

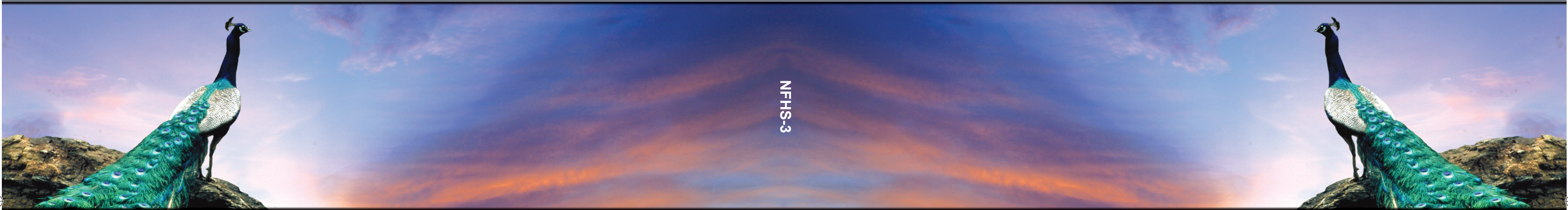


Uttarakhand



Ministry of Health and  
Family Welfare  
Government of India

# Uttarakhand



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

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

# 2005-06

2005-06



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

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



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

## **INDIA**

### **2005-06**

## **UTTARAKHAND**



### **May 2008**



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Uttarakhand, the survey is based on a sample of 2,659 households that is representative at the state level and for urban and rural areas in the state. NFHS-3 interviewed 2,953 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 983 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. In addition to the interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Uttarakhand was conducted by Taleem Research Foundation, Ahmedabad, from April to July 2006.

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



# HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## Household composition

More than one-fourth (28%) of Uttarakhand's households are in urban areas, and the remaining (72%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Uttarakhand are comprised of five members. About 1 in 6 households (16%) are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who are Hindu (87%). Seven percent have Muslim household heads and 5 percent have Sikh household heads. All other religions account for less than 1 percent of household heads.

Twenty-one percent of households belong to a scheduled caste, 3 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 15 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Sixty-two percent of Uttarakhand's households do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-five percent of the population in Uttarakhand is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 84 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents and 14 percent live with one parent.

## Housing characteristics

Half of households in Uttarakhand live in a *pucca* house. Eighty percent of households (95% of urban households and 74% of rural households) have electricity, up from 53 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-seven percent of households have toilet facilities, up from 39 percent at the time of NFHS-2. In rural areas, 58 percent of households do not have any toilet facilities.

.....  
*In rural areas of Uttarakhand, 58% of households  
do not have any toilet facilities.*  
.....

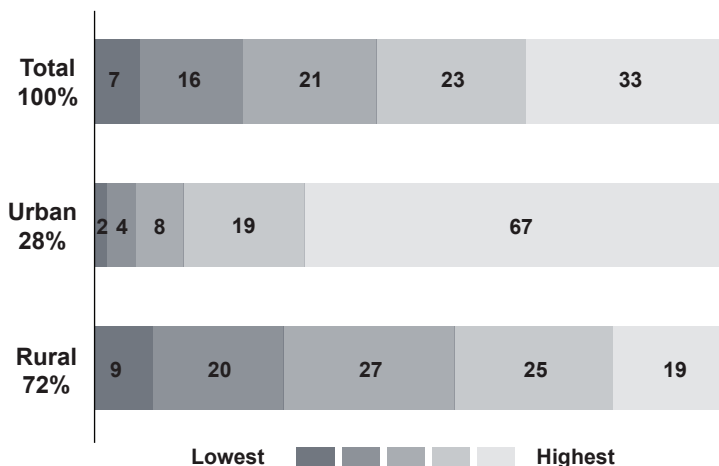
Eighty-seven percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 83% of rural households), but only 44 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-one percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; 49 percent of those that treat their water use ceramic, sand, or other water filter and 43 percent boil the water.

## Wealth index

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

### Wealth Index

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



One-third of Uttarakhand's households and population are in the highest wealth quintile, and 7 percent of households (with 6% of the population) are in the lowest wealth quintile. Nine percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 19 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. By contrast, in urban areas, only 2 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile, whereas 67 percent are in the highest wealth quintile.

## EDUCATION

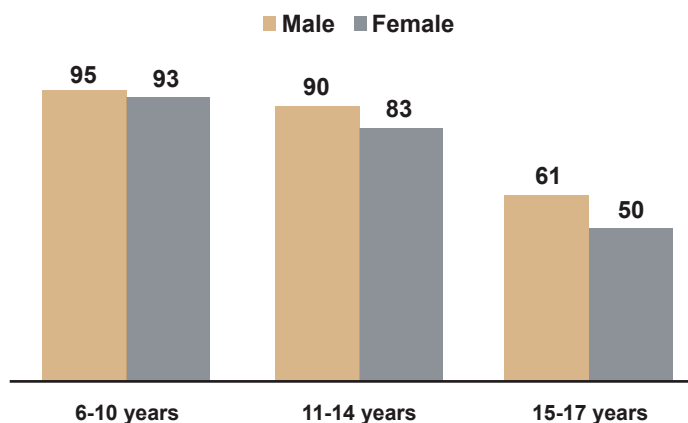
### Current school attendance among children

Ninety-four percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (89% in urban areas and 95% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 86 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 55 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is evident in the school age population, with 78 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 86 percent of boys in the same age group. Among children age 6-10 years, there is very little gender disparity in school attendance between boys and girls. At ages 11-14 years, gender disparity in school attendance between boys and girls. At ages 15-17 years, gender disparity in favour of boys is not high in urban

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

Percentage of children attending school by age





areas (4 percentage points), but is 8 percentage points in rural areas. At age 15-17 years, school attendance is actually 14 percentage points higher for girls than boys in urban areas, but in rural areas is 21 percentage points lower for girls than for boys.

