.5	69.7	44.3	186	
20-24	77.1	71.9	78.9	81.0	51.5	73.9	78.4	76.2	89.8	73.9	78.4	76.2	51.2	185	
25-29	76.3	74.1	79.0	81.1	50.8	72.2	69.1	80.0	83.5	72.2	69.1	80.0	49.1	140	
30-39	72.8	61.0	73.9	85.4	43.2	64.2	70.8	79.0	90.1	64.2	70.8	79.0	47.2	224	
40-49	72.7	61.2	73.2	83.2	43.4	55.9	61.2	76.9	84.9	55.9	61.2	76.9	36.7	165	
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	74.5	70.0	79.4	80.9	47.3	70.7	74.9	72.2	86.5	70.7	74.9	72.2	47.1	298	
Rural	75.8	65.4	75.3	83.7	46.9	64.8	70.2	78.3	88.4	64.8	70.2	78.3	45.2	603	
<b>Education</b>															
No education	65.8	50.1	63.4	78.9	33.4	40.4	43.6	66.3	76.6	40.4	43.6	66.3	18.0	88	
<5 years complete	(64.9)	(52.5)	(64.9)	(79.9)	(40.2)	58.7	60.8	72.3	85.8	58.7	60.8	72.3	31.0	56	
5-9 years complete	74.6	64.4	71.6	82.6	41.9	57.1	62.1	76.5	84.3	57.1	62.1	76.5	36.4	316	
10 or more years complete	80.4	77.2	87.1	84.3	57.1	80.1	85.7	78.6	92.8	80.1	85.7	78.6	60.0	440	
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>															
Yes	77.6	71.0	80.2	83.3	50.1	70.1	74.5	77.5	89.0	70.1	74.5	77.5	49.1	749	
No	63.3	47.4	59.5	78.8	31.2	50.4	57.8	70.2	82.0	50.4	57.8	70.2	29.4	151	
<b>Marital status</b>															
Never married	75.6	70.1	79.3	78.4	45.8	73.7	78.6	72.3	88.4	73.7	78.6	72.3	48.5	337	
Currently married	75.2	66.4	76.1	83.9	47.7	62.8	67.9	78.5	87.5	62.8	67.9	78.5	44.4	559	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	75.7	61.3	74.4	84.6	41.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
<b>Religion</b>															
Hindu	75.4	67.4	77.3	82.8	47.0	68.4	72.6	76.0	88.4	68.4	72.6	76.0	47.4	810	
Muslim	(64.9)	(52.5)	(56.2)	(83.9)	(31.4)	(36.8)	(53.3)	(71.1)	(88.6)	(36.8)	(53.3)	(71.1)	(19.8)	41	
Sikh	76.0	66.7	73.7	79.4	49.7	66.7	74.6	87.0	78.5	66.7	74.6	87.0	42.0	48	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>															
Scheduled caste	74.0	64.0	74.8	85.9	44.1	66.6	64.9	73.4	84.1	66.6	64.9	73.4	42.4	201	
Other backward class	77.9	68.0	76.8	80.4	49.2	60.1	69.8	71.1	87.9	60.1	69.8	71.1	39.8	219	
Other <sup>2</sup>	75.2	67.9	77.6	82.4	47.5	70.1	75.8	80.0	89.5	70.1	75.8	80.0	50.2	478	
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Second	66.7	52.9	65.2	78.4	31.1	58.8	60.9	71.7	87.5	58.8	60.9	71.7	34.8	87	
Middle	67.9	59.6	71.5	85.8	41.3	67.7	65.2	77.8	84.9	67.7	65.2	77.8	40.3	220	
Fourth	75.4	64.9	75.2	83.5	46.1	67.7	72.4	80.2	86.6	67.7	72.4	80.2	45.8	265	
Highest	79.3	73.2	81.4	81.5	51.7	75.1	80.3	73.7	91.2	75.1	80.3	73.7	54.4	313	
Total	75.3	67.2	76.8	82.6	47.0	66.8	71.7	76.3	87.8	66.8	71.7	76.3	45.8	900	

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.2	6.3	0.3	5.7	0.2	5.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	619	201	1,493	466	2,113	667
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	(35.7)	*	(44.8)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	1	13	4	26	5	39
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.6
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	661	208	1,588	486	2,250	694
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1.4	na	1.5	na	1.4
Number of men	na	330	na	703	na	1,032
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.3	2.8	0.7	4.7	0.9	4.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.7	2.4	3.7	1.5	4.3	1.8
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	33.9	30.7	39.3	36.7	37.7	34.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	2.0	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.0
Number of respondents	844	330	1,946	703	2,790	1,032
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 <sup>2</sup>	94.4	97.7	91.8	97.4	92.5	97.5
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	286	101	765	258	1,052	359

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Knowledge</b>						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	34.9	39.7	28.5	43.2	30.4	42.0
Percentage who know a condom source	60.6	87.6	49.4	84.4	52.6	85.4
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	43.5	22.3	52.6	31.6	49.9	28.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.3	0.8	5.8	0.7	5.1	0.7
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.9	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.8
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	33.8	29.8	42.1	37.4	39.7	34.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3
Number of respondents age 15-24	306	139	741	277	1,047	416
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 <sup>2</sup>	94.5	(97.2)	93.0	99.1	93.4	98.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	103	41	312	104	415	145
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	5.1	(22.2)	2.2	16.1	2.9	17.7
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	133	31	390	88	523	119
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	0.9	(0.0)	0.7	4.9	0.8	3.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	0.0	(31.8)	0.7	17.1	0.6	20.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	131	25	385	77	516	102
<b>Among those never married</b>						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	88.7	99.2	88.5	99.5	88.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	7.5	0.8	6.6	0.5	6.9
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	173	122	355	214	527	336

