

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

**INDIA**

**2005-06**

**WEST BENGAL**

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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 28 of the 29 states in the country, including West Bengal. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In West Bengal, the survey is based on a sample of 5,992 households that is representative at the state level, at the urban and rural levels within the state, and for the city of Kolkata and Kolkata's slum and non-slum populations. NFHS-3 interviewed 6,794 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 2,669 men age 15-54 from a subsample of the households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent and the individual response rates were 96 percent for eligible women and 90 percent for eligible men.

Height and weight measurements were taken for all interviewed women and men and all children in the household under age six years. 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. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in West Bengal was conducted by Economic Information Technology (EIT), Kolkata, between December 2005 and May 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in West Bengal, followed by detailed tables and an appendix that provides 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](http://www.nfhsindia.org)).

# HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## Household composition

Thirty-two percent of households in West Bengal are in urban areas, and the remaining 68 percent are in rural areas. On average, households in West Bengal are comprised of 4.5 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women and contain 12 percent of the state's population.

About three-fourths (73%) of households in West Bengal have household heads who are Hindu and 26 percent have household heads who are Muslim. All other religions, including Christian, together account for the remaining 1 percent of household heads. A considerably higher proportion of households in West Bengal, are headed by Muslims than in India as a whole (13%); West Bengal also has the highest proportion of households headed by Muslims among all Indian states except Jammu & Kashmir.

Twenty-six percent of household heads belong to a scheduled caste, 5 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 4 percent belong to the other backward classes (OBC). About two-thirds of household heads in West Bengal (64%) do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-two percent of West Bengal's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent, and 5 percent live with neither parent.

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*Two-thirds of households in West Bengal get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole and only 60 percent have some type of toilet facility.*

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## Housing characteristics

Forty percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Fifty-three percent of households (35% of rural households and 90% of urban households) have electricity, up from 37 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Forty percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 55 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-five percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 10 percent of urban households.

Ninety-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (98% of urban households and 92% of rural households), but only 11 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (31% in urban areas and 1% in rural areas). Most households (65%) get their drinking water from a tube well or a borehole (29% in urban areas and 82% in rural areas). Only 13 percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 6 percent use some type of ceramic, sand, or other water filter, 5 percent boil the water, and 2 percent use other means. The vast majority of households use solid fuels for cooking.

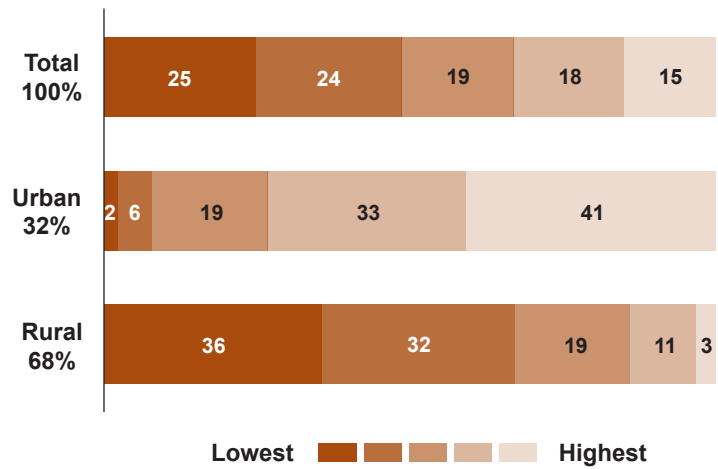
## Wealth Index

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

Almost one-half of West Bengal's households (8% of urban households and 68% of rural households) are in the two lowest wealth quintiles. Fifteen percent of households in West Bengal (41% of urban and 3% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile.

## Wealth Index

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



## EDUCATION

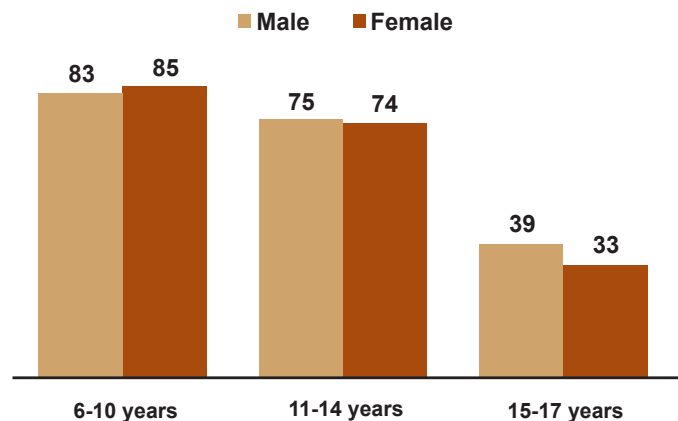
### Current school attendance among children

Only 69 percent of children age 6-17 years attend school in West Bengal, and this percentage is 6 percentage points higher in urban than in rural areas. Eighty-four percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (89% in urban areas and 83% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 74 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 36 percent (46% in urban and 33% in rural areas) for children age 15-17 years.

In contrast to several other states in India, in West Bengal gender disparity in education is minimal. Among all children age 6-17 years, about the same proportion of girls (69%) and boys (70%) attend school. Among children age 6-10 years, 88-89 percent of both boys and girls attend school in urban areas, whereas in rural areas, a slightly higher proportion of girls (84%) than boys (82%) attend school. In the age

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



group 11-14 years, school attendance in urban areas is about 3 percentage points higher for boys than girls, but in rural areas, 72 percent of both boys and girls attend school. Only in the oldest age group is there consistent, though small, (5 percentage points) gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys in both urban and rural areas.

### **Literacy and educational attainment**

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 59 percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in West Bengal.

Thirty-six percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Twenty-seven percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 16 percent of women have attained that level of education.

### **Attitudes toward family life education in school**

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. About two-thirds of men (64-67%) and about half of women (47-51%) agree that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; however, fewer adults agree that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

A minority of women and men in West Bengal think that contraception should be part of the school curriculum for boys and girls. Less than half of men (42-47%) and less than one-third of women (27-31%) believe that girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school.

The majority of men (63%) believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum for boys and girls, although only about two in five women (42-43%) think so. About two-fifths of men (42-44%) feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but less than one-third of women (28-32%) feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. About one-half (48%) of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, but less than one-third (30-31%) of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

These data suggest that adults in West Bengal are less accepting of family life education in school than adults in the nation as a whole, as well as adults in most other states.

## **FERTILITY**

### **Age at first marriage**

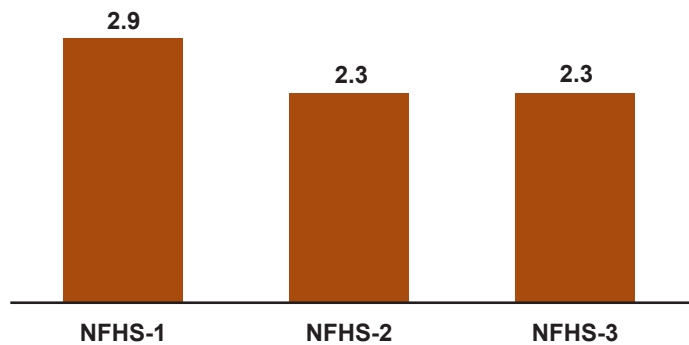
The median age at first marriage is 17 years among women age 20-49 and 24 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married almost 7 years later than women. More than one-half (54%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 27 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

## Fertility levels

Although close, West Bengal has not yet achieved replacement level fertility. At current fertility levels, a woman in West Bengal will have an average of 2.3 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by more than half a child between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 but remained virtually unchanged in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Fertility in rural areas, at 2.5 children, is almost one child higher than in urban areas where fertility, at 1.6 children, is well below replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 16 percent were of birth order four or higher, down from 20 percent in NFHS-2.

### Fertility Trends

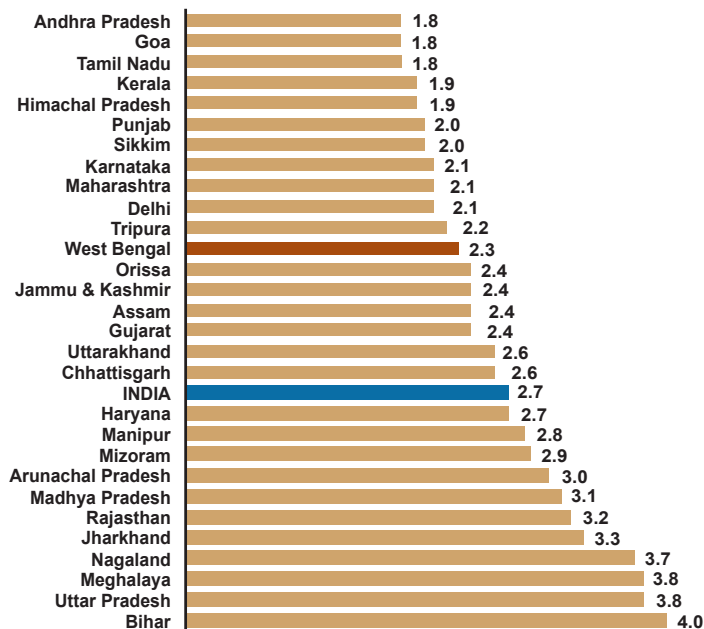
Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



The fertility rate for scheduled-caste women is at replacement level and is lower than for women who do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The fertility rate for Hindu women (1.9) is below replacement level and is more than one child lower than the rate for Muslims (3.2).

### Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

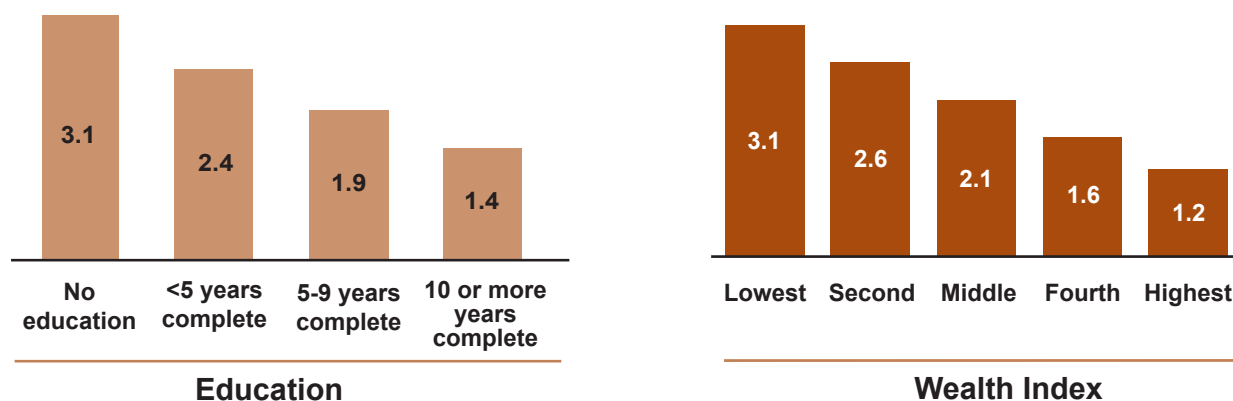


*Fertility in West Bengal is lower than the national average but has not yet reached replacement level.*

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 1.7 children more than women with 10 or more years of schooling. Similarly, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have 1.8 children more than women in the highest wealth quintile.

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

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



### Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in West Bengal, one-quarter have already begun child-bearing, much higher than the national average (16%) and also higher than in all other Indian states except Jharkhand. At age 15 years, 7 percent of women in West Bengal are already mothers or pregnant with their first child; among women age 19, this proportion increases to almost half (49%). Young women in rural areas are almost three times as likely to be mothers or pregnant, as young women in urban areas (30% and 11%, respectively).

### Birth intervals

The median interval between births in West Bengal is about 35 months. Fifty-two percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of the previous birth, including 9 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 22 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 three-fourths (72-73%) of currently married women and men in West Bengal either want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, more than half (51-53%) would like to wait at least two years. Eighty-two percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

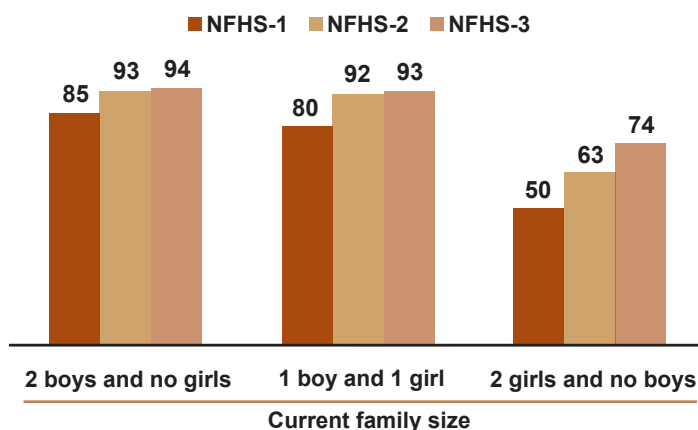
In West Bengal, there is a fairly strong preference for sons. Seventeen percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-4 percent want more daughters than sons. However, 76 percent of women and 70 percent of men would like to have at least one son and a somewhat lower proportion of both women (71%) and men (63%) would like to have at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is also affected by women's number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 93-94 percent of women with one or two sons want no more children, compared with 74 percent of women with no sons and two daughters. Nonetheless, it is notable that the proportion of currently married women with two daughters and no sons who want no more children has risen by 11 percentage points from 63 percent in NFHS-2.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 1.7 children per woman instead of 2.3.

### 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

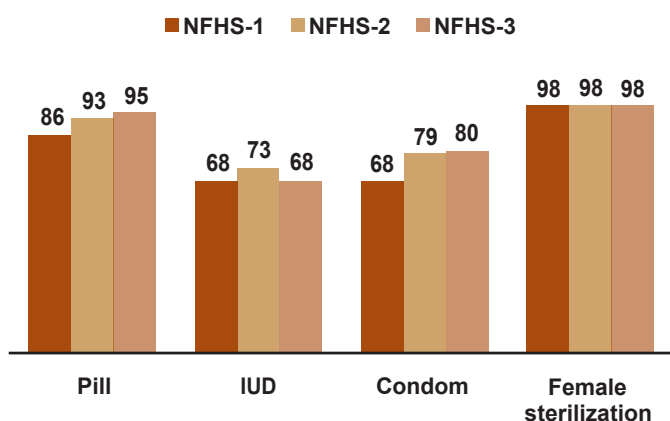
### Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in West Bengal. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women and men are most likely

to know about the pill (95%). Almost an equal proportion of currently married men also know about condoms (94%); however, condoms are known by only 80 percent of currently married women.

### How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of female sterilization has been high since NFHS-1 in West Bengal. Knowledge of the pill and condoms has increased slightly among currently married women between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, but knowledge of the IUD has declined in the same period from 73 percent in NFHS-2 to 68 percent in NFHS-3.

### Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 71 percent, up from 67 percent at the time of NFHS-2 and 58 percent at the time of NFHS-1. Among all the states in India, West Bengal ranks second only to Himachal Pradesh in contraceptive use.

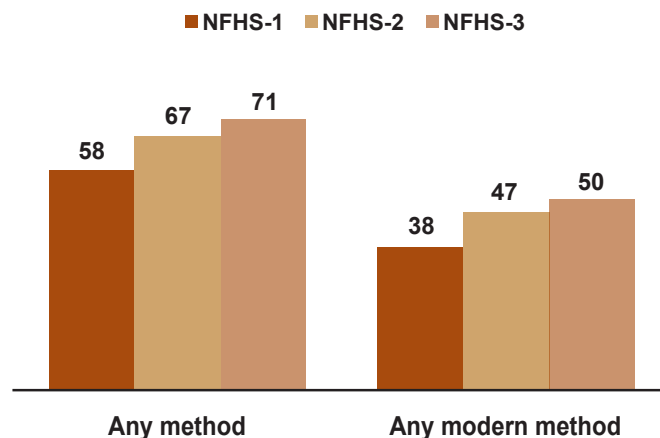
Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is somewhat lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Sixty-six percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex.

Contraceptive prevalence in urban areas (76%) is 6 percentage points higher than in rural areas (70%). Muslim women are less likely to use contraception (61%) than Hindu women (75%). Although contraceptive use varies little by education, it increases with wealth from 65 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 78 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

An examination of women's contraceptive use by their number of sons also provides evidence of son preference in West Bengal. For example, women with two children are more likely to use family planning if they have two sons (85%) and no daughters than if they have two daughters and no sons (73%). The differential by number of sons is even wider for the use of female sterilization: 49 percent of currently married women with two sons and no daughters are using female sterilization, compared with only 23 percent of women with two daughters and no sons (not all data shown in tables).

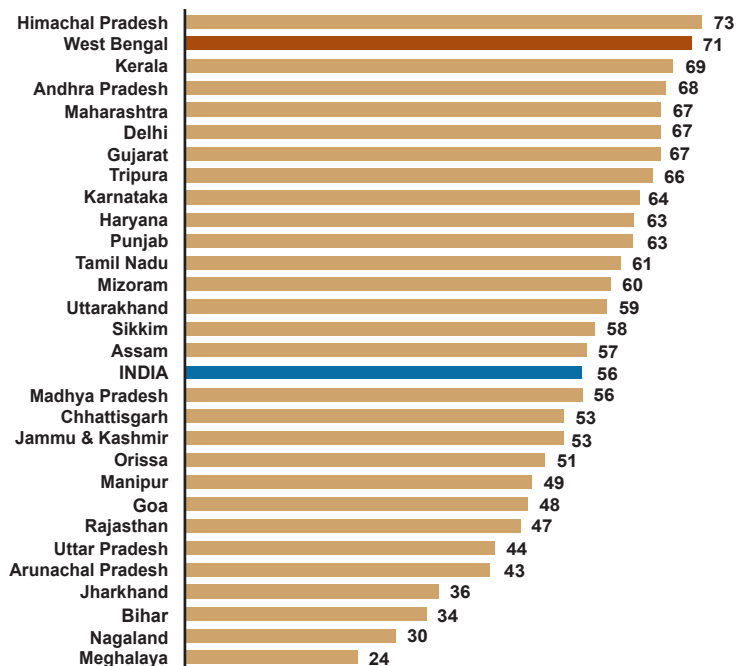
### How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



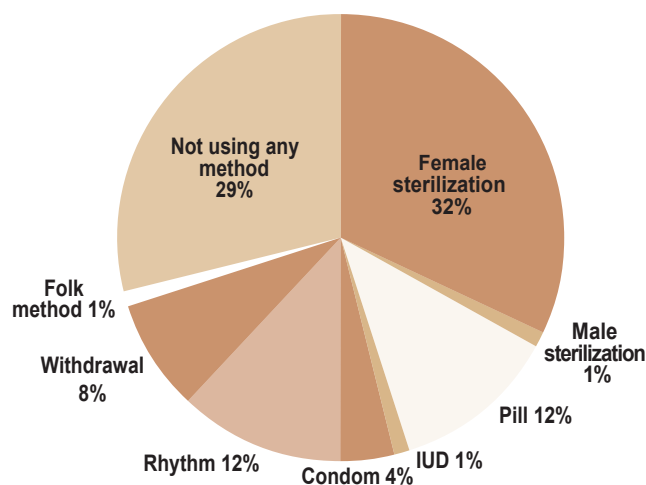
*Contraceptive prevalence in West Bengal is higher than in all other Indian states except Himachal Pradesh.*



Female sterilization accounts for 45 percent of all contraceptive use, down a little from 48 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years (84%) than among younger or older women.

In West Bengal, the use of traditional methods is higher than in all other Indian states, except Assam and Manipur. Thirty percent of family planning users (i.e., 21% of currently married women) use traditional methods; the rhythm method alone accounts for 17 percent of all family planning use. The most commonly used other spacing methods are the pill (12%) and withdrawal (8%). Better-educated and wealthier women are, in general, more likely to use traditional methods than other women. Notably, while only 4 percent of all currently married women use condoms, 13-14 percent each of women who have 10 or more years of schooling and women in the highest wealth quintile use condoms.

**What contraceptive methods do women use?**  
Currently married women



***Traditional method use is higher in West Bengal than in all other states except Assam and Manipur, and accounts for 30 percent of all contraceptive use in the state.***

Ninety percent of sterilized women had the operation in the public medical sector, usually in a government/municipal hospital (56%) or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC) (23%). About three-fourths (73%) of users of IUD also had their IUD insertion in a government health facility. Sixty-one percent of pill users and 45 percent of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector. However, since about one-fifth of pill users and two-fifths of condom users reported that they did not know the source but had got the pills/condoms from their husbands the information on the sources of pills and condoms is incomplete.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, one-half of pill users (51%), but only 21 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 27 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate of modern spacing methods in West Bengal is slightly lower than the national average. In West Bengal, 39 percent of users of any modern spacing method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 42 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation of the condom is particularly high. One-half of condom users discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for pills and withdrawal (36% each). Notably, method failure rates are higher for traditional methods (9-12%) than for modern spacing methods (3-5%).

## Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Twenty-nine percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health or family planning worker about the side effects of their method, and less than one-fourth (22%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. Thirty percent were told about other methods they could use.

## Men's attitudes

Most men in West Bengal reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (75% each). However, 56 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Only one-half of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

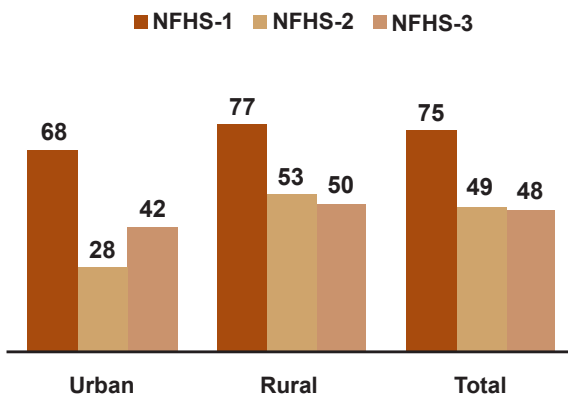
## Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (4% each for spacing and limiting), down from 12 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 90 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 85 percent in NFHS-2.

# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

## Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in West Bengal is 48 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, almost the same as the NFHS-2 estimate of 49. The under-five mortality rate is 60 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that 1 in 21 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 17 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas (50) of West Bengal is 19 percent higher than that in urban areas (42) of the state.

In West Bengal, both the postneonatal mortality rate and the child mortality rate are higher for girls than for boys, implying that after the first month of life, girls in West Bengal have higher mortality than boys. However, the neonatal mortality rate for girls in West Bengal is almost half of that for boys (25 vs. 51). This large gender differential in neonatal mortality results in lower infant and under-five mortality rates for girls than for boys. For example, the infant mortality rate for girls is 41, compared with 62 for boys.

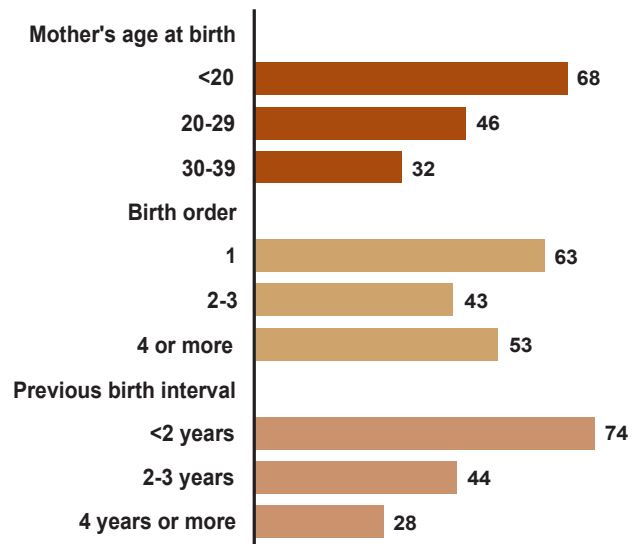
Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers at older ages. Infant mortality is 68 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 46 for mothers age 20-29 and 32 for mothers age 30-39.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is two and a half times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited 4 or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are almost twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school. An even greater differential exists in infant mortality rates according to wealth, with children in the lowest wealth quintile being more than twice as likely as children in the highest wealth quintile to die before their first birthday. Infant mortality for Muslim children is 23 percent higher than for Hindu children.

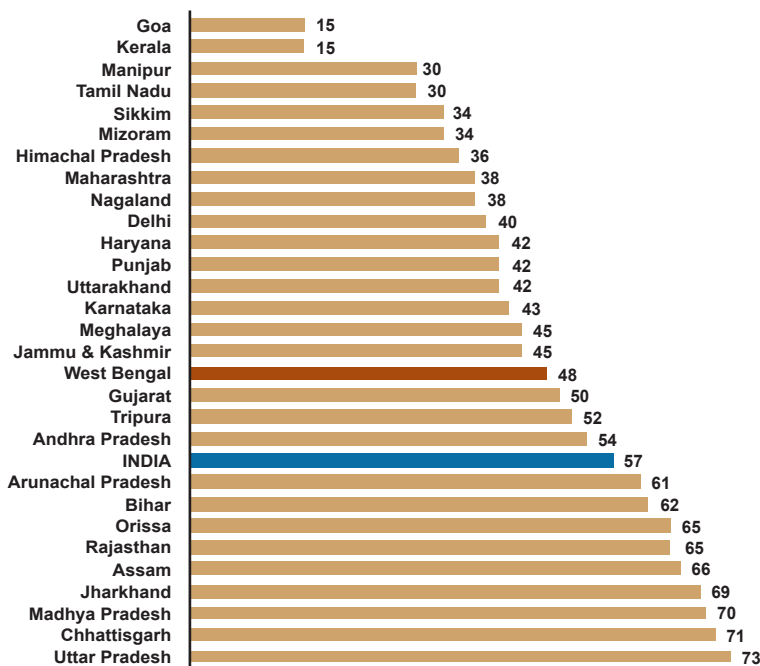
### High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



### Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Although infant mortality is lower in West Bengal than in India as a whole, it is higher than in 16 other Indian states.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 47 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 4 points higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Birth intervals also have an effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months or 15-26 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 40-48 per 1,000, compared with only 20 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 39 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

## MATERNAL HEALTH

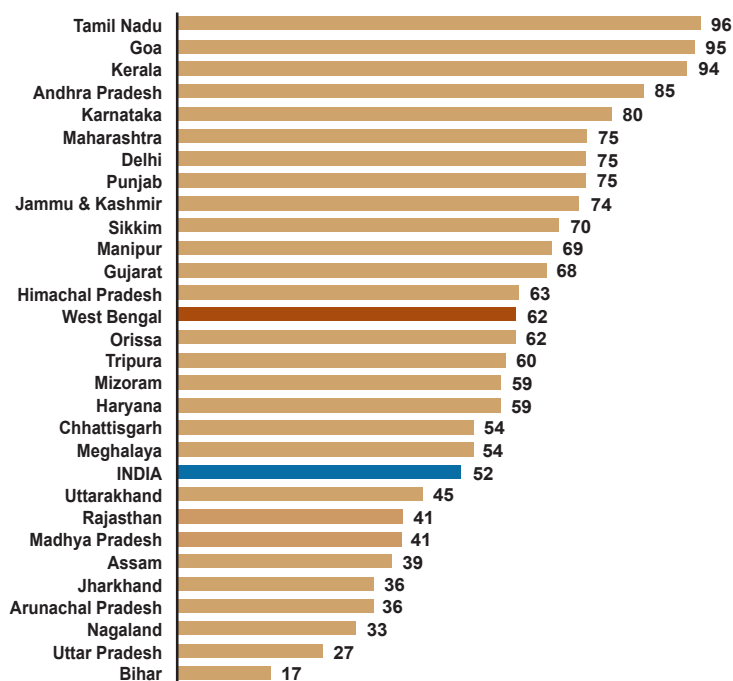
### Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 92 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (57% from a doctor and 35% from all other health personnel) for their last birth. Eight percent of women received no antenatal care. Almost all urban women (97%) received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth; even in rural areas, 90 percent of women received antenatal care from a health professional.

Despite the high levels of antenatal coverage in West Bengal, 25 percent of older women (age 35-49), 21 percent of women from the scheduled tribes, 18 percent of women having a fourth or higher order birth, 15 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile, and 14 percent of women with no education did not receive any antenatal care for their last birth.

### Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



*Most women in West Bengal receive some antenatal care during pregnancy, but less than two-thirds receive at least three antenatal care visits.*

Almost two-fifths (39%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy for their most recent birth in the past five years, as is recommended. Another 42 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 (86%) were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas (55%).

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births in the three years preceding the survey have both increased in the seven years since NFHS-2, but only marginally. The proportion who had at least three antenatal care visits increased by 5 percentage points, and those who received antenatal care within the first trimester increased by even less (2 percentage points).

For 82 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) during pregnancy; however, only 26 percent of the mothers consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Ninety-one percent of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during the pregnancy. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC, four in five had their weight taken and 72 percent had their blood pressure taken. However, only about one-half had their blood tested, 56 percent had their urine tested, and 68 percent had their abdomen examined.

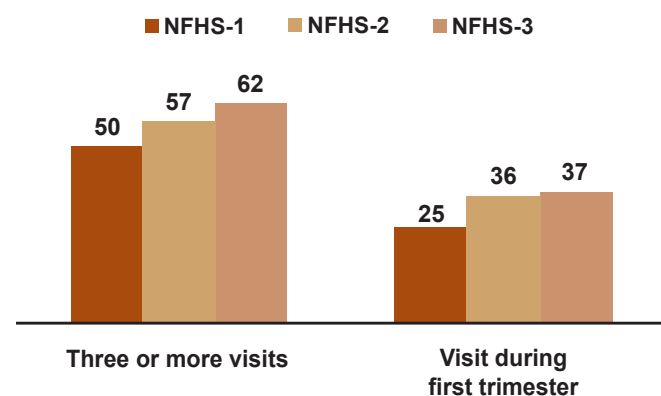
An ultrasound test was performed during 15 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, less than the national average of 24 percent. Thirty-eight percent of urban women had an ultrasound test, compared with 9 percent of rural women. The majority of women with 10 or more years of education (55%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (62%) had an ultrasound test done during their pregnancies.

### Delivery care

Only about two out of every five births (42%) in West Bengal take place in a health facility; and three in five births (58%) take place at home. Among urban women, women belonging to the two highest wealth quintiles, and women with 10 or more years of education, institutional births exceed 75 percent of births.

### Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



The percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey that took place in a health facility rose by 8 percentage points between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. However, in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, the increase in institutional births was only marginal – from 40 to 43 percent.

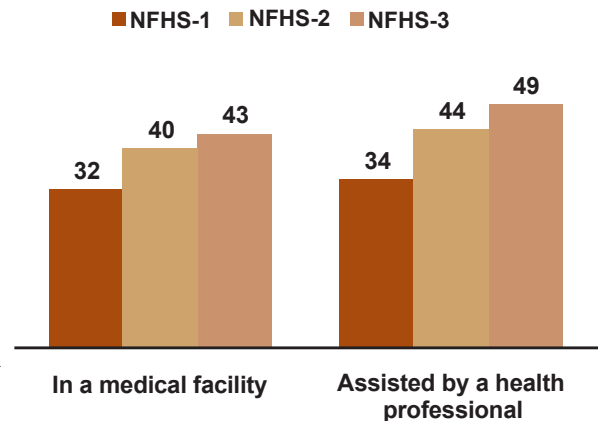
In 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 71 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Forty-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional, and 39 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 14 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Only 10 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel.

A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 25 percent of home births.

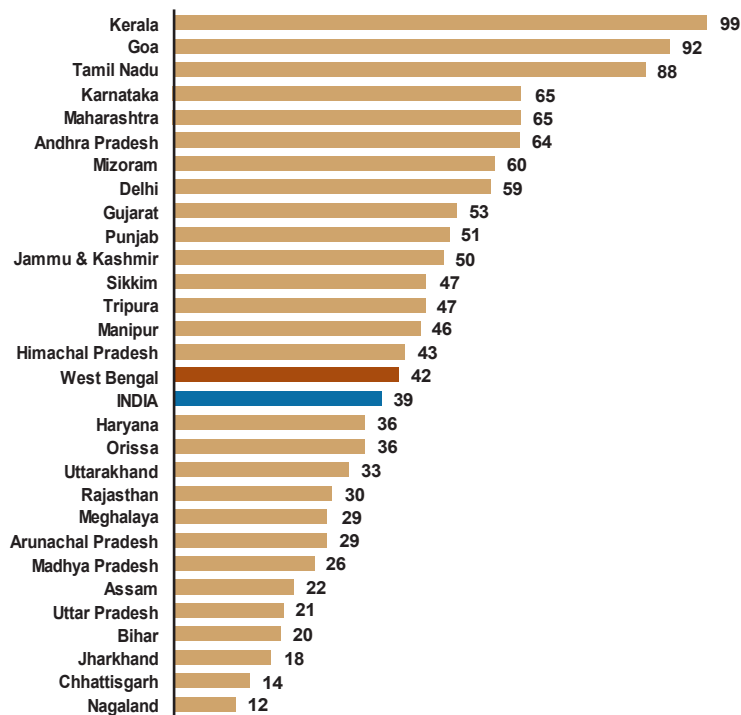
### Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



### Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



*Three in five births in West Bengal take place at home, and only 10 percent of home births are assisted by health personnel.*

## **Postnatal care**

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In West Bengal, 44 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 41 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-fourth of births even in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only one-fifth of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

## **Male involvement in maternal care**

About three-fourths of men (76%) with a child under three years said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Fifty-three 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; one-third were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major pregnancy complication, and about one-fifth (19-22%) were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication. The majority of fathers (55%) were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 41 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, 50 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 46 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and only two in five were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth (39%) and about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth (41%). Fathers in urban areas were more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided this information.

# **CHILD HEALTH**

## **Vaccination of children**

Only about two-thirds of children (64%) age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 6 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Ninety percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and 72 percent and 81 percent, respectively, have received at least the recommended three doses of DPT and polio vaccines. Seventy-five percent have been vaccinated against measles.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 13 percent, but the dropout rate for DPT is 20 percent.

