

Orissa



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Orissa

NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. 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 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 Orissa. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Orissa, the survey is based on a sample of 3,910 households that is representative at the state level and for urban and rural areas of the state. NFHS-3 interviewed 4,540 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 1,592 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 93 percent for eligible men.

In Orissa, height and weight measurements were taken for all interviewed women and men and all children under age six years in the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and all children age 6-59 months. 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 Orissa was conducted by State Institute of Health and Family Welfare (SIHFW), Bhubaneswar, Orissa, between late November 2005 and April 2006.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-sixth of households in Orissa are in urban areas, and the remaining five-sixths are in rural areas. On average, households in Orissa are comprised of 4.5 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women.

All but 3 percent of households in Orissa have household heads who are Hindu. One percent of households have Muslim heads and 1 percent have Christian heads. One-fifth of households belong to a scheduled caste, 23 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 27 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Thirty percent of Orissa's households do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

About one-third (32%) of Orissa's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both of their parents, 13 percent live with one parent, and 5 percent do not live with either parent.

Housing characteristics

One-third of households (32%) live in a *pucca* house and almost the same proportion live in *kachha* houses. Forty-five percent of households (38% of rural households and 84% of urban households) have electricity, up from 34 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Four in every five households (80%) in Orissa have no toilet facilities, down from 87 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Eighty-eight percent of rural households and 41 percent of urban households have no toilet facilities.

Four in every five households (80%) in Orissa have no toilet facilities.

More than three-fourths (78%) of households use an improved source of drinking water (84% of urban households and 77% of rural households), but only 5 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Sixty-five percent of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Only 18 percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 7 percent boil the water, 6 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter, 5 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 3 percent use other methods. Eighty-nine percent of households use solid fuels for cooking.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics, such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single 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.

Compared to the national average, Orissa's population is poor as 40 percent of Orissa's population is in the lowest wealth quintile, compared to 20 percent of India's population. Forty-two percent of Orissa's households (48 percent in rural areas and 13 percent in urban areas) are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 21 percent are in the two highest wealth quintiles combined.

Wealth Index

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



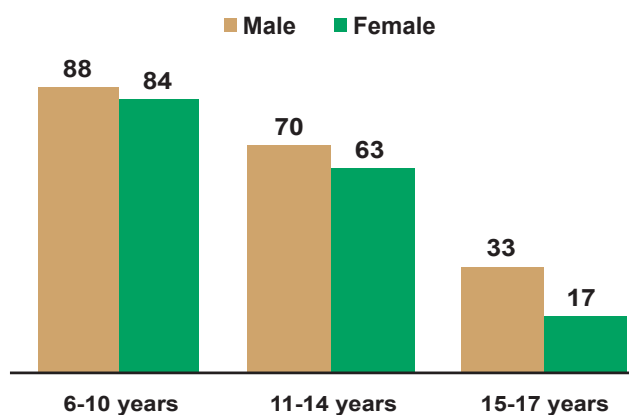
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

In Orissa, only 65 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school, a lower level of attendance than any other state except Bihar and Jharkhand. School attendance in Orissa is 12 percentage points higher in urban areas (75%) than in rural areas (63%). Eighty-six percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (96% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 66 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 24 percent for children age 15-17 years. The drop in school attendance with an increase in age is somewhat larger in rural areas than in urban areas.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school age population in Orissa, with 60 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 71 percent of boys in the same age group. However, the extent and direction of this gender disparity varies greatly by age and urban-rural residence. In urban areas, school attendance is almost the same for boys and

girls in the age groups 6-10 years (95-96%) and 15-17 years (36-37%), and slightly higher for girls than boys in the age group 11-14 years (81% of girls compared with 78% of boys). By contrast, in rural areas, girls in all age groups are less likely than boys to be attending school, with the differential increasing substantially with age. In rural areas, at age 6-10 years 86 percent of boys and 82 percent of girls are attending school; by age 15-17 years, only 32 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls are attending school.

Literacy and educational attainment

Forty percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. One-quarter of men (26%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 16 percent of women have attained that level of education.

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, in Orissa only 52 percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. The majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; however, fewer adults think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

The majority of men and women think that children should not be taught in school about contraception. Just 38-44 percent of women and 45-47 percent of men think that boys and girls should learn about contraception in school.

Most men and women feel that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. Almost two-thirds of men (64-65%) and 60 percent of women think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school. Less than one-half of men (45-46%) say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school and 49-51 percent say that both boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases. Only about one-third (32-37%) of women feel that these are appropriate topics for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 17.9 years among women age 20-49 and 23.6 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married six years later than women. More than one-third of women age 20-24 years (37%) got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 22 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

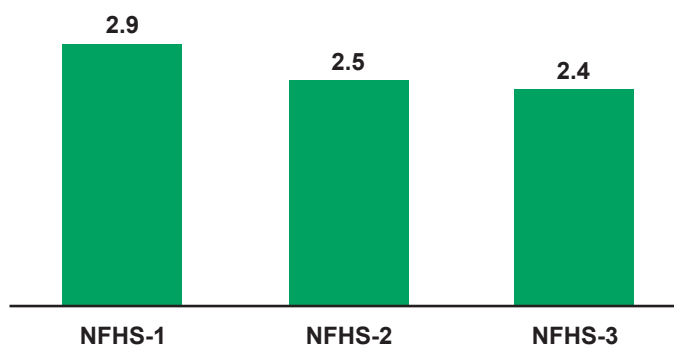
At current fertility levels, a woman in Orissa will have an average of 2.4 children in her lifetime. Fertility in Orissa is approaching the replacement level, however fertility has

remained almost constant since NFHS-2. Fertility decreased by almost half a child between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, but by only 0.1 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, one-fifth were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility in rural areas is 2.5 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate has already reached below replacement level (with a total fertility rate of 1.9 children per woman).

Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

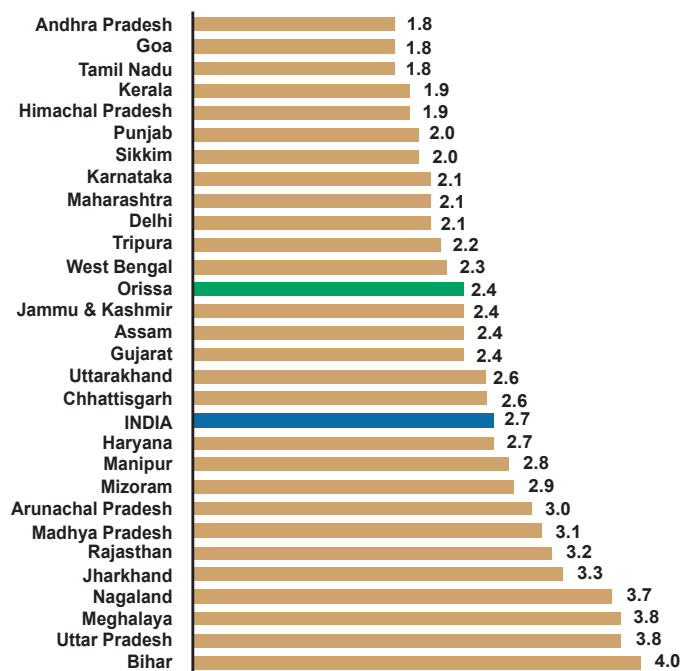


Fertility in Orissa is approaching the replacement level, however, fertility has remained almost constant since NFHS-2.

Fertility rates are higher for scheduled-tribe women (3.1 children per woman) than for women from scheduled castes, other backward classes (OBC), and those who are not in any of these groups (2.0-2.3).

Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

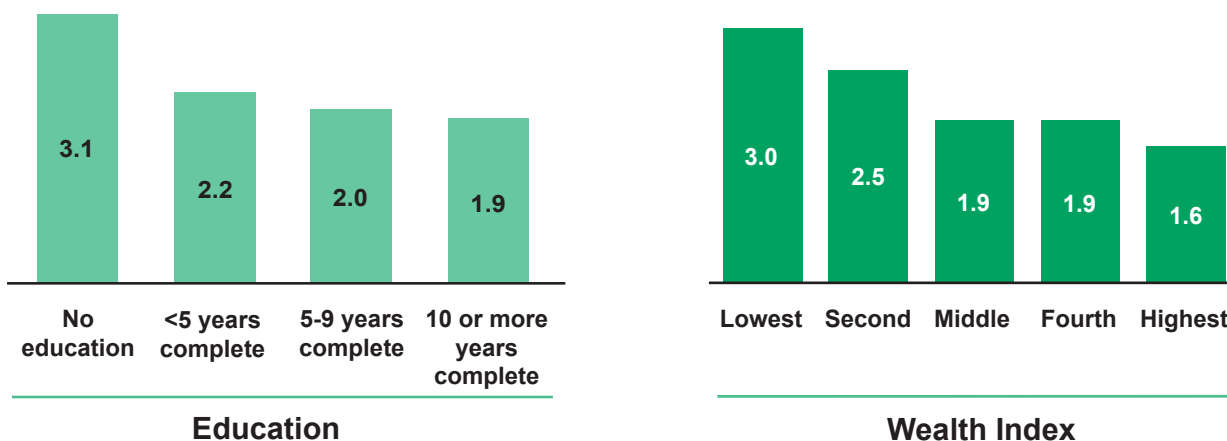


Fertility in Orissa (2.4 children per woman) is slightly lower than fertility in India as a whole (2.7 children per woman).

There are large differentials in fertility by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have 1.4 children more than women in the highest wealth quintile. Women with no education will have 1.2 children more than women with 10 or more years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Orissa, 14 percent have already begun childbearing, a little lower than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are more likely to have started childbearing than young women in urban areas (15% and 10%, respectively).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Orissa is 34 months. Fifty-six percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 9 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 23 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

About 70 percent of currently married women and men age 15-49 want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 44 percent of women and 40 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before having another child. The ideal family size for ever-married women and men is 2.3-2.4 children.

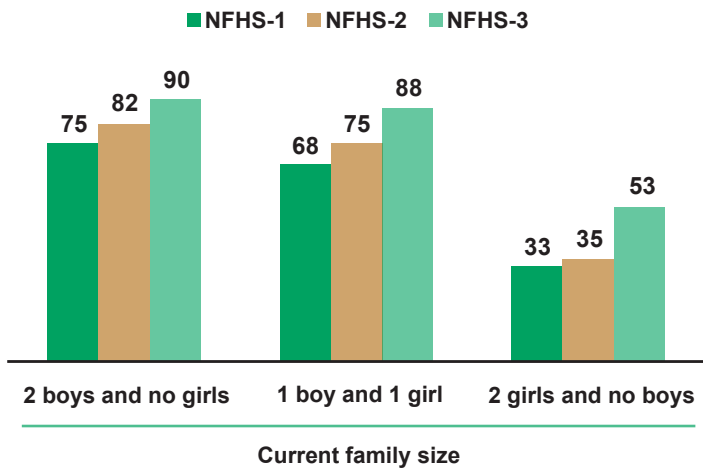
In Orissa, there is a strong preference for sons. One-quarter of women (24%) and one-fifth of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of living sons. For example, among women with two living children, 88-90 percent with one or two sons want no more children, compared with only 53 percent with no sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is much higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women's number of sons.

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

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

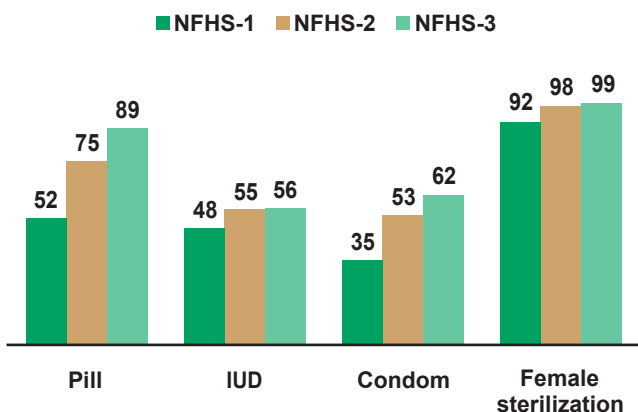
Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Orissa. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (89%) and currently married men are most likely to know about the pill (87%) and condoms (84%).

Knowledge of sterilization has been high since NFHS-1, but knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially since NFHS-1. For example, among currently married women, 89 percent now know about the pill, compared with only 52 percent in NFHS-1 and 75 percent in NFHS-2.

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive use

In Orissa, the contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 51 percent, up from 47 percent at the time of NFHS-2 and 36 percent at the time of NFHS-1.

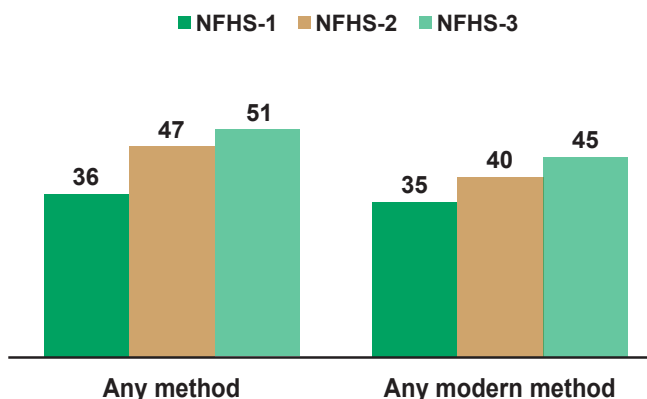
Female sterilization accounts for 65 percent of all contraceptive use, down from 72 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is particularly high among women age 30-49.

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

Women from scheduled tribes are much less likely to use contraception than women from other caste/tribe groups. Women from the lowest wealth quintile, Christian women, and women with no education are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women. Contraceptive use is more than 60 percent among the two wealthiest groups of women.

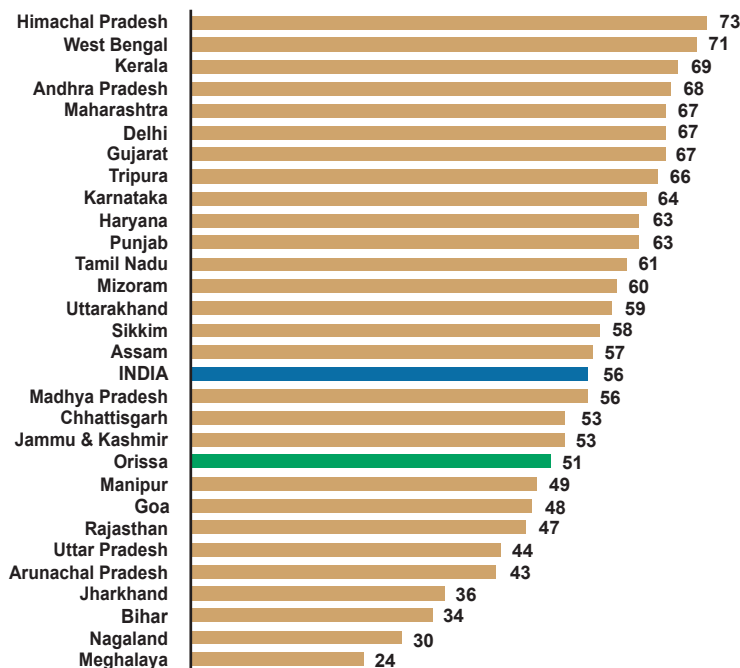
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Half of currently married women in Orissa are currently using contraception, slightly lower than the national average of 56 percent.

Consistent with son preference, women in Orissa are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 68 percent of women with two sons use a method of family planning, compared with 35 percent of women with two daughters and 60 percent of women with one son and one daughter (not all data shown in tables).

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

The spacing methods most commonly used by currently married women are the pill (7%), followed by the withdrawal method and condoms (3% each). In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods than other women.

Ninety-seven percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a sterilization camp (45%), Community Health Centre/rural hospital/Primary Health Centre (32%), or a government/municipal hospital (18%). Almost two-thirds of pill users (63%) and half of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; however, significant proportions of pill and condom users did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

According to women’s reports, among users for whom the brand is known, most pill users (56%) and condom users (62%) use social marketing brands. According to men’s reports, 63 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

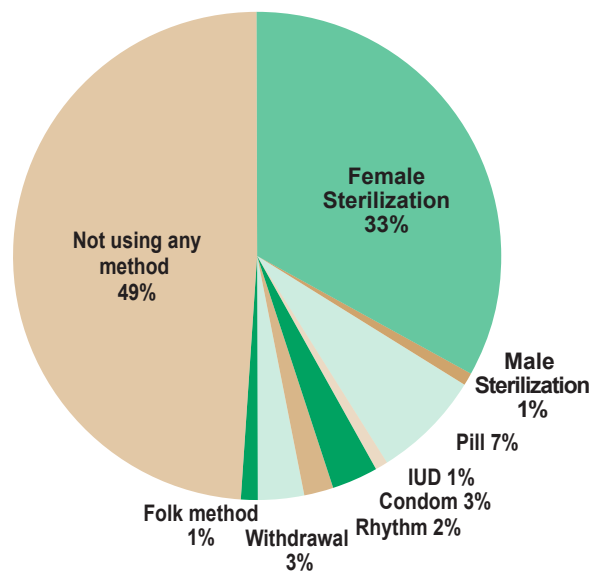
In Orissa, the one-year discontinuation rates for spacing methods are quite high. Half of condom users and 42 percent of pill users discontinue use within the first year after they adopt the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Twenty-two percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and 16 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only 14 percent were told about other methods they could use.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Men's attitudes

Almost all men in Orissa reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (97%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (92%). However, 52 percent of men incorrectly believe that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A large proportion (72%) of men knows that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

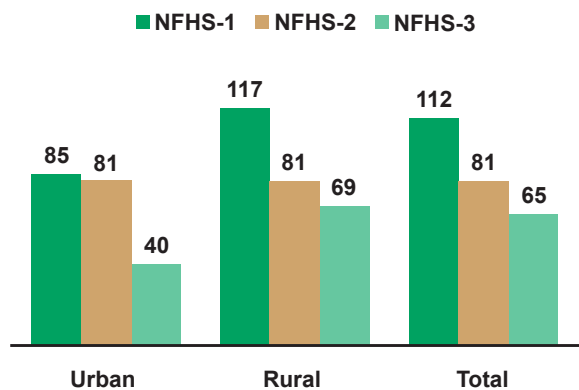
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 15 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (7% for spacing and 8% for limiting), almost the same as in NFHS-2 (16%). Currently, 77 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 75 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in NFHS-3 is estimated at 65 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the estimate of 81 in NFHS-2 and 112 in NFHS-1. The under-five mortality rate is 91 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant and child mortality rates in Orissa are higher than the national estimates. The higher rates of infant and child mortality in Orissa imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 15 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 11 die before reaching age five.

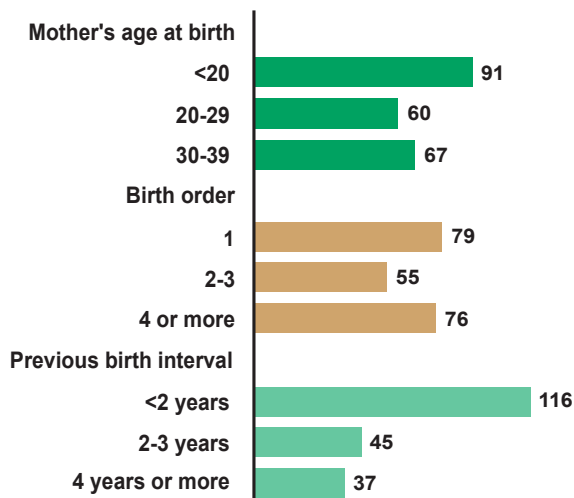
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Throughout the period of childhood, girls in Orissa have a lower mortality risk than boys. The infant and under-five mortality rates are 23-26 percent higher for boys than for girls.

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. The infant mortality rate is 91 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 60 for mothers age 20-29.

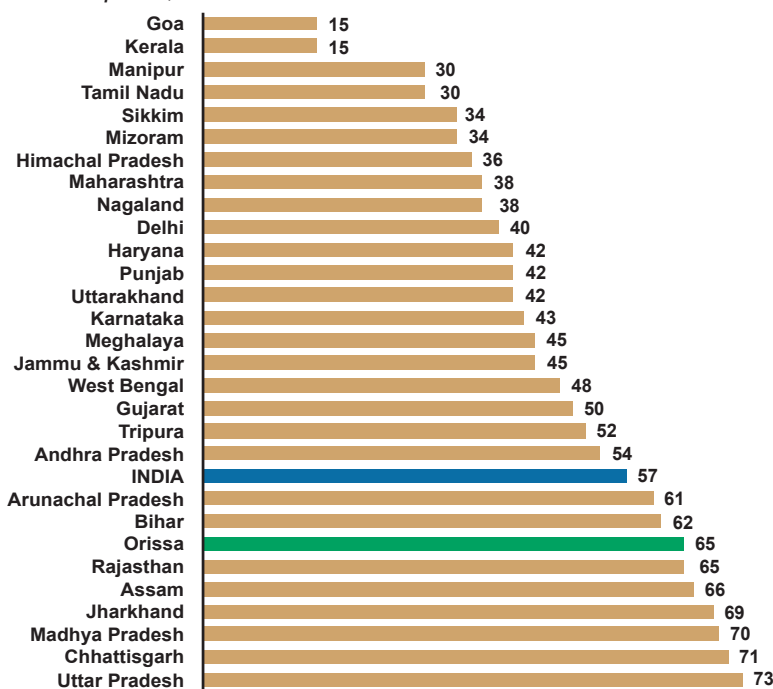
Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is

more than twice as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth as for children whose mothers waited at least two years for the next birth.

Infant mortality is more than 60 percent higher for children whose mothers have no education than for children whose mothers have some education. Children from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes are at greater risk of dying during the first year of life than children not belonging to any of these groups.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Orissa has been falling rapidly, but it is still higher than the all-India infant mortality rate.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 56 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is more than twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. Birth intervals have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rates is 69 per 1,000 for pregnancies that take place less than 27 months after a previous birth, compared with only 23 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

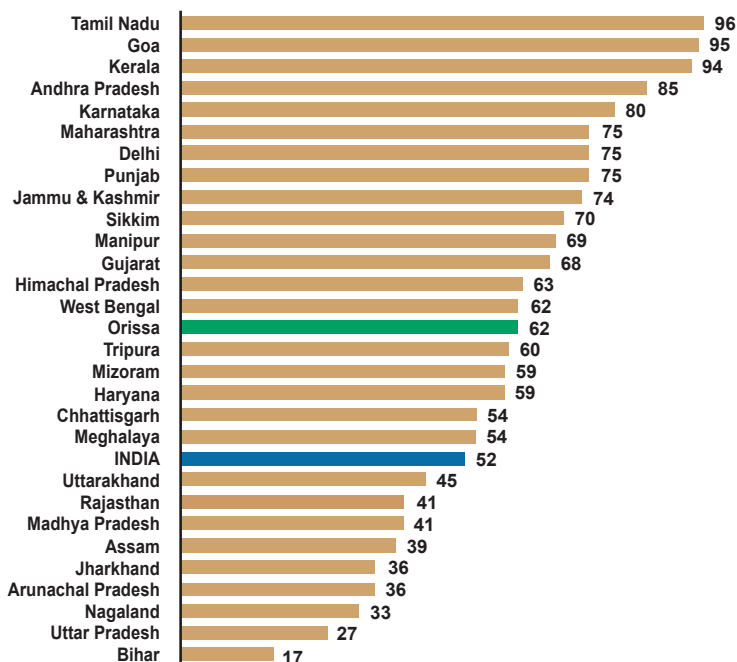
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, three-quarters received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (58% from a doctor and 17% from all other health personnel). In addition, 12 percent received antenatal care from an *anganwadi*

ICDS worker. One in eight women (13%) received no antenatal care at all. Ninety percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 72 percent of rural mothers.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Almost two-fifths of pregnant women in Orissa did not receive three or more antenatal care visits for their last birth.

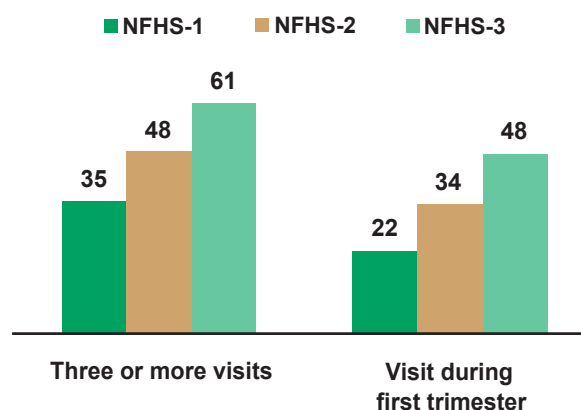
Almost all women belonging to the highest wealth quintile or with 10 or more years of education received antenatal care. Women having their first child are much more likely to receive antenatal care than women who have already had at least one birth. Women from scheduled tribes are less likely than any other group to receive antenatal care, particularly antenatal care from a health professional.

Almost half of women (48%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 31 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Sixty-two percent of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

The proportion of women who had three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births both increased substantially in the

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The proportion of women who had three or more antenatal care visits increased by 27 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

The proportion of women who had three or more antenatal care visits increased by 27 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

For 83 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but mothers consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more for only 34 percent of the births. Eighty-three percent of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during their pregnancy. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, many of them do not receive the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. About two in three women who received ANC had their weight taken and their abdomen examined. Just over half had their blood pressure taken. Less than half had their blood tested and urine tested.

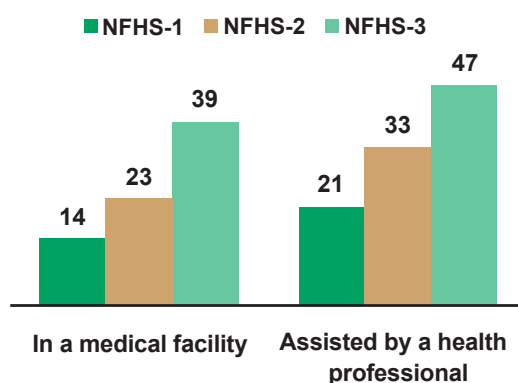
An ultrasound test was performed during only 14 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey in Orissa, compared with 24 percent of pregnancies nationwide. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than 10 times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 4 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 55 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son were much more likely to have an ultrasound test.