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

<sup>3</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls		Age topic should be first taught in school to girls		Number of respondents		Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys		Age topic should be first taught in school to boys		Number of respondents		Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys		Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys		
	Number of respondents	Percentage	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	Percentage	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older		Don't know/missing	Total
WOMEN																	
Moral values	2,790	98.6	75.5	18.3	5.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,750	99.2	78.6	16.1	4.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,766
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	2,790	57.0	3.8	33.0	49.1	13.7	0.4	100.0	1,589	70.7	3.7	27.6	51.3	16.7	0.7	100.0	1,973
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	2,790	80.7	2.1	34.7	52.2	10.8	0.2	100.0	2,252	43.7	2.2	25.2	50.3	21.7	0.6	100.0	1,219
Sex and sexual behaviour	2,790	45.4	3.1	9.3	37.4	49.6	0.6	100.0	1,267	44.0	2.8	8.3	40.7	47.3	0.9	100.0	1,228
Contraception	2,790	44.9	1.6	6.7	35.0	56.3	0.4	100.0	1,253	42.5	1.6	6.9	36.1	54.7	0.7	100.0	1,187
HIV/AIDS	2,790	64.2	2.2	10.9	44.0	41.0	1.9	100.0	1,791	63.5	3.2	11.2	44.7	38.8	2.2	100.0	1,773
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	2,790	45.9	1.1	3.0	30.2	64.8	0.8	100.0	1,281	46.6	0.9	2.7	29.6	65.6	1.2	100.0	1,299
MEN																	
Moral values	1,032	98.4	75.1	18.4	4.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,016	98.4	75.2	17.6	5.3	1.3	0.6	100.0	1,016
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	1,032	71.4	7.8	29.5	42.0	19.1	1.5	100.0	737	82.8	7.4	29.8	41.6	19.8	1.4	100.0	854
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	1,032	74.3	1.1	23.9	48.8	25.3	1.0	100.0	767	61.9	1.1	22.0	48.3	26.9	1.7	100.0	639
Sex and sexual behaviour	1,032	61.2	0.5	18.0	43.8	36.9	0.8	100.0	632	63.0	0.5	16.3	42.6	39.5	1.1	100.0	650
Contraception	1,032	64.8	0.3	15.6	39.8	43.6	0.7	100.0	669	64.5	0.6	13.4	40.9	44.7	0.4	100.0	665
HIV/AIDS	1,032	82.5	5.0	21.0	34.8	38.7	0.5	100.0	852	83.6	4.3	21.6	33.6	39.9	0.6	100.0	863
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	1,032	70.6	1.4	13.1	35.6	49.0	1.0	100.0	729	71.9	1.7	11.9	35.0	50.3	1.0	100.0	742



**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, Haryana, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	109	109	1,034
15-59	258	258	2,183
60+	508	508	222
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	213	213	1,585
Men	243	243	1,853
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	111	111	1,019
Other fuel	281	281	2,409
Total	230	230	3,439
RURAL			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	61	61	3,128
15-59	420	400	4,754
60+	1,449	1,329	787
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	322	276	4,134
Men	440	440	4,535
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	377	352	7,828
Other fuel	456	456	834
Total	384	362	8,670
TOTAL			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	73	73	4,162
15-59	369	355	6,937
60+	1,242	1,148	1,009
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	292	259	5,719
Men	383	383	6,389
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	346	324	8,847
Other fuel	326	326	3,243
Total	340	324	12,108

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	87.4	558	48.0	37.6	84.6	10.0	488	86.9	215	53.6	32.5	84.0	21.3	187
20-34	87.1	1,354	47.1	38.1	81.3	5.5	1,179	92.7	496	57.9	37.2	91.0	11.3	459
35-49	82.8	877	43.2	39.0	81.2	4.4	726	94.3	321	61.4	47.1	92.8	13.1	303
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	94.3	844	55.2	40.1	83.5	5.1	797	93.7	330	61.3	36.4	90.0	13.0	309
Rural	82.1	1,946	41.5	37.4	81.2	6.5	1,597	91.2	703	56.6	40.9	90.3	14.3	640
<b>Education</b>														
No education	73.7	1,050	29.5	31.4	69.8	6.1	774	84.7	149	36.3	31.3	81.8	13.2	126
<5 years complete	80.8	80	36.1	29.6	76.8	9.4	65	81.1	73	49.3	39.8	92.6	25.5	59
5-9 years complete	89.5	834	43.6	39.0	84.1	5.2	747	90.5	360	54.3	37.0	87.1	15.7	326
10 or more years complete	97.8	826	65.1	44.9	91.9	6.7	808	97.3	450	68.5	43.6	94.6	11.1	438
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	87.3	2,480	47.3	38.1	83.1	6.0	2,165	92.6	923	59.6	40.3	90.0	14.6	855
Muslim	59.5	151	30.1	34.3	51.7	8.5	90	79.7	58	(33.7)	(23.5)	(89.7)	(8.2)	46
Sikh	87.1	155	36.3	42.2	84.9	5.8	135	94.4	50	(57.6)	(39.9)	(94.0)	(6.4)	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	84.1	637	34.6	36.8	78.6	4.9	536	93.8	236	54.8	38.9	89.0	17.3	222
Other backward class	81.4	581	45.3	36.4	83.1	7.3	473	90.9	248	60.5	37.1	89.0	18.9	226
Other <sup>1</sup>	88.3	1,552	51.0	39.3	82.8	6.2	1,370	91.6	546	58.6	40.7	91.2	9.9	500
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	64.1	87	32.2	40.7	54.2	3.4	56	(79.3)	27	(30.4)	(39.1)	(91.3)	(13.0)	22
Second	71.1	302	28.5	28.2	68.1	4.9	215	83.8	116	53.4	38.9	84.8	22.5	97
Middle	78.5	662	37.2	34.6	75.9	6.9	519	89.8	270	52.9	40.8	86.1	13.7	242
Fourth	88.2	760	42.6	37.8	82.8	5.6	670	92.8	296	56.5	38.2	90.6	11.8	275
Highest	95.3	978	58.4	42.8	89.5	6.4	933	97.1	323	67.0	39.7	94.5	13.2	313
Total	85.8	2,790	46.1	38.3	81.9	6.1	2,393	92.0	1,032	58.2	39.4	90.2	13.9	949

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

**Table 65 Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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	
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	374	885	170	558	0	0	534	215
20-34	1,330	687	575	1,354	0	992	653	496
35-49	1,427	3,311	238	877	1,952	2,538	1,008	321
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	2,288	1,750	269	844	1,045	1,394	1,742	330
Rural	684	1,466	440	1,946	402	1,206	268	703
<b>Education</b>								
No education	1,429	2,171	362	1,050	1,404	3,935	633	149
<5 years complete	0	1,186	0	80	0	0	0	73
5-9 years complete	1,046	1,207	228	834	843	1,104	638	360
10 or more years complete	1,078	1,148	620	826	255	719	974	450
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	2,174	1,087	0	87	(0)	(3,448)	(0)	27
Second	1,259	944	315	302	0	811	811	116
Middle	602	1,751	287	662	774	1,471	851	270
Fourth	1,421	1,650	500	760	388	954	318	296
Highest	1,240	1,569	427	978	940	1,360	1,068	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,032</b>