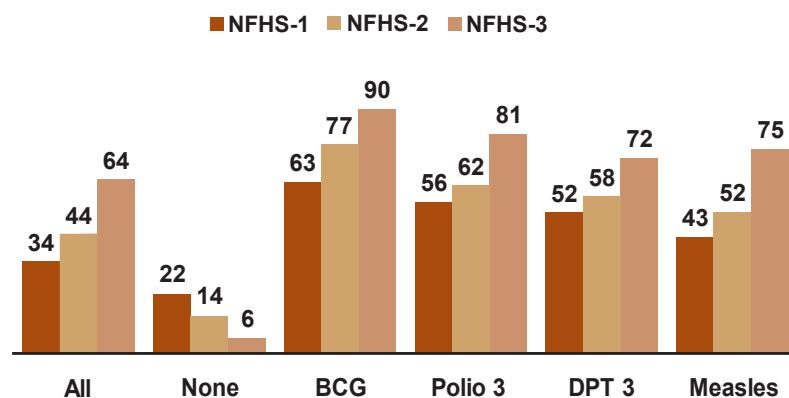
Children at lower birth orders, children of educated mothers, children living in urban areas, and children belonging to wealthier households are more likely than other children to be fully vaccinated. Boys are somewhat less likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (61% of boys compared with 67% of girls).

Full vaccination coverage has been increasing steadily over time in West Bengal: first it increased by 10 percentage points from 34 percent in NFHS-1 to 44 percent in NFHS-2, and then it increased by 21 percentage points to 64 percent in NFHS-3.

Additionally, coverage of each vaccination has also increased substantially, particularly during the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The largest increase, 43 percent, was in the coverage of the measles vaccine, followed by a 31 percent increase in the coverage of three doses of the polio vaccine. The coverage of three doses of DPT and the BCG vaccine has also increased by about one-fifth each. Nonetheless, despite the increase in polio vaccination coverage and of the nation-wide Pulse Polio Campaign, about one-fifth of children in West Bengal still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

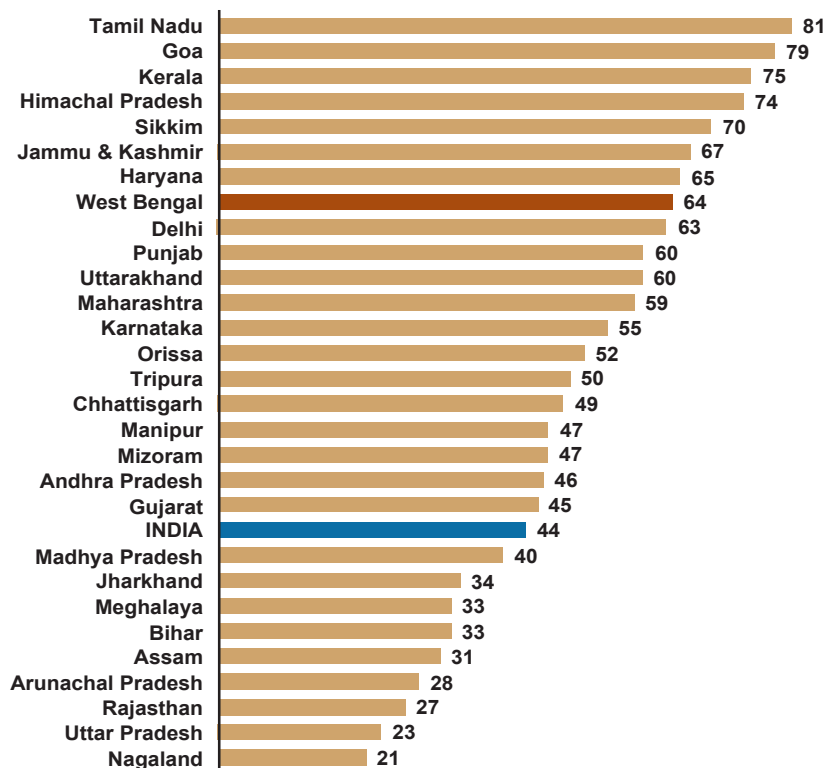
### Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



### Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



*Full immunization coverage in West Bengal, at 64 percent, is not only much higher than the national average, but is much higher than it was at the time of NFHS-2.*



## Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the interview, 13 percent of children under age five in West Bengal 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, 69 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 8 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Twenty percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 75 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and only 2 percent received anti-malarial drugs.

Overall, 7 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 67 percent were taken to a health facility. About two-thirds (63%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 42 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 23 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low in West Bengal, even though four-fifths (79%) of mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

One-sixth (17%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Ten percent received antibiotics, which are not usually recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

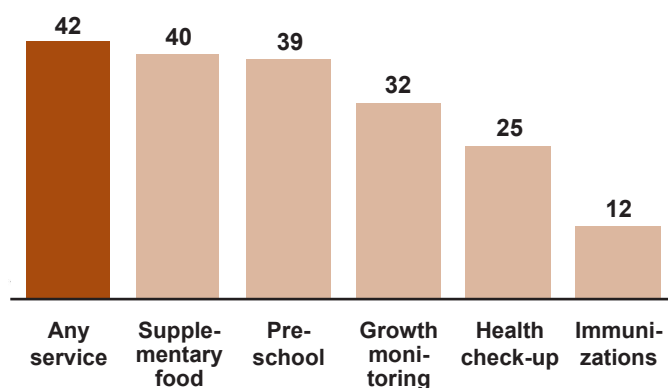
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in West Bengal, only 17 percent received more liquids than normal. Forty-three percent of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or did not receive anything to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

## Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

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

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

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



Among the 88 percent of children under six years in West Bengal who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, more than two-fifths (42%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common age-appropriate services that children receive are supplementary food (40% of children under age 6 years) and preschool services (39% of children age 3-5 years). Additionally, about one-third of children received growth monitoring services (32% of children under age 5 years) at an *anganwadi* centre and half the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received

counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed. Children of mothers with little or no education, scheduled-caste children, and children belonging to the lower wealth quintiles are more likely than other children to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 24 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and even fewer (20%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

## **BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA**

### **Infant feeding**

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in West Bengal, only 59 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, 73 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including only 24 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in West Bengal breastfeed for 36 or more months, which is at least one 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, about one-half of children (48%) 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 an appropriate number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 39 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 59 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Overall, only 29 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 47 percent of last-born children ages 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months. Notably, however, more than two-thirds (69%) 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 48 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

## Children's nutritional status

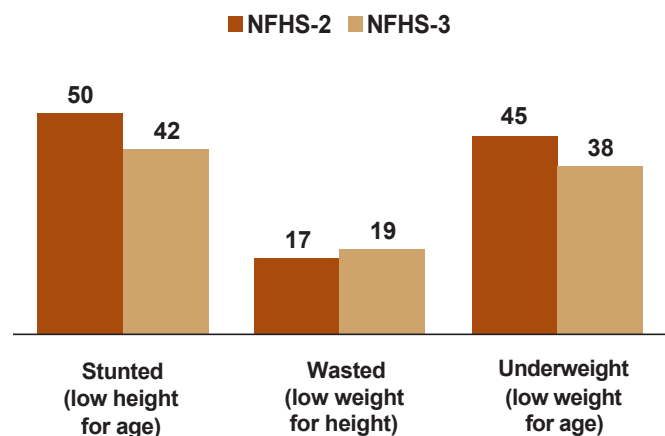
Forty-five percent of children under age five years are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty-nine 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, 24-27 percent of children are undernourished by all three measures.

Children's nutritional status in West Bengal has improved since NFHS-2 according to two of the three measures. The proportions of children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) who are too short for their age and who are underweight have each declined by about 8-9 percentage points, which means that although still high, both chronic and acute undernutrition are less widespread in West Bengal. However, the proportion of children who are wasted has increased by 2 percentage points.

Children in rural areas are much more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, 29 percent of children suffer from chronic undernutrition and 25 percent are underweight for their age. Prevalence of undernutrition decreases with mother's education and household wealth. Undernutrition is particularly high among older children, children born within two years of a previous birth, children of higher birth orders, and scheduled-tribe children. There are no substantial differentials by gender in undernutrition among children.

### Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

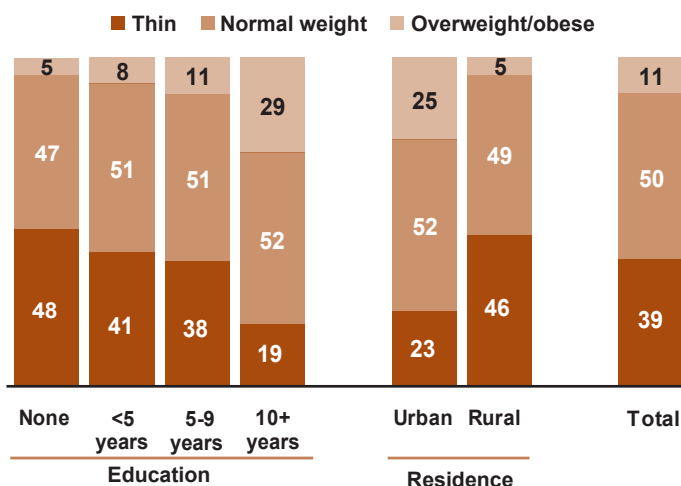
Percentage of children under three years



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

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

Percent distribution of women



### Adults' nutritional status

Adults age 15-49 in West Bengal suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition, mostly undernutrition, but also some overweight and obesity. More than one-third of adults are too thin (39% women and 35% men), and 11 percent of women and 6 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 50 percent of women and 59 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Among ever-married women, undernutrition has declined by 6 percentage points, from 44 percent in NFHS-2 to 38 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition is particularly serious among the young (especially those in the age group 15-19 years), those with no education, those in the lower wealth quintiles, and those belonging to the scheduled-tribes.

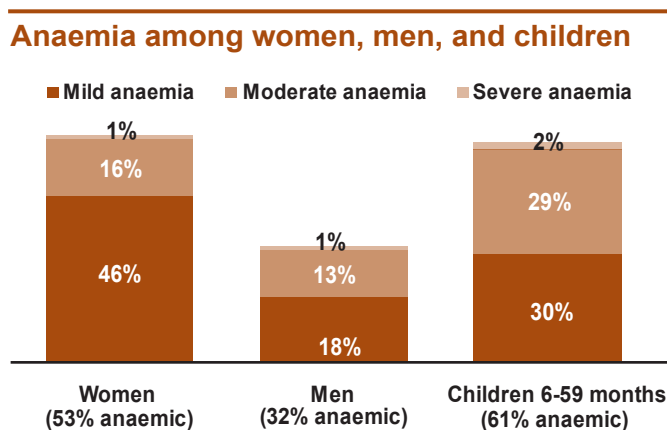
Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults and among those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. For example, among those belonging to the highest wealth quintile, 37 percent of women and 20 percent of men are overweight or obese.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Sixty-nine percent of households in West Bengal were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is 7 percentage points higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2. 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 West Bengal, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a majority, 61 percent, are anaemic. This includes 30 percent who are mildly anaemic, 29 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls in West Bengal are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia. Rural children are more likely to be anaemic, although even in urban areas, almost one-half of the children (49%) are anaemic.

In West Bengal, the highest anaemia rates are found among scheduled-tribe children (86%). Children of mothers who have anaemia are also much more likely to be anaemic than other children, as are children under two years of age. Although prevalence of anaemia among children decreases with mother’s education and wealth, more than one-third of children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling and children who belong to the highest wealth quintile are anaemic.



About two-thirds (63%) of women in West Bengal have anaemia, including 46 percent with mild anaemia, 16 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Sixty-three percent of women who are pregnant and 71 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic, compared with 61 percent of women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.

The likelihood of anaemia is much higher among scheduled-tribe women (78%) than all other groups of women. Although anaemia is less prevalent among women who are more educated and who belong to the higher wealth quintiles, at least half of women are anaemic in every subgroup of women.

Anaemia is less widespread among children age 6-35 months in NFHS-3 than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having fallen by 9 percentage points. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has, however, remained almost unchanged over the past seven years.

One-third of men age 15-49 (32%) are anaemic, with men under 20 being more likely to suffer from anaemia than older men. Among men with no education, scheduled-tribe men, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile, 40 percent or more are anaemic.

## HIV/AIDS

### Awareness of AIDS

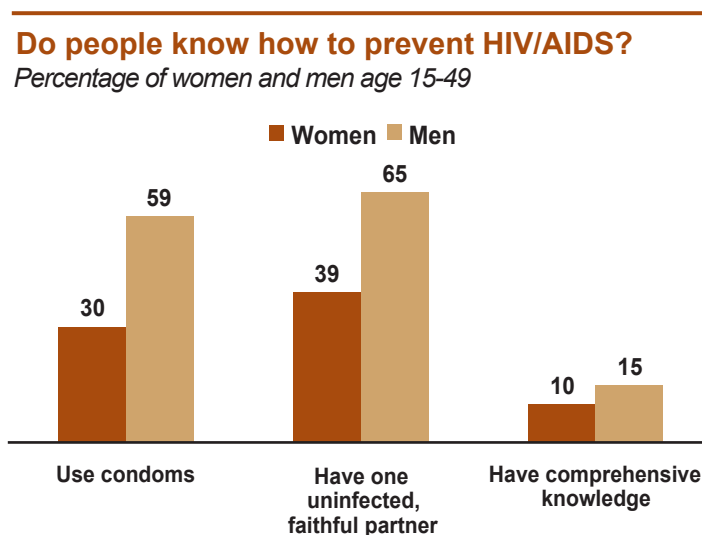
Fifty-four percent of women in West Bengal (80% in urban areas and 42% in rural areas) have heard of AIDS. Less than one in four women with no education, women with no regular media exposure, women belonging to the scheduled tribes, and women in the lowest wealth quintile have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3, 51 percent know about AIDS, compared with 26 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-2.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In West Bengal, 79 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 92 percent in urban areas and 72 percent in rural areas.

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

### Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 30 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 59 percent of men; and 39 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 65 percent of men. Even in rural areas and among those with little or no education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.



In West Bengal, only 10 percent of women and 15 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means that they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS. Only 35 percent of women and 55 percent of men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

### **HIV-related stigma**

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in West Bengal, 67 percent of women and 57 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of adults say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Even lower proportions of women (57%) and men (48%) who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Three-fourths of adults (76% of women and men) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only 33 percent of women and 27 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes towards persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

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

In West Bengal, 4 percent of women and 9 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. About one-fifth of women (18%) and more than one-fourth of men (27%) have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. For about 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past year, 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 West Bengal, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from West Bengal contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for West Bengal.

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

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

### Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while first sexual intercourse has occurred for 50 percent of men only by age 24 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, 60 percent of women, compared with 27 percent of men have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in West Bengal 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 defined here as sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.3 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. One percent of men said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but only an insignificant proportion of women reported having multiple sex partners.

### Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Less than one-half (48%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

### Paid sex

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

## ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

### Tuberculosis

In West Bengal, 577 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (737) than among women (417). The prevalence of tuberculosis is almost three times higher in households that cook with solid fuels than in households that use other fuels.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (90% of women and 96% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about two-fifths (38% of women and 44% of men) say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than one-half of women and men (57% each) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, more than four-fifths of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (81% of women and 85% of men) and only 10 percent each of women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

## Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 2 percent each of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes in the age group 35-49 is 3 percent for women and 4 percent for men. Three percent of women and 4 percent of men suffer from asthma (3,304 per 100,000 women and 4,365 per 100,000 men).

The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (1,626 per 100,000 women, compared with 667 per 100,000 men) and increases sharply with age for both women and men.

Notably, the prevalence of all three of these conditions is about twice as high, or even higher, in West Bengal than in the nation as a whole and is also much higher than in most other states in India.

## Tobacco and alcohol use

More than two-thirds of men (70%) and 16 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 10 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Women who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco, where as men who use tobacco are most likely to smoke it in the form of cigarettes or *bidis*.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. More than one-third of men (34%) and 2 percent of women drink alcohol. Thirty-eight percent of women and 30 percent of men, who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

## Source of health care

For most households (71%) in West Bengal, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (76% of urban households and 68% of rural households). The use of the private medical sector as the main source of health care tends to increase by the wealth status of the household; however, even among households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile, two-thirds use the private medical sector as their main source of health care. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are the lack of a nearby facility (54%), the poor quality of care (41%), and long waiting times (35%) (data not shown in tables).

## Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 6 percent of households in West Bengal report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household.

Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), a variety of private commercial health insurance programmes, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is concentrated in urban areas and among wealthier households. Notably, almost one-fourth of households in the highest wealth quintile have at least one member who is covered by some form of health insurance or health scheme.



## **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

### **Employment and earnings**

One-third (32%) of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group. Fourteen percent of employed women received no payment for their work and 3 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 83 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 95 percent of employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 85 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Fourteen 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. Sixty percent of currently married women participate in making decisions about their own health care, 47-48 percent participate in decisions about purchases for daily household needs and visiting their own family or relatives, and only 38 percent participate in making decisions about major household purchases. Only one-fourth of currently married women (24%) participate in making all of these four decisions and almost the same proportion of women (26%) do not participate in making any of these four decisions.

Women in nuclear households are more likely than women in non-nuclear households to participate in these decisions, as are women who are employed for cash, compared with women not employed for cash. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with 10 or more years of education, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

### **Other indicators of women's empowerment**

Thirty-seven 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, women working for cash, and women with at least 10 years of education. Only 14 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes in West Bengal is very limited. About two-fifths (41%) of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and about 3 percent have ever used one.

Less than half (45%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, about half (49%) are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility, and only 37 percent have freedom to travel outside their own village or community by themselves (data not shown in tables). Only 32 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Older women, urban women, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women working for cash, and women from the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than other women.

## **Gender-role attitudes**

More than two in five women in West Bengal (42%) 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 (34%), if she neglects the house or children (25%), or if she argues with her husband (22%). Men are only slightly less likely than women to agree; 39 percent of men say wife-beating is justified in specific circumstances, including 30 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among adults who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 18 percent of women and 21 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Only 58 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 smaller proportion of men (48%) say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons. Almost one in five (17-19%) women and men do not agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for any of the three specified reasons.

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Among women age 15-49, 32 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 18 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 38 percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 42 percent of ever-married women.

### **Spousal violence**

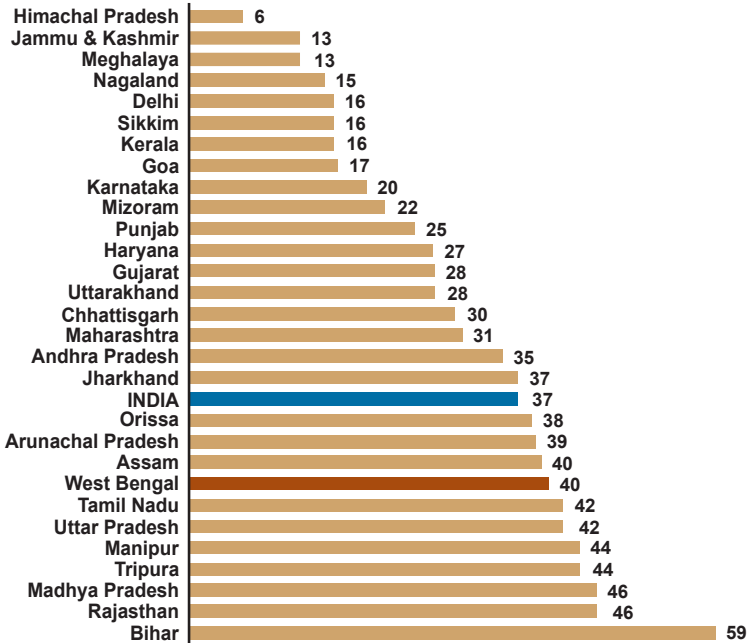
About one-third of ever-married women (32%) report having been slapped by their husband; 10-14 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled, being pushed, punched, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Twenty percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex and 17 percent report that they have been forced by their husbands to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Overall, 40 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Twenty-nine percent of ever-married women have experienced such spousal violence in the past 12 months. Twelve percent of ever-married women report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence declines sharply with women's education, 14 percent of even women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 62 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 34 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence.

Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely to experience spousal violence than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol. Notably, however, 34 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

### Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



*The prevalence of spousal violence in West Bengal, at 40 percent, is higher than in most other states.*

More than one-third (35%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first five years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

### Help seeking

Only 19 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Three out of four 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 or their husbands’ families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

### KEY INDICATORS FOR KOLKATA

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

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and, (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

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

According to the 2001 Indian Census, one-fifth (20%) of the urban population of West Bengal resides in Kolkata, the capital of the state. In addition, about one-third of Kolkata's population (32%) lives in slum areas.

In many respects, Kolkata's population is somewhat better off than the urban population of West Bengal as a whole. Ninety-seven percent of households in Kolkata have electricity, compared with 90 percent of households in urban West Bengal. In urban West Bengal, as well as in Kolkata, almost all households (98-99%) use improved sources for drinking water; however, about half of the households (49%) in Kolkata have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot, compared with less than one-third of all urban households (31%). Households in Kolkata are more likely than households in urban West Bengal to have a *pucca* house (94% vs. 84%), a television (80% vs. 69%), a refrigerator (43% vs. 29%), and a mobile phone (46% vs. 32%). Fifty-five percent of households in Kolkata are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 41 percent of urban households in West Bengal as a whole.

The distribution of household heads in Kolkata by religion and caste is also different from the distribution for urban West Bengal: 19 percent of household heads in Kolkata are Muslim versus only 13 percent in urban West Bengal, and only 12 percent of household heads belong to the scheduled castes versus 24 percent in urban West Bengal.

Within Kolkata, the religious distribution of household heads varies greatly between slum and non-slum areas: 34 percent of household heads in slum areas are Muslim, compared with only 12 percent in non-slum areas. The slum and non-slum populations of Kolkata do not vary greatly by their caste or tribe status, although household heads in the slum areas of Kolkata are somewhat more likely to belong to the scheduled castes than household heads in the non-slum areas (14% vs. 10%).

Almost all households in both slum and non-slum areas of Kolkata have electricity and use improved sources for drinking water. However, slum households compared with non-slum households are less likely to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (38% vs. 55%), to have improved toilet facilities that are not shared with any other household (24% vs. 58%), and to have a *pucca* house (91% vs. 96%). Non-slum dwellers (65%) are twice as likely to be in the highest wealth quintile as slum dwellers (32%).

Educational differentials by place of residence exist for adults as well as for children. Adults age 15-49 who live in slums are more likely than those who live in non-slums to not have any education (29% vs. 11% of women and 16% vs. 9% of men); they are also less likely to have 10 or more years of education (25% vs. 50% of women and 33% vs. 54% of men) (data not shown in tables).

About three-fourths of school-age children (6-17 years) attend school in both urban West Bengal and Kolkata. However, within Kolkata, there are significant disparities in children's school attendance by slum and non-slum residence. The disparity begins from the primary school ages of 6-10 years and widens with increasing age. In the primary school ages, school attendance in slum areas (80%) is 9 percentage points lower than in non-slum areas (88%); this disparity increases to 19 percentage points in the age-group 15-17 years. The pattern of gender disparity in school attendance also varies by slum and non-slum residence. Nonetheless, in the age group 15-17 years, boys are more likely to be attending school than girls in both slum and non-slum areas, although the gender differential is much greater (9 percentage points) in slum areas than in non-slum areas (2 percentage points).

Slum dwellers are worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to most, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The fertility of both slum and non-slum areas of Kolkata is below replacement level. The total fertility rate for Kolkata is 1.4; and the rate in slums (1.6) is 0.4 children per woman higher than in non-slums (1.2).

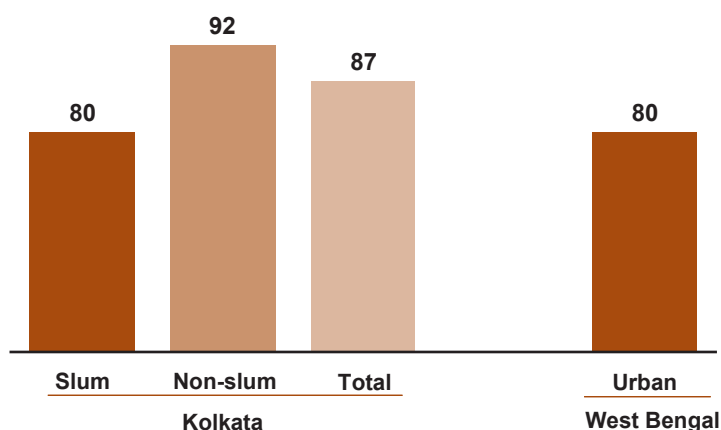
More than three-fourths of currently married women in Kolkata are using contraception, and the contraceptive prevalence rate among women even in slums is 72 percent. Although the contraceptive prevalence rate for women in slum areas is lower than for women in non-slum areas, the use of modern methods is slightly higher in slums (48%) than in non-slums (45%). Women in non-slum areas are more likely to use withdrawal than women in slum areas (20% vs. 11%). The unmet need for family planning in slums (6%) is twice the unmet need in non-slums (3%).

Children in slum areas experience lower mortality than children in non-slum areas during the neonatal period (20 per 1,000 vs. 34 per 1,000). However, during the post-neonatal period and after the first year of life till their fifth birthday, children from slum areas either have the same mortality rate or experience much higher mortality than children from non-slum areas. Nonetheless, the large differential in neonatal mortality results in a much higher infant mortality rate (41% higher) and a higher under-five mortality rate (15% higher) for children in non-slum areas compared with children in slum areas.

Women in slum areas are less likely than those in non-slum areas to have received for their last birth in the past five years, at least three antenatal care visits (81% vs. 90%), to have had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester (50% vs. 62%), and to have two tetanus toxoid injections (90% vs. 96%). Although a lower proportion of women in slum areas (80%) than in non-slum areas (89%) were given or had bought IFA, the difference in the proportion of women who consumed IFA for at least 90 days is smaller (39% in slums vs. 43% in non-slums).

### Institutional Delivery

Percentage of births in the past five years



Fairly large differences also exist between slum and non-slum dwellers with regard to institutional births and mothers who received postnatal care. Among all births in the past five years,

only 80 percent in slum areas were delivered in a health facility, compared with 92 percent in non-slum areas. Only 67 percent of mothers in slum areas received a postnatal check-up within two days after their last birth, compared with 76 percent of mothers in non-slum areas.

Although children age 12-23 months in slum and non-slum areas are about equally likely to have received BCG and three doses of DPT vaccinations, slum children are less likely (by 10-11 percentage points) than non-slum children to have received three doses of the polio and the measles vaccines. Only 63 percent of children in slums and 71 percent of children in non-slums have received all of the recommended vaccinations against childhood diseases.

Both children and adults in slum areas are more likely to be undernourished than those in non-slum areas. For example, slum children under the age of five years are 72 percent more likely to be underweight and 41 percent more likely to be stunted than children in non-slum areas. Similarly, women and men in slums are more likely (21% and 23% respectively) to be too thin than those in non-slums (14% and 19% respectively).

Notably, overweight and obesity is a more severe problem in Kolkata than in urban West Bengal as a whole. Thirty percent of women and 18 percent of men in Kolkata are overweight or obese. Women and men in slum areas are much less likely than their non-slum counterparts to be overweight or obese. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in the slum areas of Kolkata, one in four women and one in seven men are overweight or obese.

Among young children, anaemia is equally prevalent in slum and non-slum areas of Kolkata (55% in both areas); however, the prevalence of anaemia is 5 percentage points higher among adults in non-slum areas than among adults in slum areas.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in Kolkata is higher than in all of urban West Bengal. Within Kolkata, the prevalence is much higher among slum-dwellers than among non-slum dwellers (460 vs. 274 per 100,000).

Alcohol and tobacco use varies little by slum and non-slum residence in Kolkata. Notably, however, the form in which men in particular use tobacco differs between slum and non-slum areas. Men in slum areas are about equally likely to be smoking tobacco in the form of cigarettes or *bidis* as chewing it in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco; whereas men in non-slum areas are much more likely to use it in the form of cigarettes or *bidis*.

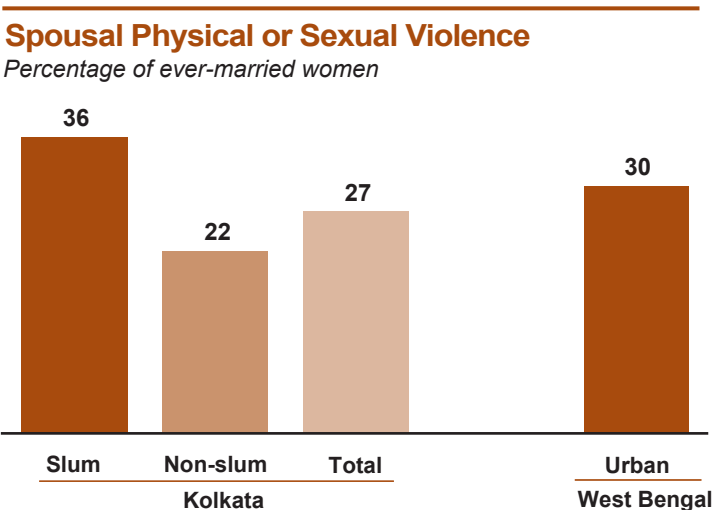
Almost all men in Kolkata (96%) have heard of AIDS, but only 85 percent of men in Kolkata know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. Men’s knowledge that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms is even lower (80%). Only one-third of men (34%) have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Women in Kolkata are less likely to be aware of AIDS (90%), to know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (61%) and that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (69%) or to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (29%).

Adults in slum areas are less likely than adults in non-slum areas to be aware of AIDS, to know ways to prevent it, and to have comprehensive knowledge. For example, 83 percent of women in slum areas are aware of AIDS, compared with 94 percent of women in non-slum areas; and 19 percent of women in slum areas have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, compared with 35 percent of women in non-slum areas.

Sixty-six percent of women (57% in slums and 71% in non-slums) and 70 percent of men in Kolkata know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Women in slums are somewhat less likely to participate in household decisions than women in non-slums. For example, only 63 percent of women in slum areas participate in decisions about their own health care, compared with 73 percent of women in non-slum areas. Twenty-two percent of women in slum areas have a bank account that they themselves operate, compared with 38 percent of women in non-slum areas.

The prevalence of spousal violence (physical or sexual) in Kolkata (27%) is slightly lower than that in urban West Bengal (30%). However, the prevalence of all forms of spousal violence is much higher for slum than non-slum dwellers in the city. For example, more than one-third of ever-married women in slum areas (36%) have experienced physical or sexual violence, compared with less than one-fourth (22%) of ever-married women in non-slum areas.







**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Result	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Kolkata		Total
				Slum	Non-slum	
<b>Household interviews</b>						
Households selected	3,569	2,787	6,356	1,178	1,286	2,464
Households occupied	3,441	2,687	6,128	1,132	1,236	2,368
Households interviewed	3,345	2,647	5,992	1,104	1,187	2,291
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	97.2	98.5	97.8	97.5	96.0	96.7
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>						
Number of eligible women	3,853	3,251	7,104	1,317	1,311	2,628
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,642	3,152	6,794	1,245	1,226	2,471
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	94.5	97.0	95.6	94.5	93.5	94.0
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>						
Number of eligible men	1,732	1,233	2,965	625	577	1,202
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,525	1,144	2,669	563	486	1,049
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	88.0	92.8	90.0	90.1	84.2	87.3

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	7.4	7.2	7.3	12.0	11.3	11.6	10.6	10.1	10.3
5-9	7.9	7.8	7.8	12.1	11.4	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.6
10-14	9.1	8.5	8.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.1	10.9	11.0
15-19	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.1	10.4	9.8	9.2	10.1	9.7
20-24	8.8	10.0	9.4	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.2	9.8	9.0
25-29	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3
30-34	7.5	8.7	8.1	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.8	7.3
35-39	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.3
40-44	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.1	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.5	6.0
45-49	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.0
50-54	5.8	5.1	5.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.1
55-59	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.4
60-64	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
65-69	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
70-74	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
75-79	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
80+	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,090	3,862	7,952	9,191	9,637	18,828	13,281	13,499	26,780
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	944	na	na	1,049	na	na	1,016
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	906	na	na	979	na	na	963
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>									
No education	12.6	23.6	18.0	26.6	41.1	34.1	22.1	35.9	29.1
<5 years complete	18.1	18.6	18.4	30.9	28.9	29.9	26.8	25.9	26.3
5-9 years complete	32.8	31.3	32.1	29.9	25.4	27.6	30.8	27.2	29.0
10-11 years complete	12.1	9.4	10.8	5.9	2.8	4.3	7.9	4.8	6.3
12 or more years complete	24.3	17.0	20.8	6.6	1.6	4.0	12.3	6.2	9.2
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,721	3,530	7,250	7,889	8,349	16,238	11,610	11,879	23,489
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.4	5.2	6.5	3.3	1.3	2.5	4.2	2.6	3.4

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males.<sup>2</sup> Population age 6 and above.

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

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

Background characteristic	Kolkata			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	5.7	6.0	5.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	4.7	5.4	5.1
5-9	6.2	7.2	6.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	5.2	6.6	5.9
10-14	7.9	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.8	9.4	7.2	6.2	6.7
15-19	9.2	9.1	9.2	10.8	11.0	10.9	8.4	8.1	8.2
20-24	8.8	9.8	9.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	7.8	9.4	8.6
25-29	9.0	8.5	8.8	10.0	8.8	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.4
30-34	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.6	8.1	8.3
35-39	8.0	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.5
40-44	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	7.8	8.2	8.0
45-49	7.1	5.9	6.5	5.6	4.5	5.1	7.9	6.6	7.2
50-54	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.6
55-59	4.8	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	5.5	4.8	5.2
60-64	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.6	5.0	4.8
65-69	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.5
70-74	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
75-79	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
80+	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>2</sup>	na	na	946	na	na	886	na	na	980
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>2</sup>	na	na	984	na	na	857	na	na	1,098
<b>Education<sup>3</sup></b>									
No education	12.6	20.7	16.6	19.4	33.3	25.9	8.9	14.4	11.6
<5 years complete	13.4	14.9	14.2	16.5	18.0	17.2	11.7	13.4	12.5
5-9 years complete	29.6	29.7	29.7	34.5	30.1	32.4	26.9	29.5	28.2
10-11 years complete	13.7	11.8	12.8	12.7	8.7	10.8	14.3	13.4	13.9
12 or more years complete	30.4	22.8	26.7	16.7	9.9	13.5	38.0	29.3	33.7
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>	ns <sup>1</sup>
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.4	3.8	4.9	9.2	8.1	8.7

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> ns = Not shown. Kolkata was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Kolkata, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Kolkata in relation to the total population of West Bengal, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

<sup>2</sup> Females per 1,000 males.