Delivery care

Almost two in every three births in Orissa take place at home. However, the percentage of births in a health facility during the last three years increased from 23 percent in NFHS-2 to 39 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are more common among urban women, women becoming mothers for the first time, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with higher education, and women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

In 91 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 50 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

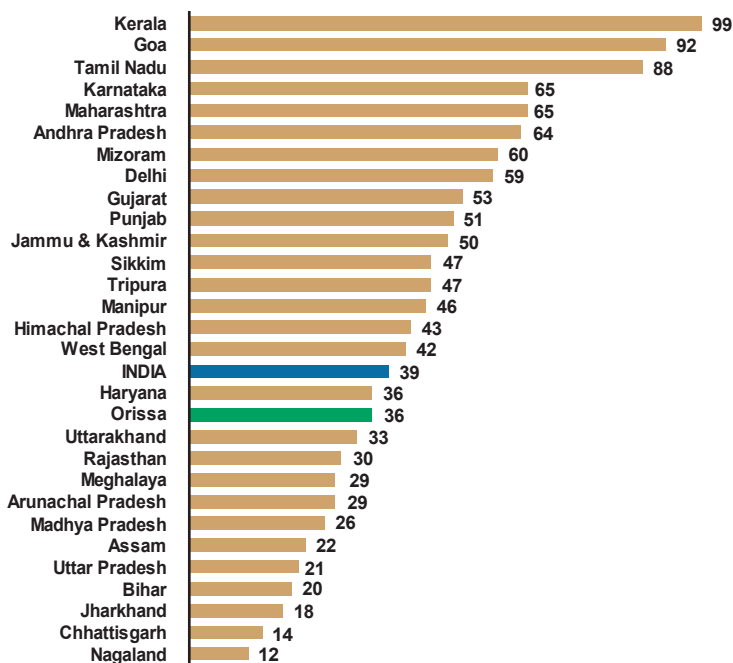
Are babies being delivered safely?
Percentage of births in the past three years



Less than half of births during the past five years (44%) took place with assistance from a health professional and 18 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 38 percent were delivered by a relative, other untrained person, or by no one. Thirteen percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 44 percent of home births.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



About two in every three births in Orissa are delivered at home.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Orissa, only 41 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 33 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, one in four births in medical facilities was not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only one-fifth (21%) of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Three-quarters of men with a child under three years (74%) said that the child’s mother received antenatal care. Fifty-nine percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child’s mother. Forty-one percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major pregnancy complication, and 26-38 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

The majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care. Fifty-seven percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 51 percent were told about the importance of delivering

the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 51 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 52 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and 42-45 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby and keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

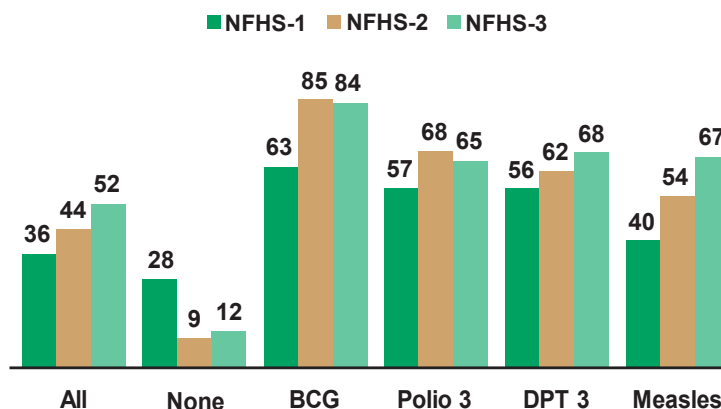
Vaccination of children

A little more than one-half of children age 12-23 months (52%) has been fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, 12 percent of children received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty-four percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 65-68 percent have received at least the three recommended doses of DPT, at least three doses of polio vaccine, and measles vaccine.

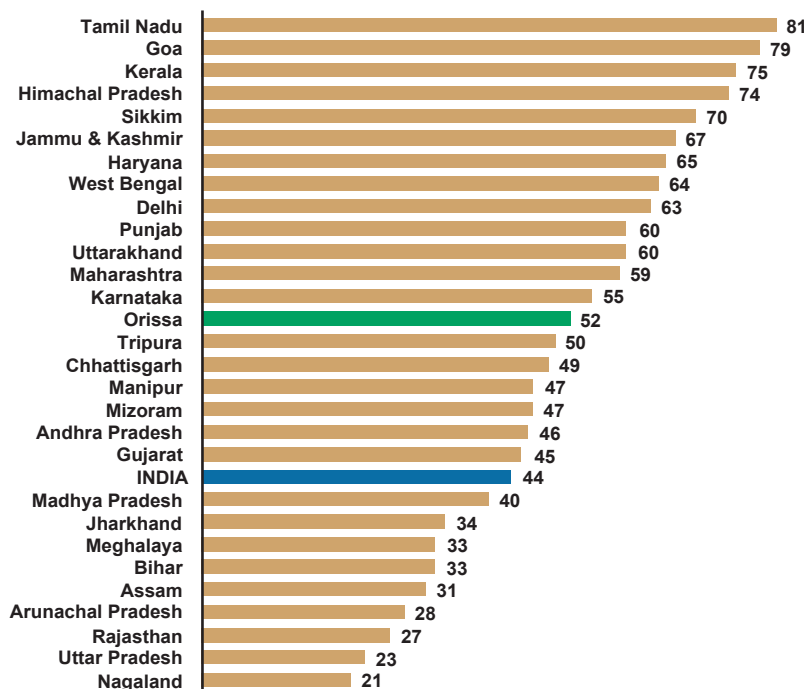
Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations




Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage of children in Orissa has been increasing steadily, but it is still lower than 13 other states.



The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 24 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 19 percent.

There was improvement in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (44%) and NFHS-3 (52%). The largest improvement was for measles vaccinations (from 54% to 67%). The coverage of three injections of DPT increased from 62 percent to 68 percent. However, there has been no improvement in the coverage of BCG and polio vaccination; in fact, the proportion of children who received BCG and three doses of polio vaccine decreased by 1 and 3 percentage points, respectively, between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign, the proportion of children who received each dose of the polio vaccine decreased slightly from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3.

In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign, the proportion of children who received three doses of the polio vaccine decreased slightly from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3.

Children in urban and rural areas are almost equally likely to receive all vaccinations. Vaccination coverage for each vaccine increases steadily with the mother's education. First births are more likely than subsequent children to receive all the recommended vaccines. Vaccination coverage among scheduled-tribe children is about half of the level of coverage among children not belonging to scheduled tribes. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to be fully vaccinated (55% of girls, compared with 49% of boys).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 77 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 14 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Sixteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-one percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment, and 8 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 12 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 59 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than half of children with diarrhoea (55%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 40 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 15 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low, even though 86 percent mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

More than one-quarter of children with diarrhoea (27%) did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twelve percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

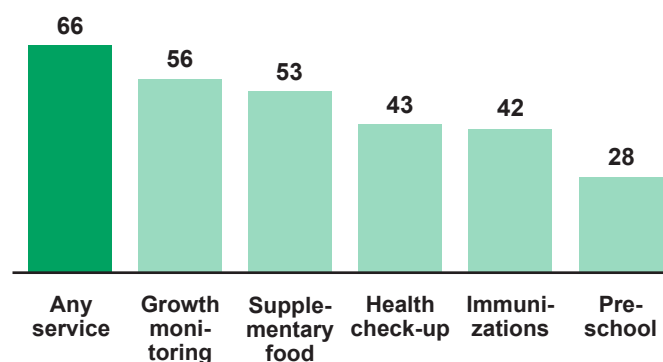
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Orissa, only 9 percent received more liquids than normal. Almost 4 in 10 children (39%) with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or no liquids at all, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 80 percent of children under six years in Orissa who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, two-thirds (66%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children receive are growth monitoring (56% of children age 0-59 months), supplementary food (53% of children under six years of age), health check-ups and immunizations (42-43% of children under six years of age). Twenty-eight percent of children age 3-5 years receive early childhood care or preschool services. Thirty percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Children of mothers with less education and mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely and children of mothers who have completed high school or who are in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than children from other groups.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Orissa, only 51 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 55 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that the majority of infants in Orissa received the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Orissa breastfeed for an average of 34 months, which is almost a year longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 42 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for 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. Although the majority of children age 6-23 months (56%) are fed the recommended minimum times per day, only 44 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 30 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage in children and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. Only 30 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but 61 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 15 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

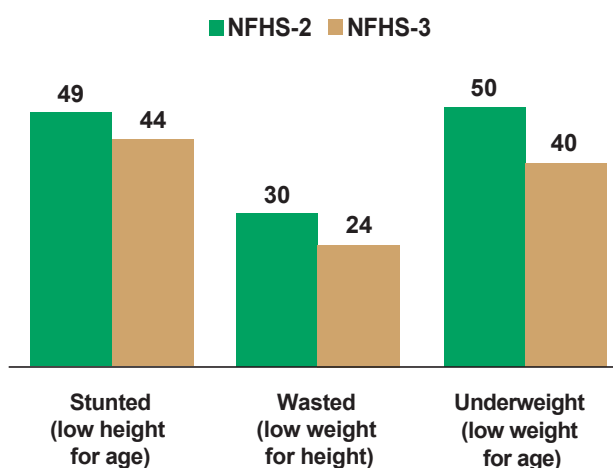
Children’s nutritional status

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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 26 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are wasted, and 36 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, more than one-third of children (35%) suffer from chronic undernutrition. The majority of scheduled-tribe children are stunted (57%) or underweight (54%). Girls and boys are about equally likely to be undernourished.

Children’s nutritional status in Orissa has improved since NFHS-2 by all three standard measures of nutrition. Both chronic and acute undernutrition were less widespread in Orissa at the time of NFHS-3 than they were seven years earlier.

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

Adults' nutritional status

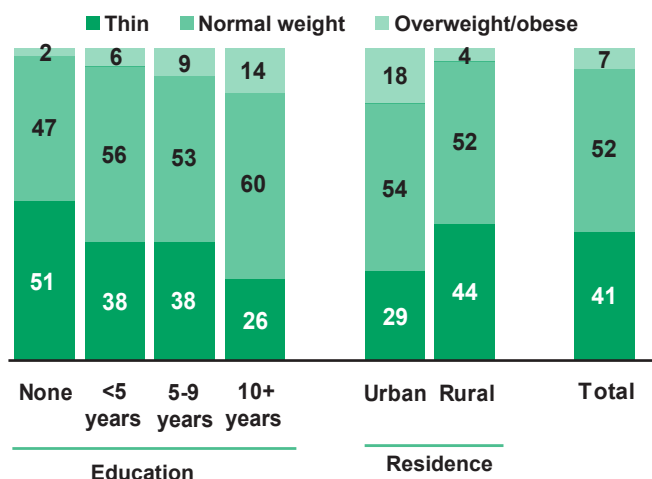
Forty-one percent women and 36 percent men in Orissa are too thin for their height, and 6-7 percent adults are overweight or obese. Only 52-58 percent of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious in rural areas, among those with no education, those in the lower wealth quintiles, and among those from scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults and among those in urban areas, the more 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 most groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth quintile, religion, caste/tribe, and residence.

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

Percent distribution of women



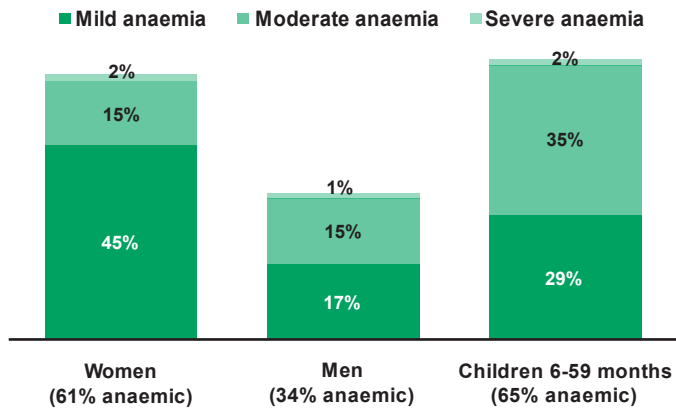
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just two in five households in Orissa (40%) were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is a little higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (35%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Orissa, 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. Almost two-thirds (65%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 35 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely to be anaemic than boys (67% vs. 64%). 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 half of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education and 42 percent are anaemic even if they are in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Sixty-one percent of women in Orissa have anaemia, including 45 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Two-thirds of women who are pregnant (69%) and who are breastfeeding (65%) are anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia is lower among the more educated and among those who are in the higher wealth quintiles; however, in every other group more than half of women are anaemic.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Anaemia among children age 6-35 months was slightly higher in NFHS-3 than it was seven years earlier at the time of NFHS-2. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women remained almost unchanged over this period.

One-third of men (34%) are anaemic, with men under age 20 and over age 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. More than half of scheduled-tribe men and those with no education are anaemic. Anaemia among men falls sharply with wealth, from 50 percent among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 20 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile. The variation in the prevalence of anaemia by wealth is much sharper for men than for women.

HIV/AIDS

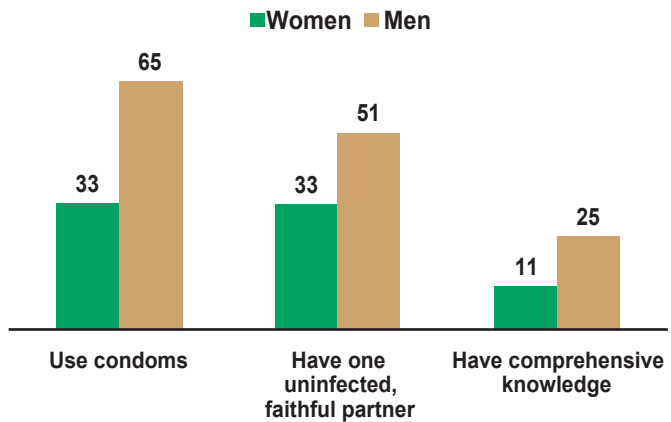
Awareness of AIDS

Two-thirds of women in Orissa have heard of AIDS (88% in urban areas and 61% in rural areas). Young women age 15-24 are more likely (73%) than older women (57-67%) to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 39 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 62 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Orissa, 78 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 94 percent in urban areas. Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49





Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, one-third of women each know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 65 and 51 percent of men, respectively.

In Orissa, only 11 percent of women and 25 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS, more than three-quarters (82% of women and 84% of men) would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Smaller proportions of women (73%) and men (69%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than three out of five adults who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (63% of women and 64% of men). More than 9 in 10 adults say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret (93% of women and 90% of men). Overall, however, only half of women and men express accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS on all four of these indicators.

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

Only 0.5 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV, but even in urban areas only 1 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever been tested for HIV.

In Orissa, a higher proportion of women (4%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. However, men are also more likely than women (36% vs. 29%) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

While the proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is slightly higher in urban than rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than urban areas. For 95 percent or more of women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Orissa, 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 Orissa contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Orissa.

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 Orissa, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence is 0.08 among women age 15-49 and 0.16 among men age 15-49.

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 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 23 years old. 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 Orissa 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 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. One percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but none of the female respondents reported having multiple partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

About one-third (35%) of men who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

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

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Orissa, 371 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels, such as wood, coal, charcoal, dung cakes, or agricultural crop waste, are more than three times as likely to have tuberculosis as people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

More than four-fifths of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (80% of women and 89% of men), but among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 40 percent of women and 54 percent of men know that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. One-third of women (32%) and one-quarter of men (25%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (78% of women and 89% of men) and only a small proportion (2-5%) 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, less than 1 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases rapidly with age and household wealth status. Three percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from asthma (2,533 women and 1,592 men per 100,000). The number of persons with asthma increases with age and (for women) by wealth status. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is low, but almost three times higher for women than for men (362 per 100,000 women, compared with 122 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

One-third of women (31%) and two-thirds of men (69%) in Orissa use some form of tobacco, including 26 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Two-fifths of men (40%) and 7 percent of women drink alcohol. Half of men who drink consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For more than three-quarters of households in Orissa, the public medical sector, mainly community health centres (CHC), rural hospitals, or Primary Health Centres (PHC), is the main source of health care. The public medical sector is the main source of health care for 62% of urban households and 79% of rural households. The use of the public medical sector as the main source of health care declines by the wealth status of the household, however even among the wealthiest households, majority use the public sector is their main source of health care. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of a nearby facility (61%) and poor quality of care (39%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 2 percent of households in Orissa report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: medical reimbursement from employers, the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and other health insurance through the employer. Eight percent of urban households are covered by some health insurance, whereas health insurance coverage is rare among rural households (0.6%). Ten percent of households in the highest wealth quintile have some type of health insurance.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Thirty-six percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group. One-sixth of employed women (17%) received no payment for their work, and 10 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 72 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 78 percent of employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 83 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Only 17 percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than half of currently married women (58-65%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 42 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 17 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households, women who are employed for cash, and older women are more likely than other women to participate in these household decisions.

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 for women in the highest wealth quintile, urban women, women employed for cash, and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 10 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

In Orissa, women's knowledge of microcredit programmes is quite widespread, but use of these programmes is very limited. Sixty-nine percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme, but only 7 percent have ever used one.



Only about one-quarter of women (22-28%) are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 19 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Urban women, older women, women with 10 or more years of education, women employed for cash, and women belonging to the wealthiest households have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Sixty-one percent of women in Orissa believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (50%) or if she neglects the house or children or she argues with him (40% each). Men are less likely than women to agree; 42 percent of men say wife-beating is justified in specific circumstances, including 32 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 37 percent of women and 26 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Forty-eight percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. An even larger proportion of men (63%) say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 12 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 36 percent of women age 15-49 in Orissa have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 42 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

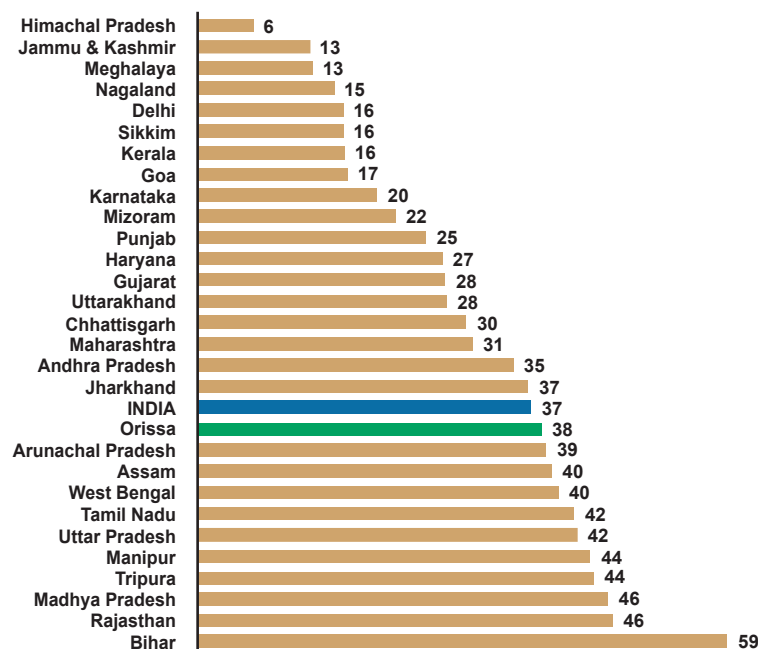
One in three ever-married women (32%) report having been slapped by their husband; 12-14 percent report having their arm twisted or their hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, being punched, or having something thrown at them. Twelve percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 38 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if not currently married, their most recent husband. Twenty percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, almost one in five women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 59 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 31 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get

drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 31 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Almost 4 in 10 ever-married women in Orissa have experienced spousal, physical or sexual violence.

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

Help seeking

Only one in five women (19%) who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two out of three women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 3 percent have sought help. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police, lawyer, religious leaders, 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,251	2,897	4,148
Households occupied	1,192	2,761	3,953
Households interviewed	1,175	2,735	3,910
Household response rate ¹	98.6	99.1	98.9
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,477	3,247	4,724
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,384	3,156	4,540
Eligible women response rate ²	93.7	97.2	96.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	610	1,108	1,718
Number of eligible men interviewed	547	1,045	1,592
Eligible men response rate ²	89.7	94.3	92.7

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.8	7.9	8.4	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.0	10.3
5-9	9.5	9.2	9.4	12.5	10.2	11.3	12.0	10.0	11.0
10-14	10.7	9.8	10.3	11.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	10.4	10.8
15-19	9.5	11.0	10.2	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.4	10.1	9.3
20-24	9.5	10.3	9.9	7.1	9.8	8.5	7.6	9.8	8.7
25-29	8.8	9.6	9.2	7.0	8.8	7.9	7.3	8.9	8.1
30-34	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.4
35-39	7.9	8.7	8.3	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.5	6.7	7.1
40-44	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7
45-49	6.2	4.1	5.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	5.4	4.0	4.7
50-54	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
55-59	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3
65-69	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
70-74	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
75-79	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
80+	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,530	1,434	2,964	7,084	7,468	14,551	8,613	8,902	17,515
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	937	na	na	1,054	na	na	1,033
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	816	na	na	929	na	na	913
Education²									
No education	8.8	22.1	15.3	25.4	46.2	36.1	22.4	42.2	32.5
<5 years complete	17.8	19.2	18.5	26.6	20.5	23.4	25.0	20.2	22.6
5-9 years complete	37.9	33.7	35.9	35.2	26.4	30.6	35.7	27.6	31.5
10-11 years complete	12.0	10.6	11.3	6.1	3.8	4.9	7.2	4.9	6.0
12 or more years complete	23.3	14.3	18.9	6.6	3.0	4.7	9.6	4.8	7.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,366	1,302	2,668	6,113	6,553	12,666	7,480	7,855	15,334
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.8	5.3	6.6	3.7	0.6	2.4	4.3	1.6	3.2

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	88.4	86.7	87.0	90.9
Female	11.6	13.3	13.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.5	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.9	61.2	61.3	50.7
Non-nuclear	38.1	38.8	38.7	49.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	91.9	98.1	97.1	96.9
Muslim	3.3	0.8	1.2	1.4
Christian	4.3	0.7	1.3	1.3
Other	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	15.7	20.5	19.7	18.9
Scheduled tribe	13.4	25.2	23.2	22.7
Other backward class	21.7	27.5	26.5	26.9
Other	48.5	26.0	29.8	30.7
Missing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	83.9	37.6	45.4	48.6
No	16.0	62.3	54.5	51.4
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	83.8	77.3	78.4	78.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	30.3	0.4	5.4	5.2
Public tap/standpipe	21.5	1.5	4.8	5.0
Tube well or borehole	27.0	72.8	65.1	64.7
Other improved	5.0	2.7	3.1	3.4
Non-improved source	15.9	22.6	21.5	21.5
Other source	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	45.9	18.2	22.8	24.6
Less than 30 minutes	43.8	63.7	60.4	58.7
Thirty minutes or longer	10.0	17.8	16.5	16.4
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	15.1	5.6	7.2	7.4
Strain through cloth	10.1	4.2	5.2	5.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	24.8	2.1	5.9	6.2
Other treatment	6.9	1.8	2.6	2.9
No treatment	52.5	88.3	82.3	81.2
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	46.6	9.0	15.3	16.7
Pit latrine with slab	39.2	4.8	10.6	11.6
Other	5.9	3.2	3.6	3.9
	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3
Not improved				
Any facility shared with other households	52.9	90.5	84.2	82.7
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.9	1.8	3.4	3.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
	40.9	88.2	80.2	79.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	10.5	35.8	31.5	31.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	24.8	35.3	33.5	32.9
<i>Pucca</i>	64.3	25.3	31.9	33.1
Missing	0.4	3.6	3.1	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	3.9	0.5	1.1	1.1
LPG/natural gas	36.6	2.6	8.3	8.3
Biogas	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.3
Kerosene	5.9	0.3	1.2	1.0
Coal/lignite	10.6	0.2	2.0	2.0
Charcoal	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
Wood	34.4	71.8	65.5	64.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.2	13.1	11.1	11.7
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Dung cakes	2.4	9.7	8.4	9.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	56.9	34.8	38.5	39.9
In the house, no separate room	24.4	37.0	34.9	33.0
In a separate building	4.9	8.6	8.0	8.5
Outdoors	13.1	18.9	18.0	18.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	657	3,253	3,910	17,663
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	1.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Stove without chimney	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	95.7	95.0	95.0	95.0
Missing	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	340	3,124	3,464	15,750

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.