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men**

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	1.6	3.1	2.6	31.0	44.0	39.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	0.1	0.5	0.4	15.7	3.9	7.7
Uses snuff	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	5.6	4.4
Does not use tobacco	98.0	96.1	96.7	56.8	52.3	53.7
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	26.9	27.7
Number of respondents	844	1,946	2,790	330	703	1,032
<b>Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
0	*	1.6	1.3	6.7	1.2	2.6
1-4	*	44.4	42.4	31.5	18.6	21.8
5-9	*	28.6	27.9	19.1	13.4	14.8
10 or more	*	25.4	28.4	42.7	66.8	60.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	14	60	74	102	309	411
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	*	*	*	4.8	8.5	7.2
About once a week	*	*	*	19.0	24.4	22.6
Less than once a week	*	*	*	76.2	67.2	70.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	1	1	2	96	189	286

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Public medical sector</b>	27.3	27.9	27.7	27.1	27.7	28.1	27.7	27.7
Government/municipal hospital	26.1	20.5	23.4	19.3	19.9	22.6	25.1	22.3
Government dispensary	1.2	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	4.3	1.1	4.4	4.6	3.0	1.2	3.0
Sub-centre	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
Other public medical sector	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
<b>Private medical sector</b>	72.4	72.1	72.3	72.9	72.1	71.9	72.2	72.2
Private hospital	19.3	15.4	10.6	12.4	12.8	15.1	23.8	16.6
Private doctor/clinic	48.2	49.0	45.7	49.2	49.4	51.8	45.5	48.8
Private paramedic	2.5	6.9	13.8	9.7	8.8	4.1	1.1	5.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	2.0	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2
<b>Other source</b>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Health insurance</b>								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	15.1	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.7	4.8	16.2	6.7
Number of households	723	1,579	89	304	574	640	694	2,302
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance</b>								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	24.7	(21.3)	nc	*	*	(48.9)	16.4	23.7
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	28.9	(36.2)	nc	*	*	(18.5)	33.8	31.0
Community health insurance programme	1.0	(0.0)	nc	*	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.7
Other health insurance through employer	2.1	(2.1)	nc	*	*	(3.1)	2.0	2.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	19.6	(29.8)	nc	*	*	(18.5)	23.3	22.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	22.7	(12.8)	nc	*	*	(10.4)	23.4	19.8
Other	3.1	(2.1)	nc	*	*	(3.7)	2.9	2.8
Number of households	109	45	0	1	10	31	112	154

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
<b>WOMEN</b>											
15-19	13.8	125	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	17
20-24	17.1	388	30.1	11.7	27.2	30.9	100.0	76.8	23.2	100.0	66
25-29	28.0	441	39.7	8.5	22.3	29.6	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	123
30-34	32.5	388	36.0	14.5	21.1	28.4	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	126
35-39	31.5	348	38.0	17.8	23.7	20.4	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	110
40-44	37.2	240	40.8	10.9	24.7	23.6	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	89
45-49	29.5	201	46.9	17.9	11.2	24.0	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	59
Total	27.8	2,131	38.0	14.0	22.1	25.9	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	591
<b>MEN</b>											
15-19	*	7	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	95.9	74	78.4	16.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	71
25-29	97.6	124	85.2	14.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	121
30-34	99.3	129	87.5	8.8	1.5	2.2	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	128
35-39	98.3	110	85.3	13.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0	109
40-44	99.1	102	86.0	9.3	0.9	3.7	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0	101
45-49	100.0	94	78.0	17.0	2.0	3.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	94
Total	98.3	640	83.8	12.9	0.7	2.6	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	629

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

Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:			
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used		Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used		Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used		Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	
	Number employed for cash	Percentage of husband's earnings used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Percentage of husband's earnings used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Earn more or same as they earn
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	10	48.9	118	*	9	nc	0	nc
20-29	87	67.3	806	20.9	87	*	187	*
30-39	125	75.7	721	16.4	119	*	230	*
40-49	85	81.2	432	23.3	82	*	186	*
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	106	78.0	619	11.0	103	*	186	*
Rural	201	69.6	1,459	24.0	194	(100.0)	422	(53.6)
<b>Education</b>								
No education	172	75.2	927	24.1	165	*	114	*
<5 years complete	11	69.3	57	*	9	*	45	*
5-9 years complete	48	71.3	587	(10.1)	47	*	218	*
10 or more years complete	76	67.6	507	14.8	75	*	230	*
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	269	71.3	1,851	16.1	260	(100.0)	541	(47.9)
Muslim	18	77.7	117	*	18	*	36	*
Sikh	20	78.5	106	*	20	*	31	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	113	79.1	475	22.6	109	*	151	*
Other backward class	69	68.0	434	15.8	67	*	158	*
Other <sup>1</sup>	125	70.5	1,154	18.7	121	*	298	*
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	15	72.5	66	*	14	*	22	*
Second	52	68.2	229	30.3	51	*	68	*
Middle	91	75.6	498	20.3	86	*	162	*
Fourth	67	69.1	590	19.5	64	*	181	*
Highest	81	73.4	696	10.5	81	*	175	*
Total	307	72.1	2,078	19.5	297	(100.0)	608	(50.8)

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 70 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision						
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	42.7	35.6	17.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.4	62.0	23.7	8.9	2.0	100.0	9.1	88.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	29.7	36.0	23.7	8.9	1.8	100.0	3.0	63.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	10.1	65.3	15.6	7.1	2.0	100.0	9.1	84.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	87.3	7.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	93.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0
	RURAL											
Own health care	38.5	30.5	24.5	6.3	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.7	45.5	31.9	14.9	3.0	100.0	10.3	88.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	30.1	28.7	24.1	14.0	3.0	100.0	3.8	67.6	28.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.7	57.9	19.7	10.6	3.2	100.0	10.0	84.1	5.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	87.7	6.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	97.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL											
Own health care	39.7	32.0	22.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.3	50.4	29.5	13.1	2.7	100.0	9.9	88.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	30.0	30.9	24.0	12.5	2.7	100.0	3.5	66.2	30.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.1	60.1	18.5	9.5	2.8	100.0	9.8	84.3	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	87.5	7.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	96.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0