### **Literacy and educational attainment**

Thirty-three percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. More than 2 in 5 men (45%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 34 percent of women have attained that level of education.

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 65 percent of women and 86 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Uttarakhand.

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

Virtually all women and men in Uttarakhand agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex. Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught about contraception in school. Men are more likely to think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school than women. Seventy-nine percent of men believe that both girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school, compared with about half of women who believe that girls should learn about contraception in school and only one-third who believe that boys should learn about contraception in school.

Nearly two-thirds of women and more than 90 percent of men believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. Three-quarters of men feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, while less than half of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

## **FERTILITY**

### **Age at first marriage**

The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 in Uttarakhand is 18 years. Men get married six years later, at a median age of 24 years. Almost one-quarter (23%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 21 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.



## Fertility levels

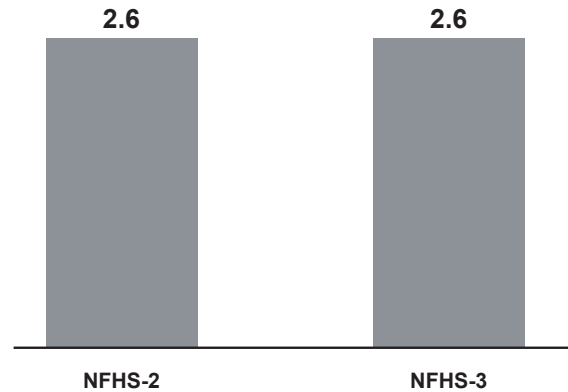
At current fertility levels, a woman in Uttarakhand will have an average of 2.6 children in her lifetime, almost half a child more than the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has remained unchanged since the time of NFHS-2.

Fertility in rural areas is 2.7 children per woman, 0.5 children higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate of 2.2 children per woman is close to the replacement level.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (2.8 children per woman among scheduled castes and 2.5 among other backward classes), compared with women who are not in any of these groups (2.4).

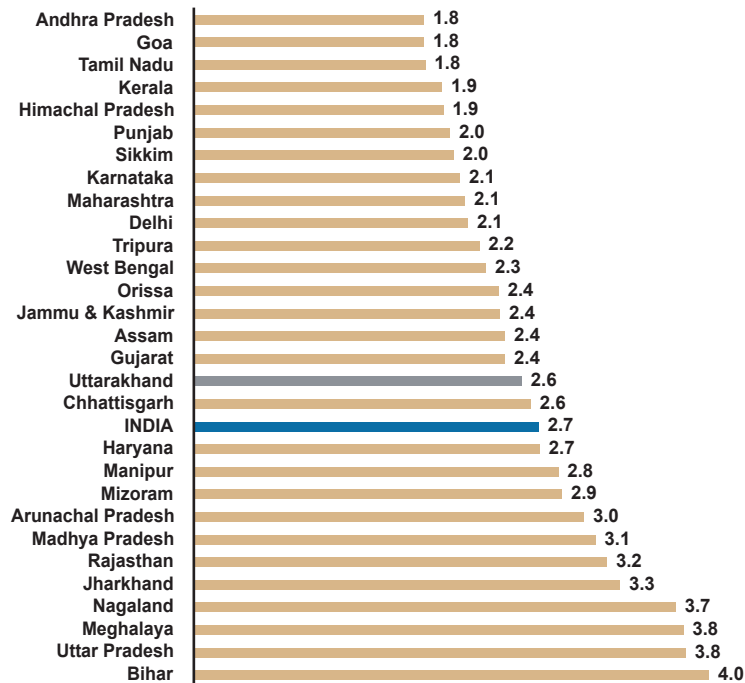
## Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



## Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

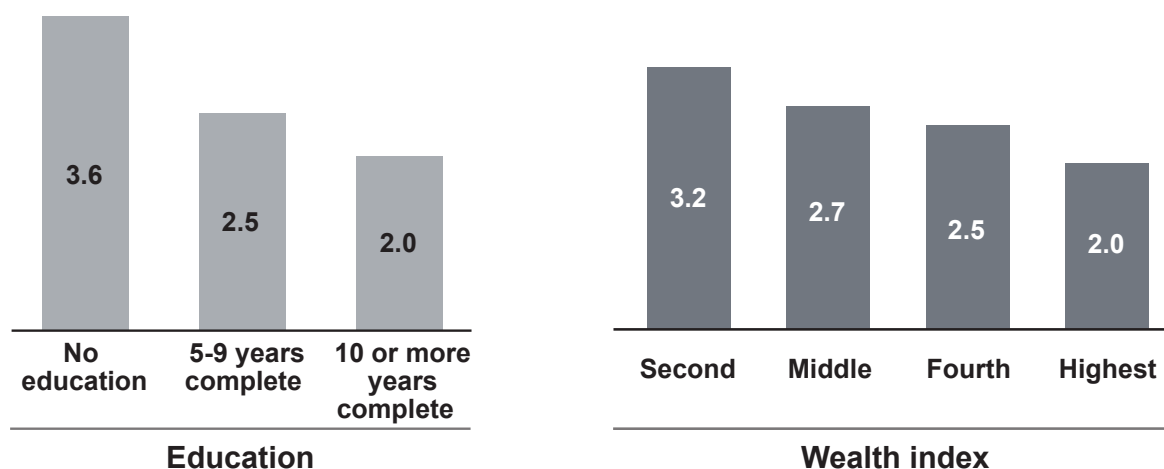


*Fertility in Uttarakhand is close to the national average, and is half a child higher than replacement level fertility.*

The largest differentials in fertility are by education and wealth. At current fertility rates, women with no education will have 3.6 children compared with only 2.0 children among women with 10 or more years of schooling. Women in the highest wealth quintile will also have a total fertility rate of only 2.0, much lower than that for women in other quintiles.