³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	86.6	70.0	72.8	74.1
Pressure cooker	52.4	12.4	19.1	20.8
Chair	68.3	32.6	38.6	42.0
Cot or bed	79.1	65.3	67.6	69.8
Table	60.9	23.9	30.1	33.0
Electric fan	76.1	29.1	37.0	40.2
Radio or transistor	28.6	19.9	21.4	23.5
Television (black and white)	28.2	15.2	17.4	19.7
Television (colour)	42.3	6.9	12.9	14.6
Any television	66.1	21.4	28.9	32.3
Sewing machine	22.0	4.0	7.0	8.1
Mobile telephone	30.9	3.8	8.4	9.5
Any other type of telephone	23.3	3.9	7.2	8.2
Computer	5.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
Refrigerator	29.8	3.2	7.7	8.5
Watch or clock	85.5	60.0	64.3	68.2
Water pump	10.8	5.1	6.0	7.5
Thresher	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
Tractor	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
None of the above	3.1	5.8	5.3	4.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	75.1	62.3	64.5	69.9
Motorcycle or scooter	36.4	8.5	13.2	15.5
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	7.1	6.0	7.2
Car	4.0	0.3	0.9	1.0
None of the above	19.5	36.0	33.2	28.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	57.0	35.2	38.9	35.9
Irrigated land only	9.1	13.2	12.5	13.2
Non-irrigated land only	22.2	41.9	38.6	39.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	6.0	7.9	7.6	8.6
Missing	5.7	1.8	2.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	85.9	92.8	91.6	92.2
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	22.0	65.4	58.1	63.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	57.9	22.9	28.8	31.5
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	7.7	0.6	1.8	1.9
Percentage owning a BPL card	23.4	52.7	47.8	49.1
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	67.5	54.6	56.8	59.0
Wealth index				
Lowest	12.9	48.4	42.4	39.5
Second	12.4	21.1	19.7	19.9
Middle	15.9	17.0	16.8	17.3
Fourth	20.1	10.3	12.0	13.4
Highest	38.6	3.2	9.1	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	657	3,253	3,910	17,663

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	39.6	19.9	17.3	13.4	9.8	100.0	17,111
Muslim	32.5	19.7	24.9	8.9	14.1	100.0	251
Christian	30.2	22.5	13.6	20.9	12.8	100.0	229
Other	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	100.0	47
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	48.9	23.8	17.2	8.0	2.0	100.0	3,339
Scheduled tribe	71.0	17.4	7.2	2.4	1.9	100.0	4,015
Other backward class	31.3	21.6	20.6	17.7	8.8	100.0	4,748
Other	18.1	17.8	21.4	20.8	21.9	100.0	5,424
Total	39.5	19.9	17.3	13.4	9.9	100.0	17,663

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

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	95.9	86.1	87.6	95.2	82.1	84.1	95.6	84.3	86.0
11-14 years	77.5	68.2	69.9	81.2	59.6	63.0	79.2	63.8	66.4
15-17 years	36.1	31.7	32.6	36.6	13.4	17.3	36.4	21.3	24.0
6-14 years	87.3	78.9	80.3	88.9	72.1	74.7	88.0	75.6	77.5
6-17 years	75.4	69.5	70.5	74.6	57.2	60.0	75.0	63.3	65.2

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	89.5	8.1	0.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.9	1,757
5-9 years	82.8	10.0	2.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	1,945
10-14 years	79.0	10.7	3.6	6.6	0.1	100.0	8.8	1,921
15-17 years	73.3	10.8	4.5	10.4	0.9	100.0	11.5	999
Residence								
Urban	85.0	7.8	1.9	5.3	0.1	100.0	4.6	1,022
Rural	81.5	10.2	2.9	5.2	0.2	100.0	6.7	5,599
Sex								
Male	83.0	9.7	2.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	6.2	3,378
Female	81.1	10.0	2.9	5.8	0.2	100.0	6.6	3,244
Total age <15 years	83.6	9.7	2.4	4.3	0.1	100.0	5.5	5,622
Total age <18 years	82.0	9.8	2.7	5.2	0.2	100.0	6.4	6,622

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	17.4	40.8	58.3	685
2-4 years	16.7	39.5	56.2	1,072
Sex				
Male	15.6	39.4	55.0	890
Female	18.4	40.6	59.0	866
Residence				
Urban	28.2	34.6	62.8	244
Rural	15.2	40.9	56.1	1,513
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.4	37.5	44.9	808
Second	16.3	43.7	60.0	351
Middle	22.2	44.4	66.6	289
Fourth	32.1	39.9	71.9	200
Highest	48.6	35.3	83.9	109
Total	17.0	40.0	57.0	1,757

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	3.3	1,220
8-11 years	1.9	0.9	2.1	7.3	11.4	1,508
12-14 years	7.4	0.0	6.4	6.4	19.1	1,137
Sex						
Male	2.8	0.7	1.3	7.1	10.9	2,018
Female	3.6	0.5	4.6	3.2	11.3	1,848
Residence						
Urban	2.3	0.1	1.2	3.3	6.7	597
Rural	3.3	0.7	3.2	5.6	11.9	3,268
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.8	0.7	5.0	6.0	15.5	1,761
Second	3.0	0.6	1.5	6.0	10.7	805
Middle	1.4	1.0	1.5	4.6	7.5	620
Fourth	1.5	0.0	0.3	3.7	5.0	396
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	283
Total	3.2	0.6	2.9	5.2	11.1	3,866

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.5	16.0	883	876	237	244
20-24	19.0	15.7	863	853	232	234
25-29	16.8	16.2	763	768	239	236
30-34	14.7	14.0	667	670	208	204
35-39	12.3	15.5	560	577	229	224
40-44	10.5	12.5	476	469	185	189
45-49	7.2	10.1	327	327	150	146
Residence						
Urban	17.6	20.3	800	1,384	300	502
Rural	82.4	79.7	3,740	3,156	1,180	975
Education						
No education	40.3	21.6	1,831	1,680	320	284
<5 years complete	12.9	14.4	586	575	213	197
5-9 years complete	31.2	37.7	1,416	1,430	558	555
10-11 years complete	7.6	9.7	346	398	144	153
12 or more years complete	8.0	16.4	361	457	242	286
Missing	0.0	0.2	0	0	2	2
Literacy						
Literate ¹	52.2	74.1	2,368	2,525	1,096	1,132
Not literate	46.9	25.8	2,128	1,972	382	343
Not measured	1.0	0.1	44	43	1	1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	1
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	11.5	43.6	524	652	645	703
Watches television at least once a week	52.1	60.8	2,363	2,592	900	964
Listens to the radio at least once a week	22.3	38.8	1,014	955	574	563
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.8	14.1	127	147	208	226
Not regularly exposed to any media	38.8	24.8	1,761	1,574	367	325
Marital status						
Never married	23.4	34.8	1,064	1,094	516	543
Currently married	72.5	63.3	3,292	3,260	937	908
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.2	4	3	2	2
Widowed	3.0	0.9	137	136	13	13
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.8	44	47	11	11
Religion						
Hindu	96.7	97.6	4,388	4,358	1,444	1,430
Muslim	1.2	1.2	55	64	17	22
Christian	1.4	1.0	63	79	15	20
Other	0.2	0.2	11	13	2	4
Missing	0.5	0.1	24	26	1	1
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.1	18.1	820	800	268	261
Scheduled tribe	21.0	24.4	955	890	361	333
Other backward class	28.0	26.4	1,270	1,233	390	375
Other	31.9	30.5	1,446	1,567	452	496
Missing	1.1	0.7	49	50	10	12
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	36.8	88.9	1,672	1,580	1,316	1,294
In agricultural occupation	23.0	39.5	1,043	899	585	497
In non-agricultural occupation	13.8	49.4	629	681	731	797
Not employed	63.1	10.4	2,866	2,957	154	171
Missing	0.1	0.7	2	3	11	12
Wealth index						
Lowest	36.0	35.3	1,634	1,444	523	457
Second	20.2	19.8	916	850	293	268
Middle	18.3	16.4	831	808	243	237
Fourth	13.8	16.2	625	671	240	257
Highest	11.8	12.2	535	767	181	258
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,540	4,540	1,480	1,477
Age 50-54	na	7.0	na	na	112	115
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,592	1,592

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.055	0.077	0.073	0.057	0.081	0.079	0.070	0.089	0.086
20-24	0.137	0.201	0.190	0.166	0.175	0.174	0.182	0.209	0.204
25-29	0.111	0.133	0.129	0.123	0.140	0.138	0.147	0.166	0.163
30-34	0.060	0.056	0.057	0.059	0.073	0.071	0.084	0.089	0.089
35-39	0.009	0.019	0.017	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.012	0.036	0.031
40-44	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.010	0.010
45-49	(0.000)	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	1.89	2.46	2.36	2.19	2.49	2.45	2.53	3.00	2.92
TFR 15-49	1.89	2.48	2.37	2.19	2.50	2.46	2.53	3.00	2.92
CBR	17.7	23.0	22.1	20.1	22.4	22.1	23.9	27.0	26.5

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.

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.89	3.0	3.4	1.36
Rural	2.48	4.2	3.9	1.87
Education				
No education	3.13	4.7	4.1	2.36
<5 years complete	(2.24)	1.9	3.9	(1.52)
5-9 years complete	2.01	3.7	3.7	1.53
10 or more years complete	1.89	4.3	2.4	1.68
Religion				
Hindu	2.35	4.0	3.8	1.77
Muslim	*	3.2	*	*
Christian	*	7.5	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.30	3.5	4.0	1.74
Scheduled tribe	3.14	6.9	4.1	2.13
Other backward class	2.25	3.3	3.9	1.76
Other	2.01	2.9	3.6	1.56
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.00	5.0	4.2	2.11
Second	2.45	2.6	3.9	1.82
Middle	1.94	4.1	4.0	1.50
Fourth	(1.93)	4.4	3.6	(1.64)
Highest	1.58	2.6	3.0	1.36
Total	2.37	4.0	3.8	1.78

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

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

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

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.7	2.1	3.8	169
16	4.0	4.3	8.4	177
17	13.7	2.7	16.4	173
18	15.0	5.5	20.4	205
19	17.1	5.6	22.7	159
Residence				
Urban	7.5	2.7	10.2	147
Rural	11.0	4.3	15.3	736
Education				
No education	23.5	8.3	31.8	221
<5 years complete	13.1	1.3	14.4	90
5-9 years complete	6.0	2.7	8.7	432
10 or more years complete	1.3	3.4	4.6	140
Marital status				
Never married	0.3	0.0	0.3	679
Currently married	43.1	18.0	61.1	200
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.5	4.3	16.7	166
Scheduled tribe	18.8	6.5	25.3	210
Other backward class	9.0	3.6	12.7	262
Other	2.8	1.5	4.3	231
Wealth index				
Lowest	14.6	5.0	19.6	340
Second	11.1	2.7	13.8	171
Middle	8.2	4.4	12.6	173
Fourth	6.8	4.7	11.5	113
Highest	1.3	1.4	2.7	86
Total	10.4	4.1	14.4	883

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

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
20-29	35.6	33.2	18.2	13.0	100.0	793
30-39	8.3	19.0	19.0	53.7	100.0	192
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Residence						
Urban	39.9	30.6	14.7	14.7	100.0	149
Rural	34.0	28.2	16.9	20.9	100.0	946
Mother's education						
No education	23.9	24.0	18.6	33.5	100.0	500
<5 years complete	24.6	30.1	26.6	18.7	100.0	120
5-9 years complete	43.6	32.1	15.5	8.8	100.0	316
10 or more years complete	59.1	34.3	5.2	1.5	100.0	159
Religion						
Hindu	34.5	28.6	17.1	19.7	100.0	1,051
Muslim	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Christian	(34.6)	(31.5)	(8.5)	(25.5)	100.0	20
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	35.0	26.7	21.8	16.5	100.0	192
Scheduled tribe	26.7	21.0	15.7	36.7	100.0	299
Other backward class	37.6	29.3	15.4	17.7	100.0	294
Other	40.6	35.4	15.5	8.5	100.0	298
Wealth index						
Lowest	24.4	24.0	20.9	30.7	100.0	485
Second	37.8	29.6	15.6	16.9	100.0	223
Middle	43.6	32.2	11.4	12.8	100.0	170
Fourth	43.2	34.6	14.6	7.6	100.0	133
Highest	55.7	34.4	8.5	1.4	100.0	83
Total	34.8	28.5	16.6	20.1	100.0	1,095
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	34.7	28.6	16.6	20.1	100.0	1,093
NFHS-2	29.0	28.1	18.4	24.5	100.0	1,518
NFHS-1	27.8	24.6	19.4	28.2	100.0	1,687

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
20-29	11.0	14.6	36.7	20.8	11.0	5.9	100.0	783	32.0
30-39	3.3	14.5	26.6	24.4	11.8	19.4	100.0	371	37.8
40-49	(3.0)	(3.0)	(22.7)	(22.7)	(16.7)	(31.8)	100.0	39	(45.5)
Residence									
Urban	6.6	14.7	28.7	14.7	15.1	20.2	100.0	149	36.0
Rural	8.8	14.2	33.9	22.8	10.8	9.6	100.0	1,055	33.6
Mother's education									
No education	8.1	14.3	33.2	23.2	10.7	10.5	100.0	667	34.0
<5 years complete	8.6	18.2	29.0	26.0	10.4	7.8	100.0	159	34.2
5-9 years complete	9.4	12.5	37.4	16.2	13.1	11.4	100.0	284	32.9
10 or more years complete	8.8	12.6	28.8	21.3	11.8	16.7	100.0	94	35.8
Religion									
Hindu	8.6	14.2	33.0	21.9	11.4	10.8	100.0	1,166	33.8
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*
Christian	(8.7)	(17.0)	(37.0)	(23.1)	(8.5)	(5.7)	100.0	20	(29.5)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.3	15.2	37.0	21.8	9.6	10.1	100.0	233	33.3
Scheduled tribe	8.3	16.4	31.0	23.2	12.9	8.3	100.0	380	34.4
Other backward class	11.2	13.5	34.4	21.3	10.3	9.3	100.0	302	33.0
Other	8.1	11.5	32.5	20.4	11.0	16.5	100.0	278	34.5
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.5	14.7	33.6	24.9	10.5	8.7	100.0	618	34.4
Second	9.3	13.7	36.8	19.9	12.3	8.1	100.0	241	32.2
Middle	11.8	11.4	29.2	17.7	14.2	15.6	100.0	170	34.7
Fourth	10.1	18.9	35.3	15.9	7.2	12.5	100.0	122	30.5
Highest	2.2	8.8	21.9	20.9	16.5	29.7	100.0	53	44.5
Birth order									
2-3	8.5	13.7	35.0	21.2	10.9	10.7	100.0	806	33.5
4-6	8.4	15.1	30.5	22.8	12.6	10.6	100.0	351	34.6
7+	(8.9)	(16.5)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(8.8)	(15.2)	100.0	47	(35.8)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.8	12.9	33.7	22.6	12.1	10.9	100.0	590	33.9
Female	9.1	15.5	32.9	21.0	10.6	10.8	100.0	613	33.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.8	13.9	33.1	22.9	12.2	11.1	100.0	1,061	34.7
Dead	21.1	16.5	34.7	14.1	4.5	9.1	100.0	143	26.8
Total	8.5	14.2	33.3	21.8	11.3	10.9	100.0	1,204	33.8

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	81.6	19.4	5.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	13.6
Want another later ³	5.4	38.7	8.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.0	11.5
Want another, undecided when	1.2	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1
Undecided	2.0	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.9
Want no more	5.0	26.4	46.4	35.2	44.5	45.7	70.7	36.3
Sterilized ⁴	0.8	7.2	35.9	57.5	50.1	48.5	26.9	34.1
Declared infecund	4.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.4	1.2
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	295	667	919	759	407	173	73	3,292
MEN								
Want another soon ²	84.5	22.5	10.3	3.1	5.2	(0.0)	*	17.7
Want another later ³	9.3	41.7	3.7	3.3	0.0	(2.4)	*	12.0
Want another, undecided when	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.6
Undecided	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.8
Want no more	0.0	29.5	70.3	67.2	71.4	(76.2)	*	53.9
Sterilized ⁵	2.5	3.6	14.5	25.8	23.4	(21.4)	*	15.0
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	97	199	258	218	93	51	22	937

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	15.4	61.9	68.1	*	28.2	(0.0)	*	*	nc	4.3
25-34	40.1	82.6	90.8	89.5	74.0	27.4	71.3	80.8	*	48.8
35-49	77.1	94.1	98.4	97.5	93.3	59.8	94.6	97.3	95.8	88.4
Residence										
Urban	47.2	94.3	96.8	98.1	78.3	39.7	92.0	(97.8)	(91.7)	71.2
Rural	30.1	79.5	92.0	94.3	68.9	31.3	82.9	92.4	95.0	68.5
Education										
No education	32.4	73.7	90.7	93.2	71.6	(24.0)	85.3	88.5	89.8	69.6
<5 years complete	41.1	83.4	93.8	98.8	77.0	(27.3)	(72.9)	(97.6)	(96.4)	72.1
5-9 years complete	22.2	85.2	94.7	97.0	67.7	27.9	89.7	93.7	100.0	70.0
10 or more years complete	45.5	96.1	(98.3)	*	64.5	47.2	86.2	*	*	63.7
Religion										
Hindu	33.9	82.3	92.6	94.6	70.4	32.8	84.7	92.8	94.6	68.6
Muslim	*	*	*	*	(76.8)	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	*	*	*	*	71.2	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	28.9	70.1	89.9	99.1	68.0	(15.8)	(84.6)	(90.9)	(97.2)	67.4
Scheduled tribe	21.6	69.3	86.9	88.0	60.9	(23.1)	71.5	(91.4)	93.9	62.3
Other backward class	27.9	82.6	92.5	96.5	70.3	(32.4)	89.9	94.5	(89.8)	73.5
Other	48.9	93.7	97.9	97.8	78.8	47.1	90.3	(95.0)	(96.3)	72.4
Wealth index										
Lowest	26.2	68.2	89.0	92.0	66.4	(21.3)	74.1	89.0	96.7	67.3
Second	26.5	82.8	93.6	98.3	71.2	*	(90.3)	93.8	(88.7)	72.1
Middle	30.7	85.6	93.0	97.1	70.2	(29.7)	(90.3)	*	*	66.7
Fourth	38.8	91.3	98.4	95.7	75.0	(37.7)	(82.6)	(95.0)	*	65.8
Highest	54.4	97.8	96.3	(100.0)	77.7	55.6	97.0	*	*	76.1
Number of living sons³										
0	24.8	53.2	64.9	(71.6)	27.6	28.6	(56.9)	*	*	27.5
1	44.8	87.6	90.5	93.6	77.3	42.7	90.6	91.7	(90.9)	77.5
2	na	90.3	98.9	97.5	95.6	na	96.8	97.7	(96.5)	97.1
3	na	na	97.1	97.2	97.2	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
4+	na	na	na	97.7	97.7	na	na	na	*	*
Total	33.6	82.3	92.7	94.8	70.5	33.1	84.8	93.0	94.5	68.9
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	15.8	69.3	88.0	92.0	63.3	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	14.4	60.6	79.5	86.8	57.6	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹								Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
1	19.7	19.8	5.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	10.6	7.3	2.3	1.7
2	64.3	66.5	73.4	50.8	36.8	33.3	12.7	59.5	57.9	50.1	30.5
3	8.3	10.4	15.6	38.6	31.9	32.7	33.1	19.1	23.0	28.5	27.7
4	2.0	1.6	3.5	6.8	24.7	23.4	33.1	6.6	8.2	13.3	18.1
5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	6.2	8.3	0.9	1.0	2.5	3.7
6+	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	4.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.6
Non-numeric responses	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.1	2.9	8.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,388	700	970	798	423	182	78	4,540	3,472	4,425	4,247
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.3	na	na	na
Number	1,343	691	956	788	410	177	72	4,437	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0
Number	315	689	956	788	410	177	72	3,408	3,408	4,330	3,576
Currently married women	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0
Number	288	659	906	749	396	168	66	3,231	3,231	4,057	3,424
MEN											
0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.0	na	na
1	21.1	22.6	5.5	2.7	3.2	(2.3)	*	13.7	8.8	na	na
2	65.9	63.4	73.5	59.2	46.2	(37.2)	*	63.0	61.6	na	na
3	7.7	11.0	16.5	32.6	26.6	(36.1)	*	16.2	21.6	na	na
4	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.7	17.7	(24.4)	*	3.6	5.2	na	na
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.3	na	na
6+	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.5	0.6	na	na
Non-numeric responses	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	5.1	(0.0)	*	2.5	1.9	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	622	203	264	222	95	52	22	1,480	962	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	(2.8)	*	2.1	na	na	na
Number	600	200	261	218	91	52	22	1,443	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	(2.8)	*	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	101	200	261	218	91	52	22	944	944	na	na
Currently married men	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	(2.8)	*	2.3	2.3	na	na
Number	95	196	255	213	88	51	22	919	919	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	11.9	2.8	73.4	71.2	854	12.9	1.6	56.8	51.4	224
20-29	21.9	2.0	78.8	72.8	1,597	14.8	1.4	55.0	50.9	461
30-39	29.4	2.3	85.6	79.5	1,206	23.1	2.0	71.3	62.8	434
40-49	34.5	3.2	93.6	88.9	779	29.4	1.5	75.0	66.6	323
Residence										
Urban	14.9	2.4	73.5	69.4	786	10.0	2.2	50.8	48.2	298
Rural	26.3	2.5	84.1	78.8	3,650	23.0	1.5	68.3	60.6	1,144
Education										
No education	34.4	3.0	90.8	85.6	1,759	31.1	2.3	75.4	68.2	310
<5 years complete	33.9	2.2	90.5	84.4	575	31.2	1.2	77.7	70.3	205
5-9 years complete	15.4	1.6	79.6	74.7	1,396	16.9	1.9	67.7	61.2	547
10 or more years complete	8.6	2.9	59.1	54.9	705	10.5	1.0	44.3	38.6	378
Marital status										
Never married	9.8	2.4	65.2	63.2	1,028	10.8	1.3	49.0	44.5	499
Currently married	28.9	2.5	87.5	81.3	3,231	25.3	1.8	73.2	65.5	918
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.1	1.7	85.0	82.6	176	*	*	*	*	25
Religion										
Hindu	24.1	2.4	82.0	76.9	4,289	20.2	1.6	64.8	58.3	1,407
Muslim	25.1	0.0	89.9	86.5	52	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	32.3	5.7	93.3	87.6	61	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.7	1.8	86.2	82.6	802	23.4	1.4	69.4	65.1	258
Scheduled tribe	30.8	3.2	89.5	83.9	901	30.1	3.1	70.6	62.5	352
Other backward class	23.8	2.9	81.9	76.9	1,252	19.6	0.8	67.2	58.7	379
Other	18.8	1.9	75.8	70.1	1,431	11.7	1.1	55.3	50.0	445
Wealth index										
Lowest	32.4	2.7	88.9	83.5	1,572	30.5	2.0	74.5	66.5	508
Second	27.5	2.2	87.7	83.1	897	21.3	1.5	73.8	67.2	283
Middle	18.7	2.2	79.6	75.2	817	15.2	1.8	64.2	55.8	238
Fourth	17.4	2.0	76.4	70.0	618	9.4	0.8	52.9	50.3	232
Highest	11.1	3.1	63.8	59.8	531	10.7	1.7	38.2	32.9	181
Total	24.2	2.4	82.2	77.2	4,435	20.3	1.6	64.7	58.1	1,442
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.6	2.5	87.4	81.4	3,408	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	37.6	2.1	92.8	85.3	4,330	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	45.1	2.3	95.0	87.6	3,564	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 belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women			
URBAN						
Any method	99.6	99.9	98.7	99.8	99.6	100.0
Any modern method	99.6	99.9	98.7	99.8	99.6	100.0
Female sterilization	99.3	99.9	97.7	98.2	99.2	97.0
Male sterilization	85.0	90.2	71.8	90.8	97.0	83.5
Pill	95.6	96.5	94.8	92.6	97.0	87.4
IUD	69.7	79.2	47.3	50.0	66.3	32.0
Injectables	60.9	67.3	48.0	62.9	68.9	56.7
Condom/Nirodh	86.5	86.5	90.1	98.4	98.1	98.7
Female condom	13.9	14.2	13.1	21.7	22.7	20.8
Emergency contraception	14.1	18.5	2.9	20.3	25.0	14.7
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	65.9	74.8	45.7	49.8	66.3	31.6
Any traditional method	54.3	71.8	11.5	61.8	79.2	42.4
Rhythm	39.7	53.2	7.6	53.4	72.0	32.5
Withdrawal	41.5	57.1	2.6	48.8	63.3	33.3
Folk method	6.6	8.2	3.1	3.2	4.5	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.7	4.8	6.4	7.1	5.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	800	544	221	300	158	138
RURAL						
Any method	98.2	99.5	94.0	99.0	99.5	97.8
Any modern method	98.1	99.4	93.7	99.0	99.5	97.8
Female sterilization	97.7	99.3	92.2	97.3	99.2	93.6
Male sterilization	75.0	80.9	55.9	84.2	88.5	74.8
Pill	85.3	87.8	78.6	82.4	84.8	77.7
IUD	45.2	51.7	24.8	33.7	41.8	17.2
Injectables	38.3	41.4	29.4	45.5	49.1	38.5
Condom/Nirodh	56.7	56.8	58.7	83.2	80.7	89.5
Female condom	3.8	3.4	5.3	13.4	14.3	11.8
Emergency contraception	6.1	7.1	2.8	13.1	15.1	8.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	38.8	43.8	23.2	32.5	40.2	16.9
Any traditional method	39.1	48.8	8.8	51.7	62.3	30.6
Rhythm	22.4	28.2	4.1	35.2	47.7	9.9
Withdrawal	27.2	35.0	2.5	40.6	47.8	26.4
Folk method	9.4	10.8	4.6	5.3	6.1	3.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.7	5.0	3.6	5.3	5.8	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,740	2,748	846	1,180	780	380
TOTAL						
Any method	98.5	99.6	95.0	99.1	99.5	98.4
Any modern method	98.4	99.5	94.7	99.1	99.5	98.4
Female sterilization	98.0	99.4	93.3	97.5	99.2	94.5
Male sterilization	76.7	82.4	59.2	85.5	89.9	77.2
Pill	87.1	89.2	81.9	84.4	86.8	80.3
IUD	49.5	56.2	29.5	37.0	45.9	21.2
Injectables	42.3	45.7	33.3	49.1	52.4	43.4
Condom/Nirodh	62.0	61.7	65.2	86.3	83.7	91.9
Female condom	5.6	5.2	6.9	15.1	15.7	14.2
Emergency contraception	7.5	9.0	2.8	14.6	16.7	10.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	43.6	48.9	27.9	36.0	44.6	20.8
Any traditional method	41.8	52.6	9.4	53.5	65.1	33.7
Rhythm	25.4	32.3	4.8	38.9	51.8	15.9
Withdrawal	29.7	38.7	2.5	42.3	50.4	28.3
Folk method	8.9	10.4	4.3	4.9	5.2	3.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.9	5.3	3.8	5.6	6.0	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,540	3,292	1,068	1,480	937	518

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	8.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	92.0	100.0	200
20-24	22.9	18.6	6.2	0.0	8.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	4.3	1.1	3.1	0.1	77.1	100.0	574
25-29	47.0	39.7	22.5	0.4	12.6	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.3	1.8	4.2	1.2	53.0	100.0	672
30-39	65.3	57.0	45.1	0.5	7.7	0.6	0.2	2.8	0.1	8.3	2.1	4.0	2.2	34.7	100.0	1,118
40-49	65.6	62.0	54.9	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.5	34.4	100.0	728
Residence																
Urban	59.4	50.1	30.3	1.1	10.2	1.5	0.1	6.7	0.2	9.4	3.2	6.0	0.2	40.6	100.0	544
Rural	49.0	43.6	33.7	1.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.4	1.4	2.7	1.3	51.0	100.0	2,748
Education																
No education	46.1	42.2	36.6	1.7	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	53.9	100.0	1,534
<5 years complete	59.7	53.1	44.4	0.4	6.7	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.6	2.1	3.5	1.0	40.3	100.0	477
5-9 years complete	53.2	45.5	29.5	0.5	10.7	0.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	7.7	2.6	4.8	0.3	46.8	100.0	875
10 or more years complete	52.5	42.3	14.6	0.4	14.3	2.0	0.0	10.7	0.3	10.2	3.2	7.1	0.0	47.5	100.0	406
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	51.2	44.5	31.1	0.6	8.3	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.1	6.6	2.2	3.7	0.8	48.8	100.0	2,104
Employed for cash	48.5	43.3	35.4	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.2	1.1	2.4	1.7	51.5	100.0	860
Employed not for cash	54.0	49.1	40.6	2.2	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.9	0.5	2.5	1.8	46.0	100.0	327
Religion																
Hindu	51.0	45.0	33.5	1.0	7.0	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.0	6.0	1.7	3.2	1.1	49.0	100.0	3,195
Muslim	(44.4)	(35.5)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(1.8)	(55.6)	100.0	33
Christian	42.4	40.9	31.8	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	57.6	100.0	39