<sup>3</sup> Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Kolkata		Total
					Slum	Non-slum	
<b>Household headship</b>							
Male	83.4	85.8	85.0	88.1	82.1	82.6	82.5
Female	16.6	14.2	15.0	11.9	17.9	17.4	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.1	4.7	4.5	na	4.5	4.0	4.2
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>							
Nuclear	62.5	63.2	62.9	51.7	59.2	60.1	59.8
Non-nuclear	37.5	36.8	37.1	48.3	40.8	39.9	40.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	85.5	66.8	72.7	70.3	63.5	85.5	78.3
Muslim	13.1	32.4	26.2	28.6	34.3	12.0	19.3
Christian	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	24.0	26.5	25.7	25.1	13.9	10.4	11.6
Scheduled tribe	1.0	7.1	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other backward class	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.6	1.9	2.1
Other	69.5	61.1	63.8	64.1	82.7	87.2	85.7
Don't know	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>							
Yes	89.6	34.9	52.5	51.9	94.7	98.7	97.4
No	10.4	65.1	47.5	48.1	5.3	1.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>							
Improved source	97.7	91.8	93.7	93.5	96.5	99.9	98.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	31.2	0.9	10.6	9.8	38.2	54.6	49.2
Public tap/standpipe	35.9	8.5	17.3	16.6	46.9	23.2	30.9
Tube well or borehole	29.3	81.8	65.0	66.2	11.2	21.5	18.1
Other improved	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.5
Non-improved source	2.1	8.2	6.2	6.4	3.5	0.0	1.2
Other source	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>							
Water on premises	49.2	29.5	35.8	36.4	43.4	63.4	56.9
Less than 30 minutes	43.2	61.5	55.6	54.5	45.3	31.3	35.8
Thirty minutes or longer	7.0	8.9	8.3	8.9	10.8	4.6	6.6
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>2</sup></b>							
Boil	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.6
Strain through cloth	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	14.3	2.2	6.1	5.6	8.0	18.6	15.1
Other treatment	5.5	0.2	1.9	1.6	4.3	13.4	10.4
No treatment	75.9	92.9	87.4	88.3	84.3	63.4	70.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Kolkata		Total
					Slum	Non-slum	
<b>Sanitation facility</b>							
<b>Improved, not shared</b>	48.7	28.0	34.7	35.4	24.0	58.3	47.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	47.3	19.5	28.4	28.5	23.9	58.1	46.9
Pit latrine with slab	1.5	8.3	6.1	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Not improved</b>	51.2	71.8	65.2	64.5	75.4	41.4	52.5
Any facility shared with other households	40.8	14.0	22.6	20.3	71.8	40.6	50.8
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	2.6	2.0	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.5
Other unimproved facility	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	9.5	55.0	40.4	41.7	1.4	0.0	0.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house<sup>3</sup></b>							
<i>Kachha</i>	1.0	19.6	13.7	13.8	0.7	0.0	0.2
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	15.1	61.4	46.6	47.6	6.4	4.0	4.8
<i>Pucca</i>	83.5	18.7	39.5	38.4	90.9	96.0	94.3
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>							
Electricity	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LPG/natural gas	46.5	2.4	16.5	14.7	35.0	69.4	58.1
Biogas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	10.4	0.2	3.5	2.6	38.9	20.4	26.5
Charcoal	29.0	6.0	13.4	13.7	12.7	4.3	7.0
Wood	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	8.4	30.0	23.1	24.1	9.1	3.0	5.0
Agricultural crop waste	1.0	38.1	26.2	27.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Dung cakes	0.5	6.8	4.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.5	15.7	11.1	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	2.5	1.9	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Place for cooking</b>							
In the house, separate room	39.0	14.8	22.5	21.8	33.2	57.8	49.8
In the house, no separate room	29.0	16.1	20.2	18.9	53.2	26.5	35.2
In a separate building	20.8	40.6	34.3	36.7	5.4	10.5	8.9
Outdoors	10.1	28.3	22.5	22.5	6.2	3.7	4.5
Other	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.5	1.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,918	4,074	5,992	26,910	ns	ns	ns
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>4</sup></b>							
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	1.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	0.0	1.0	0.4
Stove without chimney	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	98.3	94.7	95.3	95.2	99.2	97.9	98.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	791	3,954	4,745	22,110	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

<sup>2</sup> Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.

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

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

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

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

Household possessions	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Kolkata		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
<b>Household goods</b>							
Mattress	78.5	32.1	47.0	46.2	77.7	90.5	86.3
Pressure cooker	63.3	11.3	27.9	27.3	67.9	83.8	78.6
Chair	67.6	30.5	42.4	43.3	56.4	78.6	71.3
Cot or bed	94.0	67.9	76.2	76.9	88.9	95.5	93.4
Table	62.2	31.8	41.6	42.2	47.0	73.9	65.1
Electric fan	83.2	27.7	45.4	45.2	89.0	95.2	93.2
Radio or transistor	46.1	29.9	35.1	35.5	43.2	59.0	53.8
Television (black and white)	27.5	14.9	18.9	20.7	23.2	21.4	22.0
Television (colour)	46.0	5.7	18.6	18.5	48.8	68.2	61.8
Any television	68.9	19.9	35.6	36.8	70.0	85.1	80.2
Sewing machine	20.1	3.4	8.7	9.5	16.8	26.5	23.4
Mobile telephone	32.2	3.1	12.4	12.7	33.0	52.3	46.0
Any other type of telephone	25.3	3.1	10.2	10.1	17.3	44.5	35.6
Computer	7.3	0.2	2.5	2.2	4.4	17.4	13.2
Refrigerator	28.7	2.9	11.1	10.4	24.0	51.9	42.8
Watch or clock	92.9	69.2	76.8	78.9	90.1	95.9	94.0
Water pump	14.9	5.6	8.5	9.2	8.7	25.8	20.2
Thresher	0.4	5.9	4.1	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tractor	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
None of the above	0.9	12.5	8.8	7.8	1.8	0.2	0.7
<b>Means of transport</b>							
Bicycle	59.4	64.4	62.8	67.6	33.2	37.7	36.2
Motorcycle or scooter	14.2	5.0	7.9	9.2	9.0	16.8	14.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	3.8	2.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Car	3.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	10.6	8.2
None of the above	35.5	35.1	35.2	30.4	61.8	50.0	53.8
<b>Agricultural land</b>							
No agricultural land	88.8	54.3	65.3	61.6	86.5	93.9	91.5
Irrigated land only	6.7	28.1	21.3	23.0	9.3	3.8	5.6
Non-irrigated land only	3.2	10.1	7.9	8.8	2.5	1.8	2.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.2	7.4	5.4	6.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	81.9	95.3	91.0	92.0	57.9	77.1	70.8
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	16.2	70.0	52.8	58.6	7.9	4.0	5.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	64.1	26.9	38.8	39.0	56.9	76.0	69.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance <sup>2</sup>	15.7	1.5	6.0	5.1	8.3	22.9	18.1
Percentage owning a BPL card	15.9	28.6	24.5	25.7	7.0	5.4	5.9
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	85.1	91.3	89.3	89.2	56.9	73.4	68.0
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	2.0	36.3	25.4	25.2	1.6	0.0	0.5
Second	5.9	31.8	23.5	24.4	3.4	0.7	1.6
Middle	18.6	18.8	18.7	18.7	15.3	6.6	9.4
Fourth	32.6	10.6	17.6	17.8	47.3	27.4	33.9
Highest	41.0	2.5	14.8	13.9	32.3	65.4	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,918	4,074	5,992	26,910	ns	ns	ns

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

<sup>2</sup> Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	20.9	22.6	19.3	19.7	17.6	100.0	18,922
Muslim	36.2	29.3	17.3	13.2	4.0	100.0	7,701
Christian	19.2	20.2	38.5	13.6	8.5	100.0	160
Other	6.1	6.1	3.6	16.8	67.4	100.0	127
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	30.5	30.1	20.0	14.5	5.0	100.0	6,748
Scheduled tribe	57.7	25.9	11.9	3.0	1.6	100.0	1,441
Other backward class	13.9	23.3	23.7	30.9	8.2	100.0	1,152
Other	21.4	22.1	18.3	19.3	19.0	100.0	17,243
Total	25.2	24.4	18.7	17.8	13.9	100.0	26,910

Note: Total includes de jure population for whom caste/tribe of household head is not known or is missing, which is not shown separately.

Table 6a School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	88.5	81.5	83.1	88.4	84.3	85.2	88.5	82.9	84.1
11-14 years	80.9	72.4	74.7	78.3	72.1	73.7	79.6	72.3	74.2
15-17 years	47.7	35.4	39.4	42.8	30.5	33.4	45.6	32.8	36.3
6-14 years	84.8	77.6	79.4	83.5	79.1	80.1	84.2	78.4	79.7
6-17 years	74.1	68.7	70.1	73.3	67.4	68.7	73.8	68.0	69.4

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

Table 6b School attendance: Kolkata

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
6-10 years	78.6	90.1	84.9	80.6	86.7	84.3	79.5	88.3	84.6
11-14 years	72.0	83.0	78.4	65.6	88.4	78.1	68.7	85.5	78.3
15-17 years	45.0	61.0	54.7	36.0	58.8	49.4	40.7	60.0	52.2
6-14 years	75.6	86.6	81.8	73.2	87.5	81.5	74.4	87.0	81.6
6-17 years	66.6	78.2	73.3	62.3	78.9	71.9	64.5	78.5	72.6

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school years (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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children living with				Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent			
<b>Age</b>							
<5 years	88.4	10.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	1.1	2,739
5-9 years	85.0	9.6	1.2	4.2	100.0	2.8	2,843
10-14 years	81.9	11.7	2.1	4.3	100.0	6.5	2,947
15-17 years	72.3	11.3	2.2	14.2	100.0	10.1	1,555
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	81.2	11.1	1.8	6.0	100.0	5.0	2,311
Rural	83.6	10.4	1.2	4.7	100.0	4.4	7,774
<b>Kolkata</b>							
Slum	84.6	6.4	2.4	6.6	100.0	5.5	ns
Non-slum	81.8	7.9	3.3	7.0	100.0	6.9	ns
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	84.1	10.9	1.4	3.6	100.0	4.7	5,057
Female	82.0	10.2	1.3	6.4	100.0	4.4	5,028
Total age <15 years	85.0	10.5	1.2	3.3	100.0	3.5	8,530
Total age <18 years	83.1	10.6	1.4	5.0	100.0	4.6	10,085

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
<b>Age</b>				
<2 years	55.1	17.5	72.6	1,034
2-4 years	69.0	8.7	77.7	1,705
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	62.9	12.0	74.9	1,378
Female	64.6	12.0	76.6	1,361
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	76.8	8.7	85.4	565
Rural	60.4	12.9	73.2	2,175
<b>Kolkata</b>				
Slum	78.2	7.2	85.4	ns
Non-slum	76.5	5.3	81.8	ns
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	52.5	12.1	64.7	952
Second	61.0	13.5	74.4	730
Middle	68.9	15.0	84.0	470
Fourth	78.3	7.2	85.6	386
Highest	86.7	8.3	95.0	202
Total	63.7	12.0	75.8	2,739

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1



**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household <sup>1</sup>		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work <sup>2</sup>	Total working <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Age</b>						
5-7 years	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.6	3.0	1,662
8-11 years	2.2	1.9	1.9	6.1	11.1	2,369
12-14 years	5.7	0.5	4.7	4.6	14.3	1,759
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	2.7	1.2	1.0	5.1	9.2	2,917
Female	2.6	1.3	3.5	3.5	10.2	2,873
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.1	6.8	1,307
Rural	3.0	1.3	2.2	5.0	10.6	4,483
<b>Kolkata</b>						
Slum	1.6	0.4	1.7	1.8	5.3	ns
Non-slum	2.7	0.5	1.8	1.9	6.9	ns
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.7	4.1	ns
Second	4.0	1.4	3.0	3.8	11.5	1,853
Middle	3.4	1.3	2.0	6.8	12.5	1,544
Fourth	1.5	1.4	1.8	4.2	8.1	1,096
Highest	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.7	6.3	795
Total	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.4	3.9	502
Total	2.7	1.3	2.2	4.3	9.7	5,790

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	19.1	16.0	1,297	1,258	396	392
20-24	18.3	17.1	1,242	1,230	425	421
25-29	16.0	15.5	1,089	1,078	385	385
30-34	14.9	13.4	1,014	985	334	345
35-39	12.6	14.1	857	870	350	344
40-44	10.8	12.5	734	782	311	303
45-49	8.3	11.3	562	591	280	269
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	30.7	33.7	2,087	3,642	838	1,392
Rural	69.3	66.3	4,707	3,152	1,644	1,067
Kolkata	5.9	6.5	399	2,471	162	949
Slum	2.0	2.4	137	1,245	60	518
Non-slum	3.8	4.1	261	1,226	102	431
<b>Education</b>						
No education	36.3	22.9	2,469	2,111	569	479
<5 years complete	15.9	16.0	1,079	909	397	340
5-9 years complete	32.1	34.5	2,183	2,236	856	854
10-11 years complete	7.0	10.5	478	620	262	286
12 or more years complete	8.6	16.0	586	918	397	500
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	58.8	73.9	3,994	4,382	1,835	1,916
Not literate	40.5	26.1	2,750	2,346	647	540
Not measured	0.7	0.0	49	66	0	3
<b>Media exposure</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.5	43.9	1,255	1,747	1,090	1,235
Watches television at least once a week	51.6	56.9	3,504	4,301	1,412	1,607
Listens to the radio at least once a week	33.7	43.2	2,291	2,500	1,073	1,154
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.7	15.4	384	409	382	384
Not regularly exposed to any media	36.0	22.3	2,445	1,818	555	421
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	16.9	35.4	1,148	1,425	878	988
Currently married	77.0	63.6	5,234	4,973	1,579	1,443
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	3	4	0	1
Widowed	3.8	0.6	258	250	15	15
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.2	0.4	150	142	10	12
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	72.5	74.8	4,924	4,912	1,856	1,795
Muslim	26.6	24.0	1,805	1,783	596	621
Christian	0.5	0.7	37	51	18	21
Other	0.4	0.5	27	48	12	22
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	25.9	28.1	1,757	1,462	697	605
Scheduled tribe	5.0	5.0	340	231	125	84
Other backward class	3.9	5.2	264	223	129	113
Other	63.6	61.4	4,320	4,774	1,524	1,644
Don't know	1.5	0.2	105	98	6	13
Missing	0.1	0.0	9	6	0	0
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	35.1	90.0	2,383	2,302	2,232	2,170
In agricultural occupation	12.2	32.2	832	560	800	520
In non-agricultural occupation	22.8	57.7	1,551	1,742	1,433	1,650
Not employed	64.9	10.0	4,411	4,492	249	289
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	23.1	21.1	1,572	1,069	523	342
Second	24.8	22.5	1,686	1,176	559	381
Middle	19.1	20.5	1,296	1,075	509	418
Fourth	18.1	20.2	1,232	1,668	501	689
Highest	14.9	15.7	1,009	1,806	391	629
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,794	6,794	2,482	2,459
Age 50-54	na	7.0	na	na	187	210
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,669	2,669

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1 by residence, West Bengal, and from NFHS-3 for Kolkata by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3											
	NFHS-3			Kolkata			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.059	0.142	0.121	0.043	0.028	0.034	0.049	0.125	0.107	0.083	0.140	0.123
20-24	0.124	0.201	0.178	0.129	0.097	0.108	0.133	0.185	0.173	0.158	0.219	0.202
25-29	0.086	0.107	0.101	0.098	0.077	0.084	0.102	0.112	0.110	0.107	0.152	0.138
30-34	0.032	0.038	0.036	0.029	0.036	0.034	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.058	0.084	0.075
35-39	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.014	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.019	0.015	0.016	0.039	0.031
40-44	0.006	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.012	0.008
45-49	0.000	0.005	0.003	(0.005)	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.005
TFR 15-44	1.59	2.51	2.25	1.58	1.22	1.35	1.69	2.46	2.27	2.11	3.23	2.89
TFR 15-49	1.59	2.54	2.27	1.61	1.22	1.35	1.69	2.49	2.29	2.14	3.25	2.92
CBR	14.3	24.2	21.2	14.3	10.5	11.8	15.1	22.7	20.8	18.5	28.4	25.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-91 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.59	2.4	2.8	1.25
Rural	2.54	4.7	4.0	1.83
Kolkata	1.35	2.6	2.4	1.05
Slum	1.61	2.7	3.1	1.12
Non-slum	1.22	2.6	2.1	1.01
<b>Education</b>				
No education	3.07	3.8	4.4	2.13
<5 years complete	2.43	3.9	3.6	1.73
5-9 years complete	1.92	4.5	2.9	1.58
10 or more years complete	1.36	3.6	1.6	1.22
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	1.93	3.2	3.1	1.48
Muslim	3.15	6.2	5.2	2.13
Christian	*	0.0	*	*
Other	*	0.4	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	2.07	3.5	3.5	1.61
Scheduled tribe	*	4.4	(4.4)	*
Other backward class	*	2.3	3.3	*
Other	2.31	4.3	3.5	1.68
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	3.06	4.9	4.6	2.05
Second	2.61	4.8	4.1	1.91
Middle	2.05	3.6	3.8	1.56
Fourth	1.64	4.0	3.2	1.33
Highest	1.23	1.9	2.0	1.05
Total	2.27	4.0	3.6	1.67

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	4.1	2.9	7.0	256
16	10.8	5.1	15.9	261
17	14.9	5.4	20.3	251
18	25.0	9.8	34.8	297
19	43.3	6.1	49.3	231
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	7.2	4.0	11.3	326
Rural	23.4	6.6	30.0	971
Kolkata	5.2	2.5	7.7	ns
Slum	6.7	2.0	8.7	ns
Non-slum	4.0	2.9	6.9	ns
<b>Education</b>				
No education	37.9	6.2	44.1	199
<5 years complete	21.1	8.2	29.3	235
5-9 years complete	17.4	6.0	23.4	684
10 or more years complete	3.4	2.7	6.1	178
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	788
Currently married	49.2	15.5	64.7	499
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	9
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	18.5	4.4	22.9	855
Muslim	21.1	9.2	30.2	431
Christian	*	*	*	5
Other	*	*	*	5
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	23.9	5.4	29.3	365
Scheduled tribe	22.4	8.1	30.5	73
Other backward class	(17.7)	(4.4)	(22.1)	34
Other	16.9	6.1	23.0	800
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	28.9	6.7	35.6	311
Second	23.0	8.8	31.8	375
Middle	20.0	5.3	25.3	256
Fourth	9.5	3.7	13.1	222
Highest	1.5	1.3	2.9	132
Total	19.3	6.0	25.3	1,297

Note; Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**Table 14 Birth order**

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	70.6	26.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	270
20-29	32.3	37.2	19.0	11.6	100.0	1,081
30-39	10.6	20.2	14.0	55.3	100.0	204
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	44.0	34.9	10.8	10.3	100.0	321
Rural	33.7	32.3	16.5	17.5	100.0	1,248
Kolkata	44.6	30.1	14.4	10.8	100.0	ns
Slum	37.1	28.4	17.5	17.0	100.0	ns
Non-slum	50.0	31.4	12.1	6.4	100.0	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	22.1	27.8	20.9	29.2	100.0	651
<5 years complete	32.7	34.0	19.2	14.1	100.0	262
5-9 years complete	48.5	37.5	9.8	4.2	100.0	501
10 or more years complete	57.6	36.7	3.6	2.0	100.0	156
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	41.9	34.8	13.6	9.7	100.0	954
Muslim	25.9	30.2	17.7	26.2	100.0	592
Christian	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	41.8	36.3	13.6	8.4	100.0	385
Scheduled tribe	32.8	25.4	16.4	25.4	100.0	100
Other backward class	(59.5)	(28.2)	(6.2)	(6.1)	100.0	48
Other	32.6	32.8	16.6	18.0	100.0	1,002
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	23.8	30.4	19.1	26.7	100.0	516
Second	35.4	34.2	16.5	13.9	100.0	454
Middle	44.6	34.7	9.3	11.4	100.0	270
Fourth	46.5	31.7	15.2	6.6	100.0	213
Highest	50.8	36.2	8.3	4.7	100.0	117
Total	35.8	32.8	15.3	16.0	100.0	1,569
<b>Births to ever-married women</b>						
NFHS-3	35.8	32.8	15.3	16.0	100.0	1,569
NFHS-2	34.5	29.0	16.6	19.9	100.0	1,320
NFHS-1	29.4	24.5	17.0	29.2	100.0	1,613

Note: Total includes births for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
15-19	23.8	20.1	43.4	7.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	82	25.6
20-29	9.3	13.8	31.6	20.8	12.5	12.0	100.0	1,165	33.8
30-39	5.2	8.5	23.1	16.6	10.5	36.1	100.0	413	46.1
40-49	(8.8)	(4.7)	(27.2)	(13.3)	(17.8)	(28.3)	100.0	33	(42.1)
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	7.2	10.4	26.2	19.1	11.3	25.9	100.0	293	39.0
Rural	9.4	13.1	30.8	19.0	11.8	15.9	100.0	1,401	34.4
Kolkata	10.6	11.9	24.2	14.0	14.2	25.1	100.0	ns	39.9
Slum	12.3	13.2	28.1	14.9	12.7	18.9	100.0	ns	34.0
Non-slum	8.8	10.5	20.2	13.2	15.8	31.6	100.0	ns	46.3
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	9.9	14.0	31.0	18.2	11.5	15.5	100.0	887	33.8
<5 years complete	7.2	14.0	33.2	23.1	9.1	13.4	100.0	297	33.5
5-9 years complete	9.2	10.3	28.4	18.9	12.9	20.3	100.0	404	37.4
10 or more years complete	5.9	6.4	19.0	14.7	16.8	37.2	100.0	105	49.2
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	8.2	11.8	27.1	19.3	13.8	19.7	100.0	927	37.5
Muslim	10.2	13.5	33.8	18.6	9.2	14.7	100.0	745	32.7
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	8.7	12.5	32.7	19.5	12.0	14.6	100.0	382	33.9
Scheduled tribe	7.9	15.9	32.9	15.7	18.4	9.2	100.0	113	34.2
Other backward class	(13.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(30.7)	(17.3)	(21.8)	100.0	34	(44.6)
Other	9.0	12.7	29.1	19.0	10.7	19.5	100.0	1,121	35.6
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	9.7	14.7	33.9	18.0	11.0	12.7	100.0	680	32.5
Second	10.4	12.3	29.2	20.1	13.6	14.5	100.0	463	35.4
Middle	8.4	11.8	28.1	21.6	8.6	21.5	100.0	275	36.8
Fourth	6.8	10.1	24.9	21.2	13.6	23.3	100.0	189	40.0
Highest	3.2	6.0	21.5	8.1	13.5	47.8	100.0	87	54.8
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	9.1	13.4	28.2	18.9	12.3	18.1	100.0	1,232	35.7
4-6	8.2	11.1	34.2	18.9	10.6	16.9	100.0	375	34.2
7+	10.5	8.8	37.0	21.1	8.6	14.0	100.0	86	33.1
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	9.2	14.3	29.1	19.5	13.6	14.4	100.0	803	34.7
Female	8.8	11.2	30.9	18.5	10.1	20.6	100.0	891	35.6
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	7.1	12.0	30.1	19.9	12.3	18.6	100.0	1,558	36.4
Dead	30.7	19.8	28.9	8.9	4.9	6.8	100.0	135	23.9
Total	9.0	12.6	30.0	19.0	11.7	17.6	100.0	1,694	35.2

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, that are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	76.5	12.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.3
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	15.0	36.5	6.4	3.2	1.6	2.2	0.7	12.7
Want another, undecided when	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9
Undecided	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.0
Want no more	1.3	42.1	47.9	36.0	42.5	48.9	60.8	40.5
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	1.1	4.1	41.5	57.4	52.2	45.0	25.9	32.9
Declared infecund	3.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.4	10.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	434	1,238	1,624	978	548	201	212	5,234
MEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	72.7	18.4	4.1	4.3	2.1	(0.0)	(3.6)	13.2
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	23.2	37.3	6.6	0.2	3.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	13.9
Want another, undecided when	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Undecided	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(3.6)	1.0
Want no more	0.5	38.2	68.5	74.1	79.2	(76.2)	(83.9)	57.9
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	2.4	3.2	20.1	20.9	15.5	(23.8)	(8.9)	13.9
Declared infecund	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	132	397	522	291	150	43	42	1,579

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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



Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	21.4	75.2	77.8	*	38.5	15.4	*	*	*	21.0
25-34	59.9	92.8	93.4	91.7	81.6	28.5	83.2	88.2	(85.8)	58.5
35-49	90.2	97.7	97.0	93.1	92.4	70.8	93.8	97.6	97.0	89.1
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	64.3	95.2	97.3	89.5	75.8	53.1	93.3	93.0	99.4	70.0
Rural	33.8	87.2	92.3	93.5	72.4	32.2	86.8	95.4	94.5	72.5
Kolkata	69.1	92.6	95.0	95.8	76.5	53.1	96.2	91.6	97.6	71.0
Slum	60.0	86.5	93.0	95.7	74.1	43.1	94.3	(90.3)	96.5	70.8
Non-slum	71.8	95.2	96.7	(95.9)	77.7	56.3	97.1	(92.3)	*	71.1
<b>Education</b>										
No education	35.0	83.2	91.7	91.6	78.4	28.7	84.2	92.2	93.4	75.1
<5 years complete	31.3	93.0	94.0	95.1	74.8	(17.8)	88.3	(97.0)	(93.7)	73.7
5-9 years complete	41.5	89.9	97.8	96.7	67.7	32.0	87.4	97.9	99.8	66.9
10 or more years complete	67.1	97.4	87.4	*	69.6	60.9	96.0	(93.6)	*	72.6
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	51.8	93.3	95.9	95.9	75.7	48.3	92.1	97.0	97.0	73.7
Muslim	21.8	74.5	85.8	89.6	67.0	10.3	72.9	89.4	93.9	66.6
Christian	*	*	*	*	(73.3)	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	(80.6)	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	43.7	90.7	97.1	96.2	76.2	41.0	89.5	98.1	(97.0)	72.9
Scheduled tribe	(16.2)	(76.6)	(91.4)	(97.7)	60.5	*	*	*	*	68.2
Other backward class	(44.9)	92.2	(99.4)	(95.7)	70.5	*	(100.0)	*	*	77.0
Other	49.7	89.2	91.7	92.0	73.6	42.1	86.3	93.1	95.1	71.0
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	27.4	78.3	89.9	93.0	71.7	(20.0)	85.3	91.2	91.5	72.5
Second	28.5	88.3	92.7	93.1	71.7	27.8	86.6	100.0	(97.3)	72.5
Middle	38.3	91.3	97.5	89.7	73.4	31.6	87.5	(96.8)	(96.4)	69.6
Fourth	50.5	94.3	95.2	94.8	73.8	54.2	87.9	(87.8)	100.0	71.5
Highest	74.5	97.7	97.0	98.7	78.5	61.2	100.0	*	*	72.5
<b>Number of living sons<sup>3</sup></b>										
0	42.0	74.3	82.7	(82.5)	40.4	39.4	77.9	(87.1)	*	42.0
1	55.3	92.9	95.0	95.0	81.9	50.3	92.3	98.5	(94.0)	80.0
2	na	93.5	96.6	95.6	95.1	na	93.5	95.4	100.0	95.6
3	na	na	93.4	96.5	95.4	na	na	(99.7)	100.0	99.9
4+	na	na	na	85.9	85.9	na	na	na	(99.6)	(99.6)
Total	46.2	89.4	93.4	92.8	73.4	41.5	88.6	95.0	95.3	71.8
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	40.5	87.2	92.1	95.8	73.0	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	27.6	74.2	86.7	91.4	65.6	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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
<b>WOMEN</b>											
0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
1	29.2	32.5	8.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	1.5	17.2	14.4	10.0	5.7
2	56.3	60.3	82.0	66.4	55.6	42.7	31.4	63.9	65.6	56.3	46.5
3	6.2	3.7	6.6	20.1	19.7	23.9	27.5	10.4	11.5	17.5	24.3
4	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.8	15.7	18.6	20.5	4.9	5.6	9.6	11.6
5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	2.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.0
6+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	4.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0
Non-numeric responses	3.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	2.9	4.2	10.8	2.2	1.7	4.4	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,635	1,332	1,737	1,049	591	228	221	6,794	5,643	4,408	4,287
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All women	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.0	na	na	na
Number	1,572	1,326	1,716	1,041	575	219	197	6,646	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6
Number	476	1,326	1,715	1,041	575	219	197	5,549	5,549	4,215	3,908
Currently married women	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6
Number	430	1,231	1,606	971	533	194	189	5,155	5,155	3,949	3,643
<b>MEN</b>											
0	1.5	0.8	0.9	3.6	3.0	(7.1)	(3.6)	1.8	1.8	na	na
1	23.0	29.8	11.3	7.5	3.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	17.7	14.3	na	na
2	62.8	63.2	75.0	53.7	54.0	(30.3)	(40.3)	62.8	63.6	na	na
3	6.9	4.3	8.6	22.6	18.0	(25.7)	(13.8)	9.9	11.5	na	na
4	2.3	1.2	3.0	7.8	15.8	(32.5)	(31.1)	4.8	6.1	na	na
5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	(0.3)	(7.2)	0.7	0.9	na	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	(3.6)	(0.0)	0.3	0.5	na	na
Non-numeric responses	3.1	0.8	0.6	3.2	1.0	(0.5)	(3.9)	2.0	1.3	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	1,018	401	526	297	154	43	43	2,482	1,604	na	na
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All men	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.0	na	na	na
Number	987	398	523	288	152	43	41	2,431	na	na	na
Ever-married men	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	138	398	523	288	152	43	41	1,583	1,583	na	na
Currently married men	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	(3.0)	(2.9)	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	131	394	519	282	149	43	41	1,558	1,558	na	na

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	13.4	4.8	69.6	66.4	1,252	13.7	3.3	66.4	62.3	387
20-29	13.6	4.2	75.0	71.3	2,294	14.7	2.2	69.0	63.3	795
30-39	19.4	2.9	79.0	72.1	1,827	16.0	1.5	69.6	62.6	673
40-49	20.5	1.7	81.1	75.4	1,262	21.8	1.7	72.7	64.8	577
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	12.7	4.4	61.3	57.1	2,040	11.7	2.4	62.2	55.8	827
Rural	18.2	3.1	82.9	77.7	4,595	19.1	1.9	73.5	67.1	1,604
Kolkata	8.6	6.6	54.2	54.3	ns	13.6	2.0	57.7	50.6	ns
Slum	8.6	4.6	62.8	61.9	ns	17.9	1.8	69.0	60.7	ns
Non-slum	8.5	7.6	49.8	50.3	ns	11.1	2.1	51.1	44.7	ns
<b>Education</b>										
No education	20.7	2.4	83.9	79.8	2,383	21.9	1.1	80.8	75.2	557
<5 years complete	16.8	2.1	84.9	79.0	1,059	18.8	2.5	73.2	67.5	386
5-9 years complete	13.7	3.1	74.4	68.3	2,141	15.3	1.8	69.5	62.5	841
10 or more years complete	12.2	8.0	53.9	51.0	1,053	12.2	3.0	58.1	51.5	647
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	12.5	7.3	59.7	58.2	1,095	13.6	2.9	63.4	57.6	848
Currently married	17.3	2.7	79.4	73.8	5,147	18.2	1.6	72.8	66.2	1,558
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.8	2.5	81.4	76.4	392	(19.5)	(6.2)	(81.0)	(80.1)	25
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	15.2	3.7	74.2	68.7	4,864	14.8	2.1	67.7	61.0	1,823
Muslim	20.3	2.7	82.1	79.0	1,707	22.1	2.0	76.3	70.7	578
Christian	15.9	12.9	77.9	78.9	37	*	*	*	*	18
Other	(5.7)	(5.7)	(69.9)	(69.9)	27	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	15.5	2.5	79.4	73.5	1,737	16.4	3.2	73.8	66.4	692
Scheduled tribe	26.1	2.7	81.5	76.6	331	36.5	0.0	83.2	74.4	122
Other backward class	15.6	6.3	77.1	73.1	261	12.6	1.2	59.0	52.5	127
Other	16.2	3.8	75.0	70.5	4,197	15.3	1.8	67.5	62.0	1,484
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	22.3	2.2	85.2	80.9	1,516	23.7	1.5	79.7	72.6	501
Second	16.1	2.7	83.4	78.4	1,644	19.8	1.7	75.0	68.0	549
Middle	16.9	2.8	78.5	71.8	1,270	15.2	1.9	70.8	63.8	499
Fourth	12.5	4.4	69.0	65.0	1,209	12.3	2.9	65.6	61.2	497
Highest	12.4	6.5	56.7	52.7	996	10.0	2.7	52.7	46.5	384
Total	16.5	3.5	76.2	71.4	6,635	16.6	2.1	69.6	63.3	2,431
<b>Ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.3	2.7	79.5	74.0	5,540	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.7	3.4	79.9	75.5	4,212	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	31.9	3.3	90.6	86.1	3,839	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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	100.0	96.1	99.7	100.0	99.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	98.9	99.9	96.1	99.5	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	96.8	99.4	89.0	96.2	99.5	91.9
Male sterilization	78.8	88.1	48.4	83.2	92.1	71.8
Pill	95.1	98.4	84.9	93.5	98.1	87.5
IUD	71.1	83.2	32.4	59.0	74.2	40.0
Injectables	58.5	67.1	31.7	56.7	65.4	46.0
Condom/Nirodh	88.6	93.0	78.3	95.9	97.2	94.2
Female condom	17.7	19.4	14.2	23.7	25.6	21.5
Emergency contraception	15.7	18.4	7.7	47.9	55.7	38.0
Other modern method	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	68.5	80.8	30.4	58.6	73.6	39.9
<b>Any traditional method</b>	75.9	90.3	29.9	81.9	96.4	62.9
Rhythm	64.5	76.7	25.1	77.9	94.3	56.4
Withdrawal	62.9	78.1	16.9	64.1	80.4	42.3
Folk method	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.5	7.2	4.3	7.0	7.8	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,087	1,484	481	838	465	363
RURAL						
Any method	97.9	99.6	87.5	99.0	99.9	97.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	97.5	99.1	87.3	98.9	99.7	97.3
Female sterilization	95.6	97.8	83.3	95.1	97.6	89.8
Male sterilization	69.7	74.9	39.4	79.1	87.6	61.1
Pill	90.7	93.4	74.8	88.8	93.5	78.7
IUD	55.6	61.8	20.7	44.4	53.3	24.9
Injectables	53.9	58.9	28.5	50.9	56.3	39.5
Condom/Nirodh	69.9	74.6	46.5	91.6	92.7	89.5
Female condom	13.6	14.7	6.5	18.6	18.8	17.7
Emergency contraception	13.6	14.7	7.3	36.8	39.6	31.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	48.6	54.8	14.9	43.5	52.1	24.3
<b>Any traditional method</b>	72.0	81.2	20.7	80.3	89.6	60.8
Rhythm	57.7	65.4	16.0	74.2	84.5	52.4
Withdrawal	54.0	61.7	12.2	64.3	71.4	49.4
Folk method	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.2	3.4	6.5	7.0	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,707	3,750	670	1,644	1,114	515
TOTAL						
Any method	98.2	99.7	91.1	99.2	99.9	98.1
<b>Any modern method</b>	97.9	99.3	91.0	99.1	99.8	97.9
Female sterilization	96.0	98.2	85.7	95.5	98.2	90.7
Male sterilization	72.5	78.6	43.2	80.5	88.9	65.5
Pill	92.1	94.8	79.0	90.4	94.8	82.4
IUD	60.3	67.9	25.6	49.4	59.4	31.1
Injectables	55.3	61.2	29.8	52.9	59.0	42.2
Condom/Nirodh	75.6	79.8	59.8	93.0	94.0	91.5
Female condom	14.9	16.1	9.7	20.3	20.8	19.3
Emergency contraception	14.3	15.7	7.5	40.6	44.3	34.1
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	54.7	62.2	21.4	48.6	58.4	30.7
<b>Any traditional method</b>	73.2	83.8	24.5	80.9	91.6	61.7
Rhythm	59.8	68.6	19.8	75.5	87.4	54.0
Withdrawal	56.7	66.4	14.2	64.2	74.0	46.5
Folk method	1.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.5	3.7	6.6	7.2	5.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,794	5,234	1,151	2,482	1,579	878