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

*Total fertility rate (children per woman)*



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

## Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, much lower than the national average. Young women in rural areas (8%) are four times as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas (2%). While no women age 15 have yet begun childbearing, by age 19, 16 percent of women have already had a birth or are pregnant with their first child.

## Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Uttarakhand is 32 months, one month longer than the national average. Thirteen percent of births occur within 18 months of the previous birth and 28 percent occur within 24 months. Three out of five births (59%) occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

## Fertility preferences

Three-fourths of currently married women (75%) and men (73%) in Uttarakhand want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 45 percent of women and men would like to wait at least two years. Seventy-six percent of women and 83 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

There is a strong preference for sons in Uttarakhand. About one in five women and one in seven men in Uttarakhand want more sons than daughters, but only a negligible proportion of women (2%) and men (1%) want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women’s number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with one or two sons are more than one and a half times as likely to want no more children as those with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children (86%) is substantially higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2 (72%), irrespective of women’s number of sons.

If all women in Uttarakhand were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.8 instead of 2.6.

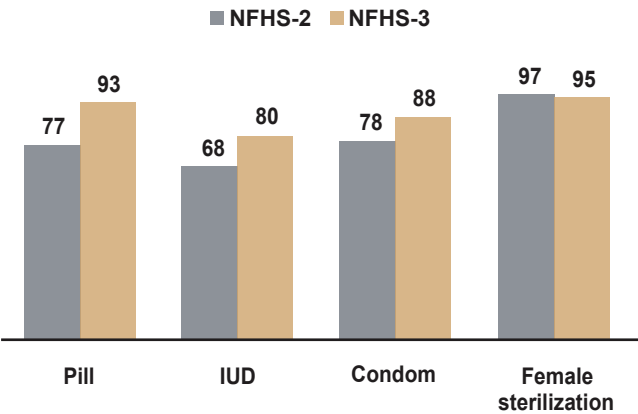
## FAMILY PLANNING

### Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uttarakhand. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by more than 90 percent of all women and men.

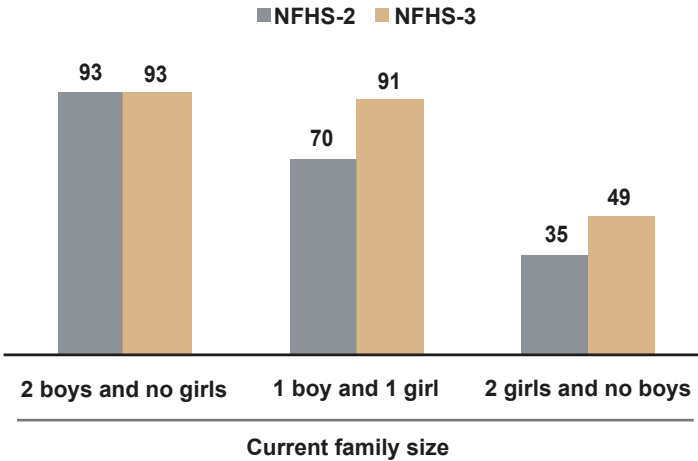
#### How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



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

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





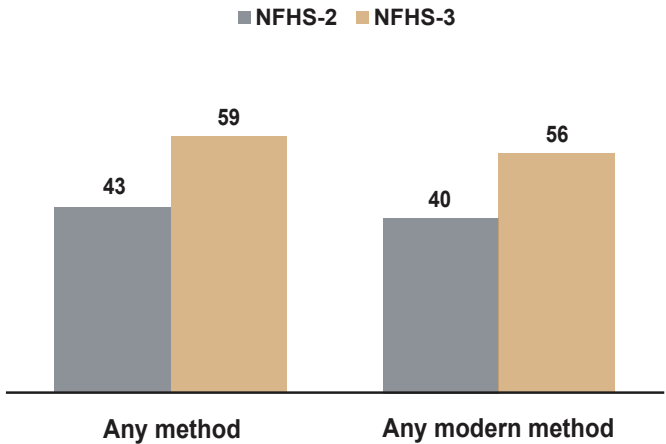
Among currently married women, 93 percent now know about the pill, compared with 77 percent in NFHS-2. Eighty percent now know about the IUD, compared with 68 percent in NFHS-2.

Contraceptive use

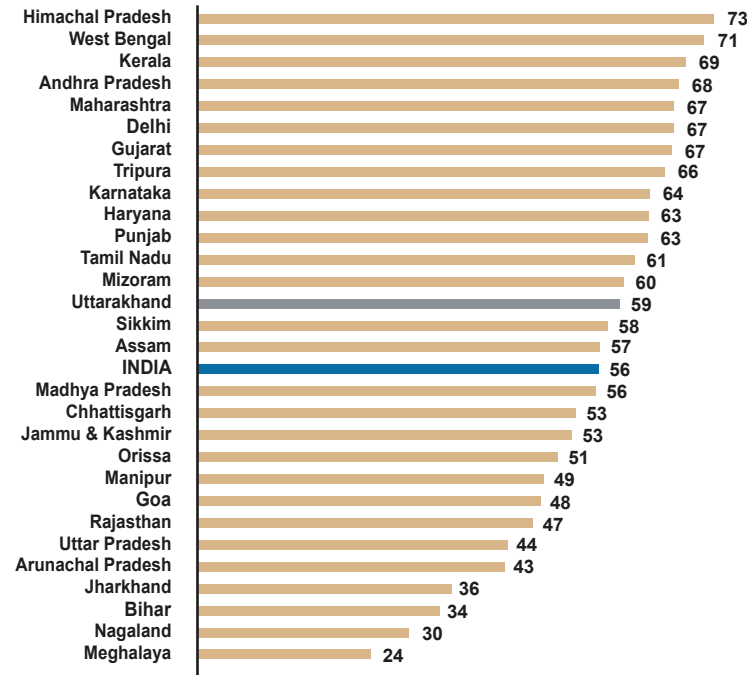
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 59 percent, up from 43 percent in NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 65 percent in urban areas while in rural areas it is only 57 percent.