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	51.1	46.2	35.4	0.5	8.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	4.9	1.3	2.3	1.3	48.9	100.0	605
Scheduled tribe	35.2	30.0	23.3	2.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.2	0.9	1.9	2.4	64.8	100.0	726
Other backward class	52.6	46.6	37.1	0.5	6.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	6.0	1.9	3.5	0.6	47.4	100.0	913
Other	59.4	52.2	35.6	0.9	9.5	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	7.2	2.4	4.3	0.5	40.6	100.0	1,012
Wealth index																
Lowest	43.1	38.6	32.0	1.4	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	56.9	100.0	1,230
Second	49.2	43.9	34.3	1.2	6.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	5.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	50.8	100.0	668
Middle	52.6	46.3	36.5	0.4	7.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	6.2	1.6	4.1	0.5	47.4	100.0	588
Fourth	61.1	53.5	35.4	0.4	11.9	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	7.6	2.2	5.4	0.0	38.9	100.0	446
Highest	64.1	52.9	26.5	1.0	11.4	2.1	0.0	11.7	0.3	11.2	3.7	7.5	0.0	35.9	100.0	359
Number of living children																
No children	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	97.8	100.0	374
1 child	31.3	23.6	6.4	1.1	9.3	1.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	7.7	2.5	5.3	0.0	68.7	100.0	639
1 son	38.8	28.5	7.7	1.2	10.6	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	10.3	3.0	7.3	0.0	61.2	100.0	338
No sons	22.9	18.0	4.9	1.0	7.8	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	77.1	100.0	301
2 children	59.7	51.6	35.9	1.0	10.0	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.1	8.1	2.6	4.5	1.1	40.3	100.0	893
1 or more sons	64.7	56.2	40.6	1.2	9.9	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.1	8.5	2.5	4.7	1.3	35.3	100.0	744
No sons	34.8	28.5	12.7	0.0	10.7	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.4	6.3	2.8	3.6	0.0	65.2	100.0	149
3 children	72.7	67.4	57.2	1.4	5.9	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.0	5.4	1.3	2.8	1.2	27.3	100.0	745
1 or more sons	75.2	70.3	60.4	1.3	5.8	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.0	4.9	1.4	2.2	1.3	24.8	100.0	688
No sons	43.2	31.9	19.5	2.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	11.3	1.0	10.3	0.0	56.8	100.0	57
4+ children	60.4	54.6	46.9	1.0	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	5.8	1.1	1.8	2.9	39.6	100.0	641
1 or more sons	61.4	55.7	48.2	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.8	2.8	38.6	100.0	610
No sons	(41.4)	(33.9)	(20.8)	(3.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(3.8)	(58.6)	100.0	31
Total	50.7	44.7	33.1	1.0	7.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	6.1	1.7	3.3	1.1	49.3	100.0	3,292
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	46.8	40.3	33.9	1.7	3.0	0.8	na	0.9	na	na	3.8	1.8	na	53.2	100.0	4,143
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	36.3	34.7	28.3	3.4	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	na	na	0.9	0.3	na	63.7	100.0	4,016

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method				Modern method			Any traditional method		Traditional method			Total	Number of men
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using					
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	47.8	27.0	1.2	8.0	0.4	4.8	6.4	2.8	2.4	1.2	52.2	100.0	937		
Wife	48.2	26.9	1.1	8.2	0.5	4.9	6.5	3.0	2.5	1.1	51.8	100.0	901		
Other	(38.3)	(28.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(61.7)	100.0	36		
Not currently married	(40.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.2)	100.0	30		
Residence															
Urban	60.4	24.5	1.8	12.1	1.1	14.3	6.6	2.6	4.0	0.0	39.6	100.0	163		
Rural	45.0	26.5	1.1	7.1	0.3	3.8	6.3	3.0	2.0	1.4	55.0	100.0	804		
Education															
No education	39.1	28.4	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.9	3.9	0.9	0.9	2.2	60.9	100.0	277		
<5 years complete	51.4	36.5	2.1	5.0	0.0	1.8	6.0	1.4	3.9	0.7	48.6	100.0	170		
5-9 years complete	49.5	24.0	0.6	10.1	0.4	6.4	8.0	5.2	2.0	0.7	50.5	100.0	327		
10 or more years complete	53.7	17.6	0.9	12.0	1.6	14.1	7.5	3.5	3.4	0.6	46.3	100.0	192		
Age															
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21		
20-24	8.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	56		
25-29	22.6	2.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	5.3	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	77.4	100.0	160		
30-34	43.5	16.8	0.0	10.3	0.6	8.7	7.1	3.9	1.3	1.9	56.5	100.0	187		
35-39	55.1	47.6	0.6	10.6	0.0	4.4	7.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	44.9	100.0	217		
40-44	65.1	45.5	2.0	5.6	1.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.3	0.7	34.9	100.0	182		
45-49	64.7	45.4	4.6	4.2	0.0	1.7	8.8	3.8	5.0	0.0	35.3	100.0	144		
Marital status															
Never married	(45.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(34.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.6)	100.0	27		
Currently married	47.8	27.0	1.2	8.0	0.4	4.8	6.4	2.8	2.4	1.2	52.2	100.0	937		
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3		
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	48.5	32.2	1.3	8.8	0.9	1.9	3.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	51.5	100.0	192		
Scheduled tribe	35.3	16.3	2.0	3.8	0.0	3.6	9.6	4.5	2.9	2.2	64.7	100.0	271		
Other backward class	51.9	34.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	4.5	5.2	2.9	1.3	1.1	48.1	100.0	230		
Other	55.6	25.2	1.3	11.5	0.9	11.0	5.6	2.7	2.5	0.5	44.4	100.0	268		
Wealth index															
Lowest	36.5	23.8	1.4	4.2	0.3	1.6	5.2	2.7	0.6	1.9	63.5	100.0	386		
Second	52.3	30.0	1.2	9.0	0.0	3.1	9.0	4.0	3.7	1.2	47.7	100.0	195		
Middle	48.1	29.0	0.8	9.4	0.0	4.9	4.1	1.5	1.9	0.8	51.9	100.0	161		
Fourth	56.0	24.0	0.0	15.5	0.5	9.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	44.0	100.0	121		
Highest	69.5	25.8	2.3	8.7	2.3	21.9	8.6	3.4	5.2	0.0	30.5	100.0	104		
Total age 15-49	47.6	26.2	1.2	7.9	0.4	5.5	6.4	2.9	2.3	1.1	52.4	100.0	967		
Age 50-54	55.8	47.1	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	44.2	100.0	104		
Total age 15-54	48.4	28.2	1.4	7.4	0.4	5.0	6.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	51.6	100.0	1,071		

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Orissa, 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	(66.7)	24	(74.3)	20	(61.8)	20
Rural	(52.1)	57	(55.2)	34	(64.0)	30
Total	56.4	81	62.3	55	63.1	51

() Based on 25-49 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	90.8	*	6.2	3.2	60.9
Government/municipal hospital	47.2	*	2.1	0.0	31.6
Government dispensary	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	18.7	*	3.1	0.0	12.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	20.3	*	0.0	0.0	13.2
Other public medical sector	4.6	*	1.0	3.2	3.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector	8.2	*	61.5	65.1	27.5
Private hospital	6.2	*	0.0	0.0	4.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.6	*	2.1	0.0	2.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	55.2	65.1	19.3
Other private medical sector	0.3	*	4.2	0.0	1.0
Other source	0.7	*	30.2	30.2	10.2
Shop	0.0	*	9.4	3.2	2.2
Spouse	0.0	*	19.8	25.4	7.1
Friend/relative	0.0	*	1.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.7	*	0.0	1.6	0.6
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
Missing	0.0	*	2.1	1.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	176	6	55	36	284
RURAL					
Public medical sector	97.6	*	17.0	28.8	82.9
Government/ municipal hospital	13.0	*	0.0	1.9	10.8
Government dispensary	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	34.1	*	5.4	15.4	30.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	49.9	*	2.0	0.0	39.6
Other public medical sector	0.4	*	9.5	11.5	2.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	2.0	*	63.9	42.3	12.6
Private hospital	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	1.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	*	2.0	0.0	0.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	59.2	42.3	10.4
Other private medical sector	0.1	*	2.7	0.0	0.5
Other source	0.5	*	16.3	26.9	4.0
Shop	0.0	*	6.8	1.9	1.0
Spouse	0.0	*	8.8	25.0	2.5
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	*	0.7	0.0	0.5
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	2.7	1.9	0.6
Total	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	972	28	174	62	1,245

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	96.5	(94.9)	14.4	19.3	78.8
Government/municipal hospital	18.3	(13.8)	0.5	1.2	14.7
Government dispensary	0.1	(1.7)	0.0	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	31.8	(58.9)	4.9	9.7	26.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	45.3	(18.9)	1.5	0.0	34.7
Other public medical sector	1.0	(1.7)	7.5	8.4	2.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	2.9	(1.7)	63.3	50.8	15.3
Private hospital	2.0	(1.7)	0.0	0.0	1.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	(0.0)	2.1	0.0	1.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	58.2	50.8	12.0
Other private medical sector	0.2	(0.0)	3.1	0.0	0.6
Other source	0.5	(0.0)	19.7	28.1	5.1
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.4	2.4	1.3
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	11.5	25.1	3.3
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	(0.0)	0.5	0.6	0.5
Don't know	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	2.6	1.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,148	34	230	98	1,529

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of IUD 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	16.4	13.4	9.4	219
Pill	28.5	17.5	20.6	172
IUD	*	*	*	12
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	17.8	13.7	11.5	241
Private medical sector	26.3	17.1	16.7	141
Total	21.6	15.6	14.4	404

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.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Pill	0.5	5.5	18.6	0.7	7.5	9.6	42.4	7.9
Condom/Nirodh	1.4	10.3	2.4	0.8	5.9	29.3	50.1	15.5
All modern spacing methods ²	0.6	6.2	14.7	0.7	6.9	14.3	43.4	9.6
All spacing methods ³	1.4	5.7	11.2	0.5	6.1	14.2	39.3	9.3
All methods	1.3	4.4	8.6	0.4	4.7	10.9	30.2	7.1

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.



Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	2.6	6.1	27.8	64.3	4.8	0.5	30.4	100.0	237
20-24	4.2	6.2	35.3	75.0	5.5	0.5	19.0	100.0	232
25-29	2.5	7.1	54.5	75.7	4.8	0.5	19.0	100.0	239
30-39	3.6	8.1	64.9	74.1	6.6	0.0	19.2	100.0	437
40-49	4.0	11.4	62.3	68.6	5.0	0.4	26.0	100.0	335
Residence									
Urban	1.2	7.6	64.3	85.9	5.4	0.0	8.8	100.0	300
Rural	4.0	8.2	48.9	68.1	5.5	0.4	25.9	100.0	1,180
Education									
No education	4.9	6.1	46.9	41.9	6.2	0.0	51.8	100.0	320
<5 years complete	4.8	8.2	56.1	68.8	5.9	0.6	24.7	100.0	213
5-9 years complete	3.0	8.6	50.7	76.5	5.8	0.4	17.2	100.0	558
10 or more years complete	2.0	8.9	56.4	91.1	3.9	0.3	4.7	100.0	386
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.5	10.2	51.5	74.3	6.3	0.0	19.4	100.0	268
Scheduled tribe	3.2	3.5	46.6	57.5	4.5	0.0	38.0	100.0	361
Other backward class	4.5	7.6	53.4	69.6	5.7	0.6	24.0	100.0	390
Other	3.3	11.1	55.5	83.3	5.7	0.5	10.4	100.0	452
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.1	6.4	47.5	54.9	5.0	0.0	40.1	100.0	523
Second	2.1	7.6	51.4	71.9	6.0	0.4	21.7	100.0	293
Middle	3.2	9.4	53.1	79.2	6.2	0.5	14.1	100.0	243
Fourth	3.8	11.3	54.2	86.9	5.0	1.0	7.0	100.0	240
Highest	0.7	7.6	61.9	89.7	6.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	181
Total age 15-49	3.4	8.1	52.0	71.7	5.5	0.3	22.5	100.0	1,480
Age 50-54	8.1	14.6	64.8	63.7	5.9	1.1	29.3	100.0	112
Total age 15-54	3.8	8.5	52.9	71.1	5.5	0.4	22.9	100.0	1,592

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

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	21.8	1.5	23.3	4.4	3.5	8.0	26.2	5.0	31.3	25.5	200
20-24	18.3	8.1	26.4	8.3	14.6	22.9	26.6	22.7	49.3	46.4	574
25-29	8.7	12.1	20.8	6.4	40.6	47.0	15.1	52.7	67.8	69.3	672
30-34	2.2	11.5	13.7	1.2	61.7	63.0	3.5	73.2	76.7	82.1	611
35-39	0.6	8.3	8.8	0.3	67.7	68.0	0.9	75.9	76.9	88.5	507
40-44	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.4	66.7	67.1	0.4	70.7	71.1	94.4	431
45-49	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	63.4	63.4	0.0	65.4	65.4	97.0	297
Residence											
Urban	5.6	6.9	12.5	4.7	54.7	59.4	10.3	61.6	71.9	82.6	544
Rural	7.0	8.3	15.4	3.1	45.9	49.0	10.1	54.2	64.4	76.2	2,748
Education											
No education	5.9	9.5	15.4	1.3	44.8	46.1	7.2	54.3	61.5	74.9	1,534
<5 years complete	3.2	5.8	9.0	2.0	57.7	59.7	5.2	63.5	68.7	86.9	477
5-9 years complete	9.9	7.4	17.3	5.1	48.2	53.2	14.9	55.6	70.5	75.5	875
10 or more years complete	7.7	6.9	14.6	9.2	43.3	52.5	16.9	50.2	67.1	78.2	406
Religion											
Hindu	6.8	8.0	14.8	3.4	47.6	51.0	10.2	55.6	65.8	77.5	3,195
Muslim	(8.9)	(12.6)	(21.5)	(3.5)	(40.8)	(44.4)	(12.4)	(53.4)	(65.8)	(67.4)	33
Christian	9.1	10.6	19.7	1.5	40.9	42.4	10.6	51.5	62.1	68.3	39
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	6.6	7.8	14.5	5.4	45.7	51.1	12.0	53.5	65.5	78.0	605
Scheduled tribe	7.7	10.1	17.8	2.0	33.2	35.2	9.6	43.3	52.9	66.5	726
Other backward class	7.8	6.5	14.3	2.8	49.8	52.6	10.7	56.2	66.9	78.6	913
Other	5.6	8.4	14.0	3.5	55.8	59.4	9.1	64.2	73.3	80.9	1,012
Wealth index											
Lowest	7.5	9.7	17.1	1.6	41.4	43.1	9.1	51.1	60.2	71.5	1,230
Second	5.2	7.8	13.0	2.5	46.7	49.2	7.7	54.5	62.1	79.1	668
Middle	8.7	8.7	17.5	5.0	47.5	52.6	13.8	56.3	70.0	75.1	588
Fourth	6.0	6.4	12.3	5.4	55.7	61.1	11.4	62.0	73.4	83.2	446
Highest	5.4	4.4	9.7	5.7	58.5	64.1	11.0	62.8	73.8	86.8	359
Total	6.8	8.1	14.9	3.4	47.4	50.7	10.2	55.5	65.6	77.3	3,292

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Orissa, 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	5.8	na	na	na	na	76.9	883	a	a	a
20-24	9.9	37.2	53.3	na	na	32.7	863	19.6	19.6	19.8
25-29	12.1	44.9	65.0	71.8	86.8	9.5	763	18.5	18.6	18.8
30-34	15.8	54.8	71.8	77.2	89.8	3.5	667	17.6	17.7	17.9
35-39	16.0	58.2	81.6	86.6	94.5	0.9	560	17.4	17.5	17.7
40-44	16.2	60.8	79.8	87.9	95.9	0.9	476	17.4	17.4	17.7
45-49	24.2	65.8	83.5	92.1	98.2	0.2	327	17.0	17.2	17.4
20-49	14.5	50.9	69.6	na	na	10.6	3,657	17.9	18.0	18.3
25-49	15.9	55.1	74.6	81.2	91.9	3.8	2,793	17.6	17.7	17.9
MEN										
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	95.7	237	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	4.2	11.4	na	na	79.5	232	a	a	a
25-29	0.5	9.9	16.2	22.2	56.1	31.5	239	24.5	24.6	24.3
30-34	1.2	9.3	17.7	27.1	53.8	11.3	208	24.6	24.7	24.0
35-39	1.1	11.9	26.1	36.6	62.7	2.6	229	22.7	22.8	22.0
40-44	2.0	12.7	24.8	36.2	66.5	0.7	185	22.5	22.6	22.3
45-49	2.4	9.3	25.4	35.1	69.4	0.8	150	22.7	23.0	22.8
20-49	1.1	9.4	19.8	na	na	23.5	1,244	a	a	a
25-49	1.3	10.6	21.7	31.0	61.0	10.6	1,011	23.6	23.8	23.1

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(31.4)	(8.9)	(40.3)	(10.3)	(50.1)
5-9	28.7	(12.7)	(41.4)	26.8	(67.1)
10-14	31.8	19.4	51.3	(14.5)	(65.0)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(49.3)	(31.9)	(81.1)	(22.7)	(102.0)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	42.4	42.1	84.5	24.8	107.2
RURAL					
0-4	47.6	21.0	68.7	30.5	97.1
5-9	50.6	24.9	75.5	31.0	104.2
10-14	67.7	38.6	106.2	34.9	137.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	48.6	32.4	80.9	25.9	104.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	68.6	48.3	116.9	20.6	135.1
TOTAL					
0-4	45.4	19.3	64.7	27.6	90.6
5-9	47.4	23.1	70.4	30.3	98.6
10-14	61.8	35.4	97.2	31.4	125.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	48.6	32.3	81.0	25.5	104.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	64.7	47.4	112.1	21.3	131.0

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	30.0	10.9	40.9	19.2	59.3
Rural	49.1	23.0	72.2	30.7	100.7
Education					
No education	54.2	31.1	85.3	40.7	122.5
<10 years complete	39.8	12.4	52.2	17.0	68.3
10 or more years complete	(31.7)	(3.0)	(34.7)	(8.0)	(42.4)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	46.4	27.2	73.7	19.5	91.8
Scheduled tribe	54.0	24.7	78.7	62.5	136.3
Other backward class	52.5	13.5	66.0	18.8	83.5
Other	31.7	21.4	53.1	11.7	64.2
Wealth index					
Lowest	51.6	28.2	79.8	42.3	118.7
Second	53.0	20.3	73.2	27.4	98.6
Middle	33.5	18.1	51.7	14.0	64.9
Fourth	(42.5)	(8.8)	(51.4)	(15.1)	(65.7)
Highest	(26.0)	(2.3)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(28.3)
Child's sex					
Male	53.3	21.6	75.0	31.1	103.7
Female	38.5	20.9	59.4	26.5	84.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	75.0	16.1	91.1	45.0	132.0
20-29	38.6	21.3	59.8	24.1	82.5
30-39	(40.5)	(26.3)	(66.7)	(26.1)	(91.1)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	56.3	22.4	78.7	29.3	105.7
2-3	41.9	13.5	55.4	25.9	79.9
4+	41.3	34.5	75.8	33.8	107.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	75.4	40.2	115.6	42.5	153.1
2-3 years	32.6	12.0	44.5	31.8	74.9
4 years or more	(21.0)	(16.3)	(37.4)	(26.8)	(63.1)
Total	46.4	21.3	67.7	28.9	94.7

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Orissa, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.0	1.0	51.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	27.7	2.5	8.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.2	2.0	1.2
Mother's age >34	0.9	*	6.8
Birth interval <24 months	9.2	3.3	8.1
Birth order >3	13.9	1.8	8.2
Subtotal	31.2	2.3	24.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.5	(1.5)	11.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.7	4.1	3.8
Subtotal	8.1	3.5	16.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	39.3	2.5	40.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,846	na	3,292

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher.

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	58.7	15.6	0.3	0.0	12.6	12.8	100.0	212
20-34	58.4	16.4	0.7	0.4	11.5	12.5	100.0	1,077
35-49	40.6	18.6	2.6	1.8	20.3	16.0	100.0	67
Birth order								
1	76.4	7.9	0.3	0.3	7.6	7.5	100.0	419
2-3	58.3	17.0	1.0	0.6	10.6	12.5	100.0	626
4+	30.7	26.7	0.8	0.4	21.1	20.3	100.0	311
Residence								
Urban	82.3	6.3	0.9	0.0	4.3	6.3	100.0	202
Rural	53.2	18.2	0.7	0.5	13.5	13.9	100.0	1,153
Education								
No education	31.8	24.5	1.4	1.0	21.4	20.0	100.0	612
<5 years complete	67.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	9.8	10.5	100.0	157
5-9 years complete	75.9	12.2	0.5	0.0	4.6	6.9	100.0	387
10 or more years complete	93.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	199
Religion								
Hindu	57.5	16.4	0.7	0.3	12.5	12.6	100.0	1,306
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Christian	(64.1)	(30.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	23
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	52.9	19.0	1.2	0.0	14.2	12.8	100.0	250
Scheduled tribe	25.8	27.3	0.2	0.7	23.9	22.1	100.0	361
Other backward class	68.9	13.1	1.3	0.7	6.4	9.6	100.0	358
Other	80.1	7.6	0.5	0.3	4.7	6.8	100.0	374
Wealth index								
Lowest	36.1	25.6	0.7	0.4	18.4	18.7	100.0	575
Second	58.3	14.6	0.4	0.9	12.7	13.1	100.0	271
Middle	73.2	10.0	0.5	0.5	8.2	7.5	100.0	236
Fourth	84.2	5.9	0.7	0.0	1.8	7.4	100.0	160
Highest	94.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	113
Total	57.6	16.4	0.7	0.4	12.1	12.7	100.0	1,355

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	75.6	63.2	62.5	83.1	70.6	42.4	65.2
Blood pressure measured	73.5	48.9	47.0	86.1	62.6	24.2	52.9
Urine sample taken	68.3	41.9	40.9	74.8	62.6	13.1	46.1
Blood sample taken	67.7	45.0	43.0	77.4	61.8	25.3	48.6
Abdomen examined	87.5	64.8	63.8	90.7	84.9	47.4	68.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	11.9	7.9	7.7	9.3	22.2	1.0	8.5
Convulsions	13.4	11.1	11.8	10.3	15.8	5.0	11.5
Prolonged labour	20.7	16.8	17.0	19.9	23.0	10.1	17.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	42.7	36.0	35.6	44.7	42.0	31.3	37.1
Number of women	190	993	869	177	74	59	1,183

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	63.8	47.3	85.2	0.0	83.3	29.5	5.3	212
20-34	62.9	49.0	83.5	0.2	84.0	35.3	4.3	1,077
35-49	38.9	40.6	74.3	0.0	67.2	23.0	0.9	67
Birth order								
1	75.5	62.7	89.3	0.0	86.8	40.8	4.0	419
2-3	61.7	46.6	85.2	0.1	85.3	33.4	4.4	626
4+	43.7	32.3	71.5	0.4	73.8	25.3	4.6	311
Residence								
Urban	77.4	66.6	89.1	0.3	84.6	41.4	3.1	202
Rural	59.1	45.1	82.3	0.1	82.8	32.5	4.5	1,153
Education								
No education	45.1	32.2	74.4	0.3	75.7	25.8	4.1	612
<5 years complete	63.3	49.5	83.9	0.0	82.8	28.9	6.0	157
5-9 years complete	73.8	58.8	91.0	0.0	88.3	34.3	4.0	387
10 or more years complete	89.0	76.6	95.6	0.0	96.2	61.5	4.4	199
Religion								
Hindu	62.1	48.7	83.8	0.1	83.8	34.0	4.4	1,306
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Christian	(61.6)	(51.2)	(87.2)	(0.0)	(87.3)	(41.2)	(0.0)	23
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	58.6	47.5	88.2	0.5	85.8	27.0	3.8	250
Scheduled tribe	46.0	39.9	73.3	0.2	76.6	31.6	4.3	361
Other backward class	66.3	46.6	87.4	0.0	85.6	37.8	6.6	358
Other	74.4	58.8	86.6	0.0	84.9	36.9	2.7	374
Wealth index								
Lowest	47.6	34.2	78.2	0.3	76.6	25.9	4.4	575
Second	64.4	47.6	80.8	0.0	84.7	31.5	6.3	271
Middle	67.0	55.5	87.7	0.0	89.0	33.3	3.2	236
Fourth	79.0	64.3	90.8	0.0	86.1	42.7	2.6	160
Highest	92.8	84.6	95.9	0.0	95.9	68.0	3.6	113
Total	61.8	48.3	83.3	0.1	83.1	33.8	4.3	1,355

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	11.3	542	36.5	49.0	11.6	2.9	100.0	61
20-34	15.5	1,692	46.9	36.2	10.1	6.7	100.0	261
35-49	5.0	81	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Residence								
Urban	31.6	330	54.4	33.3	6.1	6.1	100.0	104
Rural	11.2	1,986	40.4	41.0	12.2	6.4	100.0	223
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	0.7	173	*	*	na	na	100.0	1
1-3	9.7	678	51.7	48.3	na	na	100.0	66
4+	31.6	499	57.6	42.4	na	na	100.0	158
Education								
No education	3.6	1,052	(45.3)	(23.4)	(25.0)	(6.3)	100.0	38
<5 years complete	12.0	270	(49.0)	(42.0)	(7.2)	(1.8)	100.0	32
5-9 years complete	18.1	673	39.5	45.9	8.2	6.3	100.0	122
10 or more years complete	42.0	321	48.6	35.3	8.7	7.4	100.0	135
Religion								
Hindu	14.2	2,233	44.7	39.2	10.2	5.9	100.0	318
Muslim	(11.3)	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Christian	10.6	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	7.9	444	(43.2)	(31.6)	(21.8)	(3.4)	100.0	35
Scheduled tribe	4.1	620	(44.1)	(41.9)	(7.0)	(7.0)	100.0	25
Other backward class	16.1	601	38.4	42.7	13.4	5.5	100.0	97
Other	26.4	620	48.7	37.0	6.8	7.5	100.0	164
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.1	995	(52.2)	(30.4)	(8.7)	(8.7)	100.0	41
Second	10.7	452	(36.6)	(50.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Middle	15.8	406	39.4	41.3	14.7	4.6	100.0	64
Fourth	27.0	289	35.6	42.4	12.1	9.9	100.0	78
Highest	55.1	173	57.3	31.2	4.9	6.7	100.0	95
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	20.6	869	42.5	41.4	7.9	8.2	100.0	179
1 child	14.0	650	53.5	32.3	10.3	3.9	100.0	91
0 sons	16.6	343	54.6	29.9	12.4	3.1	100.0	57
1 son	11.1	307	(51.7)	(36.3)	(6.9)	(5.2)	100.0	34
2 children	8.4	404	(37.8)	(39.7)	(22.5)	(0.0)	100.0	34
0 sons	15.7	120	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
1 or more sons	5.4	285	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
3 children	7.4	231	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
0 sons	(21.2)	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1 or more sons	4.6	192	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
4+ children	3.3	161	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
0 sons	*	16	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	3.3	145	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total	14.1	2,316	44.9	38.5	10.3	6.3	100.0	327