na = Not applicable



Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	All of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	None of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	52.4	32.1	38.3	45.1	24.2	32.8	125	*	*	7
20-24	59.9	38.3	42.7	55.7	26.3	20.3	388	79.7	1.6	74
25-29	73.2	52.1	57.8	68.9	37.9	13.4	441	82.6	0.8	124
30-39	75.3	60.3	67.9	73.1	46.1	10.3	736	80.9	0.5	239
40-49	80.2	69.0	74.4	81.6	56.6	5.8	441	80.8	1.5	196
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	78.3	65.5	65.6	75.4	49.5	8.3	629	82.4	1.8	190
Rural	69.0	50.2	58.8	66.5	38.4	15.2	1,503	80.3	0.6	450
<b>Education</b>										
No education	72.2	56.3	66.7	72.4	44.3	12.4	945	80.5	0.8	119
<5 years complete	61.7	52.1	57.2	68.2	37.6	17.7	59	81.5	(0.0)	48
5-9 years complete	68.1	52.6	55.9	67.5	39.6	14.0	597	77.4	0.5	227
10 or more years complete	76.1	54.6	56.4	65.4	39.8	13.1	531	84.4	1.7	245
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	73.8	57.2	70.5	73.6	45.6	9.3	591	80.9	1.0	629
Employed, for cash	78.8	65.3	71.9	76.6	53.1	7.9	307	81.7	1.0	608
Employed, not for cash	68.3	48.4	69.1	70.5	37.5	10.8	284	*	*	21
Not employed	71.0	53.8	57.1	67.4	40.2	14.6	1,540	*	*	11
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	58.3	37.0	41.3	50.6	27.3	25.9	201	82.6	1.7	69
1-2	71.1	51.4	56.3	66.1	36.9	13.6	951	79.0	1.1	276
3-4	75.6	60.8	68.9	75.3	48.1	10.1	783	83.1	0.5	246
5+	73.2	64.7	70.4	78.5	53.9	10.0	197	78.5	1.9	49
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	77.2	65.1	69.5	77.6	50.4	8.1	1,026	80.1	1.4	298
Non-nuclear	66.7	45.1	52.8	61.3	33.6	17.8	1,105	81.7	0.6	341
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	71.9	53.9	60.2	68.9	40.6	12.8	1,895	80.0	1.1	571
Muslim	71.8	65.0	66.5	73.7	55.9	15.9	121	(84.2)	(0.0)	37
Sikh	69.7	56.9	63.4	68.9	44.3	16.2	111	(93.4)	(0.0)	32
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	69.5	54.3	58.1	71.2	37.0	10.6	484	80.3	0.6	155
Other backward class	66.2	56.5	61.7	68.2	44.5	17.9	448	79.5	0.7	162
Other <sup>3</sup>	74.6	53.9	61.4	68.5	42.1	12.4	1,184	82.5	1.3	321
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	70.8	56.9	73.6	76.4	50.0	13.9	68	*	*	22
Second	66.7	50.3	61.7	64.6	40.5	19.0	233	75.8	1.3	70
Middle	71.0	52.7	64.1	71.8	40.5	10.5	508	80.5	1.8	173
Fourth	68.6	51.5	57.1	67.0	38.8	15.8	604	78.2	0.0	188
Highest	76.6	60.0	60.2	69.9	44.5	10.9	717	86.4	1.2	187
Total	71.7	54.7	60.8	69.2	41.7	13.2	2,131	81.0	1.0	640

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled castes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Haryana, 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 <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	24.6	7.3	37.0	0.0	15.1	558
20-24	29.2	9.2	38.7	0.0	29.2	489
25-29	32.9	12.5	37.3	0.6	40.6	468
30-39	41.3	14.7	35.2	0.4	51.3	772
40-49	47.0	17.5	36.9	1.9	63.9	503
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	43.3	20.7	48.2	0.8	50.6	844
Rural	32.0	8.8	31.9	0.4	36.3	1,946
<b>Education</b>						
No education	33.2	7.9	21.4	0.4	42.8	1,050
<5 years complete	26.1	4.0	21.6	0.0	30.8	80
5-9 years complete	29.8	9.4	35.6	0.8	35.2	834
10 or more years complete	45.0	21.9	59.1	0.6	44.4	826
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	48.9	17.7	42.8	1.4	43.8	791
Employed, for cash	58.0	21.7	45.2	2.1	53.0	433
Employed, not for cash	37.8	12.7	39.9	0.5	32.6	358
Not employed	30.2	10.3	34.5	0.2	39.4	1,999
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	26.6	10.1	43.1	0.0	20.7	542
Currently married	35.7	12.0	35.4	0.7	43.9	2,131
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	71.5	30.9	33.2	1.0	74.1	117
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	28.3	10.2	42.6	0.0	20.8	751
1-2	39.6	15.0	39.1	0.3	44.9	995
3-4	38.1	12.5	33.1	1.3	51.8	836
5+	30.9	7.4	20.1	0.5	47.8	209
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	36.0	11.7	36.1	0.7	44.3	1,370
Non-nuclear	34.9	13.1	37.6	0.4	37.2	1,420
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	36.6	13.4	38.1	0.6	41.7	2,480
Muslim	15.2	1.3	15.8	0.0	19.5	151
Sikh	36.8	8.2	35.3	0.0	42.9	155
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	31.3	7.4	28.0	0.6	39.2	637
Other backward class	31.0	8.5	26.8	0.7	41.7	581
Other <sup>3</sup>	39.2	15.9	44.5	0.5	40.8	1,552
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	13.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	26.1	87
Second	25.5	3.9	19.4	0.0	28.6	302
Middle	31.7	6.3	26.5	0.4	36.0	662
Fourth	32.2	11.0	35.8	0.8	40.5	760
Highest	45.6	21.4	52.3	0.7	49.0	978
Total	35.5	12.4	36.8	0.6	40.7	2,790

Note: Total includes women from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	32.9	10.2	20.1	14.4	30.5	11.8
She neglects the house or children	31.2	8.8	21.3	13.0	29.3	10.4
She argues with him	31.9	11.0	20.4	16.0	29.7	12.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	19.6	5.0	9.7	6.5	17.7	5.6
She doesn't cook food properly	21.3	5.1	15.8	8.1	20.2	6.2
He suspects she is unfaithful	32.7	17.2	19.5	21.8	30.1	18.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	38.1	17.8	27.5	22.8	36.0	19.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	48.7	29.6	35.1	38.0	46.1	32.7
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	89.2	93.1	80.9	77.9	87.6	87.4
Knows husband has sex with other women	86.2	91.9	79.1	77.6	84.8	86.5
Is tired or not in the mood	81.2	92.2	70.8	77.9	79.2	86.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	77.8	88.8	66.7	72.4	75.6	82.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.5	4.8	14.5	17.4	8.9	9.5
<b>Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	5.4	na	5.1	na	5.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	1.9	na	2.7	na	2.2
Use force to have sex	na	2.6	na	1.8	na	2.3
Have sex with another woman	na	1.7	na	1.3	na	1.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.3	na	0.8	na	1.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	94.2	na	94.2	na	94.2
Number of respondents	2,248	647	542	386	2,790	1,032