Contraceptive use increases rapidly by wealth, from only 45 percent for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 68 percent for women in the highest wealth quintile. Muslim women and scheduled-caste women are somewhat less likely to use family planning methods than women in other religious or caste/tribe groups.

How many women use family planning?  
Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State  
Percentage of currently married women



With a 16 percentage point increase in current contraceptive use since NFHS-2, 3 in 5 currently married women are using contraception.

Women in Uttarakhand are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, only 41 percent of women with two daughters and no sons use a method of family planning, compared with 71 percent of women with one or more sons.

Female sterilization accounts for more than half (54%) of contraceptive use, down from 63 percent in NFHS-2.

Condoms are the most commonly used spacing method (used by 16 percent of currently married women). Four percent of women use pills. In general, better-educated and wealthier women and women in urban areas are more likely than other women to use spacing methods. For example, 41 percent of women with 10 or more years of education use the pill, IUD, or condom, compared with only 11 percent of women with no education. Female sterilization is more common among less-educated women. Traditional contraceptive methods are used by only 4 percent of currently married women.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is lower (52%) than women's reports of current contraceptive use (59%). Men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

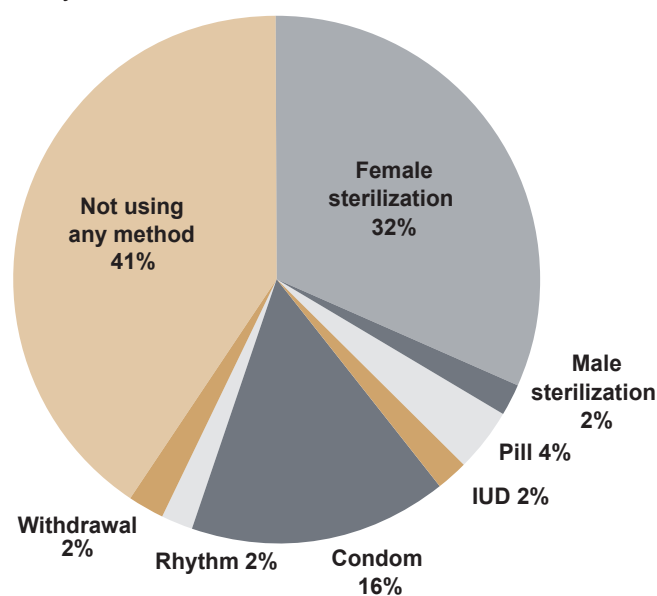
Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility. An almost equal proportion of IUD users had their IUD insertion in the public (46%) and private (45%) medical sectors. More than half of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms. Among those for whom the brand is known, the majority of women using pills (57%) use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for family planning in Uttarakhand (28%) is about the same as the rate in India as a whole (27%). Discontinuation rates for temporary methods are quite high. Thirty-seven percent of users of temporary methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. Nearly half of the users of pills (45%) and one-third of condom users (34%) discontinued use within the first year of use.

## Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. More than one-third (37%) of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it

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



although only 29 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only one in four modern contraceptive users were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

## Men's attitudes

Most men in Uttarakhand 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 (93% each). However, 50 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. About four-fifths 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, 11 percent of married women in Uttarakhand have an unmet need for family planning, down from 21 percent in NFHS-2. Since NFHS-2, unmet need for limiting and unmet need for spacing have declined by 4-6 percentage points. Currently, 85 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 67 percent in NFHS-2.

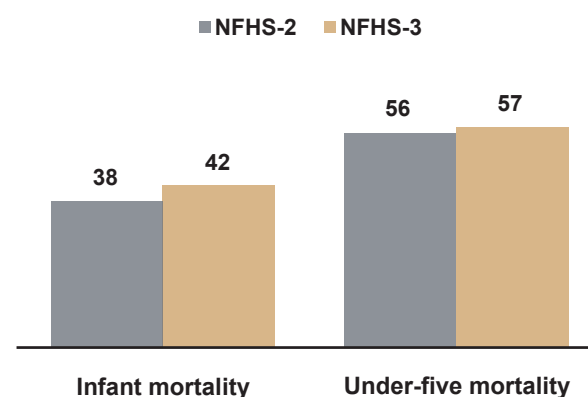
# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Uttarakhand has remained almost constant over time. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 42 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, slightly up from the NFHS-2 estimate of 38. One in 24 children dies within the first year of life, and 1 in 18 dies before reaching age five. Infant mortality is three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and mortality of all children under age five is more than twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas.

While girls and boys experience the same level of infant mortality (55 per 1,000 live births), girls experience much higher postneonatal mortality than do boys, and boys experience higher neonatal mortality than do girls.

Children born to mothers younger than age 20 are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age of 20-29 years. The infant mortality rate is 82 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 50 per 1,000 for mothers age 20-29.

**Trends in Infant and Under-Five Mortality**  
Deaths per 1,000 live births

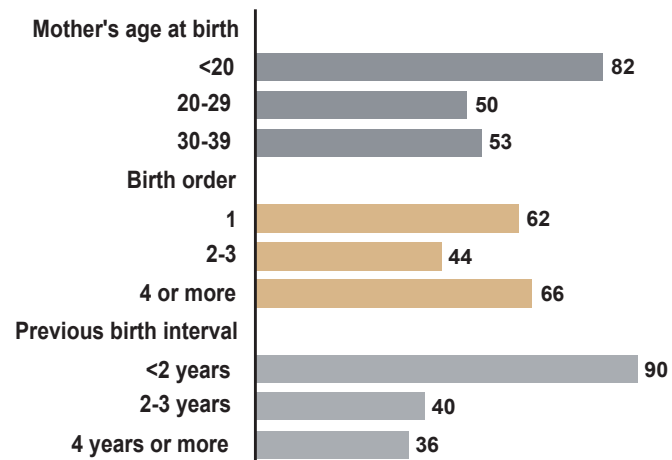


Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than two times higher for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Children living in the highest wealth quintile households are much less likely to die before their first birthday as children living in other wealth quintile households. Similarly, children whose mothers have no education are thrice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. In addition, infant mortality rates among scheduled castes and other backward classes are higher than the rate among those who do not belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward classes.