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any modern method					Condom/ modern method					Other traditional method		With- Folk				Not currently using
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Nirodh	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	drawal method	Folk method					
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	38.4	16.7	0.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.0	21.7	11.7	10.0	0.0	61.6	100.0	499	
20-24	61.9	38.7	11.3	0.3	20.4	1.3	0.2	5.2	0.0	23.2	14.0	8.4	0.8	38.1	100.0	964	
25-29	74.8	54.0	32.1	0.3	15.0	0.7	0.0	5.7	0.2	20.8	10.2	10.3	0.3	25.2	100.0	991	
30-39	84.4	61.4	43.6	0.4	10.7	0.7	0.7	5.2	0.1	23.0	13.6	8.5	1.0	15.6	100.0	1,690	
40-49	70.7	53.6	47.4	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	17.1	11.1	6.0	0.0	29.3	100.0	1,089	
<b>Residence</b>																	
Urban	75.5	49.9	28.8	0.5	10.7	0.9	0.1	8.7	0.0	25.7	15.0	10.6	0.1	24.5	100.0	1,484	
Rural	69.5	49.9	33.5	0.8	12.1	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.1	19.6	11.3	7.6	0.7	30.5	100.0	3,750	
Kolkata	77.0	45.6	24.6	0.2	9.2	1.4	0.2	9.9	0.1	31.3	14.4	16.8	0.0	23.0	100.0	ns	
Slum	71.7	47.8	29.7	0.3	8.0	1.0	0.5	8.2	0.1	24.0	13.3	10.5	0.1	28.3	100.0	ns	
Non-slum	79.5	44.6	22.2	0.1	9.8	1.6	0.1	10.7	0.1	35.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	20.5	100.0	ns	
<b>Education</b>																	
No education	70.2	54.4	42.4	1.0	8.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	15.8	10.4	4.7	0.8	29.8	100.0	2,087	
<5 years complete	70.7	52.1	36.1	1.4	11.7	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	18.7	10.3	7.4	1.0	29.3	100.0	862	
5-9 years complete	72.4	47.9	25.6	0.2	16.2	0.5	0.5	4.8	0.1	24.4	13.5	10.8	0.1	27.6	100.0	1,565	
10 or more years complete	72.0	38.7	12.0	0.4	10.2	1.5	0.0	14.3	0.2	33.4	17.9	15.4	0.0	28.0	100.0	720	
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>																	
Not employed	71.0	48.1	29.0	0.8	12.5	0.6	0.2	4.9	0.1	22.9	13.3	9.4	0.3	29.0	100.0	3,552	
Employed for cash	72.0	53.6	38.4	0.6	10.1	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.0	18.4	10.5	7.0	0.9	28.0	100.0	1,399	
Employed not for cash	69.7	55.2	41.4	0.5	9.0	2.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	14.5	9.5	3.4	1.6	30.3	100.0	283	
<b>Religion</b>																	
Hindu	75.1	53.4	36.7	0.6	10.8	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.1	21.7	12.1	9.0	0.6	24.9	100.0	3,786	
Muslim	61.1	41.0	20.1	1.2	14.3	0.7	0.7	4.0	0.0	20.2	12.8	7.0	0.4	38.9	100.0	1,398	
Christian	(52.7)	(28.2)	(26.8)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(12.9)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(47.3)	100.0	30	
Other	(72.2)	(54.6)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.4)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(16.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(27.8)	100.0	21	

Continued...

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 traditional method		Any traditional method	With- Rhythm	Folk drawal method	Not currently using	Total	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>															
Scheduled caste	74.8	55.8	42.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	19.0	11.2	7.4	0.4	25.2	100.0	1,363
Scheduled tribe	59.3	39.0	26.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.5	0.0	20.3	10.4	5.8	4.1	40.7	100.0	256
Other backward class	71.4	51.1	34.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	20.4	12.6	7.8	0.0	28.6	100.0	211
Other	71.1	48.8	28.2	0.8	13.3	0.9	5.2	0.1	22.3	12.9	9.1	0.3	28.9	100.0	3,319
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	64.5	48.6	34.3	0.5	10.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	15.9	9.9	4.6	1.4	35.5	100.0	1,258
Second	68.5	50.4	36.2	1.1	11.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	18.1	11.2	6.7	0.2	31.5	100.0	1,317
Middle	75.5	52.8	33.6	0.6	14.2	0.4	3.4	0.1	22.7	13.4	8.9	0.4	24.5	100.0	1,018
Fourth	73.9	52.3	32.0	0.5	12.5	0.6	6.3	0.2	21.6	11.5	9.9	0.2	26.1	100.0	908
Highest	78.3	44.4	19.5	1.0	9.7	1.4	12.7	0.0	33.8	18.2	15.6	0.0	21.7	100.0	733
<b>Number of living children</b>															
No children	25.1	7.6	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	17.5	9.0	8.5	0.0	74.9	100.0	563
1 child	66.5	32.1	3.7	0.7	20.1	0.7	6.9	0.0	34.3	18.9	15.2	0.3	33.5	100.0	1,190
1 son	66.8	33.2	4.1	0.7	21.1	0.5	6.6	0.0	33.5	21.2	12.3	0.0	33.2	100.0	672
No sons	66.1	30.7	3.1	0.6	18.8	0.8	7.3	0.0	35.4	15.8	19.0	0.6	33.9	100.0	517
2 children	81.6	60.5	41.8	0.9	11.6	0.8	4.8	0.2	21.1	12.2	8.3	0.6	18.4	100.0	1,576
1 or more sons	83.7	64.2	46.4	0.9	10.8	0.8	4.8	0.1	19.5	11.1	7.6	0.7	16.3	100.0	1,268
No sons	73.2	45.5	23.2	1.0	15.1	0.9	4.8	0.5	27.7	16.8	11.0	0.0	26.8	100.0	308
3 children	83.9	71.2	57.7	0.8	9.8	0.6	1.8	0.0	12.7	8.7	3.3	0.8	16.1	100.0	961
1 or more sons	85.0	73.2	60.3	0.9	9.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	11.8	8.1	3.0	0.7	15.0	100.0	860
No sons	74.7	53.8	35.3	0.0	13.7	1.6	3.2	0.0	20.9	13.4	6.1	1.5	25.3	100.0	101
4+ children	74.3	58.1	45.1	0.6	8.7	0.6	2.4	0.0	16.1	9.9	5.4	0.8	25.7	100.0	944
1 or more sons	73.9	58.2	46.0	0.7	8.3	0.7	1.9	0.0	15.7	9.4	5.5	0.8	26.1	100.0	901
No sons	(82.1)	(57.3)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(21.3)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(17.9)	100.0	43
Total	71.2	49.9	32.2	0.7	11.7	0.6	4.3	0.1	21.3	12.3	8.4	0.5	28.8	100.0	5,234
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	66.6	47.3	32.0	1.8	9.2	1.4	na	na	na	8.7	9.8	na	33.4	100.0	4,116
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	57.7	37.6	26.5	4.3	3.6	1.3	1.9	na	na	11.3	8.3	na	42.3	100.0	3,970

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.  
na = Not available  
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1  
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Background characteristic		Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men					
		Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk Method	Not currently using	Total
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>																	
Currently married	66.4	44.3	25.0	0.4	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	22.0	14.1	7.3	0.6	33.6	100.0	1,579
Wife	67.0	44.8	25.2	0.3	14.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	22.2	14.2	7.5	0.6	33.0	100.0	1,542
Other	(39.4)	(25.9)	(17.6)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.6)	100.0	37
Not currently married	64.5	57.4	6.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	35.5	100.0	50
<b>Residence</b>																	
Urban	74.7	46.7	21.9	0.0	11.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	12.4	0.3	28.0	16.4	10.9	0.6	25.3	100.0	489
Rural	62.7	43.9	25.5	0.5	14.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	18.8	12.7	5.5	0.5	37.3	100.0	1,140
Kolkata	74.5	46.1	20.1	0.1	12.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	12.1	0.1	28.4	20.9	7.4	0.1	25.5	100.0	ns
Slum	72.7	46.6	23.1	0.4	10.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.0	0.4	26.1	20.8	4.9	0.4	27.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	75.5	45.9	18.3	0.0	13.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	12.7	0.0	29.7	21.0	8.7	0.0	24.5	100.0	ns
<b>Education</b>																	
No education	60.3	44.4	30.9	0.3	11.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	15.9	12.0	3.2	0.7	39.7	100.0	491
<5 years complete	59.2	43.8	29.0	0.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	15.4	7.9	7.0	0.6	40.8	100.0	274
5-9 years complete	72.1	47.8	21.5	0.6	16.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.5	0.0	24.3	16.9	7.0	0.3	27.9	100.0	517
10 or more years complete	71.7	41.4	16.1	0.0	15.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.4	30.3	16.4	13.0	0.9	28.3	100.0	347
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
20-24	54.8	31.1	2.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	23.8	15.3	8.4	0.0	45.2	100.0	167
25-29	57.7	38.6	12.8	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	19.1	11.7	7.4	0.0	42.3	100.0	260
30-34	70.9	46.4	23.3	0.0	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.5	24.5	14.3	9.7	0.5	29.1	100.0	301
35-39	72.6	47.8	25.8	0.0	15.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	24.8	15.1	8.2	1.4	27.4	100.0	326
40-44	68.2	47.2	35.2	0.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	20.9	14.4	5.5	1.1	31.8	100.0	290
45-49	69.1	51.5	39.5	1.8	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	17.6	13.2	4.4	0.0	30.9	100.0	264
<b>Marital status</b>																	
Never married	(63.1)	(59.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.8)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(36.9)	100.0	44
Currently married	66.4	44.3	25.0	0.4	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	22.0	14.1	7.3	0.6	33.6	100.0	1,579
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7

Continued...

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	69.1	46.9	28.7	0.1	12.4	0.4	0.0	5.0	0.1	22.2	14.6	7.3	0.3	30.9	100.0	1,184
Muslim	59.3	39.8	12.9	1.1	18.6	0.4	0.1	6.8	0.0	19.4	11.3	6.7	1.5	40.7	100.0	423
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	69.6	48.8	33.3	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	20.8	15.6	5.2	0.0	30.4	100.0	445
Scheduled tribe	50.7	36.4	30.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	12.7	1.6	0.0	49.3	100.0	97
Other backward class	69.0	41.7	20.0	1.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	27.3	15.6	11.7	0.0	31.0	100.0	80
Other	66.3	44.0	20.3	0.5	15.9	0.7	0.0	6.5	0.2	22.2	13.1	8.2	0.9	33.7	100.0	1,002
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	61.7	45.4	29.9	0.0	14.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	16.3	12.9	2.3	1.1	38.3	100.0	407
Second	63.7	45.4	27.8	0.8	14.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	18.3	12.9	5.5	0.0	36.3	100.0	397
Middle	66.7	43.4	20.7	1.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	23.4	12.1	11.3	0.0	33.3	100.0	317
Fourth	68.0	47.5	23.4	0.0	13.7	0.1	0.1	10.0	0.0	20.5	13.1	6.8	0.6	32.0	100.0	282
Highest	76.3	40.9	15.2	0.0	9.3	1.6	0.1	14.1	0.7	35.4	20.4	13.6	1.3	23.7	100.0	227
Total age 15-49	66.3	44.7	24.4	0.4	13.9	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.1	21.6	13.8	7.2	0.6	33.7	100.0	1,629
Age 50-54	63.6	49.5	41.6	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	14.1	11.8	2.3	0.0	36.4	100.0	173
Total age 15-54	66.0	45.2	26.1	0.6	12.9	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.1	20.8	13.6	6.7	0.5	34.0	100.0	1,802

Note: Total includes men for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 23 Use of social marketing brand condoms

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

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	(58.3)	33	*	10	*	3
20-24	52.8	88	(37.0)	30	*	11
25-29	56.6	75	(15.9)	23	*	10
30-39	46.4	99	12.3	44	(2.8)	21
40-49	*	14	*	10	*	14
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	52.4	103	13.2	78	9.3	39
Rural	50.4	205	(37.0)	40	*	20
Kolkata	42.4	ns	17.8	ns	(8.1)	ns
Slum	(57.9)	ns	(22.2)	ns	*	ns
Non-slum	36.5	ns	16.4	ns	*	ns
<b>Education</b>						
No education	46.8	85	*	7	*	2
< 5 years complete	(62.5)	48	*	9	*	7
5-9 years complete	56.7	125	(35.3)	36	(29.5)	31
10 or more years complete	32.5	49	14.1	65	(10.3)	20
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	53.0	242	23.7	79	33.9	38
Muslim	44.9	64	(19.7)	33	*	20
Christian	*	0	nc	0	*	0
Other	*	1	*	6	*	2
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	53.7	81	*	14	*	12
Scheduled tribe	*	12	*	6	*	2
Other backward class	*	11	*	6	*	0
Other	49.7	200	18.5	92	24.4	45
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(40.5)	55	*	12	*	2
Second	64.8	72	*	7	*	9
Middle	61.7	63	*	14	*	11
Fourth	56.8	65	(16.8)	21	*	13
Highest	23.6	53	14.7	63	(1.0)	24
Total	51.0	308	21.3	118	26.9	59

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN						
<b>Public medical sector</b>	80.5	*	9.6	(67.8)	4.9	53.1
Government/municipal hospital	64.9	*	0.3	(47.2)	2.6	41.1
Government dispensary	0.6	*	0.9	(0.0)	1.1	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	6.4	*	0.0	(10.3)	0.0	4.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	6.4	*	7.4	(10.3)	1.2	5.7
Other public medical sector	2.2	*	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.6
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.8	*	0.1	(0.0)	1.2	0.7
<b>Private medical sector</b>	18.6	*	75.4	(32.2)	47.5	35.4
Private hospital	16.7	*	0.0	(5.4)	0.1	10.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.9	*	7.9	(25.3)	2.3	3.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	62.2	(1.5)	45.1	20.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	5.3	(0.0)	0.0	1.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	*	14.9	(0.0)	46.4	10.8
Shop	0.0	*	0.1	(0.0)	3.5	0.6
Spouse	0.0	*	14.0	(0.0)	42.7	10.0
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.9	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	465	8	160	14	130	778
RURAL						
<b>Public medical sector</b>	92.7	*	14.8	*	21.9	70.3
Government/municipal hospital	53.0	*	1.0	*	1.6	38.1
Government dispensary	0.7	*	0.3	*	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	28.2	*	1.3	*	0.0	20.1
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	10.5	*	10.9	*	18.7	11.1
Other public medical sector	0.3	*	1.3	*	1.6	0.6
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7
<b>Private medical sector</b>	6.3	*	56.2	*	40.6	20.3
Private hospital	4.7	*	0.7	*	0.0	3.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	*	3.9	*	1.6	2.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	38.5	*	37.5	10.7
Other private medical sector	0.7	*	13.2	*	1.6	3.8
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	*	28.9	*	37.5	8.6
Shop	0.0	*	4.3	*	6.2	1.3
Spouse	0.0	*	23.4	*	31.2	7.0
Friend/relative	0.0	*	1.3	*	0.0	0.3
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,354	31	454	19	96	1,973

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL						
<b>Public medical sector</b>	89.6	(92.3)	13.4	(73.1)	12.1	65.4
Government/municipal hospital	56.1	(76.7)	0.8	(33.1)	2.2	38.9
Government dispensary	0.7	(0.0)	0.5	(0.0)	0.6	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	22.6	(15.3)	1.0	(8.8)	0.0	15.5
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	9.4	(0.0)	10.0	(31.2)	8.6	9.5
Other public medical sector	0.8	(0.3)	1.2	(0.0)	0.7	0.9
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.7
<b>Private medical sector</b>	9.4	(0.0)	61.2	(26.9)	44.6	24.6
Private hospital	7.8	(0.0)	0.5	(2.2)	0.0	5.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	(0.0)	5.0	(24.0)	2.0	2.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	44.7	(0.6)	41.9	13.5
Other private medical sector	0.5	(0.0)	11.1	(0.0)	0.7	3.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	(0.0)	25.3	(0.0)	42.6	9.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	3.2	(0.0)	4.7	1.1
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	20.9	(0.0)	37.8	7.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	(0.0)	0.1	0.3
Don't know	0.0	(7.7)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,819	39	614	33	225	2,751

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

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes users of 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
<b>Method</b>				
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	21.1	16.6	21.2	408
Pill	36.4	25.9	37.2	383
IUD	(52.0)	(52.0)	(51.4)	25
<b>Initial source of method<sup>2</sup></b>				
Public medical sector	22.5	17.3	25.8	423
Private medical sector	35.9	26.7	33.0	370
Total	29.3	22.0	29.7	816

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

<sup>2</sup> Source at start of current episode of use.

**Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates**

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method <sup>1</sup>
Female sterilization	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Pill	3.1	5.9	17.2	0.0	4.5	0.3	5.2	36.4	13.7
Male condom	5.1	16.6	2.3	0.9	3.3	0.0	21.6	49.8	21.0
Rhythm	8.6	11.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	6.2	28.4	6.0
Withdrawal	12.3	10.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	11.2	35.8	10.3
All modern spacing methods <sup>2</sup>	3.7	8.5	13.3	0.2	4.1	0.2	9.3	39.4	15.6
All spacing methods <sup>3</sup>	6.9	9.8	6.6	0.1	2.6	0.2	8.7	35.0	11.5
All methods	6.0	8.3	5.7	0.1	2.3	0.2	7.5	30.2	9.9

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	18.7	18.2	36.4	40.3	18.7	8.8	32.2	100.0	396
20-24	23.7	27.7	54.3	51.3	25.6	8.6	14.4	100.0	425
25-29	26.3	24.0	52.6	53.5	25.0	7.9	13.6	100.0	385
30-39	27.8	28.3	62.8	54.3	27.1	6.2	12.4	100.0	684
40-49	24.9	23.9	64.9	47.6	29.2	4.8	18.4	100.0	591
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	19.7	18.1	56.6	59.9	20.8	10.1	9.1	100.0	838
Rural	27.3	28.3	55.8	44.7	28.1	5.3	21.8	100.0	1,644
Kolkata	21.7	17.4	55.2	56.6	28.6	7.0	7.8	100.0	ns
Slum	24.3	15.8	53.1	61.4	25.5	6.4	6.8	100.0	ns
Non-slum	20.2	18.3	56.4	53.8	30.4	7.4	8.4	100.0	ns
<b>Education</b>									
No education	28.9	22.7	52.1	39.8	23.8	4.9	31.5	100.0	569
<5 years complete	27.9	26.9	52.8	43.7	29.6	6.6	20.1	100.0	397
5-9 years complete	24.5	25.4	56.5	49.9	25.4	7.7	17.0	100.0	856
10 or more years complete	19.4	24.9	60.7	62.2	25.2	8.0	4.7	100.0	659
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	24.6	24.7	56.0	50.7	26.1	7.2	16.0	100.0	1,856
Muslim	24.8	25.3	55.5	47.4	23.8	6.5	22.3	100.0	596
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	26.9	25.7	53.7	49.4	23.9	7.6	19.2	100.0	697
Scheduled tribe	35.7	23.4	54.2	35.7	24.5	0.0	39.7	100.0	125
Other backward class	14.7	17.2	68.1	57.3	18.4	11.0	13.2	100.0	129
Other	23.6	25.2	56.1	50.5	27.3	6.9	15.3	100.0	1,524
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	27.4	25.9	51.9	36.9	26.9	5.0	31.3	100.0	523
Second	27.3	28.1	56.0	46.2	28.3	4.2	21.3	100.0	559
Middle	27.1	23.5	52.1	48.9	25.1	8.9	17.1	100.0	509
Fourth	21.3	24.9	62.3	58.2	22.1	9.5	10.2	100.0	501
Highest	18.6	20.6	58.7	62.8	25.6	7.8	3.8	100.0	391
Total age 15-49	24.7	24.9	56.0	49.8	25.7	6.9	17.6	100.0	2,482
Age 50-54	27.5	23.2	66.8	41.9	30.4	3.7	24.0	100.0	187
Total age 15-54	24.9	24.7	56.8	49.3	26.0	6.7	18.0	100.0	2,669

Note: Total includes men for whom caste/tribe was not known, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Met need for family planning (currently using) <sup>2</sup>			Total demand for family planning <sup>3</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	18.5	1.2	19.7	30.4	8.0	38.4	48.9	9.2	58.1	66.1	499
20-24	8.7	3.7	12.4	29.0	32.9	61.9	37.6	36.6	74.3	83.3	964
25-29	2.6	6.0	8.6	12.4	62.4	74.8	15.0	68.5	83.4	89.7	991
30-34	0.6	4.5	5.1	5.4	77.5	82.9	6.0	82.0	88.0	94.2	926
35-39	0.4	3.4	3.8	1.3	84.9	86.2	1.7	88.3	90.0	95.8	765
40-44	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.7	76.4	77.1	0.7	80.9	81.6	94.5	624
45-49	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	62.1	62.1	0.0	65.1	65.1	95.4	465
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	2.4	3.3	5.7	12.3	63.2	75.5	14.7	66.5	81.2	93.0	1,484
Rural	4.6	4.3	9.0	11.6	57.9	69.5	16.2	62.2	78.5	88.6	3,750
Kolkata	2.3	2.0	4.3	12.3	64.6	77.0	14.6	66.6	81.2	94.7	ns
Slum	3.0	3.3	6.3	9.9	61.9	71.7	12.9	65.1	78.1	91.9	ns
Non-slum	1.9	1.3	3.3	13.6	66.0	79.5	15.5	67.3	82.8	96.1	ns
<b>Education</b>											
No education	3.2	4.6	7.8	7.2	63.0	70.2	10.4	67.6	78.1	90.0	2,087
<5 years complete	4.9	4.0	9.0	9.3	61.4	70.7	14.2	65.4	79.7	88.8	862
5-9 years complete	4.7	3.9	8.6	17.8	54.5	72.4	22.5	58.5	81.0	89.3	1,565
10 or more years complete	3.6	2.6	6.3	15.1	57.0	72.0	18.7	59.6	78.3	92.0	720
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	3.0	3.1	6.1	11.4	63.7	75.1	14.4	66.8	81.2	92.5	3,786
Muslim	6.5	6.2	12.8	13.1	48.1	61.1	19.6	54.3	73.9	82.7	1,398
Christian	(10.1)	(15.5)	(25.7)	(5.1)	(47.6)	(52.7)	(15.2)	(63.2)	(78.3)	(67.2)	30
Other	(7.2)	(7.7)	(14.9)	(14.7)	(57.5)	(72.2)	(21.9)	(65.2)	(87.1)	(82.9)	21
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	3.7	2.6	6.3	10.7	64.2	74.8	14.3	66.8	81.1	92.3	1,363
Scheduled tribe	3.5	2.9	6.4	11.0	48.3	59.3	14.5	51.2	65.7	90.2	256
Other backward class	1.4	4.9	6.4	15.0	56.4	71.4	16.4	61.4	77.8	91.8	211
Other	4.2	4.4	8.6	12.2	58.9	71.1	16.4	63.3	79.7	89.2	3,319
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	5.6	5.6	11.2	8.9	55.6	64.5	14.5	61.1	75.6	85.2	1,258
Second	4.4	4.1	8.5	12.0	56.5	68.5	16.4	60.6	77.1	88.9	1,317
Middle	4.4	3.7	8.1	13.5	62.0	75.5	18.0	65.6	83.6	90.3	1,018
Fourth	2.8	3.4	6.2	13.9	60.0	73.9	16.7	63.5	80.1	92.2	908
Highest	1.4	2.5	3.9	11.5	66.7	78.3	12.9	69.3	82.2	95.2	733
Total	4.0	4.0	8.0	11.8	59.4	71.2	15.8	63.4	79.2	89.9	5,234

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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, West Bengal, 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	14.5	na	na	na	na	60.8	1,297	a	a	a
20-24	16.7	54.0	73.5	na	na	19.1	1,242	17.7	17.7	17.9
25-29	20.3	58.4	75.3	81.0	91.4	5.5	1,089	17.2	17.4	17.8
30-34	23.0	62.6	77.3	83.0	92.6	2.3	1,014	16.8	17.0	17.3
35-39	26.8	64.9	79.6	85.1	92.8	2.8	857	16.6	16.8	17.0
40-44	28.0	61.5	78.8	84.4	92.7	1.7	734	16.8	17.1	17.5
45-49	32.8	64.6	80.3	85.0	92.7	0.9	562	16.5	16.8	17.0
20-49	23.3	60.2	76.9	na	na	6.6	5,497	17.0	17.2	17.5
25-49	25.2	62.0	77.9	83.4	92.4	3.0	4,256	16.8	17.0	17.4
MEN										
15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	97.6	396	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	4.5	na	na	na	65.2	425	a	a	a
25-29	1.6	6.5	19.1	26.9	54.8	33.3	385	24.4	24.5	23.8
30-34	0.9	7.7	18.7	27.6	53.0	11.7	334	24.4	24.5	24.2
35-39	1.0	6.8	20.3	28.9	58.9	7.1	350	23.9	24.0	23.5
40-44	2.2	9.0	19.3	29.7	55.2	4.3	311	24.0	24.2	23.9
45-49	3.0	9.8	22.3	31.8	57.2	2.9	280	23.7	24.1	23.8
20-49	1.3	7.1	18.6	na	na	23.6	2,085	a	a	a
25-49	1.7	7.8	19.9	28.8	55.8	12.9	1,660	24.1	24.3	23.8

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, West Bengal, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
URBAN					
0-4	28.5	13.3	41.8	1.2	42.9
5-9	35.3	15.5	50.9	12.1	62.4
10-14	28.3	9.8	38.1	16.6	54.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	9.9	17.7	27.6	13.5	40.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	(42.2)	(26.0)	(68.2)	(16.1)	(83.3)
RURAL					
0-4	40.0	9.7	49.6	15.2	64.1
5-9	39.6	18.0	57.6	16.7	73.4
10-14	52.3	24.9	77.2	30.6	105.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.7	16.6	53.3	21.2	73.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	54.7	22.7	77.4	28.8	104.0
TOTAL					
0-4	37.6	10.4	48.0	12.2	59.6
5-9	38.7	17.5	56.1	15.7	71.0
10-14	46.9	21.4	68.3	27.1	93.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	31.9	16.8	48.7	19.9	67.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	51.8	23.5	75.3	26.0	99.3

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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



Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	32.0	14.4	46.4	6.8	52.9
Rural	39.8	13.9	53.7	16.0	68.8
Kolkata	28.2	13.1	41.3	7.8	48.8
Slum	20.2	13.2	33.4	11.7	44.7
Non-slum	33.9	13.1	47.0	4.8	51.6
<b>Education</b>					
No education	41.9	16.9	58.9	22.6	80.1
<10 years complete	36.3	12.1	48.4	5.2	53.3
10 or more years complete	25.6	6.5	32.1	0.5	32.6
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	35.4	13.1	48.5	9.5	57.6
Muslim	43.6	15.9	59.5	21.9	80.0
Christian	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	28.7	10.1	38.8	8.1	46.6
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*
Other	42.9	13.8	56.6	14.6	70.4
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	39.9	15.5	55.4	26.5	80.4
Second	37.6	17.4	55.1	11.4	65.8
Middle	41.1	9.4	50.5	8.3	58.4
Fourth	44.9	13.6	58.5	2.9	61.3
Highest	15.1	7.5	22.6	1.2	23.8
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	50.8	11.6	62.4	13.1	74.8
Female	24.9	16.6	41.4	14.9	55.7
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	52.8	15.6	68.4	10.0	77.7
20-29	32.9	12.8	45.7	14.1	59.1
30-39	18.9	13.5	32.4	25.4	57.0
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	52.8	10.6	63.4	9.2	72.0
2-3	28.2	14.6	42.8	9.8	52.2
4+	34.1	18.6	52.8	29.2	80.4
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>					
<2 years	45.3	28.4	73.6	25.9	97.6
2-3 years	27.0	17.0	44.0	14.3	57.6
4 years or more	20.9	7.5	28.4	18.2	46.1
Total	38.1	14.0	52.1	14.0	65.4

Note: Total includes births to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.7	1.0	53.0 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	25.9	1.4	7.4
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	12.8	2.0	1.9
Mother's age >34	0.4	*	9.8
Birth interval <24 months	8.9	1.3	7.2
Birth order >3	12.0	0.8	6.8
Subtotal	34.1	1.4	25.7
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	1.3	*	0.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.7	*	9.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.1	(1.4)	3.1
Subtotal	6.4	1.8	13.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	40.4	1.4	39.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,715	na	5,234

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.