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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	39.8	39.5	65.4	63.5	93.0	558	215
20-24	44.6	37.9	78.8	84.8	94.8	489	201
25-29	44.3	33.8	80.2	93.6	90.2	468	157
30-39	50.5	26.1	76.7	89.0	97.0	772	254
40-49	49.2	27.9	78.0	84.3	94.3	503	205
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	36.5	34.1	78.7	80.5	94.1	844	330
Rural	50.2	32.0	74.3	83.6	94.2	1,946	703
<b>Education</b>							
No education	57.4	31.6	70.0	76.5	94.8	1,050	149
<5 years complete	62.3	45.0	72.7	74.6	94.3	80	73
5-9 years complete	47.0	37.0	75.1	77.9	91.2	834	360
10 or more years complete	29.1	27.7	83.6	89.8	96.4	826	450
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	48.7	31.9	78.7	85.0	94.3	791	877
Employed, for cash	43.5	30.9	81.4	85.8	94.0	433	811
Employed, not for cash	55.1	44.3	75.4	75.0	97.1	358	66
Not employed	45.0	37.5	74.4	69.4	93.8	1,999	156
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	35.1	38.0	66.7	72.4	94.2	542	386
Currently married	48.5	29.7	77.7	89.0	94.1	2,131	640
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	52.5	*	80.3	*	*	117	7
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	37.9	37.4	69.9	74.7	94.7	751	455
1-2	44.7	27.6	80.6	93.7	93.5	995	279
3-4	53.1	30.1	77.3	85.7	94.1	836	249
5+	53.4	31.6	66.2	78.0	94.2	209	49
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	46.7	33.3	74.3	79.7	94.8	1,370	507
Non-nuclear	45.5	32.2	76.9	85.5	93.6	1,420	525
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	45.7	32.2	76.4	83.6	94.8	2,480	923
Muslim	54.7	28.9	58.2	61.5	91.1	151	58
Sikh	43.6	46.4	80.3	90.6	86.4	155	50
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	53.7	37.0	70.0	80.9	95.4	637	236
Other backward class	49.8	36.3	75.9	79.4	89.6	581	248
Other <sup>5</sup>	41.6	29.2	78.5	85.0	95.7	1,552	546
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	59.8	(44.8)	58.7	(65.5)	(82.8)	87	27
Second	57.4	37.0	65.6	74.0	91.7	302	116
Middle	51.8	32.8	69.1	82.2	95.9	662	270
Fourth	50.0	31.2	76.6	85.8	94.2	760	296
Highest	34.4	31.4	83.9	84.6	94.6	978	323
Total	46.1	32.7	75.6	82.6	94.2	2,790	1,032

Note: Total includes women/men from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence ever	28.9	22.7	27.7
Sexual violence ever	7.1	0.0	5.6
Physical and sexual violence ever	5.4	0.0	4.3
Physical or sexual violence ever	30.6	22.7	29.0
Number of women	1,458	374	1,832
<b>Person committing physical violence</b>			
Current husband	83.9	0.0	69.8
Former husband	4.2	0.0	3.5
Father/step-father	4.9	22.9	8.0
Mother/step-mother	11.7	57.5	19.4
Sister/brother	8.5	32.7	12.6
Daughter/son	0.0	1.8	0.3
Other relative	0.8	0.7	0.8
Mother-in-law	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father-in-law	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other in-law	0.4	0.0	0.4
Teacher	5.5	31.0	9.7
Number who experienced physical violence	422	85	507
<b>Person committing sexual violence</b>			
Current husband	95.4	nc	95.4
Former husband	1.8	nc	1.8
Other relative	2.2	nc	2.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.6	nc	0.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	103	0	103

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.

nc = Not calculated because there are no 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	25.5	3.0	13.7	16.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.5	0.5	6.7	7.2
Slapped her	24.6	1.7	13.6	15.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	14.0	1.1	7.0	8.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.5	0.3	4.8	5.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.1	0.4	3.0	3.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	7.1	0.8	2.9	3.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.6	0.7	3.0	3.7
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.1	0.4	0.7	1.1
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	8.7	0.4	4.3	4.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.7	0.3	3.9	4.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.2	0.2	1.6	1.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.5	0.2	2.4	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	27.3	3.4	13.9	17.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.2	2.0	2.4	4.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	28.0	3.8	14.5	18.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.1	0.6	1.1	1.7
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of ever-married women	1,458	1,387	1,387	1,387

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	5.5	12.7	9.8	18.5	18.5	87
20-24	4.6	15.3	6.2	18.2	19.0	261
25-29	7.1	25.5	5.5	26.4	26.7	293
30-39	10.5	29.7	8.4	31.1	31.6	500
40-49	11.5	30.7	6.2	32.2	33.6	317
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	9.5	22.3	5.5	23.9	25.3	424
Rural	8.3	26.8	7.7	28.8	29.1	1,033
<b>Education</b>						
No education	12.6	35.1	7.6	36.3	36.7	648
<5 years complete	(15.5)	(37.7)	(9.4)	(37.7)	(37.7)	41
5-9 years complete	5.9	20.7	8.3	24.1	25.0	400
10 or more years complete	4.0	12.3	4.4	13.9	15.0	368
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	13.7	33.4	10.0	35.9	36.8	406
Employed, for cash	17.1	33.4	9.8	34.4	35.8	211
Employed, not for cash	10.1	33.3	10.2	37.5	37.9	195
Not employed	6.7	22.4	5.9	24.0	24.6	1,052
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	8.4	25.6	7.3	27.5	28.1	1,384
Widowed	13.6	24.2	2.7	24.2	27.3	70
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Marital status and duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	8.2	25.4	6.9	27.2	27.8	1,363
0-4 years	3.8	8.9	6.9	13.4	13.7	254
5-9 years	6.9	25.7	6.5	27.5	28.3	253
10+ years	9.9	30.2	7.1	31.2	31.8	857
Married more than once	(20.7)	(35.6)	(29.6)	(44.4)	(44.4)	21
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	4.7	11.7	7.3	13.7	13.7	128
1-2	7.2	18.9	6.0	21.2	22.2	656
3-4	10.5	32.7	7.2	34.2	34.8	550
5+	12.6	42.4	11.5	43.4	43.4	123
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	12.0	32.3	9.0	34.1	35.0	685
Non-nuclear	5.7	19.4	5.3	21.3	21.8	772
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	8.4	25.3	7.5	27.4	28.0	1,295
Muslim	8.9	29.8	6.5	29.8	29.8	79
Sikh	11.8	25.1	0.8	25.1	26.7	80
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	9.5	27.2	7.2	28.5	28.7	328
Other backward class	10.4	25.9	6.5	27.4	27.6	301
Other <sup>3</sup>	7.9	24.5	7.2	26.7	27.8	815
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	19.2	33.3	6.4	34.6	34.6	49
Second	10.7	36.7	9.2	37.5	37.9	158
Middle	10.6	31.9	9.0	33.6	34.0	348
Fourth	8.1	27.7	7.4	29.6	30.1	403
Highest	6.0	14.9	4.8	17.2	18.3	499
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	10.2	31.6	3.1	31.6	31.6	84
No	7.8	22.3	5.1	23.5	24.3	1,263
Don't know	17.9	56.9	31.8	67.8	67.8	110
Total	8.7	25.5	7.1	27.3	28.0	1,458