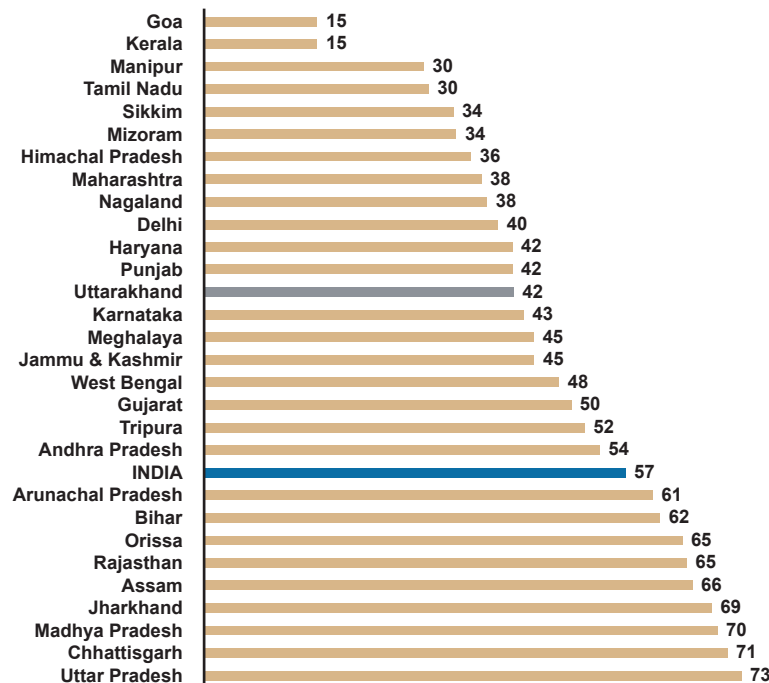
### High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



### Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



*The infant mortality rate in Uttarakhand is lower than the national average, but is higher than mortality in 12 other states.*

## PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more (data on perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

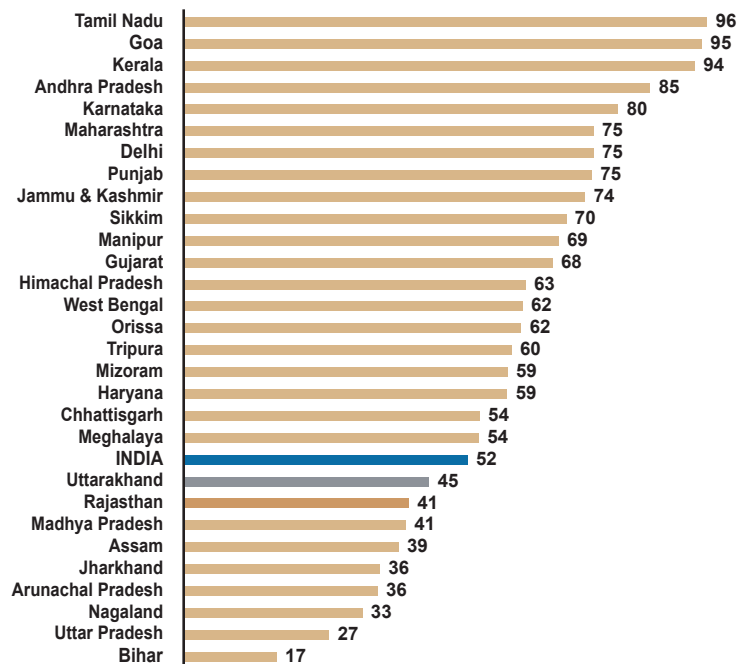
## MATERNAL HEALTH

### Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 60 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (48% from a doctor and 12% from an ANM/LHV/nurse/midwife or other health personnel) for their last birth. One-quarter of women did not receive any antenatal care. Nine in 10 women with 10 or more years of education and in the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care. Eighty percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional, compared with 53 percent of rural women.

### Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



*Fewer than half of mothers in Uttarakhand received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth, lower than the national average.*

Forty-three percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 17 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Forty-five percent of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits (72%) than rural women (36%).

For 63 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 26 percent consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. More than two-thirds of mothers (69%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during the pregnancy. Only 3 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women do receive antenatal care, they often do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Only about half of women who received ANC had their weight taken, their blood pressure taken, their urine tested, and their blood tested. Thirty-nine percent did not even have their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 23 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, very close to the national average of 24 percent. Women with at least 10 years of education were nearly five times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 9 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 49 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

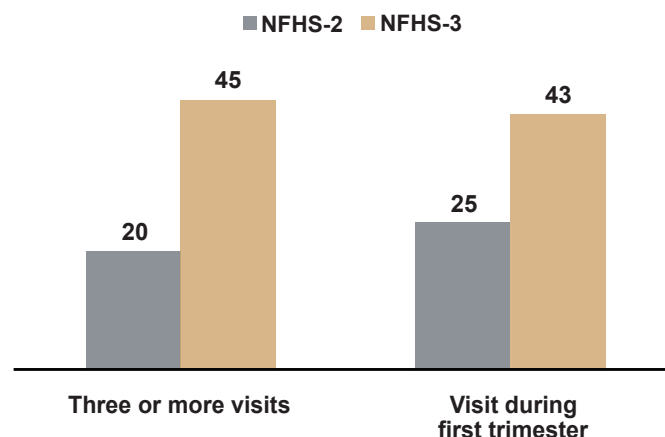
## Delivery care

Two-thirds of the births in Uttarakhand take place at home. However, the percentage of births delivered in a health facility has increased from 21 percent in NFHS-2 to 36 percent in NFHS-3 (among births in the three years prior to the survey). Home births are more common among women who received no antenatal check-ups, older women, women with less education, women in the three lowest wealth quintiles, and women with more than three previous births.