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health personnel	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
<b>Age at birth</b>							
<20	56.7	34.9	3.9	0.0	4.4	100.0	571
20-34	57.6	26.9	6.4	0.7	8.2	100.0	1,436
35-49	28.5	36.8	9.9	0.0	24.8	100.0	60
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	70.0	23.5	3.1	0.4	2.9	100.0	670
2-3	55.9	30.9	5.7	0.4	7.1	100.0	1,025
4+	34.0	36.1	11.2	0.8	17.9	100.0	372
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	89.2	6.9	0.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	467
Rural	47.0	36.0	7.4	0.7	9.0	100.0	1,601
Kolkata	92.2	4.5	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0	ns
Slum	87.7	5.6	0.0	0.4	6.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	95.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	ns
<b>Education</b>							
No education	37.6	39.6	7.6	0.7	14.4	100.0	826
<5 years complete	48.4	37.5	6.8	0.9	6.3	100.0	328
5-9 years complete	70.1	22.5	4.5	0.2	2.7	100.0	670
10 or more years complete	94.3	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	243
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	63.9	26.5	3.7	0.4	5.5	100.0	1,335
Muslim	43.3	35.3	10.1	0.2	11.1	100.0	707
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Other	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	58.8	33.3	3.4	0.9	3.5	100.0	521
Scheduled tribe	24.0	45.8	6.0	3.6	20.5	100.0	124
Other backward class	79.7	15.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	66
Other	58.0	26.8	6.8	0.1	8.2	100.0	1,310
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	29.3	46.3	8.7	1.2	14.6	100.0	638
Second	51.4	33.5	7.6	0.6	6.9	100.0	549
Middle	66.1	23.7	5.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	385
Fourth	85.3	10.7	1.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	309
Highest	97.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	187
Total	56.5	29.4	5.8	0.5	7.7	100.0	2,067

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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence					Source of ANC				
	Urban	Rural	Kolkata			Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	Total
			Slum	Non-slum	Total					
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>										
Weighed	90.8	76.7	92.5	95.7	94.4	81.0	76.2	90.4	*	80.1
Blood pressure measured	90.6	66.2	92.9	96.6	95.2	64.9	79.2	89.3	*	72.0
Urine sample taken	84.8	40.3	86.5	93.8	91.0	40.9	64.8	64.2	*	50.8
Blood sample taken	86.1	46.3	88.9	92.8	91.3	47.2	66.8	70.6	*	55.7
Abdomen examined	87.9	61.2	90.5	93.3	92.2	58.5	78.2	84.1	*	67.5
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>										
Vaginal bleeding	20.1	12.4	13.5	26.9	21.7	12.9	17.0	15.3	*	14.2
Convulsions	15.3	11.2	12.3	21.6	18.0	11.2	14.4	12.6	*	12.2
Prolonged labour	22.8	17.3	15.5	24.0	20.7	16.3	23.1	19.6	*	18.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	51.4	34.3	53.6	57.2	55.8	34.1	43.2	47.5	*	38.4
Number of women	451	1,457	ns	ns	ns	1,046	568	263	32	1,909

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
<20	63.3	35.1	92.9	1.3	87.7	25.6	3.7	571
20-34	62.4	40.5	90.8	1.5	80.2	26.3	4.7	1,436
35-49	38.3	26.3	73.0	0.0	67.3	13.3	2.4	60
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	76.1	51.2	97.2	0.0	90.6	33.6	5.0	670
2-3	60.4	36.3	90.2	2.6	81.4	24.1	3.8	1,025
4+	40.9	22.3	81.2	0.4	67.6	16.1	4.8	372
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	85.5	58.0	93.1	0.4	86.0	38.2	4.7	467
Rural	55.1	32.9	90.2	1.7	80.7	22.1	4.3	1,601
Kolkata	86.3	57.5	93.4	0.7	85.6	41.6	2.2	ns
Slum	81.4	50.2	90.0	1.1	80.3	39.0	2.6	ns
Non-slum	89.5	62.4	95.7	0.5	89.0	43.3	1.9	ns
<b>Education</b>								
No education	43.4	25.2	85.2	1.3	73.4	16.0	2.7	826
<5 years complete	61.9	28.2	91.2	1.3	81.4	23.2	5.9	328
5-9 years complete	74.1	45.8	94.9	1.8	88.4	28.9	5.2	670
10 or more years complete	91.5	78.1	98.5	0.7	93.3	53.4	5.7	243
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	68.8	41.4	92.4	1.3	85.2	29.5	4.2	1,335
Muslim	49.9	32.8	88.4	1.7	75.4	18.2	4.9	707
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	64.6	31.8	92.7	1.2	86.5	26.3	2.3	521
Scheduled tribe	44.5	28.8	81.8	1.2	75.9	21.6	9.6	124
Other backward class	81.9	54.2	93.2	2.3	93.0	29.7	9.0	66
Other	61.7	41.6	91.0	1.5	80.4	26.2	4.5	1,310
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	42.1	23.0	88.0	1.6	75.4	16.4	2.1	638
Second	56.6	32.6	88.5	1.9	80.5	18.7	6.0	549
Middle	71.3	37.0	91.1	1.9	85.9	29.3	4.2	385
Fourth	80.0	55.3	96.4	0.1	86.2	35.8	5.2	309
Highest	96.6	84.9	97.8	0.2	92.8	54.3	6.5	187
Total	62.0	38.6	90.9	1.4	81.9	25.7	4.4	2,067

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	13.6	1,231	49.3	40.6	8.2	2.0	100.0	167
20-34	16.0	2,018	45.0	40.1	11.7	3.2	100.0	323
35-49	10.0	72	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	37.9	721	46.4	40.8	10.1	2.8	100.0	273
Rural	8.6	2,600	45.3	40.0	12.0	2.7	100.0	224
<b>Kolkata</b>								
Slum	48.6	ns	45.3	41.1	7.9	5.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	37.8	ns	54.0	38.7	4.9	2.5	100.0	ns
	56.0	ns	41.2	42.3	9.3	7.1	100.0	ns
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	1.1	159	*	*	na	na	100.0	2
1-3	7.8	1,094	49.1	50.9	na	na	100.0	85
4+	36.0	807	54.4	45.6	na	na	100.0	290
						*		
<b>Education</b>								
No education	4.3	1,371	51.7	34.4	13.5	0.4	100.0	59
<5 years complete	7.3	560	33.2	48.1	14.3	4.4	100.0	41
5-9 years complete	19.5	1,036	45.7	42.2	9.8	2.3	100.0	202
10 or more years complete	55.0	354	47.1	38.8	10.6	3.5	100.0	195
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	19.0	2,024	46.5	40.3	10.6	2.6	100.0	385
Muslim	8.3	1,255	44.8	40.5	11.5	3.3	100.0	105
Christian	(12.7)	30	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	*	11	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	10.4	803	56.6	33.2	9.5	0.6	100.0	83
Scheduled tribe	3.7	200	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other backward class	25.5	101	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Other	17.4	2,145	44.1	41.2	11.3	3.4	100.0	373
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	2.6	1,105	*	*	*	*	100.0	28
Second	7.0	879	(46.2)	(39.4)	(9.6)	(4.8)	100.0	62
Middle	15.1	593	43.2	38.5	16.6	1.7	100.0	90
Fourth	32.0	481	41.7	46.6	9.3	2.4	100.0	154
Highest	62.0	263	48.2	40.3	8.2	3.3	100.0	163
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	23.5	1,346	46.0	41.2	10.1	2.7	100.0	317
1 child	13.6	1,035	50.3	38.1	8.1	3.5	100.0	140
0 sons	14.4	525	57.3	38.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	76
1 son	12.7	509	42.1	38.1	12.3	7.6	100.0	65
2 children	5.8	478	(28.1)	(43.2)	(28.3)	(0.4)	100.0	28
0 sons	9.0	175	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
1 or more sons	4.0	303	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
3 children	3.0	230	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
0 sons	(5.7)	56	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	2.2	173	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
4+ children	2.2	232	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
0 sons	*	12	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1 or more sons	2.4	220	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total	15.0	3,321	45.9	40.4	11.0	2.7	100.0	497

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women with missing information on antenatal care visits, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Kolkata		Total
				Slum	Non-slum	
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Health facility	79.7	32.2	42.0	80.1	91.5	86.7
Public sector	53.2	26.2	31.8	60.5	52.8	56.1
NGO/trust	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	6.5	4.2
Private sector	25.6	5.9	10.0	18.5	32.3	26.4
At home	20.3	67.5	57.7	19.9	8.5	13.3
Own home	12.8	49.6	42.0	13.9	6.5	9.6
Parents' home	7.0	17.7	15.5	6.0	2.0	3.7
Other home	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>1</sup></b>						
Doctor	72.7	28.5	37.7	75.6	83.5	80.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.1	6.2	6.6	4.8	8.9	7.2
Other health personnel	1.4	3.8	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Dai (TBA)	14.3	44.8	38.5	15.9	4.0	9.1
Friends/relatives	3.0	16.2	13.5	3.1	2.8	3.0
No one	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	82.1	38.5	47.6	81.0	92.7	87.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	26.8	5.8	10.2	24.4	41.1	34.1
Number of births	563	2,152	2,715	ns	ns	ns
<b>For home deliveries</b>						
Disposable delivery kit used	15.9	26.2	25.4	(18.2)	*	17.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.5	94.8	94.9	(95.5)	*	97.1
Either of the above	96.7	95.1	95.2	(97.7)	*	98.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	54.9	72.5	71.2	(63.6)	*	60.1
Number of births delivered at home	90	1,060	1,150	ns	ns	ns
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>						
Had postnatal check-up	69.5	36.9	44.3	68.0	76.7	73.2
Less than 4 hours	45.6	20.3	26.0	45.7	51.9	49.4
4-23 hours	15.6	7.7	9.5	13.8	18.1	16.4
1-2 days	6.3	4.9	5.2	7.4	5.7	6.4
3-41 days	2.0	4.0	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
Don't know/missing/other response	3.4	1.4	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.9
No postnatal check-up	27.1	61.7	53.9	28.6	19.0	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>						
Doctor	57.5	24.6	32.1	58.4	71.4	66.2
Other health personal	8.9	4.8	5.7	6.7	4.8	5.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	2.4	6.1	5.2	3.0	0.5	1.5
Missing	3.4	1.4	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.9
No postnatal check-up	27.1	61.7	53.9	28.6	19.0	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	467	1,601	2,067	ns	ns	ns

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe are not known or is missing.

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	42.8	49.9	868	43.8	40.9	571
20-34	42.3	47.3	1,784	45.4	41.4	1,436
35-49	24.6	24.6	63	23.3	23.1	60
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	60.4	66.6	1,016	58.0	54.8	670
2-3	37.9	43.2	1,237	43.0	39.3	1,025
4+	12.8	17.3	462	23.2	19.2	372
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>						
None	9.7	13.5	159	12.3	8.6	159
1-3	29.1	36.3	1,094	32.6	28.9	1,094
4+	71.4	75.5	807	66.5	63.1	807
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	79.7	82.1	563	69.5	67.4	467
Rural	32.2	38.5	2,152	36.9	32.9	1,601
Kolkata	86.7	87.8	ns	73.2	72.2	ns
Slum	80.1	81.0	ns	68.0	66.9	ns
Non-slum	91.5	92.7	ns	76.7	75.7	ns
<b>Education</b>						
No education	22.1	27.0	1,150	31.0	27.3	826
<5 years complete	34.6	43.2	468	35.5	30.9	328
5-9 years complete	58.3	64.1	826	52.1	48.5	670
10 or more years complete	90.1	92.2	271	80.0	78.2	243
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	56.3	61.6	1,657	53.1	49.8	1,335
Muslim	19.3	25.1	1,024	27.3	23.3	707
Christian	*	*	25	*	*	17
Other	*	*	9	*	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	48.5	52.9	670	47.7	44.8	521
Scheduled tribe	17.9	24.2	166	40.8	31.2	124
Other backward class	68.9	71.0	77	51.7	49.3	66
Other	41.5	47.2	1,743	44.1	40.7	1,310
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	17.9	22.1	931	28.3	24.4	638
Second	33.6	42.2	727	33.8	30.6	549
Middle	51.6	57.8	481	47.7	42.3	385
Fourth	75.6	80.6	371	64.6	62.1	309
Highest	98.4	98.3	205	88.7	87.9	187
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Public health facility	na	98.6	862	71.1	69.4	668
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	8	*	*	8
Private health facility	na	99.9	271	85.4	84.1	235
Home	na	10.1	1,566	20.1	14.9	1,150
Other <sup>4</sup>	na	*	7	*	*	6
Total	42.0	47.6	2,715	44.3	40.7	2,067

Note: Total includes births with missing information on antenatal care visits, and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes missing.



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, West Bengal

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	96.9	96.1	85.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	87.3	83.6	66.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	57.0	59.8	40.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	79.2	79.6	67.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	81.2	81.7	69.1
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	92.2	89.4	76.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	55.8	51.6	45.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	31.9	30.1	20.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	33.8	31.3	22.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	40.2	35.8	24.3
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	93.2	90.6	78.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	62.4	57.4	50.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	37.2	35.5	25.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	43.1	40.1	32.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	48.6	44.2	34.1

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

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

	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Kolkata		Total
				Slum	Non-slum	
Antenatal/delivery care and information						
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	88.6	71.5	76.4	94.9	90.2	91.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	67.3	47.7	53.3	55.9	66.7	62.8
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>						
Vaginal bleeding	22.1	18.7	19.7	20.3	17.6	18.6
Convulsion	21.6	17.3	18.5	20.3	11.8	14.9
Prolonged labour	27.6	19.2	21.6	25.4	25.5	25.5
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	34.8	31.8	32.7	52.5	39.2	44.0
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	74.5	36.0	47.1	72.9	86.3	81.4
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>						
The importance of delivering in a health facility	42.0	41.1	41.4	66.1	47.1	54.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	54.1	55.6	55.2	64.4	43.1	50.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	46.8	39.3	41.4	64.4	51.0	55.8
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	133	330	463	ns	ns	ns
<b>Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:</b>						
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	(66.2)	35.0	39.4	*	*	*
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(65.5)	37.2	41.2	*	*	*
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	(70.0)	42.3	46.2	*	*	*
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	(70.7)	46.7	50.0	*	*	*
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	34	211	245	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>				Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	90.1	88.8	82.3	68.8	55.0	91.6	85.7	78.5	74.1	61.4	7.2	68.7	237
Female	90.1	90.5	84.1	74.0	52.0	94.7	91.1	82.8	75.2	66.9	4.7	74.8	257
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	92.3	92.3	87.9	78.7	60.1	95.8	94.8	89.5	78.3	70.3	4.2	69.6	181
2-3	89.5	89.4	81.9	67.6	48.5	91.4	84.6	75.9	72.5	61.2	6.8	72.1	245
4-5	(85.0)	(81.6)	(75.6)	(63.3)	(45.7)	(93.6)	(84.7)	(72.7)	(69.5)	(57.2)	(6.1)	(81.4)	50
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	94.2	90.7	89.8	79.4	71.9	93.0	90.9	85.0	78.7	70.3	4.0	67.5	97
Rural	89.1	89.5	81.6	69.5	48.9	93.2	88.0	79.7	73.7	62.8	6.4	72.9	397
Kolkata	92.8	89.8	85.0	76.6	60.5	94.0	91.0	83.2	80.7	67.6	5.4	60.5	ns
Slum	91.5	87.3	84.5	76.1	60.6	91.5	87.3	77.5	74.6	63.4	7.0	63.4	ns
Non-slum	(93.8)	(91.7)	(85.4)	(77.1)	(60.4)	(95.8)	(93.8)	(87.5)	(85.4)	(70.8)	(4.2)	(58.3)	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	83.2	83.9	75.2	62.1	45.1	90.4	85.3	77.2	64.3	52.7	8.9	69.2	208
<5 years complete	88.8	88.7	82.0	72.9	58.6	91.0	84.2	75.3	72.7	68.2	6.7	78.8	67
5-9 years complete	96.4	94.6	89.5	78.3	57.4	95.7	92.3	86.3	85.2	74.6	3.5	73.6	180
10 or more years complete	100.0	99.7	98.1	86.9	70.4	100.0	96.1	82.8	84.6	70.9	0.0	66.1	40
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	93.3	92.8	89.1	76.3	59.7	94.3	91.7	84.0	78.0	67.9	4.2	74.4	295
Muslim	85.2	84.9	74.1	63.8	44.0	91.3	83.6	75.6	69.2	58.1	8.6	67.6	196
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	92.2	91.0	84.6	71.6	63.0	93.6	89.7	80.8	70.5	61.4	5.2	76.2	116
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	89.5	89.4	82.2	70.8	49.2	93.3	88.0	80.3	75.6	65.3	5.8	70.2	325
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	78.4	78.4	69.5	59.7	43.0	87.2	78.4	68.6	64.6	54.8	12.8	70.5	152
Second	94.0	93.0	84.1	71.3	54.3	94.1	90.1	85.2	74.1	61.3	4.0	75.2	151
Middle	95.1	95.1	90.7	78.5	58.9	96.4	95.0	89.1	82.9	75.5	2.0	72.7	102
Fourth	96.8	96.6	95.8	82.1	64.1	97.1	96.8	80.5	77.3	68.6	2.9	63.5	58
Highest	99.7	99.0	97.6	87.5	61.7	100.0	94.4	92.0	94.7	80.1	0.0	74.9	32
Total	90.1	89.7	83.2	71.5	53.4	93.2	88.6	80.7	74.7	64.3	5.9	71.9	495
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	76.5	77.9	70.1	58.3	2.1	83.9	76.5	61.7	52.4	43.8	13.6	58.0	443
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	63.1	73.7	63.0	51.9	0.9	75.3	66.6	56.0	42.5	34.2	22.4	47.7	488

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children
				from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics		from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	
<b>Age in months</b>									
<6	13.3	19.7	259	(82.7)	(8.5)	34	(79.6)	(0.2)	51
6-11	17.5	26.0	228	(88.2)	(11.0)	40	86.5	0.5	59
12-23	16.3	25.2	495	73.7	11.8	80	73.4	3.7	125
24-35	12.0	24.8	515	(68.5)	(4.8)	62	73.0	1.2	128
36-47	11.9	15.0	555	(54.6)	(4.6)	66	78.2	1.7	83
48-59	10.0	13.0	523	(57.2)	(5.7)	52	60.2	0.0	68
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	12.3	20.0	1,303	68.9	9.6	160	74.6	1.3	261
Female	13.8	19.9	1,272	69.2	6.0	175	74.3	1.8	253
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	10.8	19.4	541	78.6	16.1	59	78.8	1.9	105
Rural	13.6	20.1	2,034	67.0	5.9	276	73.4	1.5	409
Kolkata	6.0	12.9	ns	(81.1)	(14.4)	ns	81.6	4.9	ns
Slum	7.6	14.4	ns	(73.1)	(3.8)	ns	(81.6)	(6.1)	ns
Non-slum	4.8	11.7	ns	*	*	ns	(81.5)	(3.7)	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	13.1	20.1	1,079	68.0	5.3	141	70.1	1.4	216
<5 years complete	13.6	18.1	440	(74.9)	(4.8)	60	77.4	0.1	80
5-9 years complete	13.9	22.9	793	67.4	8.1	110	79.2	1.7	181
10 or more years complete	9.2	13.9	263	(68.2)	(27.0)	24	(70.6)	(4.5)	37
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	11.5	16.3	1,580	68.8	9.9	182	74.8	0.7	258
Muslim	15.4	26.0	960	70.4	5.3	148	73.5	1.2	250
Christian	*	*	25	*	*	4	*	*	5
Other	*	*	9	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	10.4	17.2	645	75.7	6.5	67	73.1	0.2	111
Scheduled tribe	16.2	15.2	157	*	*	25	*	*	24
Other backward class	16.5	20.7	74	*	*	12	*	*	15
Other	13.5	21.4	1,644	67.6	9.6	223	73.7	1.4	352
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	13.9	21.2	882	69.5	1.2	123	69.6	0.8	187
Second	13.3	21.2	682	63.9	8.2	91	74.2	1.0	145
Middle	14.9	18.9	460	67.2	8.5	69	82.4	0.1	87
Fourth	10.4	16.8	351	(78.6)	(17.1)	36	76.0	5.5	59
Highest	8.1	18.4	200	*	*	16	(78.8)	(4.5)	37
Total	13.0	20.0	2,575	69.1	7.7	335	74.5	1.5	514

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider <sup>1</sup>	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Any ORT or increased fluids				Other treatments				Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug <sup>2</sup>	Home remedy/herbal/other	Missing	No treatment			
<b>Age in months</b>																
<6	6.3	259	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
6-11	10.4	228	(59.6)	(15.4)	(38.8)	(40.6)	(12.9)	(53.5)	(0.9)	(27.5)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(19.4)	24
12-23	9.9	495	(87.1)	(56.7)	(9.2)	(59.8)	(19.2)	(72.5)	(18.8)	(40.5)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	49
24-35	5.0	515	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
36-47	6.0	555	(49.8)	(44.4)	(27.2)	(49.5)	(22.4)	(58.5)	(13.8)	(22.3)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	33
48-59	3.5	523	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	6.2	1,303	69.2	43.5	20.5	53.0	16.9	62.3	10.0	31.7	5.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	81
Female	6.7	1,272	65.8	41.1	24.6	51.6	18.0	64.2	10.6	36.4	10.6	1.7	17.8	1.7	17.8	85
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	5.0	541	(60.4)	(44.1)	(17.4)	(44.9)	(7.7)	(51.4)	(13.4)	(38.0)	(17.8)	(5.3)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.9)	27
Rural	6.8	2,034	68.8	41.9	23.7	53.8	19.4	65.6	9.7	33.3	6.5	0.0	19.4	0.0	19.4	139
Kolkata	4.9	ns	(48.9)	(46.3)	(10.1)	(51.3)	(15.3)	(59.0)	(18.1)	(40.9)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(10.3)	ns
Slum	5.6	ns	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	ns
Non-slum	4.3	ns	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>																
No education	7.0	1,079	63.8	42.3	23.6	54.1	12.0	62.0	6.1	26.4	4.1	0.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	76
<5 years complete	8.3	440	(66.1)	(20.5)	(16.4)	(28.7)	(24.6)	(45.2)	(8.8)	(46.2)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(20.5)	36
5-9 years complete	5.8	793	(79.3)	(56.0)	(23.5)	(66.2)	(20.1)	(76.6)	(17.0)	(33.5)	(10.4)	(3.1)	(6.7)	(3.1)	(6.7)	46
10 or more years complete	3.0	263	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	5.3	1,580	59.4	40.1	18.2	47.5	16.2	54.6	9.1	36.4	12.6	0.0	20.1	0.0	20.1	84
Muslim	8.3	960	74.7	42.4	24.4	55.6	19.4	71.0	11.9	33.0	4.2	1.8	15.0	1.8	15.0	80
Christian	*	25	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	5.4	645	(77.0)	(34.9)	(9.8)	(39.8)	(12.9)	(48.4)	(8.6)	(33.9)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(22.3)	35
Scheduled tribe	7.6	157	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other backward class	6.0	74	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	6.8	1,644	73.4	47.9	25.2	57.2	16.4	69.5	12.6	37.4	5.8	1.3	13.4	1.3	13.4	112
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	7.1	882	(66.7)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(9.5)	(69.0)	(9.5)	(26.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	63
Second	5.9	682	(74.1)	(22.1)	(14.8)	(33.2)	(18.5)	(51.6)	(7.4)	(33.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(25.9)	40
Middle	6.7	460	(58.8)	(39.4)	(14.5)	(44.3)	(29.0)	(63.6)	(14.7)	(45.1)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	31
Fourth	6.1	351	(67.3)	(45.9)	(15.6)	(46.9)	(17.1)	(55.4)	(3.1)	(30.5)	(28.5)	(6.8)	(14.8)	(6.8)	(14.8)	21
Highest	5.5	200	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total	6.5	2,575	67.4	42.3	22.6	52.3	17.4	63.3	10.3	34.1	8.3	0.9	17.3	0.9	17.3	166

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea  
Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given ORT or fluids and continued feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less					Much less	None
<b>Age in months</b>																
6-11	*	(40.7)	(19.8)	(7.2)	(13.1)	*	(27.6)	(14.5)	(0.9)	(12.6)	*	(38.1)	(6.3)	*	100.0	16
12-23	(19.2)	(19.0)	(46.4)	(6.1)	(9.2)	*	(38.3)	(49.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	*	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	100.0	24
24-35	*	(46.5)	(22.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(46.3)	(44.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	100.0	49
36-47	*	(46.5)	(22.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(46.3)	(44.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.4)	100.0	26
48-59	*	(46.5)	(22.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(46.3)	(44.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.0)	100.0	33
<b>Sex</b>																19
Male	16.9	40.1	26.2	5.7	11.1	1.8	31.0	44.8	7.5	1.8	13.0	0.0	16.9	54.9	100.0	81
Female	18.0	36.0	33.6	5.5	3.4	1.8	41.2	32.4	7.3	1.8	12.1	3.5	11.0	50.0	100.0	85
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	(7.7)	(45.3)	(34.8)	(1.2)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(31.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(40.0)	100.0	27
Rural	19.4	36.6	29.0	6.5	6.5	2.2	36.6	39.8	8.6	2.2	8.6	2.2	16.1	54.8	100.0	139
Kolkata	(15.3)	(54.1)	(20.3)	(7.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(33.2)	(7.7)	((0.0))	(5.2)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(53.9)	100.0	ns
Slum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	ns
Non-slum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>																
No education	12.0	38.7	29.7	7.9	11.8	0.0	38.0	36.3	7.9	0.0	15.8	0.0	12.0	52.1	100.0	76
< 5 years complete	(24.6)	(41.6)	(21.6)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(38.0)	(8.2)	(4.1)	(8.1)	(4.1)	(20.5)	(41.1)	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	(20.1)	(33.4)	(35.9)	(3.9)	(3.4)	*	(31.1)	(42.4)	(7.2)	(3.2)	(9.6)	(3.2)	(13.6)	(60.1)	100.0	46
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	16.2	42.1	27.3	3.8	10.6	1.8	38.6	34.7	5.6	1.8	17.6	0.0	10.9	43.7	100.0	84
Muslim	19.4	31.4	33.9	7.6	3.9	1.9	35.2	41.9	9.5	1.9	5.8	3.8	17.6	61.6	100.0	80
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	(12.9)	(44.1)	(25.5)	(0.6)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(34.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(39.3)	100.0	35
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other backward class	16.4	34.8	35.3	6.8	4.1	2.7	34.8	41.0	9.4	1.3	9.4	2.7	12.5	57.5	100.0	4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	112
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	(9.5)	(38.1)	(33.3)	(9.5)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(35.7)	(40.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(2.4)	(9.5)	(59.5)	100.0	63
Second	(18.5)	(44.5)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(3.7)	(44.5)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(11.1)	(3.7)	(14.8)	(40.6)	100.0	40
Middle	(29.0)	(30.7)	(30.6)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(45.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(63.6)	100.0	31
Fourth	(17.1)	(39.3)	(20.9)	(8.6)	(14.1)	*	(20.2)	(36.5)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(33.6)	100.0	21
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Total	17.4	38.0	30.0	5.6	7.2	1.8	36.3	38.4	7.4	1.8	12.5	1.8	13.9	52.4	100.0	166

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	70.0	1,297	71.9	249
20-24	81.4	1,242	82.1	810
25-34	78.8	2,103	78.0	892
35-49	76.9	2,153	76.7	117
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	91.8	2,087	94.5	467
Rural	70.5	4,707	74.3	1,601
Kolkata	92.8	ns	92.6	ns
Slum	91.4	ns	91.4	ns
Non-slum	93.5	ns	93.3	ns
<b>Education</b>				
No education	69.8	2,469	73.0	826
<5 years complete	71.5	1,079	72.6	328
5-9 years complete	79.0	2,183	83.0	670
10 or more years complete	95.4	1,064	95.5	243
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	79.1	4,924	80.4	1,335
Muslim	71.2	1,805	75.5	707
Christian	74.9	37	*	17
Other	(93.7)	27	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	79.2	1,757	82.1	521
Scheduled tribe	58.2	340	64.9	124
Other backward class	78.5	264	83.9	66
Other	77.7	4,320	78.8	1,310
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	66.9	1,572	69.5	638
Second	67.5	1,686	73.0	549
Middle	77.8	1,296	83.0	385
Fourth	86.9	1,232	91.1	309
Highest	95.8	1,009	98.7	187
Total	77.0	6,794	78.8	2,067

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC			Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		
	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>												
<12	85.4	20.0	13.8	9.7	9.5	416	na	na	13.4	416	(59.5)	56
12-23	91.2	40.9	38.9	12.7	22.7	451	na	na	29.4	451	49.0	132
24-35	88.2	47.2	45.5	14.6	27.8	454	na	na	37.7	454	54.3	171
36-47	90.5	49.3	49.0	10.1	32.1	503	35.6	503	39.8	503	44.4	200
48-59	87.0	49.8	48.0	11.7	28.5	456	43.7	456	35.4	456	44.1	161
60-71	87.8	49.1	42.7	10.8	26.2	431	38.8	431	na	na	na	na
0-35	88.3	36.5	33.3	12.4	20.3	1,321	na	na	27.2	1,321	53.1	359
36-71	88.5	47.7	46.7	10.8	29.1	1,389	39.2	1,389	na	na	na	na
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	87.5	43.1	40.7	11.5	25.4	1,362	39.6	694	32.5	1,146	47.1	373
Female	89.4	41.4	39.7	11.6	24.2	1,349	38.9	696	30.7	1,133	50.3	348
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	61.4	18.4	16.2	6.9	7.6	399	15.9	217	9.3	330	53.2	31
Rural	95.7	46.4	44.3	12.4	27.8	2,312	43.6	1,172	35.4	1,949	48.5	690
Kolkata	57.2	18.8	16.7	4.9	12.1	ns	17.6	ns	12.6	ns	(54.2)	ns
Slum	63.6	21.0	19.5	6.6	12.1	ns	20.1	ns	12.5	ns	(40.7)	ns
Non-slum	52.5	16.9	14.2	3.4	12.2	ns	15.5	ns	12.6	ns	*	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	93.1	40.8	39.6	10.4	20.6	1,224	35.9	655	28.6	1,008	44.8	288
<5 years complete	88.7	51.8	49.5	12.8	26.5	444	52.6	218	35.8	391	45.9	140
5-9 years complete	86.6	44.2	41.1	12.4	32.5	814	42.3	399	37.7	685	54.6	258
10 or more years complete	73.4	24.8	22.3	12.4	16.4	229	22.9	118	17.7	195	(48.1)	35
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	85.3	40.5	38.8	12.7	25.5	1,612	39.3	837	31.7	1,346	47.4	427
Muslim	93.6	44.8	42.1	9.8	24.0	1,065	39.2	540	31.7	902	49.8	286
Christian	(97.7)	*	*	*	*	27	*	9	*	24	*	6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	3	*	6	*	1

Continued...



Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	87.5	46.5	45.2	16.3	30.9	675	42.2	353	38.4	563	50.0	216
Scheduled tribe	92.6	40.4	38.7	11.4	21.1	170	38.3	82	26.6	146	(50.0)	39
Other backward class	76.0	89	35.6	15.7	22.2	67	(34.7)	34	(26.5)	57	*	15
Other	88.8	1,954	40.8	9.9	23.0	1,736	39.2	886	29.6	1,462	47.8	433
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	96.0	1,036	45.8	10.5	24.3	994	40.1	518	32.7	845	47.6	276
Second	89.4	826	46.5	13.4	28.5	739	45.3	356	36.3	610	48.0	221
Middle	90.9	540	44.0	13.7	26.4	490	42.9	261	32.9	420	48.5	138
Fourth	77.6	419	33.7	10.0	24.1	325	34.1	166	27.9	272	53.7	76
Highest	65.9	245	12.8	6.9	7.1	162	8.7	88	6.5	131	*	9
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>												
<6 years ago	na	na	56.8	12.4	33.7	493	60.4	263	45.8	422	52.0	193
6 or more years ago	na	na	39.0	11.4	22.8	2,217	34.3	1,126	28.4	1,858	47.5	527
Total	88.4	3,066	42.3	11.6	24.8	2,710	39.2	1,389	31.6	2,279	48.7	721

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	86.7	12.9	4.5	5.7	399	91.6	8.4	1.3	2.9	394
Rural	74.0	24.9	10.6	15.8	2,312	78.5	21.1	8.8	12.1	2,303
<b>Kolkata</b>										
Slum	93.3	6.7	3.4	4.2	ns	92.7	6.9	3.8	4.7	ns
Non-slum	93.4	6.6	4.3	4.3	ns	93.7	5.5	4.3	3.9	ns
	93.2	6.8	2.7	4.1	ns	91.9	8.1	3.4	5.4	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	73.4	25.9	11.1	15.9	1,224	77.5	22.4	9.2	13.4	1,216
<5 years complete	71.3	27.0	7.1	16.9	444	78.4	20.9	5.6	10.7	439
5-9 years complete	77.8	21.0	10.4	13.2	814	82.3	17.3	7.7	9.0	812
10 or more years complete	91.6	8.4	4.5	5.2	229	92.7	6.6	4.0	3.3	229
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	73.2	26.1	10.8	16.6	1,612	78.9	20.6	8.7	12.5	1,609
Muslim	80.5	18.1	7.3	10.2	1,065	83.0	16.9	5.4	7.7	1,054
Christian	*	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	*	27
Other	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	63.7	35.4	15.7	24.8	675	71.8	27.7	10.9	18.4	675
Scheduled tribe	71.9	28.1	13.2	17.6	170	79.6	20.4	12.4	15.1	168
Other backward class	82.3	15.5	8.9	4.4	67	90.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	67
Other	80.5	18.4	7.1	10.6	1,736	82.8	16.9	6.3	7.8	1,726
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	73.3	26.0	10.1	15.8	994	78.0	21.6	8.1	12.7	990
Second	70.3	28.5	12.8	17.4	739	74.7	25.0	11.0	13.3	733
Middle	79.2	19.3	8.6	13.8	490	83.6	16.1	5.6	8.9	489
Fourth	82.1	17.0	6.6	9.5	325	86.5	13.0	5.9	7.0	324
Highest	95.1	4.9	3.0	3.0	162	98.7	1.3	0.3	1.2	162
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	76.6	21.6	7.0	13.1	493	78.2	21.8	7.6	12.7	493
6 or more years ago	75.7	23.5	10.3	14.6	2,217	80.9	18.7	7.8	10.3	2,204
Total	75.9	23.1	9.7	14.3	2,710	80.4	19.3	7.7	10.8	2,697