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	63.1	31.3	35.6
Public sector	42.0	26.7	28.8
NGO/trust	0.5	0.1	0.1
Private sector	20.6	4.5	6.7
At home	36.5	68.1	63.8
Own home	30.7	61.3	57.2
Parents' home	5.5	6.7	6.5
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	60.6	32.0	35.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.0	7.1	6.9
Other health personnel	0.9	1.2	1.2
Dai (TBA)	15.8	17.9	17.6
Friends/relatives	14.2	39.2	35.8
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
No one	2.3	2.4	2.4
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	67.4	40.3	44.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	12.8	3.9	5.1
Number of births	252	1,594	1,846
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	58.9	42.8	44.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.0	90.0	90.5
Either of the above	97.6	91.2	91.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	47.6	50.3	50.1
Number of births delivered at home	72	770	842
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	56.0	38.2	40.9
Less than 4 hours	41.1	23.2	25.9
4-23 hours	5.7	3.7	4.0
1-2 days	5.7	3.0	3.4
3-41 days	3.4	8.3	7.6
Don't know/missing/other response	2.0	0.5	0.7
No postnatal check-up	42.0	61.3	58.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	47.7	26.7	29.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	5.4	7.4	7.1
Other health personnel	1.4	2.5	2.3
Dai (TBA)	1.4	1.6	1.6
Missing	2.0	0.5	0.7
No postnatal check-up	42.0	61.3	58.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	202	1,153	1,355

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	34.9	43.0	362	36.5	31.5	212
20-34	36.7	45.0	1,414	42.6	34.2	1,077
35-49	17.7	27.9	70	27.3	23.8	67
Birth order						
1	55.7	64.2	637	55.1	49.8	419
2-3	30.9	40.6	811	38.7	29.1	626
4+	13.2	18.7	398	26.0	19.6	311
Antenatal care visits²						
None	11.3	20.6	173	15.8	14.4	173
1-3	26.5	36.7	678	32.9	23.9	678
4+	61.6	68.9	499	60.8	53.0	499
Residence						
Urban	63.1	67.4	252	56.0	52.6	202
Rural	31.3	40.3	1,594	38.2	29.9	1,153
Education						
No education	14.3	22.0	878	25.2	17.0	612
<5 years complete	43.1	47.8	223	45.3	34.4	157
5-9 years complete	51.4	62.7	505	48.5	41.1	387
10 or more years complete	73.6	81.5	240	70.9	67.4	199
Religion						
Hindu	35.6	44.0	1,780	40.9	33.3	1,306
Muslim	*	*	18	*	*	15
Christian	(34.0)	(44.7)	33	(53.9)	(43.6)	23
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	30.2	39.1	340	37.3	25.9	250
Scheduled tribe	11.7	17.3	519	25.5	18.6	361
Other backward class	40.6	53.6	491	42.7	35.8	358
Other	60.4	66.9	480	56.5	50.2	374
Wealth index						
Lowest	15.0	23.2	833	28.1	17.9	575
Second	31.9	40.4	369	36.3	29.9	271
Middle	54.2	62.4	303	45.3	39.0	236
Fourth	66.0	77.5	212	62.9	56.7	160
Highest	86.1	90.1	130	76.7	74.7	113
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.8	531	70.9	68.6	396
Private health facility	na	99.5	124	88.8	88.8	110
Home	na	13.0	1,177	20.6	9.5	842
Total	35.6	44.0	1,846	40.9	33.3	1,355

Note: Total includes births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic or other place of delivery, births to mothers belonging to other religions, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.8	87.7	79.9
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	79.2	60.8	55.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.0	50.0	37.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	65.4	54.7	41.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	68.9	61.0	49.4
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	86.3	79.7	62.0
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	58.0	46.6	31.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	44.3	32.3	19.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	34.6	19.0	9.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	43.0	30.3	15.9
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.4	80.5	64.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	60.9	48.0	34.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	47.5	34.1	21.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	38.8	22.6	14.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	46.5	33.4	20.6

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

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

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Orissa, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	79.2	72.7	73.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	70.8	56.9	58.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	33.3	24.5	25.8
Convulsion	36.1	27.3	28.6
Prolonged labour	37.5	38.4	38.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication	45.8	40.3	41.1
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	62.5	34.3	38.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	58.3	49.5	50.8
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	58.3	56.5	56.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	44.4	38.0	38.9
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	43	261	305
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	(40.7)	45.1	44.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(40.7)	42.3	42.1
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(44.4)	52.1	51.5
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(44.4)	51.4	50.8
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	16	172	188

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	81.7	81.7	76.7	65.1	40.5	84.1	80.4	62.8	64.5	48.8	12.9	53.4	178
Female	85.6	85.6	78.4	70.9	36.3	87.4	80.2	67.6	68.7	55.0	10.1	55.7	164
Birth order													
1	89.1	89.5	84.5	74.9	47.9	90.4	86.3	74.9	72.6	63.9	7.7	64.8	129
2-3	85.4	83.4	79.5	73.1	37.9	86.2	81.1	63.2	68.8	50.6	10.7	49.0	149
4-5	(71.4)	(74.0)	(61.0)	(42.8)	(22.0)	(74.0)	(67.5)	(53.2)	(49.4)	(31.1)	(20.8)	(48.0)	45
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Residence													
Urban	81.3	79.1	73.6	64.8	51.6	81.3	75.8	69.2	58.2	52.7	16.5	63.7	53
Rural	84.0	84.4	78.3	68.4	36.1	86.5	81.1	64.3	68.0	51.6	10.7	52.9	289
Mother's education													
No education	74.8	74.4	63.2	50.8	26.8	78.4	68.8	52.8	52.0	35.2	17.2	40.8	148
<5 years complete	(83.2)	(83.2)	(77.6)	(67.7)	(32.5)	(86.0)	(81.8)	(63.5)	(62.1)	(42.3)	(14.0)	(55.0)	42
5-9 years complete	91.4	90.8	90.2	82.9	44.7	92.0	89.6	75.5	80.4	70.0	6.1	68.1	96
10 or more years complete	93.7	95.8	93.7	87.4	63.1	93.7	93.7	81.0	84.2	71.6	4.2	67.3	56
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	88.7	96.3	88.7	78.4	44.3	93.4	91.6	73.6	74.7	59.5	3.7	67.0	63
Scheduled tribe	71.0	63.5	53.3	43.2	18.9	72.3	60.8	47.3	45.2	30.4	22.3	34.4	87
Other backward class	91.9	95.6	91.9	78.7	39.9	96.9	91.3	72.5	74.4	59.4	3.1	58.7	95
Other	82.8	81.0	77.1	71.4	52.2	80.9	79.0	68.2	72.7	58.0	15.9	61.2	92
Wealth index													
Lowest	81.3	78.2	69.3	56.8	29.6	82.5	74.7	55.2	56.4	38.5	12.8	44.7	152
Second	78.5	87.3	80.4	75.5	34.3	88.3	84.4	71.6	71.6	56.9	10.7	61.8	60
Middle	89.8	88.8	88.8	76.6	34.7	89.8	85.8	75.6	79.7	68.5	10.2	61.2	58
Fourth	(83.1)	(84.7)	(83.2)	(80.2)	(55.4)	(86.2)	(84.7)	(69.3)	(74.0)	(60.2)	(13.8)	(55.4)	38
Highest	(93.1)	(91.3)	(84.2)	(75.4)	(73.7)	(87.8)	(84.2)	(75.4)	(71.9)	(64.9)	(6.9)	(73.6)	33
Total	83.6	83.6	77.6	67.9	38.5	85.7	80.3	65.1	66.5	51.8	11.6	54.5	342
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	84.7	80.1	74.8	61.9	14.6	88.7	84.8	68.4	54.0	43.7	9.4	46.2	461
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	63.3	69.0	63.6	56.3	2.2	70.3	64.8	56.7	40.2	36.1	28.0	41.7	505

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions 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.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five with									
	Children under age five			symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever			
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children	
Age in months										
<6	3.0	13.5	175	*	*	5	*	*	24	
6-11	2.4	18.4	173	*	*	4	(74.1)	(7.4)	32	
12-23	5.5	22.3	342	*	*	19	68.2	10.9	76	
24-35	2.6	19.8	338	*	*	9	54.8	9.7	67	
36-47	1.4	10.9	341	*	*	5	(65.1)	(6.4)	37	
48-59	1.7	10.2	345	*	*	6	(46.6)	(8.3)	35	
Sex										
Male	3.0	16.0	874	(81.7)	(13.6)	26	67.1	8.0	140	
Female	2.6	15.6	841	*	*	22	55.4	8.6	131	
Residence										
Urban	3.1	15.6	242	*	*	8	67.7	3.1	38	
Rural	2.7	15.8	1,473	(73.5)	(11.8)	40	60.4	9.1	233	
Mother's education										
No education	2.1	12.4	802	*	*	17	58.3	7.7	99	
<5 years complete	1.7	16.6	207	*	*	4	(63.8)	(3.5)	34	
5-9 years complete	2.7	19.0	479	*	*	13	57.8	12.4	91	
10 or more years complete	6.2	20.4	227	*	*	14	73.4	5.1	46	
Religion										
Hindu	2.7	15.4	1,655	(77.3)	(13.3)	44	62.1	8.9	254	
Muslim	*	*	16	*	*	1	*	*	2	
Christian	(4.0)	(36.1)	29	*	*	1	*	*	11	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.6	17.8	321	*	*	8	57.7	11.3	57	
Scheduled tribe	1.9	13.7	465	*	*	9	62.0	7.4	64	
Other backward class	2.3	14.8	454	*	*	11	50.0	8.8	67	
Other	4.4	17.2	458	*	*	20	74.6	3.7	79	
Wealth index										
Lowest	2.4	14.4	767	*	*	18	64.5	10.2	110	
Second	1.4	17.9	337	*	*	5	55.8	9.8	60	
Middle	3.7	14.1	288	*	*	11	(53.6)	(10.2)	41	
Fourth	4.7	19.9	199	*	*	9	(62.6)	(3.0)	40	
Highest	3.8	16.5	124	*	*	5	(74.4)	(0.0)	20	
Total	2.8	15.8	1,715	(76.5)	(13.5)	48	61.4	8.3	271	

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments			Home remedy/herbal/other treatment	No treatment	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 ²	Intravenous solution			
Age in months													
<6	13.1	175	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6-11	20.2	173	(54.2)	(1.7)	(27.1)	(6.8)	(30.5)	(11.8)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(28.8)	35
12-23	20.6	342	66.4	18.5	66.4	10.1	70.6	11.8	32.7	3.4	12.6	16.0	70
24-35	10.3	338	(64.3)	(18.6)	(57.5)	(8.5)	(62.6)	(15.1)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(25.5)	35
36-47	7.6	341	(61.3)	(36.3)	(49.9)	(11.3)	(61.3)	(9.1)	(18.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(31.9)	26
48-59	3.6	345	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex													
Male	12.5	874	61.6	14.6	56.2	9.7	61.0	8.1	25.9	2.2	12.4	25.4	109
Female	11.0	841	55.7	15.4	39.7	9.0	47.4	16.0	30.8	1.3	11.6	28.3	92
Residence													
Urban	10.3	242	(81.4)	(11.6)	(65.1)	(9.3)	(72.1)	(23.3)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(11.6)	25
Rural	12.0	1,473	55.7	15.4	46.3	9.4	52.3	10.1	26.8	2.0	12.8	28.9	177
Mother's education													
No education	10.6	802	51.7	37.8	51.8	5.6	56.0	12.6	18.2	0.0	7.0	34.3	85
<5 years complete	14.0	207	(67.4)	(20.4)	(28.5)	(12.3)	(36.7)	(8.1)	(61.3)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(22.5)	29
5-9 years complete	12.7	479	59.1	38.8	43.6	15.5	54.3	12.6	30.9	0.0	21.4	22.4	61
10 or more years complete	11.9	227	(71.6)	(69.5)	(71.6)	(4.4)	(71.6)	(10.8)	(17.5)	(8.8)	(15.2)	(17.5)	27
Religion													
Hindu	11.4	1,655	59.6	40.3	47.8	10.0	54.3	11.5	28.7	1.9	12.5	26.9	189
Muslim	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	(18.0)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	14.9	321	(59.2)	(43.2)	(50.6)	(2.5)	(53.1)	(9.8)	(37.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(26.0)	48
Scheduled tribe	12.2	465	55.2	31.2	54.1	4.2	56.2	10.4	21.9	0.0	13.5	28.1	57
Other backward class	9.6	454	(66.2)	(49.9)	(52.6)	(8.1)	(55.3)	(12.2)	(36.5)	(2.7)	(10.8)	(25.7)	44
Other	11.1	458	56.8	34.7	34.7	23.3	52.2	15.1	20.9	2.3	16.4	28.0	51
Wealth index													
Lowest	13.9	767	51.1	37.2	50.5	8.9	55.0	8.3	23.9	0.0	10.0	32.2	107
Second	11.0	337	(65.0)	(34.9)	(39.6)	(6.4)	(46.0)	(12.7)	(39.7)	(3.2)	(14.3)	(15.9)	37
Middle	9.0	288	(65.9)	(38.7)	(45.5)	(9.1)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(31.7)	(4.6)	(13.7)	(34.1)	26
Fourth	9.8	199	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Highest	9.9	124	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total	11.7	1,715	58.9	39.8	48.6	9.4	54.8	11.7	28.1	1.8	12.0	26.7	201

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered						Amount of food offered						Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}		Number of children with diarrhoea		
	Some-what less			Much less			Some-what less			Much less			Total	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}			
	More	Same as usual	Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Don't know/missing	Never gave food	Some-what less	Much less				None	
Age in months																	
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6-11	(6.8)	(44.0)	(25.4)	(10.2)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(32.2)	(39.0)	(13.6)	(1.7)	(10.2)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(27.1)	(6.8)	35
12-23	10.1	50.4	29.5	6.7	6.7	1.7	0.8	53.8	32.8	6.7	2.5	1.7	7.6	7.6	66.4	7.6	70
24-35	(8.5)	(59.4)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.4)	(52.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(62.6)	(8.5)	35
36-47	(11.3)	(65.9)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(66.0)	(22.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(49.9)	(9.1)	26
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex																	
Male	9.7	54.0	29.2	3.3	3.8	0.0	2.1	53.5	35.2	5.4	0.5	3.2	9.2	9.2	57.3	9.2	109
Female	9.0	46.8	26.3	9.0	6.4	2.6	0.0	41.6	39.1	10.9	1.9	3.9	7.1	7.1	40.3	7.1	92
Residence																	
Urban	(9.3)	(62.8)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(55.8)	(27.9)	(2.3)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(62.8)	(4.7)	25
Rural	9.4	49.0	28.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	0.7	47.0	38.3	8.7	0.7	3.4	8.7	8.7	47.7	8.7	177
Mother's education																	
No education	5.6	54.5	25.2	5.6	7.7	1.4	1.4	53.8	35.0	7.0	0.0	1.4	5.6	5.6	54.6	5.6	85
<5 years complete	(12.3)	(42.8)	(32.6)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(49.0)	(16.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(24.5)	(12.3)	29
5-9 years complete	15.5	50.4	22.4	3.9	5.8	1.9	0.0	50.4	32.1	6.8	2.9	5.8	11.6	11.6	48.5	11.6	61
10 or more years complete	(4.4)	(47.8)	(43.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(41.2)	(41.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(63.0)	(4.4)	27
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	(2.5)	(41.9)	(38.3)	(9.9)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(35.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(45.7)	(2.5)	48
Scheduled tribe	4.2	56.2	21.9	10.4	7.3	0.0	2.1	56.2	25.0	10.4	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	50.0	2.1	57
Other backward class	(8.1)	(52.7)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(47.3)	(35.2)	(8.1)	(1.3)	(5.4)	(8.1)	(8.1)	(50.0)	(8.1)	44
Other	23.3	48.8	25.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	38.3	54.8	3.5	1.1	0.0	21.0	21.0	49.9	21.0	51
Wealth index																	
Lowest	8.9	44.4	31.1	7.8	5.6	2.2	0.0	47.2	37.2	8.9	1.1	3.3	7.8	7.8	49.4	7.8	107
Second	(6.4)	(60.3)	(23.8)	(3.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(46.0)	(41.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(42.8)	(6.4)	37
Middle	(9.1)	(63.6)	(20.6)	(4.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.2)	(29.6)	(16.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(47.7)	(6.8)	26
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total	9.4	50.7	27.9	5.9	5.0	1.2	1.2	48.1	37.0	7.9	1.2	3.5	8.2	8.2	49.5	8.2	201

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	83.7	883	83.9	92
20-24	86.8	863	87.2	435
25-34	85.1	1,430	87.1	705
35-49	78.6	1,364	81.4	124
Residence				
Urban	91.6	800	93.1	202
Rural	81.4	3,740	85.2	1,153
Education				
No education	69.7	1,831	76.1	612
<5 years complete	84.2	586	88.4	157
5-9 years complete	92.7	1,416	95.7	387
10 or more years complete	98.2	707	98.2	199
Religion				
Hindu	83.1	4,388	86.3	1,306
Muslim	89.3	55	*	15
Christian	84.1	63	(89.7)	23
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	82.8	820	87.7	250
Scheduled tribe	67.2	955	73.0	361
Other backward class	87.6	1,270	93.7	358
Other	90.0	1,446	91.3	374
Wealth index				
Lowest	71.3	1,634	77.6	575
Second	83.6	916	89.7	271
Middle	88.0	831	92.0	236
Fourth	95.1	625	95.2	160
Highest	97.3	535	99.0	113
Total	83.2	4,540	86.4	1,355

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Children age 0-71 months						Children age 36-71 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	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			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 of mothers whose children were weighed after child was weighed	Number of children	
		Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups								
Age in months													
<12	81.4	348	72.1	55.2	62.5	51.2	284	na	na	59.3	284	33.1	168
12-23	80.0	342	82.5	67.3	66.1	54.3	273	na	na	63.0	273	31.6	172
24-35	81.7	338	77.9	63.5	44.9	50.6	276	na	na	62.9	276	27.6	174
36-47	78.8	341	70.5	60.6	36.2	44.9	269	36.1	269	56.4	269	24.6	152
48-59	81.2	345	52.1	42.6	26.4	32.9	281	27.7	281	39.0	281	31.4	110
60-71	79.6	359	40.8	27.3	14.7	25.3	286	19.7	286	na	na	na	na
0-35	81.0	1,028	77.4	61.9	57.8	52.0	833	na	na	61.7	833	30.8	514
36-71	79.9	1,046	54.2	43.2	25.5	34.2	835	27.7	835	na	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	79.4	1,079	65.5	52.7	40.9	41.3	857	23.9	464	57.3	694	26.2	397
Female	81.5	995	66.1	52.4	42.4	45.0	811	32.3	372	54.9	688	33.2	378
Residence													
Urban	20.7	290	41.3	26.9	14.4	26.9	60	14.5	32	37.9	50	(18.2)	19
Rural	90.2	1,783	66.7	53.5	42.7	43.7	1,608	28.2	803	56.8	1,332	29.9	756
Mother's education													
No education	86.5	977	67.9	54.7	44.1	45.4	846	27.2	444	57.3	696	28.0	399
<5 years complete	78.7	244	71.6	60.8	43.5	45.7	192	33.3	103	58.9	164	31.3	97
5-9 years complete	77.9	578	63.8	49.8	39.3	41.8	450	28.4	215	56.9	373	30.7	213
10 or more years complete	65.8	274	54.5	40.4	34.1	32.8	180	20.0	74	45.0	149	33.7	67
Religion													
Hindu	81.4	2,001	65.9	52.8	41.8	42.9	1,628	27.2	820	56.1	1,349	29.3	757
Muslim	(46.0)	20	*	*	*	*	9	*	5	*	8	*	2
Christian	(44.6)	34	*	*	*	*	15	*	6	*	14	*	9

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC													
	Children age 0-71 months			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC				
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	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 whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	79.8	403	69.0	58.3	44.3	41.7	32.2	32.3	176	60.2	254	31.0	153	
Scheduled tribe	83.7	552	69.9	62.2	43.7	51.8	462	27.2	226	61.1	395	27.5	241	
Other backward class	89.9	541	63.8	45.6	42.0	40.2	487	24.8	239	55.9	409	30.8	229	
Other	68.3	558	60.4	44.3	35.8	37.1	381	27.8	187	45.7	311	31.3	142	
Wealth index														
Lowest	88.3	926	68.0	58.4	42.7	47.7	818	26.9	412	60.3	679	27.0	410	
Second	82.3	409	68.6	54.5	40.5	44.8	337	29.5	169	59.3	282	35.1	167	
Middle	77.6	341	69.4	49.7	46.3	40.5	265	35.2	142	53.7	221	30.4	119	
Fourth	75.4	249	54.9	37.9	37.6	29.4	188	21.9	86	43.4	152	27.9	66	
Highest	41.2	149	38.5	20.2	27.0	26.0	61	(6.5)	27	28.1	48	*	14	
Years since AWC was established														
<6 years ago	na	na	62.2	52.3	32.3	32.6	385	29.8	191	44.9	316	18.3	142	
6 or more years ago	na	na	66.9	52.6	44.5	46.2	1,283	27.0	644	59.4	1,066	32.2	633	
Total	80.4	2,074	65.8	52.5	41.6	43.1	1,668	27.7	835	56.1	1,382	29.6	775	

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	79.8	8.7	19.2	10.6	60	85.6	7.7	13.5	5.8	60
Rural	43.2	46.0	42.6	23.4	1,608	53.4	41.0	28.9	17.1	1,608
Mother's education										
No education	36.8	51.7	47.9	21.9	846	50.7	42.7	31.5	16.7	846
<5 years complete	51.5	36.8	37.1	27.8	192	52.4	39.2	27.2	18.8	192
5-9 years complete	47.9	41.6	37.9	24.2	450	55.7	40.8	26.3	18.0	450
10 or more years complete	64.5	27.6	27.6	19.7	180	71.8	24.3	19.7	11.2	180
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.7	44.5	47.1	23.4	322	52.7	40.9	31.1	16.0	322
Scheduled tribe	32.3	61.5	53.6	26.4	462	46.1	50.8	35.4	18.0	462
Other backward class	46.7	43.5	38.1	21.9	487	54.8	40.7	27.8	17.4	487
Other	62.2	24.2	25.9	17.7	381	66.9	23.6	16.9	13.4	381
Wealth index										
Lowest	34.8	55.5	49.7	24.5	818	48.5	46.9	32.7	16.3	818
Second	44.6	43.6	39.6	26.0	337	52.5	40.5	29.2	20.1	337
Middle	57.0	31.1	32.4	22.2	265	55.9	33.8	25.0	21.9	265
Fourth	57.4	29.7	31.9	17.7	188	71.3	25.9	18.6	8.5	188
Highest	79.7	9.7	18.3	5.8	61	88.4	9.7	9.7	5.8	61
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	68.3	22.5	20.0	12.9	385	66.8	27.4	15.1	8.3	385
6 or more years ago	37.4	51.3	48.3	26.0	1,283	50.8	43.5	32.3	19.2	1,283
Total	44.5	44.6	41.8	23.0	1,668	54.5	39.8	28.3	16.7	1,668

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

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

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, Orissa, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	11.5	25.9	-1.1	7.5	28.3	2.4	-1.1	13.1	35.9	0.0	-1.7	149
6-11	13.2	31.6	-1.3	6.4	25.6	3.2	-1.0	15.6	33.3	0.7	-1.5	167
12-23	24.5	50.6	-1.8	8.2	24.6	1.5	-1.1	16.0	41.3	0.2	-1.7	322
24-35	21.5	52.8	-2.0	4.3	19.6	1.5	-1.0	15.0	42.4	0.4	-1.8	319
36-47	25.0	52.2	-1.9	3.8	14.1	0.9	-1.0	12.5	46.9	0.5	-1.8	326
48-59	14.6	40.0	-1.7	2.7	13.0	1.7	-1.0	9.3	37.9	1.2	-1.7	332
Sex												
Male	20.4	43.6	-1.7	6.7	20.6	2.1	-1.0	13.0	39.4	1.0	-1.7	824
Female	18.8	46.4	-1.8	3.5	18.5	1.2	-1.0	13.8	41.9	0.1	-1.8	792
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	16.1	38.3	-1.6	4.0	15.8	2.5	-0.8	10.0	34.7	1.1	-1.5	531
<24	26.0	49.4	-2.0	4.9	22.5	1.1	-1.0	14.5	43.4	0.0	-1.9	216
24-47	20.8	49.2	-1.8	6.1	20.6	1.2	-1.1	17.0	45.4	0.1	-1.8	595
48+	20.1	45.8	-1.8	6.0	22.8	1.4	-1.1	11.4	41.4	0.2	-1.8	238
Birth order²												
1	16.0	38.0	-1.6	4.0	15.4	2.6	-0.8	9.6	34.4	1.1	-1.5	529
2-3	18.0	43.4	-1.7	4.9	20.9	1.2	-1.1	12.5	39.8	0.2	-1.7	717
4-5	32.5	58.1	-2.2	6.6	21.2	1.2	-1.1	20.0	52.7	0.0	-2.0	242
6+	22.9	64.3	-2.2	10.2	28.8	1.3	-1.3	25.6	56.7	0.0	-2.2	93
Residence												
Urban	14.5	34.9	-1.3	3.9	13.4	3.1	-0.8	9.3	29.7	1.8	-1.3	216
Rural	20.4	46.5	-1.8	5.4	20.5	1.4	-1.0	14.0	42.3	0.3	-1.8	1,399
Size at birth²												
Very small	22.2	50.2	-2.1	3.2	22.9	0.6	-1.2	19.1	63.4	0.0	-2.1	93
Small	22.9	51.2	-2.0	6.9	28.8	2.5	-1.3	19.6	52.1	0.0	-2.0	263
Average or larger	18.8	42.9	-1.7	4.8	17.0	1.7	-0.9	11.2	36.3	0.6	-1.6	1,152
Mother's education⁴												
No education	27.5	57.3	-2.1	6.9	23.0	1.5	-1.2	21.2	50.6	0.2	-2.0	742
<5 years complete	22.1	46.3	-1.9	4.3	20.8	1.2	-1.1	10.9	43.5	0.0	-1.8	192
5-9 years complete	13.3	38.2	-1.6	3.4	15.9	0.9	-0.9	7.0	34.1	0.0	-1.5	446
10 or more years complete	3.6	15.4	-0.8	3.7	13.8	4.2	-0.6	2.2	18.9	2.5	-0.9	208
Religion												
Hindu	19.5	44.6	-1.7	5.1	19.3	1.7	-1.0	13.1	40.5	0.6	-1.7	1,555
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Christian	(13.0)	(44.7)	(-1.6)	(2.1)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(12.7)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	27
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	23.1	49.7	-1.9	2.3	19.7	0.8	-1.1	14.8	44.4	0.4	-1.9	311
Scheduled tribe	28.4	57.2	-2.1	8.2	27.6	2.1	-1.3	22.9	54.4	0.1	-2.1	426
Other backward class	16.1	40.8	-1.6	5.9	17.8	1.0	-1.0	9.8	38.1	0.7	-1.6	433
Other	12.3	33.6	-1.3	3.4	12.8	2.6	-0.7	6.5	26.4	0.8	-1.3	429
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	19.8	45.0	-1.7	5.2	19.6	1.7	-1.0	13.5	40.9	0.4	-1.7	1,580
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(13.2)	(34.9)	(-0.9)	(4.4)	(19.6)	(2.1)	(-0.7)	(8.8)	(22.0)	(6.5)	(-1.0)	27