In 84 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only

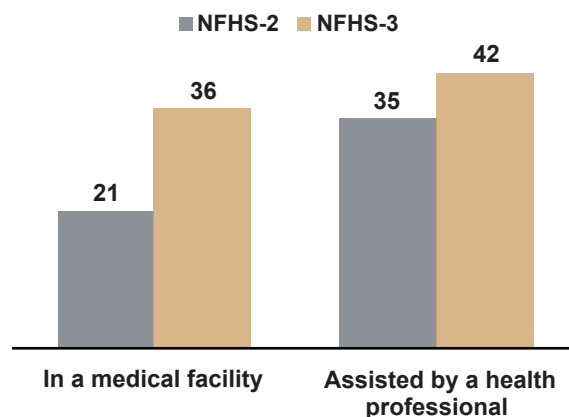
### Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



### Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



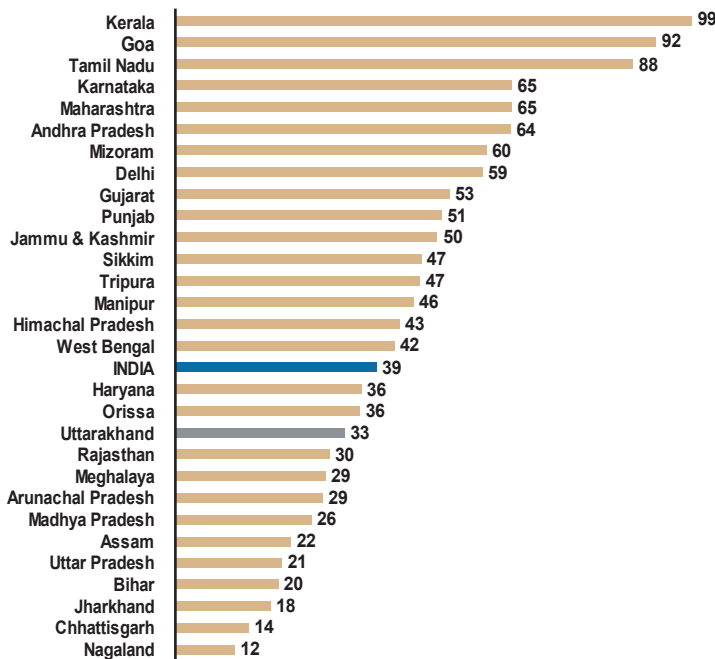


60 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Almost half (48%) of births during the past five years were assisted by a traditional birth attendant; only two-fifths of births were assisted by a health professional. Twelve percent were delivered by friends or relatives. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 23 percent of home births.

### Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



*The percentage of births in Uttarakhand delivered in a health facility is somewhat lower than the national average.*

### Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only one-third of mothers in Uttarakhand (32%) had a postnatal check-up within two days of birth, as is recommended. About two-thirds of women (63%) received no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, about one-fifth of births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 12 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

### Male involvement in maternal care

Fifty-five 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 (76% in urban areas and 46% in rural areas); and only 30 percent were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

Only 3 in 10 fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to specific aspects of maternal care. About one-third were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and about the same percentage were told about the

importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, only 51 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 45 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 34 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after the birth, and only 28 percent were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccination of children

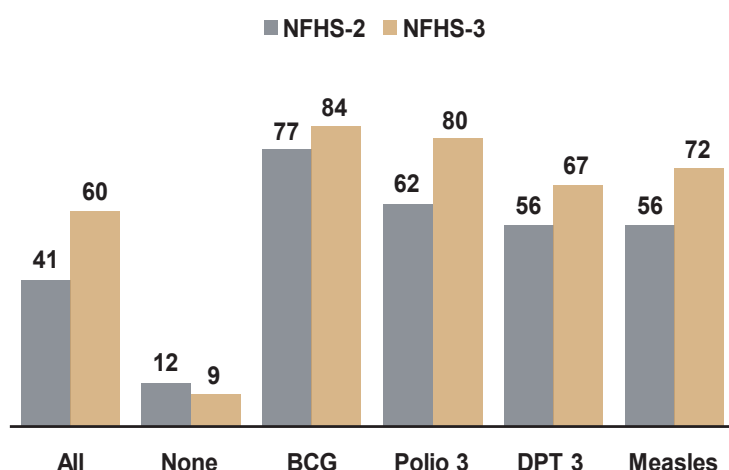
Sixty percent of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 9 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Most, but not all children (84%) have received a BCG vaccination. However, fewer children received at least three doses of polio vaccine (80%), and even fewer received at least the recommended three DPT injections (67%). Seven in 10 children (72%) 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 10 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 18 percent.

There has been an increase in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (41%) and NFHS-3 (60%). The coverage of each of the vaccines has increased by 1-18 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign which is attempting to eradicate the disease in India, one-fifth of children in Uttarakhand still have not received three doses of polio vaccine.