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	11.1	24.1	-0.8	14.8	27.4	4.9	-0.9	15.1	27.0	1.6	-1.3	198
6-11	8.1	26.5	-0.9	8.8	19.4	2.4	-0.9	9.4	26.9	0.1	-1.3	214
12-23	16.5	44.9	-1.7	4.2	19.5	2.0	-0.9	10.9	38.9	0.6	-1.5	488
24-35	22.6	51.7	-2.0	3.5	15.8	1.0	-1.0	13.4	44.7	0.0	-1.8	507
36-47	20.2	50.7	-1.9	2.5	13.0	1.0	-0.8	9.1	39.8	0.1	-1.7	559
48-59	18.5	46.0	-1.8	2.0	14.8	2.2	-0.9	10.3	40.8	0.9	-1.7	514
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	19.0	45.0	-1.7	4.9	17.8	2.6	-0.9	11.3	37.4	0.6	-1.6	1,249
Female	16.6	44.1	-1.7	4.0	16.0	1.1	-0.9	10.9	40.0	0.3	-1.6	1,230
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>2</sup></b>												
First birth <sup>3</sup>	13.7	39.0	-1.5	3.3	13.9	1.9	-0.8	9.3	34.0	0.6	-1.4	889
<24	27.7	54.7	-2.2	4.9	21.9	0.5	-1.0	17.8	46.9	0.0	-1.9	315
24-47	19.6	48.4	-1.8	4.5	18.2	1.5	-1.0	11.5	43.3	0.4	-1.7	768
48+	14.7	41.0	-1.5	6.2	16.7	3.5	-0.9	9.6	34.2	0.8	-1.5	455
<b>Birth order<sup>2</sup></b>												
1	13.7	39.1	-1.5	3.3	13.9	1.9	-0.8	9.3	34.0	0.6	-1.4	887
2-3	17.2	45.2	-1.7	4.9	18.4	1.9	-0.9	10.5	39.8	0.3	-1.7	1,120
4-5	24.5	50.7	-1.9	5.8	19.9	1.7	-1.1	17.7	44.4	0.5	-1.9	295
6+	32.4	60.0	-2.1	5.1	16.1	2.4	-0.9	14.9	47.3	1.2	-1.8	124
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	11.0	29.3	-1.3	4.6	13.5	3.4	-0.7	8.3	24.7	0.8	-1.2	494
Rural	19.5	48.4	-1.8	4.4	17.8	1.5	-1.0	11.8	42.2	0.4	-1.7	1,985
Kolkata	9.9	27.5	-1.1	4.9	15.3	5.1	-0.6	6.1	20.8	1.6	-1.1	ns
Slum	15.2	32.6	-1.4	5.5	16.8	4.2	-0.8	8.1	26.8	0.3	-1.3	ns
Non-slum	5.4	23.1	-0.9	4.3	14.0	5.9	-0.5	4.3	15.6	2.7	-0.9	ns
<b>Size at birth<sup>2</sup></b>												
Very small	24.8	55.8	-2.1	3.3	20.6	2.3	-1.0	12.9	47.6	0.0	-1.9	206
Small	24.4	58.4	-2.0	6.2	22.7	2.2	-1.1	15.6	50.1	0.4	-1.9	357
Average or larger	15.4	40.5	-1.6	4.1	15.2	1.8	-0.9	10.0	35.4	0.6	-1.5	1,813
<b>Mother's education<sup>4</sup></b>												
No education	24.1	54.0	-2.0	4.8	20.4	1.8	-1.0	15.6	48.3	0.1	-1.9	1,040
<5 years complete	17.7	49.7	-1.8	3.4	15.9	0.8	-1.0	11.3	42.1	0.0	-1.7	413
5-9 years complete	12.9	37.3	-1.5	4.6	13.9	1.9	-0.8	7.2	30.5	1.0	-1.4	757
10 or more years complete	4.5	15.7	-0.8	4.1	13.0	4.2	-0.5	4.2	15.8	1.1	-0.8	237
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	15.8	40.5	-1.6	4.6	16.7	1.9	-0.9	11.0	37.7	0.5	-1.5	1,520
Muslim	21.3	51.2	-1.9	3.9	16.9	1.9	-0.9	11.4	40.3	0.5	-1.7	926
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	18.5	44.7	-1.7	4.3	17.4	1.6	-1.0	9.4	40.0	0.0	-1.7	607
Scheduled tribe	21.6	58.6	-2.0	6.1	20.7	0.1	-1.3	22.6	59.7	0.1	-2.1	150
Other backward class	14.4	31.0	-1.5	4.1	10.7	4.3	-0.7	8.2	22.7	2.0	-1.3	74
Other	16.9	43.5	-1.7	4.5	16.9	2.1	-0.9	10.5	37.0	0.6	-1.5	1,588
<b>Mother's interview status</b>												
Interviewed	17.6	44.4	-1.7	4.4	16.8	1.9	-0.9	11.1	38.6	0.5	-1.6	2,426
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>5</sup>	(32.3)	(56.9)	(-1.8)	(5.3)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(4.6)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	33

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Mother's nutritional status</b>												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	20.7	51.1	-1.9	5.8	23.0	1.4	-1.2	15.1	48.7	0.1	-1.9	1,136
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	15.6	40.7	-1.6	3.4	12.0	2.0	-0.7	8.1	31.6	0.6	-1.4	1,165
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	7.7	19.5	-1.0	1.4	5.9	5.8	-0.3	2.4	12.7	2.8	-0.7	129
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>												
Living with both parents	16.9	43.7	-1.7	4.4	16.8	1.7	-0.9	11.2	38.8	0.3	-1.6	2,083
Living with one or neither parent	22.6	49.3	-1.7	4.7	17.7	2.8	-0.9	10.5	38.0	1.2	-1.6	397
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	24.6	58.8	-2.1	3.8	20.2	1.4	-1.1	15.3	50.0	0.0	-1.9	856
Second	19.1	48.1	-1.8	4.9	19.3	1.4	-1.1	12.7	43.2	0.7	-1.8	653
Middle	16.6	39.1	-1.6	4.6	13.7	1.0	-0.8	8.1	32.8	0.3	-1.5	449
Fourth	8.5	28.3	-1.3	3.9	11.4	3.1	-0.6	6.3	25.9	0.9	-1.2	338
Highest	1.7	9.0	-0.4	6.5	11.3	5.4	-0.5	2.0	8.1	1.4	-0.6	184
Total	17.8	44.6	-1.7	4.5	16.9	1.9	-0.9	11.1	38.7	0.5	-1.6	2,480
<b>Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.6	41.8	-1.6	6.2	19.2	2.1	-0.9	12.2	37.6	0.5	-1.6	1,387
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.9	50.4	-2.0	4.7	17.3	2.5	-0.9	16.1	45.3	0.3	-1.8	1,145

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

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>3</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth <sup>1</sup>	Within one day of birth <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	96.0	563	20.4	21.0	69.3	50.9	452
Rural	96.3	2,152	23.1	24.3	73.9	46.8	1,562
Kolkata	95.9	ns	23.5	25.3	70.1	38.7	ns
Slum	95.7	ns	26.2	27.7	71.9	40.0	ns
Non-slum	96.0	ns	21.8	23.8	68.9	37.9	ns
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	95.3	1,383	23.1	23.9	71.5	47.3	1,037
Female	97.1	1,332	21.9	23.2	74.3	48.2	977
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	95.9	1,150	24.2	25.8	72.7	48.9	801
<5 years complete	95.2	468	23.3	24.3	70.1	52.6	319
5-9 years complete	97.1	826	21.9	22.5	76.5	43.1	656
10 or more years complete	96.7	271	17.2	18.1	67.3	50.2	237
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	96.9	1,657	23.0	24.6	77.1	42.2	1,306
Muslim	95.0	1,024	21.9	21.9	64.7	58.7	683
Christian	*	25	*	*	*	*	17
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	97.3	670	21.5	24.1	78.8	41.9	512
Scheduled tribe	95.5	166	29.2	29.2	79.7	37.9	118
Other backward class	100.0	77	20.9	20.9	72.8	54.1	66
Other	95.6	1,743	22.5	22.9	70.4	50.1	1,272
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health personnel <sup>4</sup>	96.0	1,291	22.0	22.7	76.2	41.7	1,000
Dai (TBA)	96.5	1,045	23.9	25.1	70.8	52.9	748
Other/no one	96.0	379	20.5	22.2	66.2	56.3	266
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	95.9	1,133	22.4	22.8	77.6	39.9	878
At home	96.3	1,566	22.8	24.3	69.1	54.1	1,122
Other	(100.0)	16	(7.6)	(7.6)	(78.0)	(32.7)	14
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	96.6	931	22.7	24.4	72.7	49.8	625
Second	95.9	727	22.4	23.2	75.3	45.6	531
Middle	96.1	481	25.3	25.8	74.3	47.2	377
Fourth	95.9	371	23.2	24.2	71.0	47.5	299
Highest	96.1	205	15.1	15.7	66.7	48.7	183
Total	96.2	2,715	22.5	23.5	72.9	47.8	2,014

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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	2.1	78.8	7.5	0.0	7.9	3.7	100.0	80	6.3	80
2-3	3.0	64.9	6.0	1.5	16.7	7.9	100.0	99	19.5	101
4-5	0.7	29.3	15.9	2.4	28.5	23.3	100.0	77	31.5	78
6-8	5.8	15.3	18.9	1.2	11.6	47.1	100.0	118	15.5	118
9-11	2.0	2.8	6.8	0.0	2.8	85.6	100.0	110	19.7	110
12-17	6.3	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.7	86.8	100.0	259	12.0	270
18-23	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	90.2	100.0	211	11.7	225
24-35	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	100.0	417	6.5	515
<4	2.6	71.1	6.6	0.8	12.8	6.0	100.0	179	13.7	181
<6	2.0	58.6	9.4	1.3	17.5	11.2	100.0	256	19.1	259
6-9	4.2	12.0	17.3	0.9	9.3	56.4	100.0	163	16.0	164
12-23	7.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.0	88.3	100.0	470	11.9	495

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- infant breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	na	na	na	na	16.7	37.2	14.9	111	100.0	15.9	36.3	14.1	118
9-11	na	na	na	na	60.2	30.2	25.8	108	100.0	61.0	29.6	25.3	110
12-17	na	na	na	na	66.3	43.3	32.1	243	99.4	67.1	42.0	31.4	259
18-23	na	na	na	na	72.3	43.1	36.8	193	97.0	71.6	40.4	34.5	211
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	≥36.0	3.3	4.3	802	58.5	44.1	31.5	317	98.6	57.9	42.7	30.9	338
Female	33.2	2.9	5.1	767	58.8	36.4	27.7	338	99.1	59.8	34.8	26.2	360
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	31.6	3.3	3.9	321	71.7	44.2	35.7	127	99.8	69.7	41.8	33.2	148
Rural	≥36.0	3.1	5.0	1,248	55.5	39.1	28.0	527	98.6	56.0	37.8	27.2	550
Kolkata	(27.0)	(1.0)	(1.1)	ns	72.0	49.2	38.6	ns	98.8	72.4	42.2	32.9	ns
Slum	(30.5)	*	*	ns	55.2	46.0	29.9	ns	99.0	55.3	43.7	27.2	ns
Non-slum	*	*	*	ns	86.5	51.9	46.2	ns	98.6	84.9	41.1	37.0	ns
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	33.6	4.4	5.9	651	50.6	37.0	25.1	266	98.4	51.1	35.8	24.2	275
<5 years complete	(≥36.0)	(2.9)	(6.9)	262	49.5	30.5	26.0	101	100.0	50.3	30.6	26.2	106
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	2.1	3.2	501	68.6	46.1	34.9	234	98.7	67.7	44.2	33.0	247
10 or more years complete	(33.2)	(3.1)	(3.4)	156	72.7	47.3	35.0	54	99.7	71.4	42.0	32.5	69
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	≥36.0	3.0	4.3	954	68.0	41.6	32.3	399	99.6	67.5	40.5	31.4	423
Muslim	30.1	3.7	5.5	592	44.7	38.2	25.9	247	97.7	46.3	36.0	24.6	267
Christian	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	(≥36.0)	(3.8)	(4.8)	385	66.2	40.1	29.8	173	100.0	66.2	40.0	29.8	174
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	100	(60.7)	(46.7)	(28.7)	42	(96.5)	(62.1)	(45.1)	(27.8)	43
Other backward class	*	*	*	48	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	20
Other	≥36.0	2.7	4.6	1,002	54.7	38.8	28.9	408	98.6	55.3	36.8	27.4	449
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	32.1	4.9	6.9	516	54.8	37.8	28.2	202	97.2	56.3	36.7	27.5	212
Second	(≥36.0)	3.0	4.4	454	51.8	36.0	24.5	208	99.3	51.4	35.2	24.0	212
Middle	(≥36.0)	*	(3.4)	270	61.6	42.5	31.5	126	100.0	62.3	41.5	30.7	130
Fourth	(≥36.0)	(2.8)	(3.2)	213	71.9	47.3	35.3	84	99.9	69.0	43.6	32.6	92
Highest	(21.2)	*	(4.1)	117	79.7	51.4	46.0	35	99.6	73.6	44.5	37.9	52
Total	≥36.0	3.2	4.7	1,569	58.7	40.1	29.5	655	98.9	58.9	38.6	28.5	698

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-11	27.0	47.5	1.6	76.1	191
12-23	31.3	41.7	1.7	74.6	485
24-35	31.9	28.9	1.2	62.0	505
36-47	30.1	21.6	2.0	53.7	540
48-59	27.9	19.6	1.2	48.7	504
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	27.9	30.1	1.8	59.7	1,128
Female	32.2	28.7	1.3	62.2	1,098
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	27.6	27.4	1.2	56.2	784
2-3	29.4	32.0	1.5	62.9	1,002
4-5	34.8	33.0	1.7	69.5	270
6+	33.2	20.4	2.8	56.4	107
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	26.1	21.1	1.5	48.7	419
Rural	30.9	31.3	1.5	63.8	1,807
Kolkata	35.7	18.7	0.7	55.0	ns
Slum	34.1	19.9	0.7	54.7	ns
Non-slum	37.1	17.6	0.6	55.3	ns
<b>Mother's education<sup>2</sup></b>					
No education	30.3	34.7	2.4	67.5	941
<5 years complete	33.0	31.6	0.9	65.4	370
5-9 years complete	28.9	27.6	0.9	57.4	685
10 or more years complete	23.6	10.4	0.0	34.0	193
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	29.9	29.1	1.8	60.8	1,358
Muslim	30.8	29.4	0.9	61.0	841
Christian	*	*	*	*	18
Other	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	27.8	36.3	1.7	65.9	547
Scheduled tribe	35.3	44.2	6.8	86.3	136
Other backward class	26.5	18.5	4.5	49.6	67
Other	30.9	25.8	0.8	57.4	1,418
<b>Mother's interview status</b>					
Interviewed	29.6	29.9	1.5	61.0	2,163
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	26
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>3</sup>	(48.1)	(5.1)	(4.3)	(57.5)	36
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	30.2	29.2	1.5	60.9	1,857
Living with one or neither parent	28.9	30.7	1.7	61.2	368
<b>Mother's anaemia status</b>					
Not anaemic	28.4	19.5	0.2	48.1	709
Mildly anaemic	31.2	30.8	1.2	63.2	1,054
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.2	45.7	4.6	77.5	404
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	30.2	36.8	2.0	69.0	784
Second	32.2	35.3	1.5	69.0	601
Middle	30.8	22.5	2.3	55.6	396
Fourth	26.7	15.7	0.1	42.6	294
Highest	24.6	12.3	0.0	36.9	151
Total	30.0	29.4	1.5	61.0	2,226
<b>Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.3	37.5	1.5	69.3	1,161
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.9	46.3	5.2	78.3	929

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 with missing information on mother's anaemia status, and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, West Bengal, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>											
6-8	15.1	12.0	118	na	na	1.3	4.0	2.5	118	60.7	115
9-11	49.0	30.7	110	na	na	35.1	5.7	3.0	110	65.5	108
12-17	68.0	47.8	259	61.4	270	61.4	2.5	15.2	270	67.0	270
18-23	77.1	51.9	211	44.5	225	44.5	3.4	25.1	225	61.2	225
24-35	85.3	59.8	417	40.1	515	40.1	5.7	30.5	515	63.8	513
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	24.9	6.1	31.8	555	71.0	554
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	3.0	29.8	523	62.1	519
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	70.0	47.7	561	45.4	512	30.5	5.2	28.9	1,171	66.8	1,166
Female	67.5	47.6	553	48.1	497	32.3	3.8	22.3	1,145	63.6	1,138
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	71.4	54.6	384	50.9	360	33.4	5.9	26.4	867	67.8	865
2-3	68.8	44.4	545	45.9	491	32.4	3.4	25.3	1,051	64.3	1,045
4-5	64.9	44.2	131	47.4	111	28.3	5.0	20.8	281	62.0	277
6+	(58.2)	(38.9)	54	(22.4)	47	14.1	2.7	34.6	116	61.2	116
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>											
Breastfeeding	67.7	47.0	989	50.4	787	39.1	4.7	23.1	1,308	64.9	1,299
Not breastfeeding	76.4	52.7	125	33.7	222	21.3	4.2	28.9	1,007	65.6	1,004
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	68.7	52.3	241	32.2	205	20.4	5.4	21.9	494	85.8	494
Rural	68.7	46.3	874	50.5	805	34.3	4.3	26.6	1,822	59.6	1,810
Kolkata	67.1	51.3	ns	20.7	ns	14.4	6.1	19.9	ns	89.5	ns
Slum	60.5	45.4	ns	25.4	ns	17.8	6.7	17.1	ns	86.3	ns
Non-slum	71.8	55.5	ns	17.0	ns	11.7	5.6	22.1	ns	92.0	ns

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	65.8	41.2	445	39.4	434	25.9	22.3	977	57.7	971
<5 years complete	65.0	39.7	172	45.4	149	31.0	23.5	385	64.8	384
5-9 years complete	72.4	54.5	381	58.6	333	40.5	29.2	718	67.9	713
10 or more years complete	73.2	61.3	117	41.0	94	26.8	32.2	236	88.4	236
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	70.0	49.7	700	50.1	616	33.2	21.7	1,428	66.0	1,422
Muslim	66.6	44.6	402	41.3	381	28.4	31.8	859	64.4	853
Christian	*	*	8	*	12	*	*	19	*	19
Other	*	*	5	*	0	*	*	9	*	9
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	67.3	47.2	285	48.7	247	34.5	18.0	583	62.9	581
Scheduled tribe	(68.2)	(41.1)	66	(45.9)	55	23.9	21.8	137	58.8	134
Other backward class	(74.3)	(64.2)	30	*	28	34.5	21.5	62	67.8	62
Other	69.7	48.2	713	46.3	657	30.8	29.0	1,486	66.3	1,480
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	68.6	42.4	342	43.8	330	28.2	21.5	784	52.7	783
Second	67.7	47.5	324	48.1	289	34.9	25.0	607	58.7	601
Middle	65.0	45.8	202	52.5	186	36.5	28.6	424	73.0	421
Fourth	72.5	52.8	157	46.1	132	29.6	31.5	319	79.6	317
Highest	74.7	63.0	90	41.4	73	24.6	28.2	181	97.5	181
Total	68.7	47.6	1,114	46.8	1,010	31.4	25.6	2,316	65.2	2,304

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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

<sup>3</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

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, West Bengal, 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)		
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	3.7	7.8	88.5	100.0	1,890
Rural	8.1	31.9	60.0	100.0	4,038
Kolkata	1.5	5.9	92.6	100.0	ns
Slum	1.8	8.8	89.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	1.3	4.5	94.2	100.0	ns
<b>Religion of household head</b>					
Hindu	7.4	22.9	69.7	100.0	4,317
Muslim	4.9	27.6	67.5	100.0	1,550
Christian	(9.7)	(53.5)	(36.8)	100.0	32
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	30
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>					
Scheduled caste	9.7	24.8	65.5	100.0	1,532
Scheduled tribe	3.0	48.6	48.4	100.0	304
Other backward class	12.6	22.0	65.4	100.0	255
Other	5.5	22.1	72.4	100.0	3,777
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	10.9	37.5	51.6	100.0	1,507
Second	8.6	31.5	59.9	100.0	1,395
Middle	4.9	24.3	70.8	100.0	1,105
Fourth	5.1	13.3	81.6	100.0	1,040
Highest	0.7	2.6	96.7	100.0	881
Total	6.7	24.2	69.1	100.0	5,928
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	11.3	26.6	62.0	100.0	4,703

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households for which the caste/tribe of the household head was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Milk or curd	20.0	10.7	45.3	24.0	100.0	6,794
Pulses or beans	43.2	44.3	10.2	2.4	100.0	6,794
Dark green leafy vegetables	71.6	25.8	2.3	0.3	100.0	6,794
Fruits	7.9	18.7	63.4	10.1	100.0	6,794
Eggs	8.9	55.5	27.5	8.1	100.0	6,794
Fish	30.9	54.9	11.6	2.6	100.0	6,794
Chicken/meat	2.0	25.4	65.6	6.9	100.0	6,794
Fish or chicken/meat	31.4	55.4	11.3	1.8	100.0	6,794
<b>MEN</b>						
Milk or curd	20.8	16.7	44.5	18.0	100.0	2,482
Pulses or beans	51.2	39.6	7.9	1.4	100.0	2,482
Dark green leafy vegetables	80.5	17.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	2,482
Fruits	7.0	20.4	62.5	10.1	100.0	2,482
Eggs	8.4	58.9	27.2	5.5	100.0	2,482
Fish	26.2	56.5	14.8	2.5	100.0	2,482
Chicken/meat	1.3	28.2	66.7	3.7	100.0	2,482
Fish or chicken/meat	27.0	57.4	14.2	1.5	100.0	2,482

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>								Number of women	Number of men
	Women <sup>1</sup>				Men					
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	49.6	21.6	2.3	0.3	1,161	53.9	24.2	1.1	0.1	381
20-29	43.1	18.8	7.1	0.7	2,093	36.1	11.6	3.7	0.1	781
30-39	33.4	16.2	16.5	3.6	1,810	26.8	9.3	7.6	0.5	666
40-49	30.7	14.2	19.3	3.5	1,265	31.2	13.8	8.4	0.8	571
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	45.7	20.8	5.7	0.7	1,120	41.8	18.3	4.4	0.2	840
Currently married	37.7	17.0	12.8	2.3	4,812	31.3	10.7	6.1	0.5	1,534
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	37.1	16.8	10.2	2.1	396	(51.7)	(24.9)	(1.4)	(1.0)	25
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	23.3	10.6	24.8	5.5	1,965	23.4	10.4	12.3	0.9	801
Rural	46.2	20.8	5.3	0.4	4,363	41.1	15.0	2.0	0.1	1,598
Kolkata	16.1	6.6	29.8	6.9	ns	20.1	7.8	18.0	3.0	ns
Slum	20.8	10.1	25.0	5.3	ns	22.6	9.0	15.3	1.6	ns
Non-slum	13.5	4.7	32.3	7.8	ns	18.6	7.0	19.6	3.8	ns
<b>Education</b>										
No education	48.1	22.9	5.4	0.7	2,294	42.6	15.5	0.8	0.0	553
<5 years complete	41.0	18.4	8.4	1.0	1,012	42.6	17.7	2.1	0.1	384
5-9 years complete	37.6	16.2	10.9	1.6	2,041	38.1	14.1	4.5	0.7	828
10 or more years complete	18.9	7.7	29.1	6.8	980	20.4	8.3	12.9	0.5	633
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	37.9	17.4	12.9	2.3	4,629	34.1	13.8	6.1	0.4	1,798
Muslim	42.7	18.2	6.8	1.0	1,640	39.1	12.8	3.6	0.2	572
Christian	(31.4)	(26.4)	(13.6)	(4.2)	34	*	*	*	*	18
Other	(30.0)	(11.8)	(24.4)	(8.7)	25	*	*	*	*	10
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	42.5	18.3	8.2	0.8	1,644	40.7	15.3	3.9	0.5	675
Scheduled tribe	55.6	30.6	1.0	0.0	316	41.1	12.4	2.5	0.0	124
Other backward class	36.9	17.2	11.4	1.4	252	23.7	9.8	6.5	1.3	127
Other	36.5	16.5	13.6	2.7	4,014	33.1	13.1	6.4	0.3	1,467
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	57.8	27.7	1.4	0.0	1,440	50.7	19.1	0.3	0.0	507
Second	49.3	21.7	3.6	0.1	1,563	42.3	15.8	0.9	0.0	549
Middle	35.9	16.4	8.0	0.4	1,220	34.6	12.9	3.6	0.0	486
Fourth	27.1	10.7	16.7	2.5	1,155	29.2	12.5	6.8	1.1	483
Highest	12.4	5.9	37.2	9.5	950	12.0	4.6	20.0	0.9	373
Total	39.1	17.6	11.4	2.0	6,329	35.2	13.5	5.5	0.4	2,399

Note: Total includes women and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Percentage not shown, based on fewer than less than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	43.4	16.8	1.8	62.0	1,247	24.4	15.2	0.4	40.1	374
20-29	46.9	16.1	0.9	63.9	2,251	15.4	12.3	0.6	28.3	765
30-39	46.4	16.4	0.4	63.3	1,801	15.4	12.3	1.2	28.9	649
40-49	45.1	16.4	1.2	62.7	1,238	21.4	14.5	0.6	36.6	554
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	43.4	15.0	1.4	59.9	1,091	18.4	12.1	0.4	30.9	819
Currently married	46.2	16.5	0.9	63.5	5,055	18.1	13.8	0.9	32.8	1,502
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	47.0	19.4	1.3	67.6	390	*	*	*	*	22
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	26.4	35.1	1.7	63.2	259	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	52.1	17.3	1.2	70.6	1,442	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	44.9	15.1	0.9	60.9	4,835	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	45.1	13.5	0.7	59.4	1,943	18.0	8.1	0.5	26.5	760
Rural	46.0	17.6	1.1	64.8	4,593	18.4	15.8	0.9	35.1	1,583
Kolkata	44.8	9.6	0.8	55.2	ns	15.2	4.7	0.3	20.2	ns
Slum	42.8	8.6	0.9	52.3	ns	11.7	5.5	0.0	17.2	ns
Non-slum	45.9	10.2	0.7	56.8	ns	17.3	4.2	0.5	22.0	ns
<b>Education</b>										
No education	45.4	20.8	1.2	67.4	2,392	20.7	17.9	1.7	40.3	541
<5 years complete	44.1	17.5	1.2	62.7	1,051	20.6	15.5	0.0	36.0	379
5-9 years complete	46.9	14.4	1.0	62.3	2,119	17.6	13.2	0.6	31.4	813
10 or more years complete	45.9	8.8	0.4	55.1	974	15.5	8.0	0.5	24.0	609
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	46.2	16.4	1.2	63.8	4,716	19.6	13.2	0.7	33.6	1,758
Muslim	44.7	16.0	0.6	61.3	1,760	13.7	13.5	0.6	27.8	558
Christian	50.8	20.8	4.2	75.8	36	*	*	*	*	17
Other	(24.2)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(58.8)	24	*	*	*	*	10
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	46.5	19.0	1.3	66.8	1,706	21.4	15.2	1.2	37.8	669
Scheduled tribe	40.9	33.5	3.6	78.0	333	28.1	20.4	0.0	48.5	121
Other backward class	40.0	15.5	1.1	56.6	256	17.2	11.0	1.2	29.4	127
Other	46.2	13.9	0.7	60.8	4,132	16.1	11.9	0.6	28.6	1,420
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	45.7	22.2	1.0	68.8	1,533	20.7	21.0	1.8	43.6	506
Second	46.7	18.9	1.3	67.0	1,656	20.0	16.0	0.0	36.0	542
Middle	44.0	15.0	1.3	60.3	1,253	18.0	13.8	1.0	32.8	472
Fourth	46.7	12.0	0.7	59.4	1,174	16.4	7.4	0.8	24.6	464
Highest	45.5	9.6	0.4	55.5	921	14.9	5.4	0.0	20.2	359
Total	45.8	16.4	1.0	63.2	6,536	18.3	13.3	0.7	32.3	2,343
<b>Total for ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	46.2	16.7	0.9	63.8	5,445	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	45.3	15.9	1.5	62.7	3,929	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 for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Percent not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

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, West Bengal, 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 <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	57.9	85.8	32.3	62.8	41.5	66.2	10.2	14.6	38.3	56.8	2,538	822
15-19	56.1	83.2	28.3	55.0	39.2	61.5	10.1	15.0	37.3	48.8	1,297	396
20-24	59.7	88.2	36.4	70.2	44.0	70.5	10.4	14.2	39.4	64.4	1,242	425
25-29	53.8	83.5	34.1	61.9	40.6	68.3	12.1	16.9	36.0	60.9	1,089	385
30-39	52.1	78.9	29.2	59.5	39.2	66.7	8.9	13.7	33.9	53.1	1,870	684
40-49	48.0	66.9	25.4	50.7	33.8	57.3	8.5	14.2	31.3	48.9	1,296	591
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	80.3	92.2	51.3	77.3	62.3	81.0	20.2	26.6	57.7	64.3	2,087	838
Rural	42.0	72.4	21.1	49.5	29.0	56.1	5.2	8.4	25.5	49.6	4,707	1,644
<b>Kolkata</b>												
Slum	90.1	96.2	61.1	79.7	68.5	84.8	29.3	34.2	66.1	70.1	ns	ns
Non-slum	83.3	93.2	49.8	77.0	60.0	80.7	19.2	30.1	56.6	70.8	ns	ns
<b>Education</b>												
No education	21.5	46.7	8.4	23.4	13.1	30.7	0.8	1.6	12.0	27.6	2,469	569
<5 years complete	47.2	67.5	19.9	45.0	30.4	50.7	3.1	2.3	29.2	43.8	1,079	397
5-9 years complete	71.8	90.3	38.6	65.3	51.6	72.8	9.7	13.1	46.8	60.3	2,183	856
10 or more years complete	98.1	99.2	75.3	89.6	83.9	91.4	37.9	35.1	72.8	76.9	1,064	659
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>2</sup></b>												
Yes	70.8	87.6	42.3	69.7	53.4	74.6	14.7	18.7	47.8	61.5	4,308	1,858
No	24.3	53.4	9.8	26.6	14.8	34.6	1.4	2.2	13.9	34.0	2,486	624
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	71.3	89.2	39.6	68.1	51.7	70.7	15.5	19.2	48.3	61.7	1,151	878
Currently married	50.9	73.7	29.3	53.9	37.4	61.2	9.1	11.9	33.2	50.6	5,234	1,579
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.2	(61.8)	19.2	(48.0)	27.7	(59.5)	3.2	(20.0)	27.0	(54.3)	409	25
<b>Times slept away from home in the past 12 months</b>												
None	na	75.5	na	54.9	na	59.5	na	10.8	na	52.5	na	701
1-2	na	80.5	na	58.7	na	64.3	na	15.1	na	54.9	na	708
3-4	na	77.5	na	57.8	na	64.7	na	13.2	na	51.0	na	494
5+	na	82.8	na	64.8	na	70.8	na	19.7	na	59.7	na	579

Continued...



Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	60.3	81.8	35.3	62.3	45.2	68.8	11.8	17.1	40.5	56.8	4,924	1,856
Muslim	35.4	70.9	16.4	48.3	22.3	51.3	4.1	6.0	20.9	47.9	1,805	596
Christian	63.4	*	41.5	*	54.9	*	21.8	*	37.6	*	37	18
Other	(77.6)	*	(49.7)	*	(69.9)	*	(26.2)	*	(65.0)	*	27	12
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	49.9	76.6	25.9	55.1	36.7	62.7	7.4	11.4	34.2	53.3	1,757	697
Scheduled tribe	22.3	54.5	10.9	32.2	14.4	36.1	3.9	4.0	10.9	25.0	340	125
Other backward class	61.9	88.1	35.1	66.1	49.4	70.1	12.4	19.6	45.2	58.6	264	129
Other	57.9	81.4	34.1	62.2	42.2	67.2	11.4	16.5	37.6	57.4	4,320	1,524
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	19.3	48.7	6.6	28.6	10.7	33.6	0.7	1.8	10.9	29.5	1,572	523
Second	38.1	73.4	16.5	47.9	24.5	55.7	2.3	5.8	22.7	49.9	1,686	559
Middle	61.1	87.8	34.4	64.5	43.8	71.9	8.0	12.2	39.5	60.6	1,296	509
Fourth	77.8	93.0	44.6	73.9	59.3	76.9	14.7	19.3	51.4	66.4	1,232	501
Highest	94.6	98.3	68.3	88.5	77.9	93.1	33.2	41.3	70.1	71.8	1,009	391
Total	53.7	79.0	30.4	58.9	39.3	64.5	9.8	14.6	35.4	54.6	6,794	2,482

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Percent not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				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	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	68.9	61.2	69.7	75.6	35.7	55.8	52.3	61.5	73.1	28.8
15-19	69.7	60.6	69.7	74.7	35.7	55.1	52.0	59.9	71.6	28.9
20-24	68.2	61.9	69.6	76.5	35.6	56.5	52.6	62.8	74.4	28.6
25-29	68.6	59.5	69.6	76.7	35.8	55.4	45.0	54.1	74.9	25.3
30-39	64.4	52.0	64.4	77.5	31.7	58.7	47.8	53.5	75.7	27.2
40-49	62.1	50.3	58.4	74.2	28.0	55.4	45.0	54.2	82.4	26.5
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	70.7	63.5	70.9	72.4	36.8	60.6	62.5	69.6	72.3	33.7
Rural	63.0	50.8	62.5	79.1	30.4	53.8	39.2	48.2	78.4	23.2
<b>Kolkata</b>										
Slum	69.1	66.2	74.5	71.8	39.3	63.4	64.9	70.8	70.5	35.9
Non-slum	62.9	55.5	65.3	76.3	32.3	61.1	61.1	66.5	70.0	35.4
	72.1	71.2	78.8	69.7	42.6	64.7	67.1	73.2	70.9	36.3
<b>Education</b>										
No education	60.1	40.8	50.6	82.9	24.7	45.7	27.5	28.9	81.4	16.1
<5 years complete	62.3	44.9	58.3	78.2	26.1	52.1	30.1	43.1	73.7	14.9
5-9 years complete	63.2	52.2	64.2	75.7	30.1	51.5	42.5	53.3	77.0	24.2
10 or more years complete	76.7	77.1	81.5	71.9	46.1	68.4	71.4	77.3	73.6	40.7
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>										
Yes	67.6	59.4	69.0	75.3	35.3	57.9	53.4	61.4	74.5	29.6
No	61.0	42.8	53.0	79.6	23.4	49.2	23.7	33.1	83.2	16.5
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	71.7	66.2	75.0	74.0	39.8	58.5	57.0	64.2	71.7	32.1
Currently married	65.0	54.8	64.4	76.7	32.1	54.9	42.6	51.5	78.8	23.8
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	64.1	39.6	55.3	75.7	21.3	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	67.2	58.5	68.7	76.7	35.1	59.1	52.3	59.9	76.7	30.8
Muslim	62.6	47.8	55.0	72.8	24.8	46.2	33.7	44.1	73.3	14.3
Christian	(84.4)	(58.9)	(73.4)	(76.6)	(35.3)	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(67.0)	(58.9)	(69.3)	(78.7)	(37.6)	*	*	*	*	*

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	63.0	51.1	62.9	78.7	58.4	47.5	58.4	80.8	31.8
Scheduled tribe	70.5	48.8	66.5	80.4	(48.2)	(29.8)	(32.4)	(79.7)	(16.3)
Other backward class	68.3	61.2	66.9	79.7	57.7	66.0	64.7	67.3	28.2
Other	67.6	58.8	67.8	74.6	55.8	48.1	56.5	74.5	25.9
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	56.6	41.3	52.7	81.7	46.6	31.5	38.2	83.0	15.7
Second	59.5	43.5	54.4	81.0	53.1	32.9	43.7	78.8	18.9
Middle	65.1	52.7	67.3	78.0	55.6	45.5	53.7	75.2	27.6
Fourth	68.6	57.8	66.6	76.1	59.9	53.1	64.0	69.7	29.5
Highest	73.3	72.5	77.7	69.1	63.4	73.8	77.0	76.8	41.1
Total	66.5	56.6	66.3	76.0	56.5	48.4	56.6	76.0	27.3

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Percent not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Residence										Kolkata						
	Urban					Rural					Slum		Non-slum		Total		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>																	
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.2	5.0	0.4	2.5	0.3	3.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	6.2	0.1	4.8	0.1	5.3	0.1	5.3	
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,417	482	3,626	1,113	5,043	1,594	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	(76.8)	*	*	*	47.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(76.3)	
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	3	24	13	28	17	52	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,603	504	4,035	1,191	5,638	1,695	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1.4	na	0.2	na	0.6	na	1.4	na	1.4	na	1.4	na	1.4	na	1.4	
Number of men	na	838	na	1,644	na	2,482	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	11	na	3	na	14	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns	
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.5	10.4	4.1	8.5	4.2	9.2	5.5	6.6	4.4	6.7	4.4	6.7	4.8	6.7	4.8	6.7	
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	18.1	27.2	18.5	26.7	18.4	26.9	21.1	28.6	18.7	22.5	18.7	22.5	19.5	24.8	19.5	24.8	
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	
Number of respondents	2,087	838	4,707	1,644	6,794	2,482	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized <sup>2</sup>	96.8	95.7	83.9	87.7	87.8	90.5	97.3	99.3	97.3	99.3	97.8	97.9	97.6	98.5	97.6	98.5	
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	378	228	871	439	1,248	667	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Residence						Kolkata																		
	Urban			Rural			Total			Slum			Non-slum			Total									
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men								
<b>Knowledge</b>																									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	19.8	25.2	6.6	9.3	10.2	14.6	20.6	27.5	32.3	36.2	27.9	32.6	55.1	88.6	38.6	75.0	43.1	79.5	58.5	94.5	70.7	91.5	66.1	92.7	
Percentage who know a condom source	42.4	17.1	66.3	31.7	59.8	26.9	31.5	12.1	30.8	9.2	31.1	10.4	6.6	0.0	17.2	0.8	14.3	0.6	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>																									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	2.7	10.2	2.6	4.8	2.6	6.6	1.9	4.4	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.6	21.4	28.8	24.8	24.2	23.9	25.7	20.6	29.7	20.2	26.9	20.4	28.0	
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	694	273	1,844	549	2,538	822	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	96.4	89.5	85.0	90.7	87.8	90.3	95.9	98.1	96.3	(94.3)	96.1	95.9	149	79	457	133	606	211	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	10.3	43.3	4.6	15.9	5.7	21.7	8.1	*	11.5	*	10.2	(34.9)	295	47	1,223	174	1,518	221	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who ever had sexual intercourse	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.2	*	0.9	*	1.4	(2.4)	0.5	32.3	0.5	12.8	0.5	17.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	(24.3)	
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	282	41	1,181	145	1,464	186	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	(46.2)	nc	*	nc	*	nc	*	1	13	6	18	7	32	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	99.6	93.1	99.0	89.0	99.3	90.5	100.0	95.2	100.0	97.5	100.0	96.6	0.4	4.9	0.5	4.4	0.4	4.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.4	
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	399	243	626	421	1,025	664	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		
Number of never married respondents age 15-24																									

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls					Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys							
	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls			Total	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys			Total								
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years or older			Don't know/missing	<10 years	10-12 years			13-15 years or older	Don't know/missing					
WOMEN																		
Moral values	97.5	6,794	93.2	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	6,625	97.5	6,794	93.4	4.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	6,625
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	37.5	6,794	6.3	32.5	41.0	17.3	2.9	100.0	2,547	47.2	6,794	8.4	30.1	38.8	18.7	4.0	100.0	3,207
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	51.4	6,794	1.5	35.7	49.0	11.7	2.1	100.0	3,495	26.3	6,794	1.3	20.2	48.5	26.4	3.6	100.0	1,785
Sex and sexual behaviour	31.8	6,794	0.6	10.2	41.5	45.1	2.5	100.0	2,163	28.0	6,794	0.6	7.5	38.7	50.4	2.9	100.0	1,906
Contraception	30.7	6,794	0.6	8.0	36.8	52.7	1.9	100.0	2,084	27.0	6,794	0.4	6.0	32.6	58.5	2.5	100.0	1,838
HIV/AIDS	43.3	6,794	2.2	10.4	34.3	48.9	4.2	100.0	2,942	42.4	6,794	2.0	9.4	31.6	52.2	4.7	100.0	2,882
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	31.4	6,794	0.6	7.3	31.0	57.7	3.4	100.0	2,131	30.4	6,794	0.6	5.8	27.4	62.6	3.5	100.0	2,066
MEN																		
Moral values	95.7	2,482	77.6	14.6	4.6	2.2	1.0	100.0	2,374	96.0	2,482	78.6	13.1	5.0	2.3	1.0	100.0	2,382
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	54.9	2,482	10.7	29.1	38.9	19.1	2.2	100.0	1,362	66.5	2,482	11.3	29.9	36.3	20.4	2.1	100.0	1,651
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	63.9	2,482	1.2	26.6	49.5	20.7	2.1	100.0	1,587	44.7	2,482	1.3	13.2	48.4	34.0	3.0	100.0	1,109
Sex and sexual behaviour	44.0	2,482	0.5	10.0	38.7	47.8	3.0	100.0	1,091	41.8	2,482	0.7	5.7	37.2	53.1	3.2	100.0	1,039
Contraception	46.9	2,482	0.4	6.7	34.7	55.7	2.5	100.0	1,164	41.9	2,482	0.5	4.7	30.5	61.3	3.1	100.0	1,040
HIV/AIDS	62.8	2,482	1.7	12.1	36.0	47.0	3.2	100.0	1,559	63.0	2,482	2.0	10.8	34.0	49.9	3.3	100.0	1,563
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	48.4	2,482	0.7	6.8	32.4	57.3	2.8	100.0	1,200	47.8	2,482	0.7	6.0	29.1	61.1	3.1	100.0	1,186

**Table 63a Prevalence of tuberculosis**

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis	
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	29	29	1,872
15-59	355	300	5,282
60+	825	825	789
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	221	221	3,823
Men	421	350	4,119
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	427	346	3,609
Other fuel	242	242	4,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7,943</b>
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	162	162	6,658
15-59	926	884	10,969
60+	1,839	1,839	1,339
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	543	495	9,642
Men	908	908	9,325
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	740	715	18,501
Other fuel	0	0	449
<b>Total</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>18,967</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	133	133	8,530
15-59	741	694	16,251
60+	1,463	1,463	2,128
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	451	417	13,465
Men	759	737	13,444
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	689	655	22,110
Other fuel	219	219	4,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>26,910</b>

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

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

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

**Table 63b Prevalence of tuberculosis: Kolkata**

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, Kolkata, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:	
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis
KOLKATA		
<b>Age</b>		
<15	173	173
15-59	389	389
60+	341	341
<b>Sex</b>		
Women	345	345
Men	335	335
<b>Cooking fuel</b>		
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	314	314
Other fuel	348	348
Total	340	340
SLUM		
<b>Age</b>		
<15	242	242
15-59	541	541
60+	468	468
<b>Sex</b>		
Women	514	514
Men	413	413
<b>Cooking fuel</b>		
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	364	364
Other fuel	504	504
Total	460	460
NON-SLUM		
<b>Age</b>		
<15	120	120
15-59	308	308
60+	299	299
<b>Sex</b>		
Women	257	257
Men	290	290
<b>Cooking fuel</b>		
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	232	232
Other fuel	280	280
Total	274	274

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

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

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



Table 64. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	88.6	1,297	32.1	47.6	75.0	12.0	1,149	93.9	396	34.5	39.2	76.8	12.8	372
20-34	90.6	3,345	37.7	57.8	80.7	10.1	3,031	96.7	1,144	41.7	57.2	86.1	10.3	1,105
35-49	91.1	2,153	40.9	62.2	83.8	9.7	1,962	95.7	942	50.4	64.7	88.2	8.4	901
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	96.4	2,087	49.2	62.3	87.8	11.6	2,011	96.8	838	46.5	59.4	89.2	11.0	810
Rural	87.8	4,707	32.0	54.9	77.1	9.7	4,130	95.4	1,644	42.4	56.1	83.5	9.4	1,569
Kolkata	97.2	ns	55.0	62.8	88.5	8.3	ns	98.3	ns	53.0	57.2	90.9	6.4	ns
Slum	95.2	ns	49.3	62.4	83.0	9.2	ns	97.3	ns	47.2	58.3	89.1	6.9	ns
Non-slum	98.3	ns	57.9	63.0	91.2	7.9	ns	98.8	ns	56.3	56.6	92.0	6.1	ns
<b>Education</b>														
No education	81.7	2,469	24.8	50.5	71.2	9.2	2,016	90.5	569	33.5	54.5	75.7	12.3	515
<5 years complete	91.3	1,079	30.8	57.0	76.4	10.6	985	94.1	397	38.8	55.5	78.7	10.1	374
5-9 years complete	95.4	2,183	38.6	58.8	84.5	11.8	2,082	97.8	856	41.1	55.5	87.5	9.5	837
10 or more years complete	99.5	1,064	66.7	67.6	94.8	9.4	1,059	99.0	659	58.4	62.6	94.4	8.7	653
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	92.1	4,924	39.7	59.2	82.0	9.9	4,536	95.9	1,856	45.0	58.2	87.9	9.1	1,780
Muslim	85.5	1,805	31.0	52.0	76.6	11.9	1,542	96.6	596	40.9	55.2	77.9	12.7	575
Christian	96.0	37	63.4	59.5	86.9	5.1	36	*	18	*	*	*	*	12
Other	(100.0)	27	(29.0)	(39.1)	(72.7)	(1.2)	27	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	91.5	1,757	32.4	60.2	79.5	10.1	1,608	95.1	697	37.5	55.2	86.2	8.8	663
Scheduled tribe	71.5	340	22.1	46.6	69.4	4.3	243	86.5	125	43.0	51.3	81.5	7.1	108
Other backward class	93.2	264	43.9	54.4	85.4	10.3	246	95.0	129	48.1	59.7	88.2	12.8	123
Other	91.1	4,320	40.9	57.1	81.8	10.9	3,935	97.0	1,524	46.3	58.4	85.1	10.5	1,479
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	79.3	1,572	23.1	46.4	69.6	9.6	1,246	92.3	523	39.6	56.8	76.0	11.5	483
Second	88.0	1,686	28.6	54.8	75.5	9.5	1,484	94.2	559	36.4	55.9	82.3	7.6	526
Middle	95.0	1,296	34.5	60.0	81.4	9.5	1,231	96.0	509	42.4	55.5	87.9	13.4	488
Fourth	96.7	1,232	48.3	64.3	87.6	13.3	1,191	98.8	501	49.5	56.6	86.8	10.3	495
Highest	98.1	1,009	60.5	63.2	92.7	10.2	990	99.0	391	53.7	62.6	96.7	6.6	387
Total	90.4	6,794	37.6	57.3	80.6	10.4	6,142	95.9	2,482	43.8	57.2	85.4	10.0	2,379

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	921	3,025	622	1,297	389	4,923	0	396
20-34	1,026	2,486	1,255	3,345	1,232	2,276	754	1,144
35-49	3,030	4,743	2,807	2,153	4,462	6,667	841	942
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	2,121	2,671	3,289	2,087	2,284	2,999	687	838
Rural	1,428	3,585	888	4,707	2,343	5,061	656	1,644
Kolkata	2,425	3,133	4,199	ns	1,454	3,269	730	ns
Slum	1,606	2,731	2,410	ns	772	2,124	0	ns
Non-slum	2,855	3,344	5,139	ns	1,856	3,944	1,160	ns
<b>Education</b>								
No education	1,124	4,047	934	2,469	4,372	6,287	812	569
<5 years complete	2,147	3,552	737	1,079	2,739	6,188	0	397
5-9 years complete	2,004	2,815	1,699	2,183	758	4,022	540	856
10 or more years complete	1,581	2,335	3,982	1,064	2,335	2,052	1,107	659
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	855	3,618	380	1,572	2,654	5,600	885	523
Second	1,876	4,344	1,326	1,686	3,034	6,894	0	559
Middle	1,519	2,443	721	1,296	1,511	2,737	909	509
Fourth	1,879	2,968	1,341	1,232	1,244	4,024	308	501
Highest	2,336	2,596	5,577	1,009	3,306	1,654	1,474	391
Total	1,641	3,304	1,626	6,794	2,323	4,365	667	2,482

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

	Women						Men					
	Residence			Kolkata			Residence			Kolkata		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Tobacco/alcohol use												
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>												
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.8	50.8	50.1	45.4	52.7	50.0
Smokes cigars or pipe		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	11.9	15.1	14.1	8.0	5.1	6.1	34.8	34.3	34.5	40.3	26.9	31.9
Uses snuff	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Does not use tobacco	87.2	83.2	84.4	91.7	94.8	93.7	30.3	29.6	29.8	31.3	34.6	33.3
Drinks alcohol	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	35.5	33.2	34.0	32.0	33.4	32.9
Number of respondents	2,087	4,707	6,794	ns	ns	ns	838	1,644	2,482	ns	ns	ns
<b>Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>												
0	*	0.0	1.6	*	nc	*	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	0.9	1.4
1-4	*	35.2	36.7	*	nc	*	27.5	22.0	23.8	23.0	24.2	23.8
5-9	*	27.8	26.7	*	nc	*	21.8	19.4	20.2	29.8	31.7	31.1
10 or more	*	35.2	33.3	*	nc	*	47.8	55.2	52.8	44.7	43.2	43.7
Missing	*	1.9	1.7	*	nc	*	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	9	81	89	ns	ns	ns	409	835	1,244	ns	ns	ns
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>												
Almost every day	(9.5)	14.9	14.2	*	*	*	7.4	7.9	7.7	10.8	4.9	7.0
About once a week	(23.6)	23.9	23.8	*	*	*	21.2	23.2	22.5	27.1	31.3	29.8
Less than once a week	(66.9)	61.2	62.0	*	*	*	71.4	68.9	69.8	62.0	63.9	63.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	16	100	116	ns	ns	ns	297	545	843	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc= Not calculated, because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence			Kolkata			Wealth index					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Public medical sector</b>												
Government/municipal hospital	22.7	31.7	28.8	28.1	17.4	20.9	33.4	33.6	28.7	27.8	14.3	
Government dispensary	19.6	14.0	15.8	26.5	17.2	20.2	12.1	15.5	19.1	21.6	11.4	
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Sub-centre	0.5	15.3	10.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.3	15.9	6.7	3.8	1.9	
Government mobile clinic	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	
Other public medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Other public medical sector	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>												
Private medical sector	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	
Private hospital	76.4	67.8	70.5	71.1	82.0	78.4	66.1	65.8	70.3	71.0	85.4	
Private doctor/clinic	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.3	
Private paramedic	61.1	14.1	29.1	59.7	71.7	67.8	9.3	11.9	28.2	44.3	73.5	
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	
Traditional healer	3.8	1.9	2.5	1.1	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.9	4.0	
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other private medical sector	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.2	
Other private medical sector	7.6	50.2	36.6	7.0	3.5	4.7	54.9	50.1	37.0	19.7	3.4	
<b>Other source</b>												
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Other	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Health insurance</b>												
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	15.7	1.5	6.0	8.3	22.9	18.1	0.1	0.5	4.4	8.9	23.5	
Number of households	1,918	4,074	5,992	ns	ns	ns	1,519	1,410	1,121	1,056	886	
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance</b>												
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	37.3	(5.1)	32.0	15.2	6.6	7.9	*	*	(62.6)	53.0	14.5	
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	16.9	(12.8)	16.2	13.0	25.0	23.2	*	*	(3.3)	10.2	21.2	
Community health insurance programme	0.8	(2.6)	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	*	*	(3.1)	1.6	0.4	
Other health insurance through employer	5.3	(5.1)	5.3	8.7	5.9	6.3	*	*	(0.0)	1.9	8.3	
Medical reimbursement from employer	12.8	(35.9)	16.6	14.1	21.0	19.9	*	*	(9.4)	11.7	21.3	
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	24.3	(33.3)	25.8	47.8	41.9	42.8	*	*	(18.5)	15.2	32.7	
Other	4.6	(5.1)	4.7	2.2	3.3	3.1	*	*	(3.0)	6.4	4.5	
Number of households	301	60	361	ns	ns	ns	2	8	49	94	209	

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization  
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1  
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	25.6	499	71.9	10.5	2.3	15.2	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	128
20-24	25.7	964	71.2	11.1	3.7	14.0	100.0	40.9	59.1	100.0	248
25-29	35.5	991	76.1	9.9	1.3	12.7	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0	352
30-34	34.7	926	68.0	15.6	3.3	13.1	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	321
35-39	38.4	765	73.6	9.5	3.0	13.8	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	294
40-44	32.7	624	72.5	9.0	3.7	14.8	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	204
45-49	29.1	465	69.6	10.2	2.2	18.1	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	136
Total	32.1	5,234	72.1	11.1	2.8	14.1	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	1,682
MEN											
15-19	*	10	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	10
20-24	97.9	148	85.1	12.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	40.5	59.5	100.0	145
25-29	100.0	253	80.5	15.9	0.6	3.0	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0	253
30-34	99.5	289	83.8	11.4	0.5	4.3	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	288
35-39	100.0	325	84.2	10.6	1.4	3.8	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	325
40-44	99.5	290	79.5	11.9	0.0	8.5	100.0	44.8	55.2	100.0	289
45-49	98.2	264	88.0	6.6	0.6	4.8	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	259
Total	99.3	1,579	83.4	11.4	0.6	4.6	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	1,568

\* 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				Number employed for cash and for cash wives are more or about the same as they earn
	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 their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	57.5	39.8	105	2.9	104	0	*	10	nc
20-29	84.3	57.1	1,938	9.8	504	79	44.0	386	14.2
30-39	88.8	60.7	1,659	17.7	492	108	49.5	582	15.3
40-49	87.5	58.9	1,040	19.8	247	129	58.3	509	24.7
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	91.8	60.9	1,455	16.0	345	78	49.5	454	15.9
Rural	82.0	55.4	3,676	13.3	1,002	239	51.6	1,032	19.7
<b>Kolkata</b>									
Slum	94.6	62.9	ns	16.4	ns	ns	42.3	ns	10.4
Non-slum	92.3	61.0	ns	18.5	ns	ns	42.3	ns	(12.1)
	95.7	63.9	ns	15.4	ns	ns	42.2	ns	(9.8)
<b>Education</b>									
No education	80.4	55.7	772	15.5	735	135	50.2	464	22.4
<5 years complete	86.6	55.1	223	10.3	214	69	50.7	249	16.6
5-9 years complete	89.5	55.9	276	9.0	271	68	50.0	457	15.4
10 or more years complete	95.7	65.1	127	21.8	127	44	53.9	317	(15.9)
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	84.2	57.9	1,043	15.3	1,002	241	50.9	1,076	17.9
Muslim	85.7	54.1	341	9.6	330	69	49.5	388	18.8
Christian	*	(70.7)	12	*	12	7	*	15	*
Other	*	(58.5)	3	*	3	0	*	7	nc
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	81.4	56.6	483	16.9	465	98	45.3	421	21.7
Scheduled tribe	81.2	57.5	151	21.7	137	46	63.5	85	(25.0)
Other backward class	(90.8)	58.8	32	*	27	11	41.1	78	*
Other	87.5	57.4	701	10.7	685	159	53.1	897	16.7
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	83.4	60.5	489	15.6	469	123	52.0	382	16.4
Second	78.5	53.8	389	11.3	375	84	46.1	359	19.4
Middle	88.4	56.6	259	12.1	249	89	52.0	281	(26.3)
Fourth	91.3	50.8	153	14.6	146	25	48.3	249	(13.7)
Highest	92.4	64.7	109	19.5	108	35	59.2	214	(19.5)
Total	84.5	57.0	1,399	14.0	1,347	317	51.0	1,486	18.8

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) 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, West Bengal, 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					
	Woman and husband jointly		Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Wife and husband jointly		Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
	Mainly woman	husband					husband	jointly			
	URBAN										
Own health care	31.9	27.9	36.3	2.5	1.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	14.3	35.2	39.6	7.6	3.3	100.0	31.1	66.8	1.7	0.5	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	31.1	23.5	33.7	7.5	4.1	100.0	43.2	28.0	27.7	1.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	19.6	38.0	35.1	5.2	2.1	100.0	36.0	49.2	14.4	0.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.7	32.1	41.8	0.4	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	87.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
	RURAL										
Own health care	32.9	26.7	36.3	3.1	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	7.0	25.6	52.4	10.4	4.5	100.0	29.7	65.3	3.9	1.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	26.8	17.0	40.0	11.8	4.3	100.0	41.1	37.6	20.1	1.2	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.5	29.3	44.1	8.2	2.9	100.0	52.6	36.0	10.8	0.7	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	35.8	45.5	17.6	1.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.7	80.9	1.7	0.7	100.0
	TOTAL										
Own health care	32.6	27.1	36.3	3.0	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	9.1	28.3	48.8	9.6	4.1	100.0	30.1	65.7	3.2	0.9	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	28.1	18.8	38.2	10.6	4.3	100.0	41.7	34.8	22.3	1.2	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.7	31.7	41.5	7.3	2.7	100.0	47.7	39.9	11.8	0.6	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.8	41.6	24.7	0.9	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	82.9	1.4	0.6	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, West Bengal, 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:		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	None of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	43.8	17.0	22.1	27.0	8.7	43.9	499	*	*	10
20-24	54.0	30.7	38.5	40.8	18.5	33.0	964	26.9	8.4	148
25-29	59.8	37.0	48.5	47.9	23.5	25.0	991	24.7	8.4	253
30-39	65.9	41.7	53.2	52.8	28.7	20.0	1,690	31.2	5.9	615
40-49	62.1	46.7	54.4	58.7	28.8	20.2	1,089	35.5	7.2	554
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	59.8	49.5	54.7	57.6	34.7	24.5	1,484	38.3	6.1	465
Rural	59.6	32.7	43.8	44.8	19.7	26.1	3,750	28.1	7.3	1,114
Kolkata	69.5	57.3	57.9	66.9	42.0	18.4	ns	37.7	7.0	ns
Slum	62.7	51.8	53.9	58.4	38.4	26.2	ns	30.4	8.0	ns
Non-slum	72.9	60.0	59.9	71.1	43.8	14.5	ns	41.7	6.4	ns
<b>Education</b>										
No education	56.0	36.2	47.4	45.2	22.0	28.1	2,087	27.7	7.4	481
<5 years complete	61.2	33.7	48.5	46.6	21.4	24.1	862	22.3	6.0	266
5-9 years complete	60.9	34.0	41.9	46.0	22.2	26.7	1,565	28.6	8.5	497
10 or more years complete	65.5	53.0	54.4	65.3	36.5	18.3	720	46.6	4.9	335
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	63.8	41.4	53.2	48.8	27.8	22.7	1,682	31.2	7.0	1,568
Employed, for cash	67.0	44.1	57.1	51.0	30.0	19.7	1,399	31.6	7.2	1,486
Employed, not for cash	48.3	27.8	34.1	38.0	17.2	37.6	283	24.5	3.8	82
Not employed	57.7	35.6	43.9	48.3	22.1	27.1	3,552	*	*	11
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	49.3	29.4	32.5	35.5	19.2	39.1	563	30.0	8.2	176
1-2	60.4	39.1	48.0	50.6	25.1	24.2	2,766	31.9	6.6	885
3-4	61.3	37.8	49.4	50.3	24.3	23.9	1,496	31.3	6.8	433
5+	63.0	36.1	49.7	45.0	21.0	23.8	409	23.9	9.3	86
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	63.0	43.9	56.5	54.2	29.8	20.6	2,877	31.1	5.4	824
Non-nuclear	55.6	29.5	35.2	41.3	16.8	31.9	2,357	31.1	8.7	755
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	60.1	39.4	48.2	50.7	25.5	24.7	3,786	32.6	6.4	1,146
Muslim	57.7	31.9	42.9	41.9	19.5	28.6	1,398	26.6	8.9	412
Christian	(81.5)	(47.4)	(61.5)	(62.4)	(35.1)	(12.3)	30	*	*	15
Other	(67.0)	(51.0)	(46.9)	(58.7)	(33.5)	(23.2)	21	*	*	7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	57.1	38.2	48.1	46.5	23.7	27.3	1,363	26.0	7.7	435
Scheduled tribe	66.9	38.9	44.2	49.4	26.1	22.7	256	37.0	7.0	88
Other backward class	54.5	35.7	43.0	50.2	23.0	27.8	211	33.4	0.1	78
Other	60.9	37.4	46.9	49.4	24.2	24.8	3,319	32.5	7.3	973
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	59.1	35.4	48.0	44.2	21.4	26.4	1,258	26.3	5.8	398
Second	57.3	32.2	41.5	42.3	18.6	27.9	1,317	25.0	6.9	384
Middle	60.1	35.4	47.0	48.4	23.0	25.1	1,018	32.3	8.3	309
Fourth	59.1	37.4	45.6	49.5	25.1	28.0	908	26.3	8.4	269
Highest	64.8	53.3	56.0	65.5	37.9	18.3	733	54.7	5.7	219
Total	59.6	37.5	46.9	48.4	23.9	25.7	5,234	31.1	7.0	1,579

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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



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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	30.6	6.5	35.4	0.7	9.7	1,297
20-24	33.2	9.1	39.1	1.6	21.7	1,242
25-29	40.2	16.7	43.5	3.5	35.1	1,089
30-39	41.6	17.9	44.5	3.9	42.7	1,870
40-49	39.9	18.6	43.6	3.4	47.7	1,296
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	57.5	26.8	39.1	1.7	48.7	2,087
Rural	28.5	8.5	42.5	3.1	25.0	4,707
Kolkata						
Slum	60.0	32.7	32.7	0.8	58.6	ns
Non-slum	56.5	21.9	30.4	0.9	56.1	ns
	61.9	38.3	33.8	0.8	59.9	ns
<b>Education</b>						
No education	31.8	6.4	34.8	2.8	31.9	2,469
<5 years complete	30.0	9.2	46.0	5.0	27.3	1,079
5-9 years complete	36.1	13.4	44.4	2.2	26.8	2,183
10 or more years complete	60.6	38.5	46.3	1.2	49.6	1,064
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	53.1	15.0	46.9	4.7	41.2	2,383
Employed, for cash	59.4	16.1	45.1	4.6	42.7	2,046
Employed, not for cash	14.8	8.2	57.8	5.8	32.1	337
Not employed	28.9	13.6	38.5	1.6	27.5	4,411
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	39.2	12.1	36.7	0.5	21.0	1,151
Currently married	35.4	14.0	42.2	3.0	32.4	5,234
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	57.7	20.9	44.9	5.2	63.2	409
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	37.9	11.8	37.3	1.1	20.4	1,765
1-2	40.4	18.5	43.5	3.2	36.9	2,973
3-4	34.1	10.8	43.8	3.7	37.8	1,610
5+	27.0	5.9	35.6	2.0	29.2	446
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	38.8	14.6	41.3	2.7	34.4	3,718
Non-nuclear	35.7	13.5	41.6	2.7	29.8	3,076
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	41.4	16.2	44.7	2.8	36.9	4,924
Muslim	26.4	7.9	32.2	2.3	19.6	1,805
Christian	32.0	31.1	65.0	4.0	39.8	37
Other	(47.3)	(27.8)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(34.7)	27
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	42.6	11.2	45.9	4.4	34.6	1,757
Scheduled tribe	32.8	7.0	40.7	1.8	30.7	340
Other backward class	30.0	12.9	39.9	1.7	31.4	264
Other	35.9	15.9	40.1	2.2	31.6	4,320
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	26.3	3.1	32.1	2.2	24.4	1,572
Second	27.5	6.7	44.5	3.3	26.8	1,686
Middle	36.5	11.1	48.8	5.0	29.0	1,296
Fourth	43.3	16.8	41.6	1.6	36.4	1,232
Highest	65.1	44.0	41.1	0.9	53.0	1,009
Total	37.4	14.1	41.4	2.7	32.3	6,794

Note: Total includes women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	19.6	12.9	13.7	12.6	18.6	12.8
She neglects the house or children	24.9	16.7	24.6	17.5	24.8	17.0
She argues with him	22.6	16.9	18.1	17.6	21.9	17.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.5	7.5	8.1	7.4	10.9	7.5
She doesn't cook food properly	13.2	6.8	12.2	8.0	13.1	7.2
He suspects she is unfaithful	15.1	13.0	12.2	13.4	14.6	13.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	34.0	27.8	31.9	33.9	33.6	30.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	42.5	38.1	40.8	40.2	42.2	38.8
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	73.7	67.9	70.1	62.2	73.1	65.9
Knows husband has sex with other women	68.2	58.9	70.4	53.9	68.6	57.1
Is tired or not in the mood	73.7	74.9	71.3	70.1	73.3	73.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	57.5	50.7	58.6	42.9	57.7	47.9
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	15.9	17.3	19.8	22.0	16.6	19.0
<b>Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	15.6	na	16.3	na	15.9
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.7	na	4.3	na	4.5
Use force to have sex	na	4.1	na	4.5	na	4.2
Have sex with another woman	na	3.0	na	5.3	na	3.8
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.0	na	1.3	na	1.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.2	na	79.2	na	80.5
Number of respondents	5,643	1,604	1,151	878	6,794	2,482

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	47.7	50.6	54.6	37.3	77.0	1,297	396
20-24	42.1	39.9	57.5	48.1	76.5	1,242	425
25-29	40.1	40.3	60.6	47.0	80.7	1,089	385
30-39	42.7	34.4	56.9	53.5	82.0	1,870	684
40-49	37.9	34.4	59.6	49.1	83.8	1,296	591
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	25.0	26.9	74.1	51.8	91.2	2,087	838
Rural	49.8	44.9	50.4	45.9	75.1	4,707	1,644
Kolkata	17.3	17.4	79.6	69.3	89.1	ns	ns
Slum	21.8	23.7	80.2	60.4	86.5	ns	ns
Non-slum	14.9	13.7	79.4	74.5	90.7	ns	ns
<b>Education</b>							
No education	49.5	47.0	51.3	36.5	77.2	2,469	569
<5 years complete	51.3	53.7	52.8	43.3	75.6	1,079	397
5-9 years complete	41.3	39.9	59.3	47.6	79.2	2,183	856
10 or more years complete	17.8	21.3	74.1	60.9	88.1	1,064	659
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	45.2	39.8	58.1	48.2	79.5	2,383	2,232
Employed, for cash	45.2	38.2	58.7	47.6	80.1	2,046	2,087
Employed, not for cash	44.9	61.6	54.4	57.4	70.1	337	145
Not employed	40.6	30.3	57.5	45.2	89.6	4,411	249
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	40.8	40.2	58.6	42.9	79.2	1,151	878
Currently married	42.3	37.9	57.2	50.7	81.2	5,234	1,579
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	44.2	(46.2)	60.5	(47.6)	(79.5)	409	25
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	40.8	39.9	57.1	44.3	79.8	1,765	1,062
1-2	38.3	35.5	61.1	54.5	81.9	2,973	892
3-4	48.2	43.0	53.7	42.7	79.5	1,610	442
5+	51.8	37.3	51.3	50.5	79.5	446	86
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	44.7	39.3	57.2	49.6	79.2	3,718	1,242
Non-nuclear	39.1	38.4	58.2	46.2	81.8	3,076	1,240
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	36.7	35.8	61.4	50.6	82.1	4,924	1,856
Muslim	57.4	49.7	47.0	38.8	74.4	1,805	596
Christian	40.0	*	62.3	*	*	37	18
Other	(23.8)	*	(82.5)	*	*	27	12
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	40.5	44.3	61.1	39.5	80.1	1,757	697
Scheduled tribe	45.6	37.0	50.9	50.8	72.9	340	125
Other backward class	51.6	33.8	62.4	61.1	84.1	264	129
Other	41.8	37.0	56.3	50.5	81.0	4,320	1,524
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	54.0	48.7	47.7	41.9	74.4	1,572	523
Second	51.8	48.1	51.5	47.0	74.8	1,686	559
Middle	44.0	42.0	57.5	42.4	81.0	1,296	509
Fourth	35.6	34.9	64.7	47.6	84.8	1,232	501
Highest	13.4	13.3	75.1	64.7	90.7	1,009	391
Total	42.2	38.8	57.7	47.9	80.5	6,794	2,482

Note: Total includes women/men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

**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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence ever	35.1	17.5	32.2
Sexual violence ever	21.8	1.7	18.4
Physical and sexual violence ever	14.6	0.3	12.2
Physical or sexual violence ever	42.3	18.9	38.3
Number of women	3,902	788	4,690
<b>Person committing physical violence</b>			
Current husband	83.3	0.0	75.7
Former husband	10.2	0.0	9.2
Father/step-father	3.0	19.1	4.5
Mother/step-mother	4.1	59.2	9.2
Sister/brother	3.7	33.4	6.4
Daughter/son	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other relative	2.3	3.2	2.4
Mother-in-law	3.5	0.0	3.2
Father-in-law	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other in-law	3.6	0.0	3.3
Teacher	0.3	9.1	1.1
Other	0.5	0.8	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence	1,370	138	1,508
<b>Person committing sexual violence</b>			
Current husband	91.5	*	90.1
Former husband	7.2	*	7.1
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.5
Other relative	0.7	*	1.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.3	*	0.7
Family friend	0.0	*	0.3
Teacher	0.0	*	0.0
Stranger	0.0	*	0.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	850	13	863

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	32.7	3.8	16.9	20.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.0	1.6	7.8	9.4
Slapped her	32.0	3.3	16.5	19.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	14.4	1.9	7.5	9.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.0	1.3	5.3	6.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	10.4	1.4	4.6	6.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.8	0.7	1.3	2.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	21.5	3.7	12.8	16.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	20.4	3.1	12.8	15.8
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	17.1	3.2	10.0	13.2
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	12.3	2.5	7.8	10.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.4	1.7	6.0	7.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.4	0.5	2.3	2.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.7	1.6	4.8	6.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	40.3	6.6	22.1	28.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	13.9	3.5	7.8	11.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	41.8	7.7	23.5	31.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	6.0	2.4	2.7	5.1
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Number of ever-married women	3,902	3,740	3,740	3,740