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 from other religions, from scheduled tribes, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Haryana, 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
<b>Husband's education</b>						
No education	12.5	37.9	9.1	38.6	39.5	307
<5 years complete	19.2	47.3	15.6	49.0	49.0	38
5-7 years complete	9.8	28.0	9.1	29.5	29.8	257
8-9 years complete	7.8	26.8	4.5	27.5	29.5	181
10-11 years complete	9.4	20.7	7.5	24.2	24.6	344
12 or more years complete	2.8	13.2	3.5	15.5	15.9	326
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	5.7	19.4	5.2	21.6	22.0	950
Drinks/never gets drunk	13.7	42.6	9.9	45.2	46.1	74
Gets drunk sometimes	12.4	32.7	9.8	34.0	34.7	349
Gets drunk often	22.2	49.1	14.3	49.1	52.6	84
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	6.1	12.4	1.8	12.4	12.4	42
Wife is same age	(2.6)	(19.8)	(1.3)	(19.8)	(19.8)	49
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.4	23.7	6.6	25.7	26.5	680
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.6	28.0	8.5	29.9	30.4	511
Wife 10+ years younger	11.2	33.7	10.8	36.8	37.5	103
<b>Spousal education difference</b>						
Husband better educated	8.9	25.7	6.6	27.9	28.3	806
Wife better educated	6.3	18.8	7.8	21.6	24.2	200
Both equally educated	4.0	13.3	6.0	14.7	14.7	183
Neither educated	13.2	38.0	8.7	38.3	38.8	264
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	4.9	19.1	5.1	20.7	21.1	945
1-2	11.7	35.8	12.2	38.9	39.7	366
3-4	21.0	36.9	4.2	36.9	39.1	130
5-6	*	*	*	*	*	17
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	7.8	19.9	10.0	24.6	24.6	177
1-2	11.4	25.7	7.0	27.5	27.9	414
3-4	6.9	26.7	6.8	28.2	28.9	793
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	7.9	21.9	4.6	23.1	24.2	742
1-2	9.7	29.1	12.3	31.5	31.5	192
3-4	7.4	41.7	14.0	45.1	45.4	176
5-6	10.9	20.4	4.7	22.9	22.9	151
7	10.1	24.9	6.7	26.9	27.3	196
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	6.5	22.9	7.3	23.5	23.5	120
1-2	8.6	27.3	8.9	29.8	29.8	209
3	8.9	25.4	6.7	27.3	28.2	1,129
Total	8.7	25.5	7.1	27.3	28.0	1,458

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 number of decisions in which woman participate, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, Haryana, 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	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	51.5	3.8	5.7	7.8	52.6	372
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	51.5	5.0	7.0	9.6	53.1	232
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	51.6	7.4	7.0	11.0	52.2	102
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	48.6	9.7	11.3	16.6	49.8	52
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	49.3	3.5	5.3	7.3	50.2	398
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	49.9	4.8	6.8	9.2	51.5	241
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	63.5	10.0	9.5	14.8	64.3	76
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	56.8	11.6	13.6	20.0	58.3	43

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, Haryana, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
<b>Help seeking behaviour</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	69.9	(92.4)	67.7	72.0	63.5	70.6
Never sought help but told someone	1.2	(5.1)	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.5
Sought help	28.9	(2.5)	30.7	26.8	33.5	27.9
Number of women who experienced violence	428	25	78	447	85	532
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help</b>						
Own family	72.7	*	(76.4)	71.0	*	73.4
Husband's family	42.3	*	(26.2)	48.9	*	39.5
Friend	12.4	*	(2.6)	6.3	*	10.8
Neighbour	13.1	*	(10.5)	14.6	*	12.6
Number of women who sought help	124	1	24	120	28	148

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where  $h$  represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to  $H$ ,  
 $m_h$  is the total number of clusters selected in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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 Haryana, there were 91 clusters. Hence, 91 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 91 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 90 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  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 Haryana 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, Haryana, 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 <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Haryana, 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	837	33	1631	1839	1.367	0.039	771	902
Rural	922	13	4704	4473	0.973	0.015	895	949
Total	897	14	6335	6312	1.137	0.015	870	924
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.250	0.029	1221	1377	2.079	0.116	0.192	0.308
Rural	0.460	0.020	3828	3640	2.306	0.043	0.420	0.499
Total	0.402	0.017	5049	5016	2.197	0.041	0.369	0.435
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.111	0.020	1447	1631	2.005	0.178	0.072	0.151
Rural	0.223	0.015	4053	3854	2.073	0.069	0.192	0.254
Total	0.190	0.012	5500	5485	2.017	0.065	0.165	0.215
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	230	76	3050	3439	0.877	0.331	78	381
Rural	384	69	9118	8670	1.068	0.179	247	521
Total	340	54	12168	12108	1.017	0.157	233	447
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.739	0.044	633	714	2.482	0.059	0.652	0.826
Rural	0.468	0.027	1634	1554	2.190	0.058	0.413	0.522
Total	0.553	0.023	2267	2267	2.175	0.041	0.508	0.599
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.303	0.012	2790	2790	1.421	0.041	0.278	0.327
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.319	0.020	1033	1032	1.381	0.063	0.279	0.360
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.376	0.018	2790	2790	1.986	0.048	0.340	0.413
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.144	0.017	1033	1032	1.524	0.116	0.111	0.178
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.296	0.018	2790	2790	2.130	0.062	0.259	0.333
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.436	0.023	1033	1032	1.485	0.053	0.390	0.482
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.194	0.008	2790	2790	1.057	0.041	0.178	0.210
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.373	0.015	1033	1032	1.000	0.040	0.343	0.404
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.764	0.009	2790	2790	1.139	0.012	0.746	0.782
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.620	0.015	1033	1032	0.991	0.024	0.590	0.650
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.555	0.019	2229	2232	1.761	0.033	0.518	0.592
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.426	0.025	618	616	1.259	0.059	0.376	0.477
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.665	0.024	553	629	1.219	0.037	0.616	0.714
Rural	0.620	0.023	1581	1503	1.858	0.037	0.575	0.666
Total	0.634	0.018	2134	2131	1.686	0.028	0.599	0.669
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.597	0.025	553	629	1.213	0.042	0.546	0.647
Rural	0.577	0.022	1581	1503	1.794	0.039	0.533	0.622
Total	0.583	0.017	2134	2131	1.633	0.030	0.548	0.618
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.069	0.012	553	629	1.145	0.179	0.044	0.093
Rural	0.043	0.006	1581	1503	1.118	0.133	0.032	0.054
Total	0.051	0.005	2134	2131	1.138	0.107	0.040	0.061