#### Trends in Vaccination Coverage

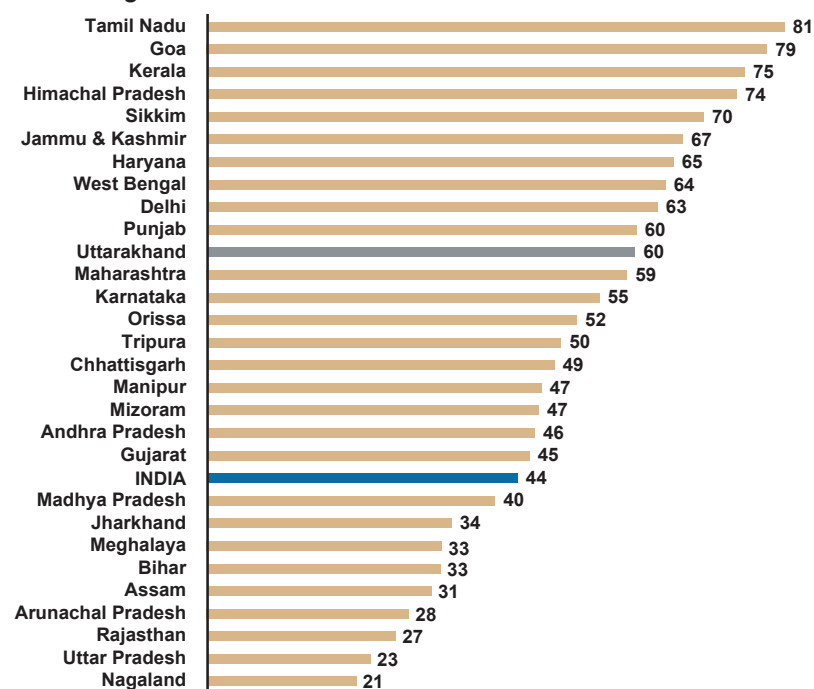
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward classes are more likely than other children to have received all the recommended vaccinations. The percentage of fully vaccinated children differs only marginally by sex. Nevertheless, a higher percentage of boys than girls have received each individual vaccine.

## Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



*Full immunization coverage in Uttarakhand is higher than the national average but 2 in 5 children are still not fully immunized.*

## Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 74 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 46 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Seventeen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 65 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 4 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 13 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 62 percent were taken to a health facility. Fifty-three percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 33 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 30 percent who were given gruel. One in six children with diarrhoea (17%) did not receive any type of treatment at all. Fourteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Uttarakhand only 17 percent received more liquids than normal. More than a quarter of children with diarrhoea (28%) received either less to drink than normal or did not receive any liquids, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

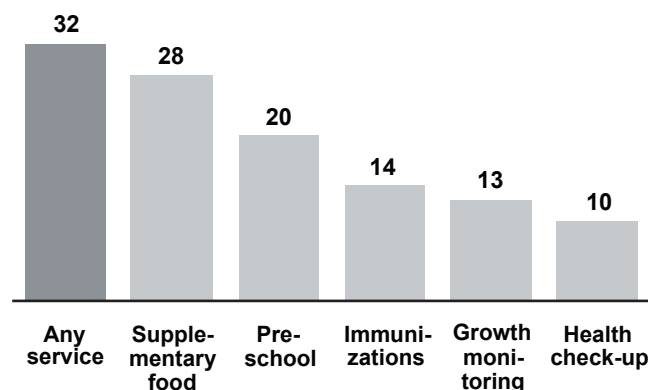
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres (AWC).

Among the 73 percent of children under age six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 32 percent receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children under age six receive are supplementary food (28%), immunization (14%), and health check-ups (10%). Only one-fifth of children age 3-5 years receive early childhood care or preschool education. Only 13 percent of children age 0-59 months in areas served by an *anganwadi* centre have had their weight measured in an AWC.

Children from rural areas are more likely to take advantage of services offered at *anganwadi* centres than children from urban areas. Muslim children are less likely than Hindu children to take advantage of these services. Children of the poorest and wealthiest households, and children belonging to other backward classes are less likely to take advantage of these services.

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

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



## BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

### Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttarakhand, only 31 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 71 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Uttarakhand breastfeed for an average of 25 months, thus meeting the minimum duration of 24 months as 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, almost half of children (45%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

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

of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only two-fifths of children (40%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and only about half are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only a quarter of children (26%) 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 one in five last-born children age 12-35 months was given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 53 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 13 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 4 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

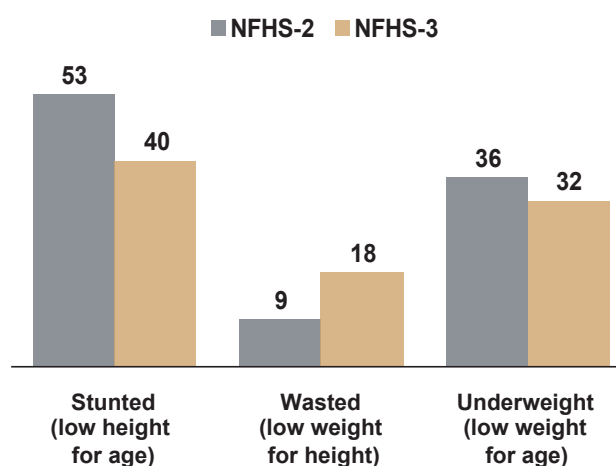
### Children's nutritional status

Forty-four 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. Almost one in five (19%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty-eight 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, 29 percent of children are stunted, 24 percent are wasted, and 31 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, more than one-quarter (27%) of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are almost equally likely to be undernourished.

Children's nutritional status in Uttarakhand has improved substantially since NFHS-2 according to two of the three nutritional status measures. Among children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2), stunting decreased from 53 percent to 40 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 and underweight decreased from 36 percent to 32 percent. However, because stunting improved more rapidly than underweight, the prevalence of wasting actually increased during that period (from 9% to 18%). Despite the improvements over time in stunting and underweight, undernutrition is still a major problem in Uttarakhand.

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



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

## Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Uttarakhand suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 30 percent of women and 28 percent of men are too thin, and 13 percent of women and 8 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 57 percent of women and 64 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, and among teenagers.

Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, those who are well educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, differentials in the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems are relatively small across most groups.