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	23.6	51.0	-1.9	5.6	24.2	1.0	-1.2	18.1	50.0	0.0	-2.0	675
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	17.5	41.8	-1.6	5.2	17.0	1.8	-0.9	10.5	35.7	0.6	-1.6	859
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	3.9	17.8	-0.8	0.0	1.2	9.0	0.1	3.9	10.2	3.7	-0.4	45
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	20.4	46.0	-1.8	5.2	19.9	1.6	-1.0	14.2	42.4	0.3	-1.8	1,379
Living with one or neither parent	15.1	38.7	-1.4	4.8	17.3	2.2	-0.9	8.8	30.6	1.7	-1.4	236
Wealth index												
Lowest	28.9	59.6	-2.2	6.0	24.0	1.5	-1.2	21.0	53.3	0.2	-2.1	717
Second	19.3	41.9	-1.7	7.0	18.9	1.1	-1.1	11.1	41.2	0.2	-1.7	319
Middle	11.8	39.7	-1.6	3.5	15.4	1.0	-0.9	7.6	32.6	0.4	-1.5	283
Fourth	5.3	20.5	-1.0	3.5	17.6	1.6	-0.8	3.2	21.3	0.9	-1.2	185
Highest	4.1	13.2	-0.7	1.5	6.6	6.2	-0.4	2.5	10.2	3.6	-0.6	112
Total	19.6	45.0	-1.7	5.2	19.5	1.7	-1.0	13.4	40.7	0.5	-1.7	1,615
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.4	43.9	-1.7	6.4	23.7	1.9	-1.0	15.0	39.5	0.3	-1.7	943
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.8	49.1	-1.9	9.5	29.7	0.7	-1.3	21.4	50.3	0.3	-2.0	1,277

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	94.7	252	50.6	54.7	82.4	42.9	197
Rural	94.6	1,594	50.7	54.9	82.3	42.0	1,123
Sex							
Male	94.6	949	50.3	54.3	82.0	41.9	706
Female	94.6	897	51.2	55.4	82.6	42.4	614
Mother's education							
No education	94.5	878	46.7	51.3	79.9	42.2	597
<5 years complete	94.5	223	47.7	50.4	82.2	47.4	152
5-9 years complete	94.9	505	53.5	56.8	83.9	41.9	378
10 or more years complete	94.3	240	60.1	65.3	86.6	38.1	193
Religion							
Hindu	94.5	1,780	51.3	55.3	82.4	41.6	1,271
Muslim	*	18	*	*	*	*	15
Christian	(98.2)	33	(35.7)	(43.3)	(79.5)	(46.1)	23
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.3	340	58.8	61.4	81.1	45.5	246
Scheduled tribe	96.9	519	49.8	52.2	84.4	32.8	355
Other backward class	93.7	491	48.5	55.8	80.9	48.8	350
Other	93.5	480	47.8	51.8	82.1	42.8	356
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.0	812	51.0	55.5	83.6	39.3	613
Dai (TBA)	94.7	325	47.4	54.0	80.1	46.8	232
Other/no one	94.2	705	51.9	54.3	81.7	43.4	474
Place of delivery							
Health facility	94.7	656	52.9	57.6	86.4	37.1	494
At home	94.7	1,177	49.5	53.3	80.0	45.1	818
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.5	833	49.0	51.4	81.8	41.8	564
Second	95.3	369	51.5	55.3	82.3	46.3	264
Middle	92.2	303	50.1	55.5	80.3	45.3	228
Fourth	93.9	212	56.7	64.4	85.5	35.9	154
Highest	93.7	130	50.5	56.4	84.6	36.1	110
Total	94.6	1,846	50.7	54.8	82.3	42.1	1,320

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children not delivered in a health facility or at home, and children with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(3.9)	(79.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	100.0	45	(6.4)	46
2-3	0.0	47.9	32.7	2.0	14.3	3.0	100.0	58	8.1	58
4-5	1.7	35.3	14.2	4.2	14.3	30.3	100.0	70	18.2	71
6-8	0.0	18.5	13.3	0.6	2.0	65.5	100.0	89	7.3	89
9-11	3.5	4.3	5.0	1.4	4.3	81.4	100.0	83	8.4	84
12-17	3.6	2.2	3.2	0.7	0.4	90.0	100.0	164	6.3	169
18-23	12.6	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.4	83.9	100.0	164	5.1	173
24-35	22.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	75.5	100.0	275	3.7	338
<4	1.7	61.5	23.6	1.2	9.2	2.9	100.0	103	7.4	104
<6	1.7	50.8	19.8	2.4	11.3	14.0	100.0	173	11.8	175
6-9	1.5	14.8	11.9	1.5	2.5	67.8	100.0	119	7.4	119
12-23	8.0	1.4	2.5	0.7	0.4	86.9	100.0	328	5.7	342

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

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

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	11.9	52.3	9.3	89	100.0	11.9	52.3	9.3	89
9-11	na	na	na	na	31.0	38.4	14.0	80	100.0	32.1	38.5	13.5	83
12-17	na	na	na	na	57.8	57.8	38.8	158	100.0	56.4	57.2	38.1	164
18-23	na	na	na	na	58.8	67.1	44.0	143	96.1	55.7	64.8	41.3	164
Sex													
Male	≥36	2.1	4.9	541	42.9	54.3	30.0	243	98.6	42.9	52.8	29.6	257
Female	32.6	2.6	5.3	554	47.0	58.4	31.1	227	98.8	45.6	58.7	30.3	243
Residence													
Urban	(28.9)	(3.0)	(5.0)	149	59.0	63.8	41.9	61	97.6	56.8	62.4	40.0	72
Rural	34.2	2.3	5.1	946	42.8	55.2	28.9	410	98.9	42.1	54.6	28.3	428
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	500	29.9	51.3	19.9	208	98.4	29.8	51.2	19.8	218
<5 years complete	*	*	*	120	50.0	63.6	37.5	52	96.8	47.3	60.2	35.4	55
5-9 years complete	32.3	1.7	4.1	316	52.3	53.5	32.0	142	99.2	51.6	52.8	31.0	149
10 or more years complete	(26.2)	(1.8)	2.6	159	70.8	71.8	54.7	69	100.0	68.3	70.7	52.6	78

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 YCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	33.5	(3.1)	(5.1)	192	35.3	52.7	22.6	89	98.1	34.6	52.2	22.6	94
Scheduled tribe	(32.6)	(4.8)	(6.2)	299	24.3	54.2	18.7	126	97.4	24.3	53.9	18.3	136
Other backward class	*	(1.8)	(4.7)	294	57.3	56.8	36.8	130	100.0	56.9	56.0	36.3	132
Other	*	(1.2)	(3.2)	298	59.7	58.8	41.1	120	99.1	58.6	58.2	39.9	132
Wealth index													
Lowest	33.3	*	6.0	485	35.4	49.7	21.3	211	97.6	34.7	49.3	20.7	223
Second	(33.1)	*	(5.9)	223	35.9	51.6	24.5	94	100.0	35.9	51.6	24.5	94
Middle	*	*	(2.2)	170	52.4	63.3	38.3	75	98.5	51.9	62.6	38.2	77
Fourth	(29.0)	*	*	133	71.0	72.2	56.7	53	100.0	70.0	71.0	55.0	59
Highest	*	*	*	83	(68.7)	(68.6)	(45.1)	37	100.0	61.2	63.6	39.9	47
Total	33.5	2.3	5.1	1,095	44.9	56.3	30.6	471	98.7	44.2	55.7	30.0	500

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	28.9	52.1	1.2	82.1	151
12-23	28.6	47.6	3.5	79.7	321
24-35	27.5	36.0	1.1	64.6	326
36-47	31.4	29.7	1.1	62.2	325
48-59	28.2	17.1	0.9	46.2	332
Sex					
Male	27.7	34.5	1.4	63.5	750
Female	30.3	34.6	1.8	66.6	704
Birth order¹					
1	28.5	31.9	0.9	61.3	474
2-3	30.3	32.6	1.5	64.4	627
4-5	27.9	42.9	2.3	73.1	226
6+	30.7	41.4	3.6	75.6	83
Residence					
Urban	29.0	22.7	2.2	53.9	180
Rural	28.9	36.2	1.5	66.6	1,275
Mother's education²					
No education	27.2	41.7	2.4	71.3	683
<5 years complete	33.1	31.7	2.0	66.9	173
5-9 years complete	30.9	28.5	0.4	59.9	390
10 or more years complete	29.0	22.9	0.0	51.9	175
Religion					
Hindu	29.1	34.6	1.5	65.2	1,400
Muslim	*	*	*	*	13
Christian	(31.7)	(28.1)	(2.1)	(61.8)	27
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	25.3	35.7	2.5	63.5	281
Scheduled tribe	29.6	48.2	2.2	80.1	401
Other backward class	29.4	28.0	1.4	58.7	387
Other	30.8	26.9	0.5	58.2	370
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.3	34.5	1.5	65.4	1,410
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	11
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(17.7)	(35.2)	(3.5)	(56.5)	34
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	30.0	34.5	1.3	65.9	1,231
Living with one or neither parent	23.1	34.5	2.9	60.5	223
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	29.4	25.9	0.9	56.2	511
Mildly anaemic	29.2	37.1	2.3	68.7	644
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.9	46.4	0.9	76.2	251
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.5	43.0	2.6	75.0	670
Second	25.5	34.9	1.3	61.7	280
Middle	27.9	24.8	0.2	53.0	251
Fourth	35.6	24.3	1.1	60.9	165
Highest	26.0	15.7	0.0	41.7	89
Total	28.9	34.5	1.6	65.0	1,454
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.4	43.8	1.9	74.1	784
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.2	43.2	2.9	72.3	1,132

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother				Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8	15.9	0.0	89	na	na	15.9	2.7	3.3	89	35.7	89	
9-11	42.8	3.6	83	na	na	41.5	7.0	6.3	84	37.8	83	
12-17	65.4	12.2	164	53.2	169	53.2	8.4	15.0	169	39.1	167	
18-23	66.2	16.1	164	28.3	173	28.3	4.4	17.1	173	38.0	172	
24-35	76.5	23.7	275	18.2	338	18.2	3.3	16.2	338	34.7	333	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	14.9	5.7	20.2	341	38.9	340	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	5.8	16.0	345	40.5	340	
Sex												
Male	61.0	16.5	404	28.0	341	19.6	6.6	15.6	798	39.0	791	
Female	61.8	12.9	371	30.9	338	23.1	3.7	15.9	741	37.0	732	
Birth order												
1	58.9	10.6	261	33.8	232	22.5	5.8	21.5	529	43.6	526	
2-3	65.5	17.5	358	30.1	311	22.9	6.2	15.8	679	36.9	672	
4-5	54.1	14.7	108	22.9	98	16.4	2.5	7.3	241	31.5	237	
6+	(60.8)	(17.7)	47	(15.2)	39	15.1	2.6	4.6	90	30.6	89	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	61.1	13.4	683	32.6	522	29.0	4.8	14.4	833	35.8	826	
Not breastfeeding	63.4	25.1	92	19.1	157	12.3	5.9	17.7	692	41.0	683	
Residence												
Urban	70.7	15.2	106	28.1	97	19.3	7.7	19.8	219	69.5	216	
Rural	59.9	14.7	668	29.7	583	21.6	4.8	15.1	1,320	32.8	1,307	

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	53.3	12.6	346	22.3	313	15.8	3.9	8.8	728	24.5	722
<5 years complete	68.6	13.7	90	29.2	79	18.9	4.4	10.1	188	35.4	183
5-9 years complete	65.2	18.4	222	35.4	189	28.2	4.0	21.4	425	45.8	421
10 or more years complete	72.6	15.2	116	41.1	99	28.7	13.6	34.6	199	73.3	197
Religion											
Hindu	61.6	14.6	744	30.0	648	21.6	5.3	16.0	1,484	37.6	1,468
Muslim	*	*	7	*	8	*	*	*	15	*	14
Christian	*	*	15	*	15	(18.2)	(0.0)	(5.9)	29	(57.9)	29
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	58.8	13.7	146	37.1	123	24.7	3.4	15.2	292	40.9	287
Scheduled tribe	47.1	14.6	207	16.8	179	14.5	4.4	6.6	419	30.5	414
Other backward class	69.1	15.3	205	29.7	181	19.9	6.0	16.6	407	34.9	405
Other	69.5	14.4	209	34.5	190	25.6	6.9	24.3	409	46.2	404
Wealth index											
Lowest	55.6	12.4	343	21.4	305	16.9	3.6	8.9	691	25.1	684
Second	57.8	13.2	148	29.9	126	24.8	4.8	15.3	298	33.1	290
Middle	66.8	18.2	130	37.6	118	23.8	4.0	19.7	266	40.1	266
Fourth	76.2	25.0	92	39.9	78	26.3	7.8	29.0	175	63.5	174
Highest	68.8	9.4	62	41.7	52	25.6	16.0	29.2	110	86.6	109
Total	61.4	14.8	775	29.5	680	21.3	5.2	15.8	1,539	38.0	1,523

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	6.4	18.3	75.3	100.0	644
Rural	27.4	40.1	32.4	100.0	3,212
Religion of household head					
Hindu	24.3	36.8	38.9	100.0	3,745
Muslim	12.6	27.8	59.6	100.0	46
Christian	15.1	19.3	65.6	100.0	51
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	24.2	40.0	35.8	100.0	759
Scheduled tribe	33.7	36.3	30.0	100.0	894
Other backward class	20.4	40.9	38.8	100.0	1,025
Other	19.2	30.7	50.1	100.0	1,149
Wealth index					
Lowest	33.9	41.9	24.2	100.0	1,630
Second	24.3	40.6	35.1	100.0	757
Middle	20.7	38.9	40.4	100.0	653
Fourth	9.9	29.9	60.2	100.0	461
Highest	1.8	6.9	91.3	100.0	355
Total	23.9	36.5	39.6	100.0	3,857
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.7	35.2	35.1	100.0	4,672

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



Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	15.9	9.7	49.0	25.3	0.1	100.0	4,540
Pulses or beans	67.5	24.3	6.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	4,540
Dark green leafy vegetables	88.6	9.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,540
Fruits	3.9	8.7	80.7	6.3	0.4	100.0	4,540
Eggs	1.2	31.0	43.4	24.3	0.1	100.0	4,540
Fish	4.2	47.6	40.1	8.0	0.1	100.0	4,540
Chicken/meat	0.3	15.1	68.5	15.9	0.1	100.0	4,540
Fish or chicken/meat	4.3	48.9	40.2	6.5	0.1	100.0	4,540
MEN							
Milk or curd	13.4	25.9	42.4	18.2	0.1	100.0	1,480
Pulses or beans	59.9	34.8	4.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,480
Dark green leafy vegetables	80.5	18.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,480
Fruits	3.1	13.4	80.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,480
Eggs	2.1	44.3	45.4	8.1	0.0	100.0	1,480
Fish	4.5	52.3	39.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,480
Chicken/meat	0.5	25.7	69.5	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,480
Fish or chicken/meat	4.6	54.0	38.8	2.4	0.0	99.9	1,480

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	44.9	17.7	2.3	0.0	803	55.9	26.9	2.4	0.5	225
20-29	42.5	18.3	4.0	0.5	1,430	32.8	11.3	4.4	0.5	440
30-39	39.2	17.8	9.2	1.5	1,179	31.5	7.9	6.5	0.4	420
40-49	39.1	19.5	11.8	2.8	773	30.9	10.2	10.0	3.2	319
Marital status										
Never married	44.5	17.9	3.4	0.0	1,021	42.6	18.7	4.2	0.7	483
Currently married	40.3	18.2	7.7	1.5	2,991	32.1	9.2	7.1	1.3	895
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	41.9	21.4	6.1	1.0	173	*	*	*	*	24
Residence										
Urban	28.6	12.1	17.7	3.3	722	27.2	10.4	14.3	4.0	271
Rural	44.1	19.5	4.2	0.7	3,463	37.8	13.0	4.0	0.4	1,132
Education										
No education	51.4	23.5	2.1	0.3	1,679	40.2	13.9	0.4	0.0	310
<5 years complete	37.7	18.4	6.0	0.2	555	39.4	13.3	2.7	0.0	204
5-9 years complete	37.8	14.8	8.9	1.7	1,313	39.6	13.6	4.3	0.8	533
10 or more years complete	25.9	11.4	13.8	2.8	638	23.9	9.4	15.3	3.2	353
Religion										
Hindu	41.2	18.1	6.6	1.1	4,046	35.8	12.4	5.8	1.1	1,374
Muslim	63.3	32.2	2.3	0.0	49	*	*	*	*	13
Christian	42.3	16.5	6.2	0.0	57	*	*	*	*	14
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.8	26.2	4.1	0.5	758	44.8	14.8	5.5	0.7	254
Scheduled tribe	51.3	21.9	1.4	0.1	861	38.9	11.7	0.7	0.0	351
Other backward class	39.3	16.0	7.3	1.7	1,188	33.9	14.3	5.3	0.3	376
Other	31.7	13.2	10.7	1.5	1,333	28.6	9.9	11.3	2.9	413
Wealth index										
Lowest	54.4	25.8	1.0	0.0	1,493	44.1	16.1	1.0	0.0	508
Second	46.3	20.2	3.4	0.1	859	35.9	12.2	2.2	0.7	278
Middle	35.0	14.5	5.0	0.6	768	35.2	12.5	4.8	0.3	237
Fourth	30.1	10.9	10.5	0.9	578	28.9	10.3	5.4	0.3	223
Highest	16.3	6.2	27.0	7.2	486	18.8	5.0	31.4	8.0	157
Total	41.4	18.3	6.6	1.1	4,185	35.7	12.5	6.0	1.1	1,403

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

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

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	45.2	14.5	1.7	61.4	840	20.5	13.9	1.6	36.1	221
20-29	43.8	13.5	1.1	58.4	1,557	16.2	10.9	0.0	27.0	434
30-39	43.1	15.2	1.4	59.8	1,192	15.4	15.9	1.5	32.7	416
40-49	49.4	17.6	1.9	68.8	767	19.3	22.0	2.1	43.4	316
Marital status										
Never married	42.7	11.2	2.2	56.2	1,006	17.2	10.0	0.8	28.0	477
Currently married	45.6	15.8	1.2	62.6	3,178	17.7	17.7	1.3	36.7	884
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	43.2	18.1	2.8	64.1	172	*	*	*	*	25
Maternity status										
Pregnant	37.1	29.6	2.0	68.8	175	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	47.3	16.1	1.6	64.9	913	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	44.6	13.7	1.4	59.8	3,268	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	40.2	14.2	1.6	55.9	727	15.8	9.2	0.7	25.7	265
Rural	45.8	15.0	1.4	62.3	3,630	17.7	16.8	1.3	35.9	1,121
Education										
No education	49.1	19.2	1.8	70.2	1,757	24.1	26.9	3.0	54.0	306
<5 years complete	46.7	14.3	1.2	62.1	564	17.6	20.6	1.2	39.4	202
5-9 years complete	41.2	12.6	1.5	55.2	1,371	16.7	12.1	0.7	29.5	529
10 or more years complete	39.6	8.8	0.7	49.0	663	12.3	7.0	0.3	19.7	347
Religion										
Hindu	44.8	14.7	1.5	61.0	4,214	17.2	15.6	1.2	34.0	1,356
Muslim	41.1	16.5	0.0	57.6	50	*	*	*	*	14
Christian	49.5	22.9	0.9	73.4	61	*	*	*	*	14
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	44.2	18.4	1.6	64.2	784	16.0	17.7	1.9	35.6	249
Scheduled tribe	51.1	20.9	1.8	73.8	927	25.8	25.7	2.1	53.6	349
Other backward class	44.1	12.7	1.9	58.6	1,228	14.3	10.1	1.0	25.4	371
Other	41.8	10.7	0.9	53.4	1,371	13.7	9.3	0.1	23.2	409
Wealth index										
Lowest	48.3	18.9	1.9	69.2	1,574	24.2	24.0	1.5	49.6	501
Second	45.8	14.1	1.5	61.4	881	11.2	17.7	2.4	31.3	280
Middle	44.4	14.1	1.3	59.7	801	16.2	9.7	0.5	26.4	231
Fourth	39.8	12.2	0.8	52.8	609	13.1	6.0	0.3	19.4	221
Highest	39.1	7.9	0.9	47.9	490	14.1	5.1	0.4	19.5	154
Total	44.9	14.9	1.5	61.2	4,356	17.3	15.4	1.2	33.9	1,386
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	45.5	16.0	1.3	62.7	3,350	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	45.1	16.4	1.6	63.0	4,282	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 belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	73.2	86.7	38.2	72.6	36.9	56.2	12.6	28.4	47.0	60.6	1,747	469
15-19	70.0	84.7	34.3	70.1	32.9	53.5	11.2	28.0	42.7	60.4	883	237
20-24	76.5	88.8	42.2	75.0	40.9	58.9	14.0	28.8	51.5	60.7	863	232
25-29	67.1	80.5	35.8	69.4	35.3	56.0	12.9	25.5	41.6	58.8	763	239
30-39	60.8	74.3	29.7	61.5	29.7	48.5	10.8	22.2	38.5	56.4	1,226	437
40-49	57.0	70.8	24.0	55.3	26.7	45.2	7.6	21.2	35.0	51.3	804	335
Residence												
Urban	87.5	93.6	57.4	83.7	51.4	75.3	24.8	42.4	62.3	73.3	800	300
Rural	61.4	74.6	27.8	60.1	28.9	45.3	8.4	19.9	37.3	52.8	3,740	1,180
Education												
No education	33.8	40.4	7.4	25.3	12.1	18.5	0.9	3.0	16.1	20.8	1,831	320
<5 years complete	69.5	64.8	25.4	51.3	27.6	38.8	5.1	9.9	41.7	42.2	586	213
5-9 years complete	89.5	91.2	46.1	74.0	46.4	58.7	14.4	24.3	56.8	64.6	1,416	558
10 or more years complete	99.2	98.8	79.1	91.7	63.9	75.5	37.1	50.7	77.5	84.1	707	386
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	84.8	89.2	48.2	76.9	45.2	60.3	17.3	31.5	56.2	67.1	2,763	1,101
No	36.7	47.1	9.3	29.9	13.7	25.6	2.0	4.0	19.1	27.5	1,777	380
Marital status												
Never married	78.5	89.3	43.1	76.9	40.0	59.6	16.3	32.8	52.7	65.6	1,068	518
Currently married	62.8	73.2	30.6	59.0	31.2	48.1	10.0	20.4	38.7	52.9	3,292	937
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	50.6	*	16.9	*	20.8	*	5.5	*	31.3	*	180	25
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	75.2	na	60.7	na	56.3	na	24.7	na	54.3	na	500
1-2	na	81.0	na	66.5	na	46.6	na	20.3	na	56.2	na	271
3-4	na	76.0	na	66.4	na	45.8	na	24.7	na	57.7	na	234
5+	na	81.4	na	67.4	na	51.7	na	26.6	na	59.6	na	472

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	65.9	78.2	32.8	64.5	32.9	50.9	11.4	24.5	41.5	56.7	4,388	1,444
Muslim	76.5	*	41.5	*	37.2	*	8.5	*	51.0	*	55	17
Christian	69.1	*	35.4	*	18.5	*	6.5	*	43.8	*	63	15
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	67.2	77.6	27.2	63.8	30.9	46.7	7.2	17.6	39.7	54.6	820	268
Scheduled tribe	32.6	56.0	10.9	42.4	17.3	34.9	3.3	11.5	16.5	36.9	955	361
Other backward class	67.6	81.6	34.2	66.4	31.9	53.0	10.8	25.0	42.8	58.9	1,270	390
Other	85.5	94.5	49.8	82.9	45.1	66.3	19.6	38.5	58.0	73.1	1,446	452
Wealth index												
Lowest	39.0	59.3	11.7	43.6	15.5	33.0	2.3	9.0	20.7	38.4	1,634	523
Second	64.2	78.9	23.0	63.8	28.2	49.4	6.5	21.3	38.9	51.2	916	293
Middle	79.9	84.4	39.1	68.2	37.7	53.3	10.4	23.8	48.2	58.3	831	243
Fourth	93.0	97.7	57.7	87.2	52.2	69.8	21.7	40.2	62.4	80.9	625	240
Highest	98.0	99.3	76.6	94.1	63.7	80.8	36.1	54.3	76.4	86.4	535	181
Total	66.0	78.4	33.0	64.9	32.9	51.4	11.3	24.5	41.7	57.0	4,540	1,480