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Haryana, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.282	0.025	553	629	1.308	0.089	0.232	0.332
Rural	0.423	0.021	1581	1503	1.679	0.049	0.381	0.465
Total	0.382	0.016	2134	2131	1.559	0.043	0.349	0.414
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.042	0.009	553	629	1.027	0.210	0.024	0.059
Rural	0.022	0.004	1581	1503	1.050	0.176	0.014	0.030
Total	0.028	0.004	2134	2131	1.076	0.138	0.020	0.036
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.056	0.009	553	629	0.892	0.156	0.039	0.074
Rural	0.044	0.006	1581	1503	1.263	0.149	0.031	0.057
Total	0.047	0.005	2134	2131	1.145	0.111	0.037	0.058
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.203	0.026	553	629	1.529	0.129	0.150	0.255
Rural	0.082	0.010	1581	1503	1.394	0.117	0.063	0.101
Total	0.118	0.010	2134	2131	1.450	0.086	0.097	0.138
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.529	0.035	341	388	1.293	0.066	0.459	0.599
Rural	0.762	0.019	948	901	1.405	0.026	0.723	0.801
Total	0.692	0.017	1289	1289	1.343	0.025	0.658	0.727
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.765	0.016	553	629	0.908	0.021	0.732	0.798
Rural	0.764	0.015	1581	1503	1.380	0.019	0.735	0.794
Total	0.764	0.011	2134	2131	1.247	0.015	0.741	0.787
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.752	0.042	165	190	1.238	0.056	0.668	0.835
Rural	0.793	0.021	478	450	1.120	0.026	0.751	0.834
Total	0.781	0.019	643	640	1.175	0.025	0.742	0.819
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.078	0.006	2134	2131	1.023	0.076	0.066	0.090
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.103	0.012	643	640	1.015	0.118	0.079	0.128
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.175	0.033	2455	2462	2.061	0.015	2.108	2.241
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.075	0.028	1019	1019	1.192	0.014	2.018	2.131
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.841	0.041	207	235	1.625	0.049	0.758	0.923
Rural	0.697	0.035	666	633	1.940	0.050	0.627	0.766
Total	0.736	0.028	873	868	1.884	0.038	0.679	0.792
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.386	0.041	207	235	1.210	0.106	0.304	0.469
Rural	0.222	0.023	666	633	1.420	0.103	0.176	0.268
Total	0.267	0.020	873	868	1.330	0.075	0.227	0.307
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.735	0.045	264	300	1.466	0.062	0.644	0.826
Rural	0.411	0.035	992	943	1.840	0.085	0.342	0.481
Total	0.489	0.031	1256	1243	1.830	0.064	0.427	0.552
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.640	0.051	264	300	1.510	0.080	0.538	0.742
Rural	0.267	0.028	992	943	1.684	0.104	0.212	0.323
Total	0.357	0.028	1256	1243	1.730	0.077	0.302	0.412
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.681	0.048	207	235	1.468	0.070	0.586	0.776
Rural	0.514	0.039	666	633	1.987	0.075	0.436	0.591
Total	0.559	0.031	873	868	1.861	0.056	0.496	0.622

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Haryana, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.175	0.054	103	98	1.443	0.307	0.067	0.282
Total	0.243	0.052	124	122	1.326	0.212	0.140	0.347
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.796	0.050	103	98	1.159	0.063	0.696	0.896
Total	0.817	0.043	124	122	1.126	0.052	0.732	0.903
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.467	0.070	45	51	0.944	0.151	0.326	0.607
Rural	0.212	0.035	184	175	1.151	0.164	0.142	0.281
Total	0.270	0.033	229	226	1.123	0.123	0.203	0.336
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.889	0.042	45	51	0.906	0.048	0.804	0.974
Rural	0.837	0.054	184	175	1.912	0.064	0.730	0.944
Total	0.849	0.043	229	226	1.758	0.051	0.763	0.934
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.844	0.055	45	51	1.013	0.065	0.735	0.954
Rural	0.712	0.059	184	175	1.730	0.082	0.595	0.829
Total	0.742	0.048	229	226	1.625	0.065	0.646	0.838
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.889	0.050	45	51	1.064	0.056	0.789	0.989
Rural	0.810	0.040	184	175	1.358	0.050	0.729	0.890
Total	0.828	0.033	229	226	1.297	0.040	0.761	0.894
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.844	0.053	45	51	0.986	0.063	0.738	0.951
Rural	0.728	0.063	184	175	1.877	0.086	0.603	0.853
Total	0.755	0.050	229	226	1.740	0.067	0.654	0.855
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.822	0.056	45	51	0.985	0.068	0.710	0.935
Rural	0.603	0.059	184	175	1.612	0.097	0.486	0.721
Total	0.653	0.049	229	226	1.520	0.074	0.556	0.750
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.145	0.031	241	274	1.350	0.211	0.084	0.206
Rural	0.098	0.011	855	813	1.114	0.116	0.075	0.121
Total	0.110	0.012	1096	1087	1.219	0.105	0.087	0.133
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.290	0.019	1832	1832	1.813	0.066	0.252	0.329
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.173	0.031	243	274	1.181	0.176	0.112	0.234
Rural	0.197	0.017	882	839	1.252	0.089	0.162	0.232
Total	0.191	0.015	1125	1113	1.238	0.080	0.161	0.222
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.383	0.030	243	274	0.924	0.079	0.322	0.443
Rural	0.481	0.024	882	839	1.371	0.050	0.433	0.529
Total	0.457	0.020	1125	1113	1.290	0.044	0.416	0.497
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.346	0.043	243	274	1.355	0.126	0.259	0.433
Rural	0.413	0.021	882	839	1.156	0.050	0.371	0.454
Total	0.396	0.019	1125	1113	1.216	0.048	0.358	0.435
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.206	0.026	704	800	1.719	0.127	0.153	0.258
Rural	0.362	0.015	1874	1781	1.390	0.043	0.331	0.393
Total	0.313	0.014	2578	2581	1.479	0.043	0.286	0.341
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.249	0.035	281	323	1.336	0.139	0.180	0.318
Rural	0.337	0.025	729	687	1.407	0.073	0.288	0.387
Total	0.309	0.020	1010	1009	1.382	0.065	0.269	0.349