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	7.5	28.1	30.7	44.0	44.3	376
20-24	10.6	29.6	22.7	39.9	41.1	664
25-29	13.7	37.8	22.0	43.8	45.1	704
30-39	14.3	34.3	20.5	40.1	41.8	1,278
40-49	11.7	30.5	17.5	36.4	38.6	879
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	10.8	23.9	16.9	30.4	32.1	1,098
Rural	12.9	36.1	23.2	44.1	45.6	2,803
Kolkata	8.5	21.2	12.4	26.7	27.9	ns
Slum	10.8	30.5	16.8	35.8	37.1	ns
Non-slum	7.4	16.3	10.1	22.0	23.1	ns
<b>Education</b>						
No education	13.9	42.8	23.3	48.9	50.5	1,647
<5 years complete	15.5	38.7	24.7	46.7	48.7	635
5-9 years complete	11.8	25.3	22.3	35.3	36.8	1,140
10 or more years complete	3.8	7.6	9.0	13.8	15.0	480
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	16.8	43.4	24.3	49.1	50.7	1,356
Employed, for cash	17.7	44.3	24.4	50.0	51.7	1,155
Employed, not for cash	11.4	38.2	23.6	43.8	44.8	201
Not employed	9.9	27.0	19.9	35.5	37.1	2,546
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	11.2	31.6	21.1	39.4	40.9	3,617
Widowed	15.9	39.2	23.9	44.9	44.9	162
Divorced/separated/deserted	39.2	57.3	28.7	60.2	63.1	123
<b>Marital status and duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	11.0	31.1	20.7	39.0	40.5	3,549
0-4 years	6.2	21.9	23.2	34.7	35.7	662
5-9 years	10.5	32.2	22.4	40.4	41.7	726
10+ years	12.7	33.6	19.4	39.8	41.6	2,162
Married more than once	23.1	53.7	41.4	61.4	62.9	67
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	11.4	25.2	22.5	34.8	36.8	423
1-2	10.2	27.1	19.9	35.7	37.0	2,026
3-4	16.5	40.6	23.4	46.9	48.9	1,132
5+	12.3	49.6	22.7	53.2	53.5	322
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	14.2	35.7	22.7	43.1	45.1	2,113
Non-nuclear	10.0	29.1	20.0	36.8	37.9	1,789
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	11.8	28.7	19.5	36.3	37.7	2,828
Muslim	13.7	43.6	27.0	51.5	53.3	1,040
Christian	(5.0)	(35.8)	(20.4)	(35.8)	(35.8)	21
Other	(7.5)	(8.9)	(0.6)	(9.5)	(16.9)	13
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	13.7	35.4	23.5	43.3	44.9	1,042
Scheduled tribe	14.1	48.6	22.9	50.6	52.1	212
Other backward class	10.0	23.7	9.9	25.1	27.9	149
Other	11.4	30.5	21.2	39.0	40.5	2,421
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	13.8	43.2	24.4	50.2	51.6	990
Second	15.6	42.5	25.1	48.3	49.8	987
Middle	11.8	31.0	23.1	40.9	42.1	741
Fourth	10.5	22.5	18.0	31.6	33.9	660
Highest	6.2	9.4	11.2	16.4	17.7	524
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	20.0	53.8	33.6	61.5	63.8	695
No	10.5	26.6	18.6	34.2	35.6	2,931
Total	12.3	32.7	21.5	40.3	41.8	3,902

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 whether the respondent's father beat her mother, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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, West Bengal, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's education</b>						
No education	15.4	44.0	26.8	51.3	52.6	1,230
<5 years complete	15.2	42.8	23.2	47.3	48.6	604
5-7 years complete	11.3	34.1	19.7	42.7	44.4	549
8-9 years complete	10.9	23.8	20.6	33.9	36.1	592
10-11 years complete	8.5	19.8	20.9	30.2	31.2	316
12 or more years complete	6.2	10.2	10.3	16.9	18.5	553
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	8.8	26.5	18.0	34.2	35.7	2,926
Drinks/never gets drunk	14.4	37.8	29.2	48.8	51.5	310
Gets drunk sometimes	20.3	49.3	28.8	55.3	56.2	444
Gets drunk often	39.2	74.6	41.9	78.6	79.8	221
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	(15.5)	(20.4)	(24.0)	(32.6)	(36.5)	27
Wife is same age	(8.4)	(19.5)	(10.2)	(23.8)	(26.4)	38
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.8	32.5	21.9	40.8	41.9	894
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.7	32.8	22.7	40.9	42.1	1,661
Wife 10+ years younger	13.4	29.4	17.9	36.4	38.7	997
<b>Spousal education difference</b>						
Husband better educated	11.7	28.8	18.4	36.3	38.2	1,824
Wife better educated	13.5	35.0	27.7	44.5	45.7	725
Both equally educated	5.7	14.5	13.6	21.8	22.8	360
Neither educated	14.7	44.6	25.2	51.0	52.4	935
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	3.2	19.9	14.6	27.9	28.2	1,887
1-2	12.2	37.0	22.8	44.6	47.1	1,447
3-4	34.5	60.6	38.1	67.2	69.6	448
5-6	73.6	78.3	51.1	82.6	89.0	118
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	9.7	30.7	21.8	41.0	41.8	926
1-2	12.6	32.9	22.4	40.3	42.4	1,307
3-4	10.9	30.9	19.4	37.4	39.0	1,383
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	10.0	26.1	16.5	33.1	34.1	2,252
1-2	12.5	33.7	25.9	42.3	44.2	711
3-4	16.2	45.2	31.9	55.1	57.7	438
5-6	15.1	48.0	31.2	57.1	59.8	261
7	23.4	52.0	25.0	55.9	58.6	238
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	9.2	33.3	16.8	37.7	39.6	625
1-2	15.8	36.6	25.9	45.9	47.7	1,064
3	11.5	30.6	20.7	38.3	39.6	2,213
Total	12.3	32.7	21.5	40.3	41.8	3,902

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 79. Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	39.3	2.0	13.7	7.7	41.6	1,275
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	43.0	2.5	15.8	8.9	45.9	774
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	33.5	2.4	14.3	7.5	35.6	827
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	30.7	2.4	13.1	6.6	32.7	619
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	33.1	1.6	11.2	6.3	35.0	1,565
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	35.0	1.9	12.5	6.9	37.4	1,073
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	48.5	3.8	21.8	11.6	51.5	537
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	46.0	4.3	21.6	11.2	48.9	321

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

Table 80. Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
<b>Help seeking behaviour</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	74.9	94.7	66.8	75.1	79.6	75.5
Never sought help but told someone	4.7	2.0	8.3	5.6	3.2	5.4
Sought help	20.4	3.4	24.8	19.2	17.3	19.1
Number of women who experienced violence	935	290	573	1,649	149	1,798
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help</b>						
Own family	37.8	*	51.0	42.2	*	44.9
Husband's family	41.3	*	27.5	37.4	*	34.6
Husband/last husband	1.6	*	0.7	1.3	*	1.2
Friend	5.6	*	5.0	4.9	*	5.2
Neighbour	27.2	*	29.3	29.0	*	27.9
Religious leader	2.3	*	0.8	1.7	*	1.6
Doctor/medical personnel	1.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.6
Police	3.1	*	5.2	4.4	*	4.0
Lawyer	0.5	*	1.7	1.2	*	1.1
Social service organization	2.8	*	3.7	3.3	*	3.1
Other	5.8	*	7.4	6.8	*	6.3
Number of women who sought help	191	10	142	317	26	343

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



## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for West Bengal, there were 205 clusters. Hence, 205 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 205 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 204 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster excluded), and  
 $k$  is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for West Bengal as a whole, for the urban and rural areas of the state, for Kolkata, and for slum and non-slum areas in Kolkata. 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, West Bengal, 2005-06

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 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	944	20	7248	4090	1.636	0.021	905	984
Rural	1049	16	5972	9191	1.132	0.016	1016	1081
Total	1016	13	13220	13281	1.372	0.013	990	1043
Kolkata	946	21	5000	796	1.335	0.022	904	988
Slum	886	28	2608	289	1.302	0.032	830	942
Non-slum	980	30	2392	507	1.304	0.030	921	1039
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.236	0.018	6231	3530	2.965	0.075	0.201	0.272
Rural	0.411	0.016	5425	8349	2.249	0.040	0.378	0.444
Total	0.359	0.013	11656	11879	2.614	0.035	0.334	0.385
Kolkata	0.207	0.015	4298	697	2.071	0.074	0.177	0.238
Slum	0.333	0.027	2111	234	2.149	0.080	0.280	0.387
Non-slum	0.144	0.019	2187	463	2.250	0.133	0.105	0.182
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.126	0.012	6662	3721	2.356	0.094	0.102	0.149
Rural	0.266	0.013	5126	7889	1.864	0.050	0.239	0.292
Total	0.221	0.010	11788	11610	2.174	0.044	0.201	0.241
Kolkata	0.126	0.014	4628	740	2.196	0.112	0.098	0.155
Slum	0.194	0.024	2375	263	2.239	0.124	0.146	0.242
Non-slum	0.089	0.018	2253	477	2.408	0.206	0.052	0.126
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	325	69	14104	7943	1.324	0.211	188	462
Rural	722	88	12324	18967	1.135	0.122	546	898
Total	605	65	26428	26910	1.342	0.108	475	735
Kolkata	340	89	9748	1560	1.351	0.262	162	518
Slum	460	143	4998	554	1.298	0.310	175	746
Non-slum	274	115	4750	1006	1.421	0.421	43	504
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.885	0.024	3267	1890	4.271	0.027	0.837	0.933
Rural	0.600	0.027	2624	4038	2.807	0.045	0.546	0.654
Total	0.691	0.020	5891	5928	3.339	0.029	0.651	0.731
Kolkata	0.926	0.007	2225	363	1.237	0.007	0.913	0.940
Slum	0.895	0.014	1072	119	1.518	0.016	0.866	0.923
Non-slum	0.942	0.007	1153	244	1.083	0.008	0.927	0.957
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.307	0.012	6794	6794	2.111	0.038	0.284	0.331
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.337	0.016	2459	2482	1.692	0.048	0.305	0.370
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.363	0.015	6794	6794	2.653	0.043	0.332	0.394
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.229	0.015	2459	2482	1.717	0.064	0.200	0.259
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.157	0.011	6794	6794	2.405	0.068	0.135	0.178
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.266	0.015	2459	2482	1.664	0.056	0.236	0.295
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.169	0.007	6794	6794	1.433	0.039	0.156	0.183
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.354	0.013	2459	2482	1.353	0.037	0.328	0.380
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.770	0.007	6794	6794	1.448	0.010	0.756	0.785
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.636	0.013	2459	2482	1.344	0.020	0.610	0.662

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.602	0.012	5536	5497	1.819	0.020	0.578	0.626
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.288	0.016	1646	1660	1.425	0.055	0.256	0.320
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.755	0.019	2462	1484	2.164	0.025	0.718	0.793
Rural	0.695	0.017	2511	3750	1.889	0.025	0.660	0.730
Total	0.712	0.014	4973	5234	2.102	0.019	0.685	0.739
Kolkata	0.770	0.014	1615	263	1.332	0.018	0.742	0.798
Slum	0.717	0.023	789	87	1.424	0.032	0.672	0.763
Non-slum	0.795	0.018	826	176	1.267	0.022	0.760	0.831
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.499	0.025	2462	1484	2.527	0.051	0.448	0.550
Rural	0.499	0.018	2511	3750	1.851	0.037	0.462	0.536
Total	0.499	0.015	4973	5234	2.126	0.030	0.469	0.529
Kolkata	0.456	0.018	1615	263	1.436	0.039	0.421	0.492
Slum	0.478	0.028	789	87	1.581	0.059	0.422	0.534
Non-slum	0.446	0.023	826	176	1.305	0.051	0.400	0.491
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.257	0.020	2462	1484	2.238	0.077	0.217	0.296
Rural	0.196	0.013	2511	3750	1.615	0.065	0.170	0.221
Total	0.213	0.011	4973	5234	1.831	0.050	0.192	0.234
Kolkata	0.313	0.016	1615	263	1.381	0.051	0.281	0.345
Slum	0.240	0.022	789	87	1.434	0.091	0.196	0.283
Non-slum	0.350	0.021	826	176	1.278	0.061	0.307	0.392
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.288	0.028	2462	1484	3.103	0.098	0.232	0.345
Rural	0.335	0.021	2511	3750	2.198	0.062	0.293	0.376
Total	0.322	0.017	4973	5234	2.544	0.052	0.288	0.355
Kolkata	0.246	0.016	1615	263	1.453	0.063	0.215	0.278
Slum	0.297	0.024	789	87	1.473	0.081	0.249	0.345
Non-slum	0.222	0.020	826	176	1.378	0.090	0.182	0.261
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.107	0.011	2462	1484	1.718	0.100	0.085	0.128
Rural	0.121	0.011	2511	3750	1.663	0.090	0.099	0.142
Total	0.117	0.008	4973	5234	1.825	0.071	0.100	0.133
Kolkata	0.092	0.010	1615	263	1.432	0.112	0.071	0.113
Slum	0.080	0.013	789	87	1.322	0.160	0.054	0.105
Non-slum	0.098	0.014	826	176	1.348	0.142	0.070	0.126
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.009	0.002	2462	1484	1.248	0.260	0.004	0.014
Rural	0.005	0.002	2511	3750	1.541	0.426	0.001	0.010
Total	0.006	0.002	4973	5234	1.527	0.271	0.003	0.010
Kolkata	0.014	0.003	1615	263	1.110	0.233	0.007	0.020
Slum	0.010	0.005	789	87	1.275	0.449	0.001	0.019
Non-slum	0.016	0.004	826	176	0.994	0.274	0.007	0.024
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.087	0.009	2462	1484	1.618	0.105	0.069	0.106
Rural	0.025	0.004	2511	3750	1.166	0.144	0.018	0.033
Total	0.043	0.004	4973	5234	1.259	0.084	0.036	0.050
Kolkata	0.099	0.010	1615	263	1.349	0.102	0.079	0.119
Slum	0.082	0.011	789	87	1.161	0.138	0.060	0.105
Non-slum	0.107	0.014	826	176	1.302	0.131	0.079	0.135
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.531	0.031	1231	778	2.205	0.059	0.468	0.594
Rural	0.703	0.022	1321	1973	1.778	0.032	0.659	0.748
Total	0.654	0.018	2552	2751	1.941	0.028	0.618	0.691
Kolkata	0.455	0.026	778	125	1.444	0.057	0.404	0.507
Slum	0.579	0.040	397	44	1.598	0.069	0.500	0.659
Non-slum	0.388	0.033	381	81	1.310	0.084	0.323	0.454

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.758	0.015	2462	1484	1.753	0.020	0.728	0.789
Rural	0.724	0.013	2511	3750	1.499	0.018	0.697	0.751
Total	0.734	0.011	4973	5234	1.681	0.014	0.713	0.755
Kolkata	0.765	0.013	1615	263	1.253	0.017	0.739	0.792
Slum	0.741	0.016	789	87	1.038	0.022	0.709	0.774
Non-slum	0.777	0.018	826	176	1.254	0.023	0.741	0.814
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.700	0.025	720	465	1.485	0.036	0.650	0.751
Rural	0.725	0.019	723	1114	1.147	0.026	0.687	0.763
Total	0.718	0.015	1443	1579	1.300	0.021	0.687	0.748
Kolkata	0.710	0.024	468	80	1.162	0.034	0.661	0.759
Slum	0.708	0.033	250	29	1.134	0.046	0.643	0.773
Non-slum	0.711	0.033	218	51	1.086	0.047	0.644	0.778
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.127	0.006	4973	5234	1.357	0.050	0.114	0.140
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.139	0.011	1443	1579	1.238	0.081	0.116	0.161
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.049	0.028	6636	6646	2.863	0.014	1.993	2.105
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.017	0.037	2411	2431	2.210	0.018	1.943	2.091
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.967	0.009	751	467	1.453	0.010	0.948	0.986
Rural	0.904	0.016	1072	1601	1.725	0.017	0.873	0.935
Total	0.918	0.012	1823	2067	1.993	0.013	0.893	0.943
Kolkata	0.968	0.009	479	74	1.139	0.010	0.949	0.986
Slum	0.933	0.021	269	30	1.385	0.023	0.891	0.975
Non-slum	0.990	0.007	210	45	0.975	0.007	0.977	1.000
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.382	0.032	751	467	1.826	0.084	0.318	0.446
Rural	0.221	0.020	1072	1601	1.596	0.092	0.181	0.262
Total	0.257	0.017	1823	2067	1.758	0.068	0.223	0.292
Kolkata	0.416	0.037	479	74	1.603	0.089	0.342	0.490
Slum	0.390	0.042	269	30	1.415	0.108	0.306	0.475
Non-slum	0.433	0.055	210	45	1.599	0.126	0.324	0.543
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.821	0.047	927	563	3.260	0.058	0.727	0.916
Rural	0.385	0.028	1441	2152	1.904	0.072	0.329	0.441
Total	0.476	0.026	2368	2715	2.288	0.055	0.423	0.528
Kolkata	0.878	0.021	600	92	1.269	0.024	0.835	0.920
Slum	0.810	0.037	352	39	1.488	0.045	0.736	0.883
Non-slum	0.927	0.023	248	53	1.095	0.025	0.882	0.973
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.797	0.053	927	563	3.461	0.066	0.691	0.902
Rural	0.322	0.029	1441	2152	2.096	0.091	0.263	0.381
Total	0.420	0.028	2368	2715	2.459	0.066	0.365	0.476
Kolkata	0.867	0.023	600	92	1.345	0.027	0.821	0.913
Slum	0.801	0.038	352	39	1.516	0.047	0.726	0.876
Non-slum	0.915	0.028	248	53	1.234	0.030	0.860	0.971
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.674	0.037	751	467	2.161	0.054	0.601	0.748
Rural	0.329	0.026	1072	1601	1.776	0.077	0.278	0.380
Total	0.407	0.022	1823	2067	1.960	0.053	0.364	0.451
Kolkata	0.722	0.026	479	74	1.265	0.037	0.669	0.775
Slum	0.669	0.035	269	30	1.219	0.052	0.599	0.739
Non-slum	0.757	0.038	210	45	1.275	0.050	0.682	0.833

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.441	0.086	45	27	1.139	0.194	0.270	0.612
Rural	0.419	0.063	93	139	1.198	0.151	0.293	0.546
Total	0.423	0.055	138	166	1.350	0.130	0.313	0.533
Kolkata	0.463	0.105	29	4	0.985	0.227	0.252	0.673
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.604	0.112	45	27	1.511	0.186	0.379	0.829
Rural	0.688	0.056	93	139	1.148	0.081	0.577	0.799
Total	0.674	0.050	138	166	1.327	0.074	0.574	0.775
Kolkata	0.489	0.099	29	4	0.919	0.202	0.292	0.686
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.675	0.060	174	97	1.614	0.088	0.556	0.794
Rural	0.729	0.037	266	397	1.362	0.051	0.655	0.804
Total	0.719	0.032	440	495	1.532	0.044	0.655	0.782
Kolkata	0.605	0.053	119	18	1.134	0.087	0.500	0.710
Slum	0.634	0.062	71	8	1.077	0.097	0.511	0.757
Non-slum	0.583	0.079	48	10	1.109	0.135	0.425	0.741
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.942	0.026	174	97	1.400	0.027	0.891	0.994
Rural	0.891	0.028	266	397	1.459	0.031	0.835	0.947
Total	0.901	0.023	440	495	1.676	0.026	0.855	0.947
Kolkata	0.928	0.029	119	18	1.173	0.031	0.870	0.985
Slum	0.915	0.040	71	8	1.204	0.043	0.836	0.995
Non-slum	0.938	0.041	48	10	10184	0.044	0.855	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.794	0.047	174	97	1.461	0.059	0.700	0.887
Rural	0.695	0.042	266	397	1.492	0.061	0.611	0.780
Total	0.715	0.035	440	495	1.696	0.050	0.644	0.786
Kolkata	0.766	0.049	119	18	1.219	0.064	0.669	0.864
Slum	0.761	0.046	71	8	0.902	0.060	0.669	0.852
Non-slum	0.771	0.079	48	10	1.303	0.103	0.613	0.929
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.850	0.042	174	97	1.474	0.049	0.767	0.933
Rural	0.797	0.036	266	397	1.471	0.046	0.724	0.870
Total	0.807	0.030	440	495	1.671	0.038	0.747	0.868
Kolkata	0.832	0.033	119	18	0.927	0.040	0.766	0.897
Slum	0.775	0.052	71	8	1.041	0.067	0.671	0.878
Non-slum	0.875	0.042	48	10	0.876	0.048	0.791	0.959
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.787	0.056	174	97	1.729	0.071	0.675	0.898
Rural	0.737	0.040	266	397	1.483	0.054	0.657	0.817
Total	0.747	0.034	440	495	1.699	0.046	0.678	0.815
Kolkata	0.807	0.048	119	18	1.292	0.060	0.711	0.904
Slum	0.746	0.058	71	8	1.116	0.077	0.631	0.862
Non-slum	0.854	0.076	48	10	1.483	0.089	0.703	1.000
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.703	0.065	174	97	1.804	0.093	0.573	0.833
Rural	0.628	0.040	266	397	1.364	0.064	0.547	0.709
Total	0.643	0.035	440	495	1.590	0.055	0.572	0.713
Kolkata	0.676	0.057	119	18	1.282	0.084	0.562	0.790
Slum	0.634	0.061	71	8	1.061	0.096	0.512	0.755
Non-slum	0.708	0.091	48	10	1.382	0.128	0.527	0.890

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors West bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.204	0.025	815	494	1.774	0.123	0.154	0.255
Rural	0.343	0.025	1220	1822	1.741	0.072	0.294	0.393
Total	0.314	0.020	2035	2316	1.937	0.064	0.274	0.354
Kolkata	0.144	0.019	528	80	1.173	0.135	0.105	0.182
Slum	0.178	0.026	315	35	1.135	0.147	0.125	0.230
Non-slum	0.117	0.028	213	45	1.244	0.241	0.061	0.174
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.383	0.014	4690	4690	1.963	0.036	0.355	0.411
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.135	0.019	783	494	1.659	0.143	0.097	0.174
Rural	0.178	0.014	1290	1985	1.240	0.077	0.150	0.205
Total	0.169	0.012	2073	2480	1.502	0.069	0.146	0.193
Kolkata	0.153	0.016	496	74	0.937	0.107	0.120	0.185
Slum	0.168	0.022	310	34	1.043	0.132	0.123	0.212
Non-slum	0.140	0.023	186	39	0.873	0.167	0.093	0.187
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.293	0.032	783	494	2.017	0.110	0.229	0.357
Rural	0.484	0.018	1290	1985	1.228	0.037	0.448	0.520
Total	0.446	0.016	2073	2480	1.526	0.036	0.414	0.478
Kolkata	0.275	0.023	496	74	1.052	0.085	0.228	0.322
Slum	0.326	0.034	310	34	1.145	0.104	0.258	0.393
Non-slum	0.231	0.032	186	39	1.022	0.138	0.167	0.295
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.247	0.029	783	494	1.934	0.117	0.189	0.305
Rural	0.422	0.019	1290	1985	1.264	0.045	0.384	0.459
Total	0.387	0.016	2073	2480	1.547	0.042	0.354	0.420
Kolkata	0.208	0.019	496	74	0.934	0.090	0.171	0.245
Slum	0.268	0.025	310	34	0.907	0.092	0.219	0.317
Non-slum	0.156	0.027	186	39	0.993	0.171	0.103	0.209
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.233	0.019	3417	1965	2.607	0.081	0.195	0.271
Rural	0.462	0.015	2922	4363	1.584	0.032	0.432	0.491
Total	0.391	0.012	6339	6329	1.881	0.030	0.368	0.414
Kolkata	0.161	0.011	2312	372	1.446	0.069	0.138	0.183
Slum	0.208	0.019	1174	129	1.576	0.090	0.170	0.245
Non-slum	0.135	0.014	1138	243	1.362	0.102	0.108	0.163
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.234	0.023	1315	801	1.972	0.098	0.188	0.280
Rural	0.411	0.021	1037	1598	1.353	0.050	0.369	0.452
Total	0.352	0.016	2352	2399	1.650	0.046	0.319	0.384
Kolkata	0.201	0.019	889	151	1.389	0.093	0.164	0.239
Slum	0.226	0.021	491	57	1.116	0.093	0.184	0.268
Non-slum	0.186	0.027	398	94	1.395	0.147	0.131	0.240
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.248	0.020	3417	1965	2.722	0.081	0.208	0.288
Rural	0.053	0.006	2922	4363	1.409	0.110	0.041	0.065
Total	0.114	0.007	6339	6329	1.801	0.063	0.099	0.128
Kolkata	0.298	0.014	2312	372	1.498	0.048	0.269	0.326
Slum	0.250	0.020	1174	129	1.597	0.081	0.209	0.290
Non-slum	0.323	0.020	1138	243	1.410	0.060	0.284	0.362
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.123	0.016	1315	801	1.748	0.128	0.092	0.155
Rural	0.020	0.005	1037	1598	1.086	0.235	0.011	0.030
Total	0.055	0.006	2352	2399	1.374	0.117	0.042	0.068
Kolkata	0.180	0.018	889	151	1.423	0.102	0.143	0.216
Slum	0.153	0.024	491	57	1.459	0.155	0.105	0.200
Non-slum	0.196	0.026	398	94	1.283	0.130	0.145	0.247

Continued...



Table A.2 Sampling errors West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.803	0.026	3642	2087	3.909	0.032	0.751	0.855
Rural	0.420	0.024	3152	4707	2.708	0.057	0.372	0.467
Total	0.537	0.018	6794	6794	3.046	0.034	0.501	0.574
Kolkata	0.901	0.010	2471	399	1.702	0.011	0.881	0.922
Slum	0.833	0.026	1245	137	2.448	0.031	0.781	0.885
Non-slum	0.937	0.009	1226	261	1.253	0.009	0.920	0.955
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.922	0.014	1392	838	1.918	0.015	0.894	0.949
Rural	0.724	0.020	1067	1644	1.474	0.028	0.683	0.764
Total	0.790	0.014	2459	2482	1.703	0.018	0.762	0.818
Kolkata	0.962	0.007	949	162	1.131	0.007	0.948	0.976
Slum	0.932	0.016	518	60	1.484	0.018	0.900	0.965
Non-slum	0.979	0.006	431	102	0.855	0.006	0.967	0.991
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.202	0.019	3642	2087	2.819	0.093	0.165	0.240
Rural	0.052	0.006	3152	4707	1.523	0.115	0.040	0.064
Total	0.098	0.007	6794	6794	1.921	0.071	0.085	0.112
Kolkata	0.293	0.021	2471	399	2.311	0.072	0.250	0.335
Slum	0.192	0.026	1245	137	2.316	0.135	0.140	0.244
Non-slum	0.346	0.030	1226	261	2.237	0.088	0.285	0.407
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.266	0.025	1392	838	2.127	0.095	0.216	0.317
Rural	0.084	0.012	1067	1644	1.422	0.144	0.060	0.109
Total	0.146	0.011	2459	2482	1.586	0.077	0.123	0.168
Kolkata	0.342	0.029	949	162	1.868	0.084	0.285	0.400
Slum	0.301	0.038	518	60	1.859	0.125	0.226	0.376
Non-slum	0.367	0.041	431	102	1.755	0.112	0.285	0.448
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.588	0.113	na	5950	1.732	0.071	1.363	1.814
Rural	2.536	0.119	na	13222	1.541	0.047	2.297	2.775
Total	2.266	0.097	na	19172	1.768	0.043	2.072	2.459
Kolkata	1.354	0.087	na	1141	1.281	0.064	1.179	1.528
Slum	1.605	0.136	na	388	1.267	0.085	1.334	1.877
Non-slum	1.221	0.114	na	752	1.274	0.094	0.992	1.450
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.059	0.007	na	1016	1.262	0.119	0.045	0.074
Rural	0.142	0.008	na	2931	1.025	0.055	0.126	0.158
Total	0.121	0.006	na	3947	1.215	0.051	0.108	0.133
Kolkata	0.034	0.006	na	205	1.033	0.165	0.023	0.046
Slum	0.043	0.007	na	84	0.909	0.170	0.028	0.058
Non-slum	0.028	0.008	na	121	1.117	0.289	0.012	0.045
Age-specific fertility rate 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.124	0.013	na	1074	1.666	0.101	0.099	0.149
Rural	0.201	0.012	na	2474	1.293	0.059	0.177	0.225
Total	0.178	0.009	na	3547	1.546	0.053	0.159	0.196
Kolkata	0.108	0.012	na	205	1.359	0.107	0.085	0.131
Slum	0.129	0.016	na	72	1.238	0.125	0.097	0.161
Non-slum	0.097	0.016	na	134	1.369	0.160	0.066	0.128
Age-specific fertility rate 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.086	0.010	na	994	1.586	0.119	0.065	0.106
Rural	0.107	0.009	na	2237	1.103	0.080	0.090	0.125
Total	0.101	0.007	na	3231	1.312	0.067	0.087	0.114
Kolkata	0.084	0.008	na	190	0.964	0.090	0.069	0.099
Slum	0.098	0.012	na	62	1.009	0.124	0.073	0.122
Non-slum	0.077	0.010	na	128	0.903	0.123	0.058	0.096

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Age-specific fertility rate 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.032	0.006	na	885	1.297	0.187	0.020	0.044
Rural	0.038	0.006	na	1990	1.067	0.149	0.027	0.050
Total	0.036	0.004	na	2875	1.218	0.119	0.028	0.045
Kolkata	0.034	0.006	na	154	1.092	0.190	0.021	0.046
Slum	0.029	0.009	na	53	1.118	0.310	0.011	0.047
Non-slum	0.036	0.008	na	101	1.004	0.235	0.019	0.053
Age-specific fertility rate 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.010	0.004	na	838	1.618	0.412	0.002	0.019
Rural	0.012	0.003	na	1569	1.016	0.276	0.006	0.019
Total	0.012	0.003	na	2407	1.235	0.229	0.006	0.017
Kolkata	0.009	0.003	na	161	1.158	0.388	0.002	0.016
Slum	0.014	0.005	na	54	0.945	0.352	0.004	0.024
Non-slum	0.006	0.004	na	107	1.293	0.743	0.000	0.015
Age-specific fertility rate 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.006	0.003	na	739	1.533	0.549	0.000	0.013
Rural	0.001	0.001	na	1412	1.005	1.004	0.000	0.003
Total	0.003	0.001	na	2150	1.177	0.483	0.000	0.005
Kolkata	0.001	0.001	na	143	0.830	1.003	0.000	0.002
Slum	0.003	0.003	na	42	1.015	1.011	0.000	0.008
Non-slum	0.000	0.000	na	101	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Age-specific fertility rate 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	404	0.440	1.004	0.000	0.001
Rural	0.005	0.004	na	610	1.002	0.705	0.000	0.012
Total	0.003	0.002	na	1014	1.200	0.679	0.000	0.007
Kolkata	0.001	0.001	na	82	0.833	1.005	0.000	0.004
Slum	0.005	0.005	na	21	1.023	1.015	0.000	0.016
Non-slum	0.000	0.000	na	62	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	28.472	7.906	932	569	1.492	0.278	12.661	44.284
Rural	39.959	5.476	1453	2170	1.052	0.137	29.006	50.911
Total	37.570	4.661	2385	2739	1.267	0.124	28.248	46.892
Post-neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	13.347	4.669	940	570	1.278	0.350	4.009	22.684
Rural	9.661	2.670	1451	2167	1.042	0.276	4.321	15.000
Total	10.429	2.320	2391	2737	1.201	0.222	5.790	15.069
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	41.819	8.817	934	571	1.399	0.211	24.186	59.453
Rural	49.619	6.186	1455	2173	1.070	0.125	37.248	61.990
Total	48.000	5.240	2389	2743	1.269	0.109	37.521	58.479
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	1.153	0.549	943	567	0.512	0.476	0.055	2.251
Rural	15.195	3.277	1453	2170	1.030	0.216	8.641	21.749
Total	12.174	2.647	2396	2737	1.254	0.217	6.879	17.468
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	42.924	8.824	936	571	1.381	0.206	25.275	60.572
Rural	64.060	7.094	1463	2185	1.105	0.111	49.872	78.248
Total	59.589	5.972	2399	2756	1.315	0.100	47.645	71.533
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.594	0.019	3373	1943	2.238	0.032	0.556	0.631
Rural	0.648	0.014	3076	4593	1.642	0.022	0.619	0.676
Total	0.632	0.011	6449	6536	1.907	0.018	0.609	0.654
Kolkata	0.552	0.016	2279	365	1.527	0.029	0.520	0.584
Slum	0.523	0.020	1169	129	1.350	0.038	0.483	0.562
Non-slum	0.568	0.022	1110	237	1.480	0.039	0.524	0.613

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.265	0.031	1261	760	2.462	0.115	0.204	0.327
Rural	0.351	0.019	1027	1583	1.273	0.054	0.313	0.388
Total	0.323	0.016	2288	2343	1.655	0.050	0.291	0.355
Kolkata	0.202	0.017	858	145	1.263	0.086	0.167	0.237
Slum	0.172	0.022	477	55	1.275	0.128	0.128	0.216
Non-slum	0.220	0.025	381	90	1.162	0.112	0.171	0.270
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.487	0.038	677	419	1.970	0.079	0.410	0.563
Rural	0.638	0.019	1174	1807	1.329	0.030	0.599	0.677
Total	0.610	0.017	1851	2226	1.591	0.028	0.575	0.644
Kolkata	0.550	0.027	435	64	1.094	0.049	0.497	0.604
Slum	0.547	0.032	276	31	1.048	0.058	0.484	0.611
Non-slum	0.553	0.042	159	34	1.130	0.077	0.469	0.638
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								