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS
Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women expressing all four indicators	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing 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						
Age														
15-24	82.9	67.1	76.3	92.5	84.6	69.5	75.3	87.5	1,279	55.9	64.6	87.5	56.1	407
15-19	83.1	67.9	76.6	91.8	83.4	67.7	73.8	86.7	619	56.6	73.8	86.7	55.7	200
20-24	82.6	66.5	75.9	93.1	85.7	71.3	76.9	88.3	660	55.2	76.9	88.3	56.4	206
25-29	83.2	64.1	73.4	93.6	86.8	68.6	74.9	92.5	512	53.4	68.6	92.5	56.1	193
30-39	80.9	58.1	70.7	94.6	83.1	56.6	61.1	92.6	746	49.2	61.1	92.6	47.2	325
40-49	80.1	56.0	67.9	93.6	84.0	59.2	64.3	89.6	458	47.1	64.3	89.6	44.2	237
Residence														
Urban	86.5	75.6	85.8	92.5	89.4	79.1	83.2	90.4	700	65.3	83.2	90.4	64.0	281
Rural	80.6	58.7	69.2	93.6	82.8	58.7	64.5	90.1	2,295	48.5	64.5	90.1	47.0	880
Education														
No education	69.7	35.6	50.4	91.8	69.6	37.8	36.9	88.8	619	25.4	36.9	88.8	23.8	129
<5 years complete	82.0	52.1	65.6	95.4	83.4	39.7	55.0	94.8	407	44.7	55.0	94.8	32.3	138
5-9 years complete	83.2	65.3	76.3	93.5	83.6	58.6	65.6	91.4	1,268	54.4	65.6	91.4	48.1	510
10 or more years complete	90.7	87.9	91.7	93.4	90.7	87.7	89.4	87.4	702	77.4	89.4	87.4	71.1	381
Regular media exposure¹														
Yes	85.3	68.4	77.4	93.8	84.8	69.4	73.9	90.2	2,343	58.5	73.9	90.2	56.9	982
No	70.3	42.0	57.7	91.8	82.1	32.1	42.5	90.2	652	30.9	42.5	90.2	19.6	179
Marital status														
Never married	84.5	72.4	80.4	91.8	87.3	73.6	79.2	89.4	838	60.8	79.2	89.4	61.4	463
Currently married	81.1	59.2	70.6	94.0	82.5	57.4	62.6	90.7	2,066	49.5	62.6	90.7	44.5	686
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.1	50.9	63.2	92.9	*	*	*	*	91	42.6	*	*	*	13
Religion														
Hindu	81.9	62.7	73.0	93.3	84.2	64.0	69.3	90.1	2,891	52.5	69.3	90.1	51.2	1,129
Muslim	82.0	71.0	84.7	94.5	*	*	*	*	42	61.4	*	*	*	17
Christian	86.6	58.1	66.1	94.7	*	*	*	*	43	46.0	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	80.7	53.7	65.6	94.3	77.9	60.7	64.5	93.9	551	44.7	64.5	93.9	49.7	208
Scheduled tribe	72.8	46.8	58.9	89.8	74.6	37.0	49.2	91.0	312	34.1	49.2	91.0	28.6	202
Other backward class	81.1	62.1	72.7	94.1	88.0	64.3	69.2	89.0	858	52.0	69.2	89.0	51.2	318
Other	85.7	71.4	80.7	93.3	89.4	77.1	80.1	88.7	1,236	61.0	80.1	88.7	62.3	427
Wealth index														
Lowest	72.8	44.9	61.1	92.7	75.6	38.0	47.6	92.2	638	33.5	47.6	92.2	29.6	310
Second	82.0	55.8	66.6	95.6	83.8	58.4	65.2	91.6	588	47.3	65.2	91.6	45.0	231
Middle	82.9	60.1	71.4	93.4	87.0	65.0	70.3	88.8	664	51.3	70.3	88.8	50.6	205
Fourth	83.7	73.2	80.5	93.4	90.2	82.0	83.8	91.0	581	60.9	83.8	91.0	72.0	235
Highest	90.2	83.6	88.9	91.7	89.7	89.3	90.4	85.3	525	73.3	90.4	85.3	69.7	180
Total	82.0	62.7	73.1	93.4	84.4	63.7	69.0	90.2	2,995	52.5	69.0	90.2	51.2	1,161

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	3.7	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	505	162	2,517	770	3,022	932
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹						
	nc	*	*	*	*	(34.6)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	0	6	5	25	5	31
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	574	175	2,868	835	3,442	1,010
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
	na	0.2	na	0.3	na	0.3
Number of men	na	300	na	1,180	na	1,480
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3						
	1.4	4.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion						
	4.7	4.2	4.1	1.9	4.2	2.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	24.2	35.1	30.1	36.4	29.1	36.1
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²						
	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9
Number of respondents	800	300	3,740	1,180	4,540	1,480
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
	97.3	99.4	94.5	97.2	94.9	97.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	194	105	1,126	430	1,319	535

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Orissa, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	25.9	41.9	10.0	24.4	12.6	28.4
Percentage who know a condom source	68.7	93.3	42.3	80.9	46.7	83.8
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	34.5	13.4	47.8	23.1	45.6	20.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	3.4	0.6	7.8	2.7	7.1	2.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.0	1.7	2.4	0.7	2.3	0.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	22.9	35.8	31.0	35.8	29.7	35.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4
Number of respondents age 15-24	288	107	1,459	362	1,747	469
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	97.4	100.0	94.8	99.1	95.1	99.3
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	66	38	453	130	519	168
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	4.1	*	1.4	4.3	1.7	6.8
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	99	14	697	84	796	98
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months						
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	*	0.7	23.6	0.6	24.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	92	8	653	67	745	75
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.7	91.7	98.6	89.8	98.8	90.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	2.4	0.9	5.9	0.8	5.0
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	189	101	773	310	962	411

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

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

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

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

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Total	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys					Total	Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	
			<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing				<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing			
																		0.6
WOMEN																		
Moral values	94.7	4,540	88.5	8.0	1.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	4,300	94.9	4,540	88.6	7.7	1.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	4,310
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	43.8	4,540	4.4	28.7	49.3	9.2	8.4	100.0	1,990	53.6	4,540	5.4	32.2	46.4	6.8	9.2	100.0	2,432
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	56.5	4,540	1.2	32.2	55.3	5.4	5.9	100.0	2,566	36.2	4,540	0.8	14.5	61.4	13.1	10.2	100.0	1,646
Sex and sexual behaviour	37.1	4,540	0.3	7.9	40.5	42.7	8.6	100.0	1,682	34.8	4,540	0.3	5.6	38.7	46.4	8.9	100.0	1,582
Contraception	43.6	4,540	0.4	6.3	36.2	49.1	8.0	100.0	1,980	37.7	4,540	0.5	5.1	35.2	49.7	9.5	100.0	1,712
HIV/AIDS	59.7	4,540	1.7	15.1	46.2	28.9	8.0	100.0	2,712	59.6	4,540	1.9	14.9	45.5	29.6	8.2	100.0	2,705
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	32.7	4,540	0.6	7.2	37.0	41.9	13.3	100.0	1,486	32.0	4,540	0.6	5.6	36.4	43.5	13.8	100.0	1,451
MEN																		
Moral values	98.5	1,480	82.2	13.5	2.5	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,458	99.0	1,480	83.0	13.8	2.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,465
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	52.3	1,480	8.0	31.6	51.1	8.8	0.5	100.0	775	62.1	1,480	6.2	30.3	54.6	8.5	0.5	100.0	920
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	56.1	1,480	0.3	26.7	64.1	8.6	0.4	100.0	831	45.3	1,480	0.5	18.7	63.0	17.0	0.8	100.0	671
Sex and sexual behaviour	45.8	1,480	0.2	19.1	59.7	19.7	1.2	100.0	678	44.6	1,480	0.0	14.0	58.7	26.0	1.3	100.0	660
Contraception	46.9	1,480	0.2	15.1	59.2	24.3	1.1	100.0	694	44.5	1,480	0.2	11.2	57.5	30.0	1.2	100.0	659
HIV/AIDS	64.1	1,480	4.5	20.7	51.1	21.4	2.3	100.0	949	64.8	1,480	4.6	20.3	51.7	21.1	2.3	100.0	960
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	49.3	1,480	0.3	12.1	49.2	34.4	3.9	100.0	731	51.0	1,480	0.2	10.7	49.5	35.6	4.0	100.0	755

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	66	66	841
15-59	261	261	1,926
60+	759	759	221
Sex			
Women	193	193	1,450
Men	291	291	1,538
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	317	317	1,586
Other fuel	160	160	1,398
Total	243	243	2,988
RURAL			
Age			
<15	50	50	4,781
15-59	604	576	8,461
60+	914	498	1,432
Sex			
Women	349	333	7,503
Men	564	464	7,172
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	470	411	14,164
Other fuel	0	0	483
Total	454	397	14,675
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	52	52	5,622
15-59	541	518	10,387
60+	893	533	1,653
Sex			
Women	323	310	8,953
Men	516	434	8,710
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	455	402	15,750
Other fuel	119	119	1,881
Total	418	371	17,663

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Orissa, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
		Number of women	Number of women who have heard of TB						Number of men	Number of men				
Age														
15-19	79.4	883	35.6	28.5	75.4	1.6	702	85.7	237	49.7	17.3	86.3	6.6	203
20-34	82.7	2,293	43.6	32.2	78.9	1.8	1,897	91.3	679	55.5	23.9	90.0	3.8	620
35-49	76.0	1,364	38.0	34.5	76.4	1.9	1,037	87.9	565	52.9	29.0	87.6	5.2	496
Residence														
Urban	92.8	800	52.6	39.8	87.2	1.3	743	95.8	300	65.7	24.7	92.7	2.9	288
Rural	77.3	3,740	37.3	30.2	75.0	1.9	2,893	87.4	1,180	50.2	24.8	87.3	5.3	1,031
Education														
No education	63.3	1,831	26.0	27.6	62.8	2.5	1,159	71.1	320	33.2	21.0	78.2	5.3	227
<5 years complete	81.8	586	32.7	32.2	76.0	1.5	480	85.0	213	38.7	28.3	84.0	2.7	181
5-9 years complete	91.5	1,416	40.8	32.2	82.3	1.5	1,295	94.1	558	49.4	23.3	88.3	4.8	525
10 or more years complete	99.2	707	69.0	39.6	93.9	1.3	701	99.1	386	78.9	27.4	97.3	5.4	383
Religion														
Hindu	79.9	4,388	40.5	32.4	77.5	1.8	3,508	88.9	1,444	53.6	24.9	88.6	4.8	1,285
Muslim	86.1	55	34.4	13.4	77.8	3.7	48	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	84.1	63	43.4	34.4	77.7	2.2	53	*	15	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	83.8	820	37.1	32.6	72.2	2.8	687	91.4	268	45.4	31.4	88.9	2.2	245
Scheduled tribe	60.3	955	28.0	23.9	64.7	2.6	576	75.6	361	37.6	21.7	85.4	2.7	273
Other backward class	80.6	1,270	39.3	32.8	78.7	1.2	1,023	89.0	390	58.9	21.2	88.5	5.7	347
Other	90.7	1,446	48.9	34.6	84.8	1.4	1,311	98.4	452	63.9	26.1	90.1	6.8	444
Wealth index														
Lowest	63.9	1,634	27.3	26.6	62.9	2.9	1,044	80.2	523	36.2	22.8	83.3	3.7	420
Second	82.0	916	29.8	28.8	74.5	1.3	751	86.0	293	52.4	29.6	84.6	5.5	251
Middle	86.1	831	38.1	34.4	80.4	1.3	715	94.0	243	53.3	26.7	91.0	5.0	229
Fourth	95.1	625	54.3	33.0	89.3	1.3	594	99.5	240	64.4	22.5	93.2	4.0	239
Highest	99.3	535	68.9	43.8	93.3	1.4	532	99.3	181	82.0	23.3	96.7	6.7	180
Total	80.1	4,540	40.4	32.1	77.5	1.8	3,635	89.1	1,480	53.6	24.8	88.5	4.8	1,319

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	134	1,738	268	883	0	512	0	237
20-34	282	2,394	281	2,293	356	1,335	178	679
35-49	1,289	3,281	560	1,364	2,663	2,353	106	565
Residence								
Urban	1,228	2,818	723	800	2,590	996	199	300
Rural	412	2,471	285	3,740	821	1,744	103	1,180
Education								
No education	65	2,259	355	1,831	565	1,892	0	320
<5 years complete	705	1,913	0	586	1,415	848	0	213
5-9 years complete	747	2,786	498	1,416	1,402	2,379	217	558
10 or more years complete	1,320	3,245	409	707	1,242	627	155	386
Marital status								
Never married	111	2,098	330	1,068	0	1,050	0	518
Currently married	730	2,687	392	3,292	1,862	1,805	193	937
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	0	2,291	0	180	*	*	*	25
Religion								
Hindu	495	2,514	348	4,388	1,167	1,548	125	1,444
Muslim	1,047	5,340	0	55	*	*	*	17
Christian	1,845	2,768	923	63	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	430	2,154	360	820	1,575	2,486	0	268
Scheduled tribe	61	1,546	124	955	335	1,675	0	361
Other background class	510	2,044	91	1,270	2,007	620	0	390
Other	931	3,832	772	1,446	930	1,870	400	452
Wealth index								
Lowest	145	1,882	398	1,634	114	1,851	0	523
Second	0	2,456	129	916	1,655	1,241	0	293
Middle	713	2,773	285	831	497	1,240	0	243
Fourth	949	3,013	375	625	2,005	2,515	504	240
Highest	2,058	3,717	756	535	3,308	660	330	181
Total	556	2,533	362	4,540	1,179	1,592	122	1,480

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

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

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	25.5	27.5	27.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	20.1	29.1	27.5	55.2	58.1	57.5
Uses snuff	2.0	5.9	5.2	2.8	12.0	10.1
Other	0.4	1.1	1.0	2.2	7.0	6.0
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	78.5	66.4	68.6	38.2	29.3	31.1
Drinks alcohol	1.2	8.6	7.3	31.5	41.6	39.6
Number of respondents	800	3,740	4,540	300	1,180	1,480
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	29.7	20.1	22.0
1-4	*	*	*	46.9	48.1	47.9
5-9	*	*	*	13.3	17.9	17.0
10 or more	*	*	*	10.2	13.4	12.8
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	12	14	77	324	401
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	29.4	28.9	10.8	19.5	18.1
About once a week	*	36.8	36.4	32.3	32.0	32.1
Less than once a week	*	32.0	32.8	57.0	48.3	49.7
Missing	*	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	9	322	332	94	491	586

* 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	62.2	78.8	80.0	76.6	76.6	73.3	58.9	76.0
Government/municipal hospital	39.7	12.4	15.3	15.0	15.1	20.1	27.9	16.9
Government dispensary	2.6	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.8	2.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	14.3	60.8	57.7	55.9	58.0	47.8	22.1	53.0
Sub-centre	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	1.8	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.5
Other public medical sector	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	5.0	0.9
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Private medical sector	37.3	19.9	18.0	22.1	23.4	26.5	40.7	22.8
Private hospital	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	2.6	3.3	1.7
Private doctor/clinic	29.4	12.7	11.1	15.5	15.3	17.7	33.5	15.5
Private paramedic	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0
Traditional healer	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5	1.3	2.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.3
Other source	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Home treatment	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	10.4	1.8
Number of households	657	3,253	1,658	769	658	467	357	3,910
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	21.1	*	*	*	*	*	13.7	22.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	9.2	10.0
Community health insurance programme	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.8
Other health insurance through employer	22.2	*	*	*	*	*	7.5	16.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	32.2	*	*	*	*	*	37.6	23.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	12.2	*	*	*	*	*	19.7	15.7
Other	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	3.0	8.5
Missing	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	12.4	8.3
Number of households	50	19	5	6	9	13	37	69

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

* 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN												
15-19	35.4	200	51.6	24.2	10.8	13.4	0.0	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	71
20-24	28.6	574	48.5	20.9	8.6	21.9	0.0	100.0	66.6	33.4	100.0	164
25-29	33.1	672	53.7	20.2	7.2	18.9	0.0	100.0	63.1	36.9	100.0	222
30-34	37.2	611	51.5	22.7	12.2	13.6	0.0	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	227
35-39	42.4	507	51.0	23.9	12.1	12.4	0.5	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	215
40-44	41.7	431	45.7	25.7	7.3	21.4	0.0	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	180
45-49	36.7	297	45.6	19.0	17.4	18.0	0.0	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	109
Total	36.1	3,292	50.0	22.4	10.4	17.1	0.1	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	1,188
MEN												
15-19	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	10
20-24	(100.0)	47	(42.8)	(33.8)	(18.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.8)	(53.2)	100.0	47
25-29	98.5	158	49.0	29.6	17.9	3.1	0.4	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0	155
30-34	99.0	182	52.3	27.6	16.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	180
35-39	99.4	217	48.1	29.5	18.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	216
40-44	99.0	182	47.2	34.0	14.1	4.0	0.7	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	180
45-49	97.5	143	43.4	32.2	20.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	139
Total	98.8	937	47.7	30.7	17.3	4.1	0.2	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	927

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Orissa, 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	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Their wife or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	56.0	51.9	198	14.3	54	5	*	*	7
20-29	81.1	64.2	1,235	12.9	278	14	*	*	158
30-39	86.9	73.6	1,103	15.4	325	52	81.4	(19.5)	311
40-49	85.4	70.3	721	27.4	196	50	(96.3)	(21.6)	251
Residence									
Urban	89.5	73.2	535	22.5	92	19	(90.3)	(7.1)	150
Rural	81.9	67.0	2,722	16.7	761	102	85.7	20.6	576
Education									
No education	82.9	70.1	1,516	16.7	622	53	(94.3)	(13.5)	213
<5 years complete	77.9	64.7	471	19.2	74	25	*	*	132
5-9 years complete	81.9	66.3	865	13.7	95	22	*	*	228
10 or more years complete	87.7	67.8	404	26.4	62	19	*	*	152
Religion									
Hindu	82.4	67.8	3,161	17.4	828	114	86.2	19.3	702
Muslim	*	(65.9)	33	*	3	1	*	*	12
Christian	*	84.6	38	*	16	5	*	*	11
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	85.5	69.6	597	18.0	210	27	*	*	153
Scheduled tribe	79.5	72.6	718	15.7	324	51	(83.3)	(17.4)	189
Other backward class	83.5	67.0	904	16.0	195	24	*	*	181
Other	87.2	65.7	1,001	21.3	114	19	*	*	197
Wealth index									
Lowest	81.8	71.7	1,219	16.7	523	70	85.3	12.4	280
Second	84.7	68.4	660	18.3	168	24	*	*	154
Middle	80.4	62.2	583	13.7	94	10	*	*	107
Fourth	(90.1)	65.1	438	(24.9)	35	7	*	*	95
Highest	(87.5)	67.9	357	(23.3)	33	10	*	*	90
Total	82.7	68.0	3,257	17.3	853	120	86.4	18.3	726

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision						
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN												
Own health care	36.9	32.7	27.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	7.7	54.1	28.1	8.5	1.5	0.2	100.0	18.2	61.0	20.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	22.7	40.7	25.6	9.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	22.7	33.3	43.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	4.6	63.9	20.8	9.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	21.6	65.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.0	70.8	17.4	0.4	0.4	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	95.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
	RURAL												
Own health care	38.4	25.4	32.1	3.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.5	50.5	31.7	8.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	31.2	51.6	17.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	24.6	36.3	26.7	9.7	2.6	0.1	100.0	35.9	27.3	36.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	5.0	57.6	24.0	10.4	2.9	0.1	100.0	30.0	63.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.2	71.0	7.9	0.6	0.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	87.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL												
Own health care	38.1	26.6	31.3	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.7	51.1	31.1	8.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	29.0	53.1	17.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	24.3	37.0	26.5	9.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	33.7	28.3	38.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	5.0	58.6	23.5	10.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	28.6	63.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.6	70.9	9.5	0.6	0.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.4	89.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
	na = Not applicable												

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	53.4	35.7	36.9	41.9	20.6	31.6	200	*	*	10
20-24	58.7	48.8	50.0	51.8	34.0	25.1	574	(36.4)	(5.2)	47
25-29	66.0	55.6	59.3	60.1	39.7	17.1	672	41.4	2.7	158
30-39	67.2	63.7	67.6	70.0	45.8	12.8	1,118	43.1	2.0	399
40-49	67.6	64.0	69.1	72.4	49.4	13.4	728	44.7	1.3	324
Residence										
Urban	69.6	61.7	63.4	68.4	44.5	14.8	544	58.7	1.5	158
Rural	63.8	57.0	60.8	62.7	41.2	17.6	2,748	39.8	2.3	780
Education										
No education	64.9	60.0	65.9	67.9	45.7	15.5	1,534	37.8	3.3	272
<5 years complete	65.2	56.1	57.9	62.3	37.9	15.6	477	40.3	5.0	169
5-9 years complete	63.5	55.4	58.1	58.0	38.3	19.5	875	41.9	0.6	309
10 or more years complete	66.3	56.7	54.7	61.0	38.9	19.5	406	55.0	0.7	186
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	69.7	66.6	69.3	74.0	51.3	11.9	1,187	42.9	2.2	925
Employed, for cash	70.4	69.3	72.1	75.9	52.7	11.2	860	45.4	2.0	726
Employed, not for cash	67.8	59.2	62.0	68.8	47.7	13.8	327	33.5	3.0	198
Not employed	62.0	52.8	56.7	57.8	36.4	20.0	2,103	*	*	11
Number of living children										
0	60.2	46.8	46.9	49.4	32.7	25.6	374	40.2	1.9	129
1-2	63.8	56.9	59.1	61.1	40.5	18.5	1,532	44.3	2.1	431
3-4	67.2	62.2	67.2	70.2	45.8	13.1	1,147	43.6	2.7	311
5+	66.4	59.7	69.4	70.1	44.9	14.1	239	36.4	0.9	66
Household structure²										
Nuclear	66.6	65.2	69.8	71.6	49.4	14.1	1,745	41.0	1.8	501
Non-nuclear	62.7	49.4	51.7	54.5	33.2	20.5	1,547	45.1	2.6	436
Religion										
Hindu	64.5	57.6	61.0	63.4	41.5	17.2	3,195	42.5	2.3	912
Muslim	(66.0)	(53.5)	(60.7)	(64.3)	(41.1)	(19.7)	33	*	*	12
Christian	68.2	69.8	71.2	71.3	53.3	10.6	39	*	*	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	66.4	63.7	64.7	66.6	45.8	15.3	605	47.4	3.6	184
Scheduled tribe	64.3	58.9	66.1	65.8	43.8	14.4	726	36.9	2.6	257
Other backward class	60.1	55.3	58.0	62.4	39.9	21.6	913	39.0	1.9	228
Other	69.2	56.2	59.2	62.1	40.2	15.3	1,012	48.7	1.2	262
Wealth index										
Lowest	65.9	62.2	66.2	67.5	46.8	15.5	1,230	37.9	3.5	367
Second	62.0	55.2	61.4	61.3	38.4	18.1	668	34.8	1.9	193
Middle	64.2	54.8	58.8	60.0	39.0	17.2	588	40.6	1.9	158
Fourth	64.6	53.9	52.3	59.4	37.1	20.0	446	54.8	0.0	120
Highest	67.0	57.2	59.3	65.5	41.0	16.9	359	66.5	1.2	100
Total	64.7	57.8	61.3	63.6	41.8	17.1	3,292	42.9	2.2	937

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	31.4	4.4	65.2	1.3	6.7	883
20-24	33.5	10.2	70.4	5.9	13.1	863
25-29	37.5	10.8	72.6	8.4	18.8	763
30-39	39.5	12.3	70.4	10.1	25.0	1,226
40-49	37.9	10.4	68.6	7.7	28.4	804
Residence						
Urban	49.4	21.2	73.9	2.4	28.5	800
Rural	33.3	7.3	68.5	7.9	16.6	3,740
Education						
No education	34.3	3.3	56.6	6.2	19.4	1,831
<5 years complete	31.0	5.6	73.6	11.9	17.1	586
5-9 years complete	34.5	10.5	76.6	7.1	13.9	1,416
10 or more years complete	48.7	28.4	84.8	4.1	27.9	707
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	49.1	9.3	64.6	9.2	26.3	1,672
Employed, for cash	55.4	11.0	65.6	8.5	28.4	1,267
Employed, not for cash	29.4	3.9	61.5	11.3	20.0	405
Not employed	28.6	10.1	72.2	5.6	14.3	2,866
Marital status						
Never married	33.5	8.8	67.5	1.3	11.4	1,068
Currently married	35.4	9.9	69.9	8.6	18.9	3,292
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	65.7	13.6	72.2	8.2	59.7	180
Number of living children						
0	34.5	8.5	68.1	2.4	11.7	1,467
1-2	38.3	12.7	71.9	8.1	21.7	1,616
3-4	36.0	8.2	70.4	11.0	22.3	1,202
5+	32.9	6.0	56.8	5.8	23.6	254
Household structure²						
Nuclear	35.0	9.2	67.7	7.7	20.5	2,448
Non-nuclear	37.6	10.4	71.5	5.9	16.6	2,092
Religion						
Hindu	36.0	9.9	69.3	6.9	18.7	4,388
Muslim	39.4	6.3	76.7	6.4	10.5	55
Christian	35.7	7.4	71.1	7.5	26.1	63
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.1	8.7	73.9	9.2	19.0	820
Scheduled tribe	35.4	5.4	53.7	5.9	18.8	955
Other backward class	33.3	8.1	70.9	8.1	18.4	1,270
Other	37.9	14.6	75.5	5.1	18.6	1,446
Wealth index						
Lowest	30.1	2.9	59.3	7.4	17.8	1,634
Second	34.5	5.9	72.5	9.1	16.7	916
Middle	33.4	8.2	72.4	7.5	15.4	831
Fourth	43.9	16.3	78.1	5.7	17.7	625
Highest	53.0	32.2	80.2	2.2	31.5	535
Total	36.2	9.8	69.4	6.9	18.7	4,540

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

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	40.0	27.8	32.1	22.2	38.1	25.8
She neglects the house or children	41.6	19.3	36.5	16.7	40.4	18.4
She argues with him	41.0	28.3	35.9	22.6	39.8	26.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.8	9.6	10.3	7.2	13.7	8.8
She doesn't cook food properly	23.3	8.6	20.3	6.3	22.6	7.8
He suspects she is unfaithful	37.6	28.7	30.5	23.7	35.9	26.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	51.3	31.2	47.7	32.2	50.4	31.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	62.2	42.1	57.6	40.8	61.2	41.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	59.2	65.1	46.7	65.7	56.3	65.3
Knows husband has sex with other women	76.5	84.9	64.8	85.8	73.8	85.2
Is tired or not in the mood	76.4	88.2	58.8	89.5	72.2	88.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	50.1	63.1	39.5	62.6	47.6	62.9
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	13.5	9.5	30.3	8.0	17.5	9.0
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	14.6	na	12.5	na	13.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.0	na	3.7	na	3.9
Use force to have sex	na	6.8	na	2.1	na	5.2
Have sex with another woman	na	0.7	na	0.6	na	0.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.4	na	0.5	na	0.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.8	na	86.2	na	84.0
Number of respondents	3,472	962	1,068	518	4,540	1,480