Continued...



Table A.2 Sampling errors, Haryana, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.283	0.030	704	800	1.787	0.108	0.222	0.343
Rural	0.125	0.012	1874	1781	1.530	0.093	0.102	0.149
Total	0.174	0.013	2578	2581	1.681	0.072	0.149	0.199
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.199	0.032	281	323	1.349	0.162	0.135	0.264
Rural	0.064	0.011	729	687	1.242	0.175	0.042	0.087
Total	0.108	0.014	1010	1009	1.385	0.126	0.081	0.135
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.802	0.027	743	844	1.825	0.033	0.749	0.856
Rural	0.571	0.025	2047	1946	2.311	0.044	0.520	0.622
Total	0.641	0.020	2790	2790	2.161	0.031	0.602	0.680
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.902	0.029	287	330	1.643	0.032	0.845	0.960
Rural	0.858	0.020	746	703	1.524	0.023	0.819	0.897
Total	0.872	0.016	1033	1032	1.557	0.019	0.840	0.905
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.334	0.033	743	844	1.916	0.100	0.267	0.400
Rural	0.210	0.018	2047	1946	1.969	0.085	0.174	0.245
Total	0.247	0.016	2790	2790	1.932	0.064	0.216	0.279
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.415	0.035	287	330	1.214	0.085	0.344	0.485
Rural	0.378	0.026	746	703	1.455	0.068	0.326	0.430
Total	0.390	0.021	1033	1032	1.372	0.053	0.348	0.431
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.169	0.143	na	2405	1.078	0.066	1.882	2.455
Rural	2.923	0.206	na	5487	1.569	0.070	2.511	3.335
Total	2.687	0.151	na	7892	1.438	0.056	2.385	2.989
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.045	0.016	na	454	1.445	0.362	0.012	0.078
Rural	0.082	0.009	na	1213	1.080	0.108	0.064	0.100
Total	0.072	0.008	na	1667	1.153	0.109	0.056	0.088
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.192	0.015	na	473	0.918	0.080	0.161	0.223
Rural	0.274	0.014	na	980	1.107	0.051	0.246	0.302
Total	0.248	0.011	na	1454	1.039	0.043	0.226	0.269
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.127	0.016	na	422	0.969	0.122	0.096	0.157
Rural	0.127	0.013	na	979	1.203	0.101	0.102	0.153
Total	0.127	0.010	na	1401	1.138	0.079	0.107	0.147
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.052	0.015	na	350	1.104	0.288	0.022	0.082
Rural	0.054	0.009	na	824	1.180	0.165	0.036	0.072
Total	0.054	0.008	na	1174	1.158	0.144	0.038	0.069
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.018	0.012	na	315	1.257	0.654	0.000	0.042
Rural	0.022	0.009	na	721	1.502	0.379	0.005	0.039
Total	0.021	0.007	na	1036	1.427	0.328	0.007	0.035
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	212	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.016	0.009	na	538	1.525	0.551	0.000	0.033
Total	0.011	0.006	na	750	1.494	0.557	0.000	0.024
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	179	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.008	0.006	na	232	1.019	0.720	0.000	0.020
Total	0.005	0.003	na	411	0.982	0.712	0.000	0.011

Continued...



Table A.2 Sampling errors, Haryana, 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	
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)									
Urban	0.000	0.000	265	301	nc	nc	0.000	0.000	
Rural	31.047	5.961	1003	953	1.032	0.192	19.125	42.968	
Total	23.589	4.700	1268	1254	1.001	0.199	14.189	32.988	
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)									
Urban	19.380	7.468	263	299	0.877	0.385	4.444	34.315	
Rural	17.723	5.180	995	946	1.243	0.292	7.364	28.083	
Total	18.063	4.294	1258	1245	1.146	0.238	9.476	26.651	
Infant mortality (0-4 years)									
Urban	19.380	7.468	265	301	0.870	0.385	4.444	34.315	
Rural	48.770	8.368	1004	954	1.140	0.172	32.033	65.506	
Total	41.652	6.673	1269	1255	1.087	0.160	28.305	54.999	
Child mortality (0-4 years)									
Urban	5.505	4.043	268	305	1.018	0.735	0.000	13.591	
Rural	13.033	3.910	978	930	1.127	0.300	5.214	20.852	
Total	11.119	3.087	1246	1234	1.097	0.278	4.945	17.293	
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)									
Urban	24.778	10.174	265	301	1.043	0.411	4.429	45.126	
Rural	61.167	9.401	1009	959	1.182	0.154	42.365	79.969	
Total	52.308	7.618	1274	1260	1.137	0.146	37.073	67.543	
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)									
Urban	0.552	0.022	724	823	1.187	0.040	0.509	0.596	
Rural	0.564	0.015	1998	1899	1.327	0.026	0.535	0.594	
Total	0.561	0.012	2722	2722	1.285	0.022	0.536	0.585	
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)									
Urban	0.204	0.028	279	320	1.150	0.136	0.149	0.260	
Rural	0.186	0.017	726	684	1.147	0.089	0.153	0.219	
Total	0.192	0.014	1005	1004	1.157	0.075	0.163	0.221	
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)									
Urban	0.675	0.037	212	239	1.072	0.054	0.601	0.748	
Rural	0.737	0.019	815	775	1.233	0.026	0.699	0.776	
Total	0.723	0.017	1027	1014	1.194	0.024	0.688	0.757	
na= Not applicable nc= Not calculated because the denominator is zero									