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, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	59.6	38.8	39.6	56.3	86.7	883	237
20-24	60.8	50.2	48.9	61.3	86.2	863	232
25-29	58.6	39.4	48.3	67.4	82.6	763	239
30-39	62.4	46.2	50.5	65.0	82.6	1,226	437
40-49	63.8	33.4	49.9	62.7	83.6	804	335
Residence							
Urban	43.3	24.3	58.3	76.3	90.6	800	300
Rural	65.0	46.1	45.3	59.5	82.4	3,740	1,180
Education							
No education	69.2	51.2	36.1	42.3	77.7	1,831	320
<5 years complete	68.9	55.0	50.9	57.2	77.3	586	213
5-9 years complete	59.7	42.0	53.2	66.8	83.8	1,416	558
10 or more years complete	36.9	25.8	63.4	77.5	93.3	707	386
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	66.9	43.4	41.6	62.3	82.9	1,672	1,315
Employed, for cash	64.9	38.0	42.9	65.2	84.8	1,267	1,032
Employed, not for cash	73.3	63.4	37.4	51.6	76.2	405	283
Not employed	57.8	27.5	51.1	68.6	92.1	2,866	154
Marital status							
Never married	57.6	40.8	39.5	62.6	86.2	1,068	518
Currently married	62.3	41.7	50.5	63.3	83.0	3,292	937
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	61.5	*	42.7	*	*	180	25
Number of living children							
0	59.4	40.0	42.8	63.7	85.9	1,467	654
1-2	58.4	41.4	53.4	62.5	83.3	1,616	441
3-4	65.6	44.1	46.6	64.8	82.9	1,202	318
5+	68.3	47.3	43.6	49.1	76.8	254	68
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	63.2	42.8	46.2	59.3	83.0	2,448	775
Non-nuclear	58.8	40.3	49.3	66.9	85.2	2,092	706
Religion							
Hindu	61.3	41.8	47.7	62.7	83.8	4,388	1,444
Muslim	57.5	*	50.8	*	*	55	17
Christian	56.0	*	34.5	*	*	63	15
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	65.8	43.8	49.9	61.1	84.9	820	268
Scheduled tribe	69.0	48.9	34.2	40.4	78.1	955	361
Other backward class	57.5	41.5	46.4	72.6	86.7	1,270	390
Other	55.8	34.6	55.8	73.4	85.7	1,446	452
Wealth index							
Lowest	70.2	50.6	36.8	47.6	78.7	1,634	523
Second	65.2	44.6	48.3	65.3	82.9	916	293
Middle	66.8	43.4	53.9	66.5	81.4	831	243
Fourth	51.2	34.7	56.1	74.4	90.2	625	240
Highest	29.6	17.6	59.8	83.1	96.7	535	181
Total	61.2	41.6	47.6	62.9	84.0	4,540	1,480

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	37.3	18.6	32.7
Sexual violence ever	15.0	1.8	11.8
Physical and sexual violence ever	10.5	1.2	8.2
Physical or sexual violence ever	41.7	19.2	36.2
Number of women	2,356	763	3,119
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	83.8	0.0	72.1
Former husband	6.3	0.0	5.4
Former boyfriend	0.0	1.1	0.2
Father/step-father	5.5	23.0	8.0
Mother/step-mother	5.6	50.0	11.8
Sister/brother	2.6	26.6	6.0
Daughter/son	0.5	1.1	0.6
Other relative	1.9	4.0	2.2
Mother-in-law	2.6	0.0	2.3
Father-in-law	1.4	0.0	1.2
Other in-law	2.4	0.0	2.1
Teacher	5.2	27.3	8.2
Other	0.3	2.9	0.6
Number who experienced physical violence	878	142	1,020
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	91.9	*	88.4
Former husband	5.3	*	5.1
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.4
Other relative	1.8	*	2.3
In-law	0.2	*	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	1.8
family friend	0.8	*	0.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	353	14	367

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	33.5	5.3	12.2	17.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.8	2.5	4.5	7.0
Slapped her	32.2	4.5	11.9	16.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.6	2.6	5.2	7.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.7	2.3	4.2	6.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	14.2	2.5	5.5	8.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	4.2	1.0	1.5	2.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	14.7	3.2	6.3	9.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	11.9	2.3	5.5	7.8
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	7.2	1.7	2.4	4.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	19.8	5.0	7.9	12.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	17.2	4.0	7.1	11.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.4	1.3	2.4	3.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.5	3.0	4.7	7.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	38.4	7.6	14.3	21.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	9.8	2.7	4.4	7.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	41.2	9.5	16.1	25.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	6.4	3.0	2.1	5.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
Number of ever-married women	2,356	2,262	2,262	2,262

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Orissa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	10.7	19.8	16.8	28.0	31.1	133
20-24	18.7	26.4	15.0	33.4	38.3	395
25-29	20.4	34.6	17.0	39.9	42.0	486
30-39	18.5	35.1	14.5	39.0	41.1	798
40-49	24.3	38.5	12.1	42.3	45.2	544
Residence						
Urban	18.0	27.5	10.4	30.9	34.1	386
Rural	20.2	34.6	15.6	39.8	42.6	1,969
Education						
No education	22.2	40.2	15.3	43.8	46.2	1,112
<5 years complete	21.6	38.0	13.6	42.7	44.9	335
5-9 years complete	19.1	28.5	16.9	35.1	39.2	624
10 or more years complete	10.4	12.6	8.6	19.3	21.9	285
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	25.7	39.6	16.9	44.0	47.6	922
Employed, for cash	25.5	38.8	17.0	43.0	47.0	699
Employed, not for cash	26.4	41.9	16.8	47.0	49.3	223
Not employed	16.1	29.5	13.2	34.8	37.1	1,432
Marital status						
Currently married	19.1	33.0	14.7	38.1	40.8	2,231
Widowed	19.9	31.9	9.5	32.8	35.4	94
Divorced/separated/deserted	(69.7)	(72.5)	(31.6)	(77.8)	(89.6)	31
Marital status and duration¹						
Currently married women	19.1	33.0	14.7	38.1	40.8	2,231
Married only once	19.0	32.8	14.7	38.0	40.7	2,194
0-4 years	14.5	18.0	15.1	26.4	30.3	426
5-9 years	19.5	32.5	15.6	38.0	41.3	436
10+ years	20.2	37.7	14.3	41.7	43.8	1,332
Married more than once	(30.1)	(41.8)	(13.9)	(41.8)	(46.2)	37
Divorced/separated/widowed	32.1	41.9	14.9	43.8	48.7	124
Number of living children						
0	15.9	19.7	15.3	29.3	33.1	279
1-2	20.1	31.9	14.3	36.4	39.8	1,099
3-4	21.1	37.9	14.7	42.5	44.5	813
5+	18.4	45.3	16.5	47.0	48.3	164
Household structure²						
Nuclear	21.2	38.4	15.0	41.8	44.6	1,240
Non-nuclear	18.3	28.0	14.4	34.5	37.4	1,115
Religion						
Hindu	20.0	33.4	14.8	38.4	41.2	2,278
Muslim	(18.5)	(52.4)	(9.4)	(52.4)	(52.4)	26
Christian	(19.8)	(22.1)	(17.4)	(30.9)	(34.5)	32
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	24.3	40.3	15.5	44.3	47.6	450
Scheduled tribe	22.9	39.9	18.0	45.0	48.8	523
Other backward class	14.6	26.3	12.1	31.2	34.1	644
Other	18.6	30.4	13.6	35.7	37.3	714
Wealth index						
Lowest	23.5	41.3	16.7	45.1	48.1	901
Second	20.7	30.8	14.8	37.0	40.0	484
Middle	21.7	40.2	13.8	43.1	45.6	407
Fourth	15.0	24.0	16.1	32.5	35.6	318
Highest	7.9	11.1	6.9	15.9	18.4	247
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	27.5	54.9	21.3	59.1	60.5	396
No	15.5	26.0	12.1	30.7	33.7	1,669
Don't know	34.7	47.2	20.3	54.3	58.1	289
Total	19.8	33.5	14.7	38.4	41.2	2,356

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	23.9	41.6	16.6	45.3	47.9	691
<5 years complete	24.8	40.5	18.1	46.0	48.3	316
5-7 years complete	19.3	38.1	15.0	42.7	44.1	447
8-9 years complete	16.3	25.3	12.7	30.9	35.4	368
10-11 years complete	11.4	20.9	10.3	24.7	26.9	200
12 or more years complete	13.5	17.6	10.9	24.6	28.2	289
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	14.9	25.2	12.0	30.5	33.2	1,481
Drinks/never gets drunk	27.7	36.9	14.4	45.3	53.4	101
Gets drunk sometimes	25.7	43.8	18.2	48.3	50.6	492
Gets drunk often	32.8	57.7	23.2	60.5	62.9	279
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	*	*	*	*	*	21
Wife is same age	*	*	*	*	*	18
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.8	31.9	14.2	36.5	38.7	714
Wife 5-9 years younger	19.4	34.9	15.0	40.0	43.0	998
Wife 10+ years younger	17.3	31.7	13.0	35.9	38.3	437
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	17.6	31.9	13.6	36.2	38.7	1,199
Wife better educated	24.6	30.4	18.1	37.6	43.3	311
Both equally educated	12.8	21.1	13.9	30.1	32.8	212
Neither educated	23.3	42.6	15.1	45.5	47.3	588
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	10.1	23.4	8.2	27.3	30.1	1,265
1-2	21.4	35.9	17.2	42.6	45.0	817
3-4	55.2	70.4	32.9	73.7	78.2	208
5-6	76.4	80.7	51.0	86.9	91.3	65
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	18.5	27.4	11.4	32.5	36.9	370
1-2	24.2	36.2	18.0	41.5	44.6	575
3-4	17.1	33.1	14.2	38.1	40.2	1,286
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	13.5	22.9	12.9	28.3	30.2	875
1-2	25.1	38.1	17.6	43.5	48.2	422
3-4	26.0	40.4	17.6	45.9	49.4	452
5-6	25.1	45.9	13.0	50.1	52.9	375
7	13.5	31.2	13.2	33.2	34.7	231
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	15.1	28.1	13.6	31.1	33.2	309
1-2	22.4	37.2	14.7	41.1	44.2	861
3	19.2	32.1	15.0	38.3	41.1	1,186
Total	19.8	33.5	14.7	38.4	41.2	2,356

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

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	24.9	1.6	11.6	12.1	31.0	788
In the past 12 months ¹	35.9	2.9	18.3	17.3	43.9	396
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	21.8	1.9	11.9	14.4	29.6	346
In the past 12 months ¹	25.2	2.3	14.6	17.0	33.3	214
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	21.7	1.4	10.1	10.5	27.1	904
In the past 12 months ¹	29.9	2.3	14.7	14.3	36.5	495
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	32.8	2.8	17.9	21.6	44.4	230
In the past 12 months ¹	41.5	4.2	27.1	29.5	55.9	115

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	69.8	86.7	54.8	68.5	64.9	68.0
Never sought help but told someone	8.7	3.3	6.6	7.1	11.3	7.7
Sought help	14.4	2.6	37.8	19.2	14.1	18.6
Don't know/missing	7.2	7.4	0.8	5.2	9.7	5.8
Number of women who experienced violence	763	109	257	983	146	1,130
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	71.1	*	78.7	73.2	*	75.0
Husband's family	16.3	*	14.9	17.1	*	15.4
Husband/last husband	2.2	*	1.7	2.2	*	1.9
Friend	14.1	*	6.3	10.5	*	10.3
Neighbour	16.6	*	20.8	20.3	*	18.3
Religious leader	0.7	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.4
Police	2.2	*	2.5	2.5	*	2.3
Lawyer	1.5	*	1.6	1.7	*	1.5
Social service organization	0.7	*	1.2	1.1	*	1.0
Other	3.0	*	4.2	3.9	*	3.5
Number of women who sought help	110	3	97	189	21	210

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Orissa, there were 115 clusters. Hence, 115 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 115 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 114 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Orissa 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, Orissa, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women 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, Orissa, 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	937	24	2735	1530	1.193	0.025	890	985
Rural	1054	17	5956	7084	1.213	0.016	1020	1089
Total	1033	15	8691	8613	1.259	0.014	1004	1063
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.221	0.027	2327	1302	2.816	0.121	0.168	0.275
Rural	0.462	0.020	5510	6553	2.688	0.044	0.421	0.503
Total	0.422	0.017	7837	7855	2.733	0.041	0.387	0.457
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.088	0.014	2443	1366	2.256	0.162	0.060	0.117
Rural	0.254	0.017	5140	6113	2.462	0.068	0.219	0.288
Total	0.224	0.014	7583	7480	2.548	0.064	0.195	0.252
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	243	72	5342	2988	1.000	0.297	99	388
Rural	454	83	12339	14675	1.211	0.182	288	619
Total	418	70	17681	17663	1.280	0.167	278	558
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.753	0.038	1152	644	2.991	0.051	0.676	0.829
Rural	0.324	0.026	2701	3212	2.836	0.079	0.273	0.375
Total	0.396	0.023	3853	3857	2.878	0.057	0.350	0.441
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.176	0.009	4540	4540	1.542	0.049	0.159	0.194
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.203	0.010	1477	1480	0.991	0.051	0.182	0.223
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.403	0.023	4540	4540	3.212	0.058	0.356	0.450
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.216	0.019	1477	1480	1.763	0.087	0.178	0.254
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.156	0.012	4540	4540	2.284	0.079	0.131	0.180
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.261	0.019	1477	1480	1.675	0.073	0.223	0.299
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.235	0.009	4540	4540	1.489	0.040	0.216	0.254
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.350	0.015	1477	1480	1.178	0.042	0.321	0.379
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.725	0.009	4540	4540	1.416	0.013	0.706	0.744
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.633	0.014	1477	1480	1.140	0.023	0.605	0.662
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.509	0.019	3664	3657	2.257	0.037	0.471	0.546
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.310	0.027	999	1011	1.830	0.087	0.256	0.363
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.594	0.018	941	544	1.093	0.029	0.559	0.629
Rural	0.490	0.018	2319	2748	1.691	0.036	0.455	0.525
Total	0.507	0.015	3260	3292	1.704	0.029	0.478	0.537
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.501	0.017	941	544	1.054	0.034	0.466	0.535
Rural	0.436	0.018	2319	2748	1.720	0.041	0.401	0.471
Total	0.447	0.015	3260	3292	1.728	0.034	0.417	0.477
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.094	0.012	941	544	1.274	0.129	0.069	0.118
Rural	0.054	0.006	2319	2748	1.300	0.113	0.042	0.067
Total	0.061	0.005	3260	3292	1.313	0.090	0.050	0.072

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	0.303	0.019	941	544	1.297	0.064	0.264	0.342
Rural	0.337	0.016	2319	2748	1.646	0.048	0.304	0.369
Total	0.331	0.014	3260	3292	1.684	0.042	0.303	0.359
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.102	0.014	941	544	1.420	0.137	0.074	0.130
Rural	0.063	0.007	2319	2748	1.433	0.114	0.049	0.078
Total	0.070	0.006	3260	3292	1.455	0.093	0.057	0.083
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.015	0.006	941	544	1.500	0.398	0.003	0.027
Rural	0.003	0.001	2319	2748	1.108	0.418	0.000	0.006
Total	0.005	0.001	3260	3292	1.190	0.295	0.002	0.008
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.067	0.010	941	544	1.211	0.147	0.047	0.087
Rural	0.022	0.003	2319	2748	1.116	0.153	0.016	0.029
Total	0.030	0.003	3260	3292	1.101	0.110	0.023	0.036
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.609	0.033	491	284	1.516	0.055	0.542	0.676
Rural	0.829	0.018	1051	1245	1.573	0.022	0.792	0.865
Total	0.788	0.016	1542	1529	1.554	0.021	0.756	0.820
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.783	0.015	941	544	1.137	0.020	0.753	0.814
Rural	0.689	0.014	2319	2748	1.416	0.020	0.662	0.716
Total	0.705	0.012	3260	3292	1.455	0.017	0.681	0.728
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.712	0.031	264	158	1.101	0.043	0.651	0.774
Rural	0.685	0.021	644	780	1.142	0.031	0.643	0.727
Total	0.689	0.018	908	937	1.182	0.026	0.653	0.726
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.115	0.007	3260	3292	1.278	0.062	0.101	0.129
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.120	0.013	908	937	1.227	0.110	0.093	0.146
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.257	0.036	4440	4437	2.867	0.016	2.185	2.330
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.122	0.037	1444	1443	1.852	0.017	2.049	2.195
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.894	0.018	350	202	1.121	0.021	0.857	0.931
Rural	0.721	0.031	973	1153	2.156	0.043	0.659	0.784
Total	0.747	0.027	1323	1355	2.251	0.036	0.694	0.801
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.414	0.045	350	202	1.710	0.109	0.324	0.504
Rural	0.325	0.021	973	1153	1.411	0.065	0.282	0.367
Total	0.338	0.019	1323	1355	1.483	0.057	0.300	0.376
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.674	0.038	436	252	1.503	0.056	0.598	0.750
Rural	0.403	0.029	1345	1594	1.885	0.072	0.345	0.461
Total	0.440	0.026	1781	1846	1.958	0.059	0.388	0.492
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.631	0.040	436	252	1.546	0.064	0.551	0.711
Rural	0.313	0.027	1345	1594	1.932	0.088	0.258	0.368
Total	0.356	0.025	1781	1846	1.982	0.070	0.307	0.406
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.526	0.043	350	202	1.604	0.082	0.440	0.611
Rural	0.299	0.022	973	1153	1.529	0.075	0.254	0.344
Total	0.333	0.020	1323	1355	1.581	0.061	0.292	0.374

Continued...

Residence	Value	Standard error	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	(R)	(SE)	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)								
Urban	0.605	0.068	43	25	0.881	0.112	0.469	0.740
Rural	0.369	0.040	149	177	0.965	0.109	0.289	0.449
Total	0.398	0.037	192	201	1.008	0.092	0.325	0.471
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.814	0.076	43	25	1.268	0.093	0.662	0.966
Rural	0.557	0.043	149	177	1.031	0.077	0.471	0.643
Total	0.589	0.040	192	201	1.111	0.067	0.509	0.668
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.637	0.053	91	53	1.042	0.083	0.532	0.743
Rural	0.529	0.040	244	289	1.242	0.075	0.449	0.608
Total	0.545	0.035	335	342	1.279	0.064	0.476	0.615
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.813	0.054	91	53	1.327	0.067	0.704	0.922
Rural	0.840	0.027	244	289	1.145	0.032	0.786	0.894
Total	0.836	0.024	335	342	1.210	0.029	0.787	0.885
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.648	0.055	91	53	1.094	0.085	0.538	0.759
Rural	0.684	0.036	244	289	1.201	0.052	0.613	0.756
Total	0.679	0.031	335	342	1.240	0.046	0.616	0.742
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.692	0.067	91	53	1.382	0.097	0.558	0.827
Rural	0.643	0.034	244	289	1.099	0.053	0.576	0.711
Total	0.651	0.030	335	342	1.170	0.047	0.590	0.712
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.582	0.064	91	53	1.212	0.109	0.455	0.710
Rural	0.680	0.042	244	289	1.388	0.061	0.597	0.763
Total	0.665	0.037	335	342	1.425	0.055	0.592	0.739
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.527	0.063	91	53	1.182	0.119	0.402	0.653
Rural	0.516	0.040	244	289	1.231	0.077	0.437	0.595
Total	0.518	0.035	335	342	1.278	0.067	0.448	0.588
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.193	0.028	379	219	1.350	0.148	0.136	0.250
Rural	0.216	0.020	1114	1320	1.576	0.094	0.176	0.257
Total	0.213	0.018	1493	1539	1.636	0.084	0.177	0.249
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.362	0.018	3119	3119	2.137	0.051	0.325	0.399
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.134	0.018	387	216	1.032	0.133	0.099	0.170
Rural	0.205	0.015	1176	1399	1.210	0.072	0.175	0.234
Total	0.195	0.013	1563	1615	1.286	0.067	0.169	0.222
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.349	0.042	387	216	1.631	0.121	0.264	0.433
Rural	0.465	0.024	1176	1399	1.503	0.051	0.418	0.513
Total	0.450	0.021	1563	1615	1.590	0.047	0.407	0.492
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.297	0.039	387	216	1.614	0.130	0.220	0.375
Rural	0.423	0.022	1176	1399	1.454	0.053	0.379	0.468
Total	0.407	0.020	1563	1615	1.548	0.049	0.366	0.447
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.286	0.024	1249	722	1.868	0.084	0.238	0.334
Rural	0.441	0.016	2922	3463	1.692	0.035	0.410	0.472
Total	0.414	0.013	4171	4185	1.771	0.033	0.387	0.441
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.272	0.027	453	271	1.287	0.099	0.218	0.325
Rural	0.378	0.019	935	1132	1.211	0.051	0.339	0.416
Total	0.357	0.016	1388	1403	1.276	0.046	0.324	0.390

Continued...

Residence	Standard Value (R)	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 ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.177	0.025	1249	722	2.298	0.141	0.127	0.227
Rural	0.042	0.006	2922	3463	1.635	0.144	0.030	0.055
Total	0.066	0.007	4171	4185	1.760	0.103	0.052	0.079
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.143	0.029	453	271	1.739	0.200	0.086	0.201
Rural	0.040	0.008	935	1132	1.217	0.196	0.024	0.055
Total	0.060	0.008	1388	1403	1.324	0.141	0.043	0.076
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.875	0.025	1384	800	2.751	0.028	0.826	0.924
Rural	0.614	0.032	3156	3740	3.685	0.052	0.550	0.678
Total	0.660	0.027	4540	4540	3.782	0.040	0.607	0.713
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.936	0.017	502	300	1.556	0.018	0.902	0.970
Rural	0.746	0.030	975	1180	2.150	0.040	0.686	0.806
Total	0.784	0.024	1477	1480	2.270	0.031	0.736	0.833
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.248	0.029	1384	800	2.525	0.119	0.189	0.307
Rural	0.084	0.010	3156	3740	1.997	0.117	0.064	0.104
Total	0.113	0.010	4540	4540	2.104	0.088	0.093	0.133
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.424	0.039	502	300	1.770	0.092	0.346	0.503
Rural	0.199	0.022	975	1180	1.728	0.111	0.155	0.243
Total	0.245	0.020	1477	1480	1.747	0.080	0.206	0.284
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.886	0.148	na	2275	1.422	0.078	1.591	2.181
Rural	2.475	0.112	na	10550	1.421	0.045	2.252	2.698
Total	2.373	0.096	na	12825	1.48	0.041	2.181	2.565
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.055	0.009	na	440	1.014	0.157	0.038	0.072
Rural	0.077	0.008	na	2287	1.345	0.109	0.060	0.093
Total	0.073	0.007	na	2727	1.389	0.097	0.059	0.087
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.137	0.014	na	423	1.149	0.103	0.108	0.165
Rural	0.201	0.012	na	2071	1.292	0.057	0.178	0.224
Total	0.190	0.010	na	2495	1.330	0.051	0.170	0.209
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.111	0.014	na	400	1.194	0.125	0.083	0.139
Rural	0.133	0.009	na	1788	1.047	0.065	0.116	0.150
Total	0.129	0.008	na	2188	1.102	0.058	0.114	0.144
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.060	0.009	na	359	0.888	0.148	0.042	0.077
Rural	0.056	0.008	na	1511	1.169	0.142	0.040	0.072
Total	0.057	0.007	na	1869	1.180	0.117	0.044	0.070
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.009	0.004	na	337	1.134	0.501	0.000	0.017
Rural	0.019	0.004	na	1320	0.919	0.196	0.011	0.026
Total	0.017	0.003	na	1657	0.988	0.184	0.011	0.023
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.006	0.004	na	195	1.034	0.724	0.000	0.014
Rural	0.007	0.003	na	1086	0.992	0.401	0.001	0.012
Total	0.006	0.002	na	1282	1.044	0.359	0.002	0.011
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	121	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.002	0.003	na	486	1.013	1.011	0.000	0.007
Total	0.002	0.002	na	607	1.100	1.009	0.000	0.006

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	31.355	7.025	443	256	0.804	0.224	17.304	45.406
Rural	47.637	5.752	1355	1606	0.927	0.121	36.133	59.141
Total	45.380	5.079	1798	1862	0.982	0.112	35.222	55.539
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	8.918	4.279	451	261	0.966	0.480	0.360	17.476
Rural	21.022	3.989	1357	1608	1.051	0.190	13.044	28.999
Total	19.342	3.502	1808	1869	1.123	0.181	12.338	26.345
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	40.273	7.777	444	257	0.800	0.193	24.719	55.827
Rural	68.658	7.228	1359	1610	1.021	0.105	54.202	83.114
Total	64.722	6.382	1803	1867	1.080	0.099	51.958	77.486
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.287	4.266	449	260	0.958	0.415	1.755	18.819
Rural	30.488	5.946	1373	1627	1.205	0.195	18.596	42.381
Total	27.632	5.189	1822	1887	1.296	0.188	17.253	38.011
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	50.145	7.734	445	257	0.703	0.154	34.678	65.612
Rural	97.054	8.022	1378	1633	0.980	0.083	81.010	113.097
Total	90.566	7.142	1823	1890	1.039	0.079	76.282	104.849
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.559	0.027	1257	727	1.946	0.049	0.505	0.614
Rural	0.623	0.014	3063	3630	1.618	0.023	0.594	0.651
Total	0.612	0.013	4320	4356	1.712	0.021	0.587	0.637
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.257	0.025	444	265	1.219	0.099	0.206	0.307
Rural	0.359	0.022	926	1121	1.401	0.062	0.314	0.403
Total	0.339	0.019	1370	1386	1.453	0.055	0.302	0.376
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.539	0.044	321	180	1.540	0.082	0.451	0.627
Rural	0.666	0.022	1072	1275	1.512	0.034	0.621	0.711
Total	0.650	0.020	1393	1454	1.582	0.031	0.610	0.691
na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								