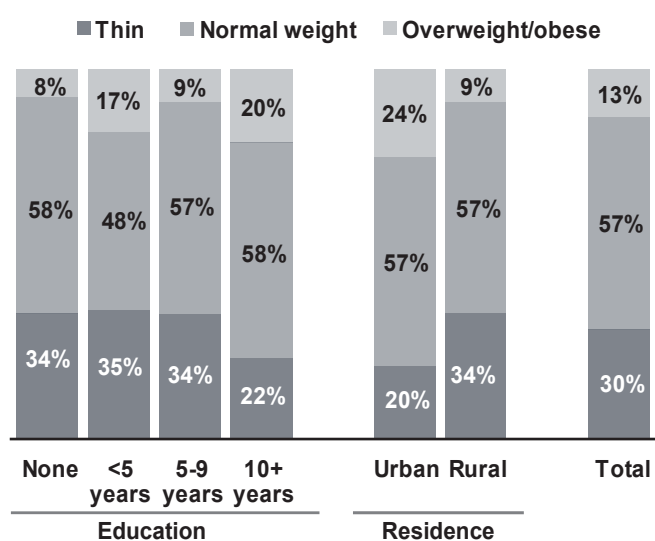
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Less than half of households in Uttarakhand (46%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is less than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (60%). However, a nationwide 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 India, 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, the great majority—61 percent—are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 31 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Even among children in wealthiest households and children whose mothers have at least 10 years of education, half of the children are anaemic.

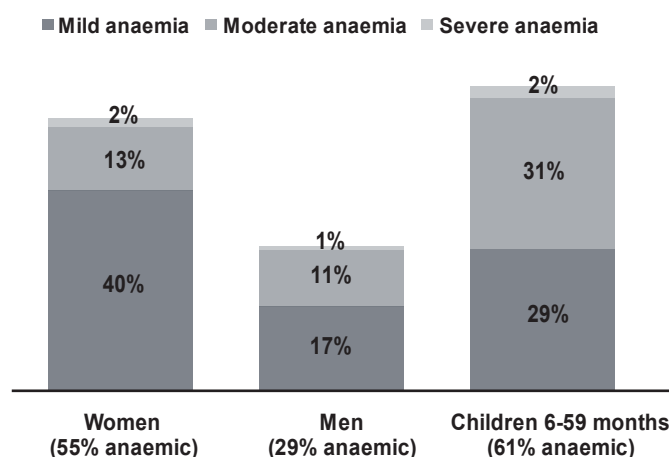
### How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women





## Anaemia among women, men, and children



More than half of women in Uttarakhand (55%) have anaemia, including 40 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is highest for women from scheduled tribes. More than 60 percent of Muslim women, other backward class women, the poorest women, and women who are breastfeeding are anaemic. Anaemia is more widespread among women than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen by almost 10 percentage points among ever-married women. However, the anaemia level among children under age three has declined by 8 percentage points.

More than one-quarter of men in Uttarakhand (29%) are anaemic. Anaemia increases steadily with declining wealth status and is more than three times higher for men in the lowest wealth quintile (49%) than for men in the highest wealth quintile (14%).

## HIV/AIDS

### Awareness of AIDS

More than two-thirds of women (69%) in Uttarakhand have heard of AIDS (86% in urban areas and 63% in rural areas). Young women age 15-24 (76%) are more likely than older women age 40-49 (58%) to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, only 36 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 64 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Uttarakhand, 92 percent of men have heard of AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS among males is equally widespread in urban (93%) and rural (91%) areas.

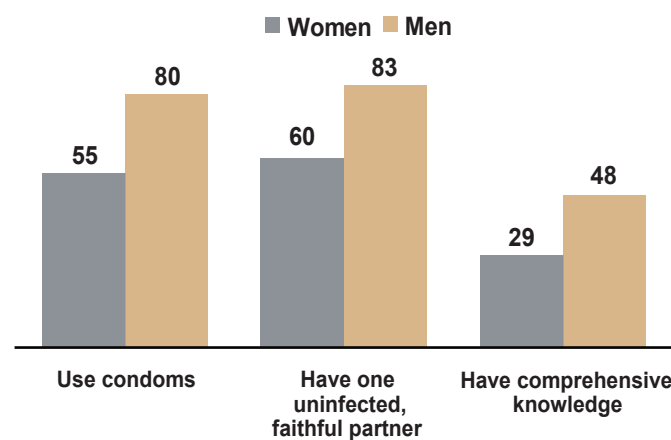
## Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men in Uttarakhand are more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 80 percent of men, but only 55 percent of women, know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS. More than 80 percent of men but only 60 percent of women know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

Only 29 percent of women and 48 percent of men have a 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one uninfected, faithful partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

### Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



## HIV-related stigma

Eighty-one percent of women and 89 percent of men in Uttarakhand would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than four-fifths of women (83%) and men (87%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than three-quarters of women (76%) and men (80%) say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. However, only 66 percent of women and 63 percent of men in Uttarakhand say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

## HIV testing prior to NFHS-3

Only 2 percent of women and 5 percent of men in Uttarakhand age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3.

## HIV prevalence

In Uttarakhand, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Uttarakhand contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate. However, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Uttarakhand. Nationally, 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 as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence for the remaining 23 states combined, including Uttarakhand, is 0.08 percent among women age 15-49 and 0.16 percent among men age 15-49.

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

About half of women in Uttarakhand have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while half of men have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 24 years of age. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

### Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have had sex in the past year, only a negligible proportion of women and 6 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year (a negligible proportion of women and 2% of men). Prevalence of higher-risk sex for women and men does not differ between urban and rural areas.

### Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

About two-thirds of men who had higher-risk sex (64%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

### Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they paid for sex in the past 12 months.

## ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

### Tuberculosis

In Uttarakhand, 329 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste, charcoal, and dung cakes are much more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking. A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 97% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only a little more than half of women (52%) and 62 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Forty-four percent of women and half of men have misconceptions about how TB is spread.

## Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about 1 percent of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes (825 per 100,000 women and 965 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of diabetes is much higher for women and men age 35-49 than for younger women and men. Prevalence of diabetes is higher for women and men in urban areas and in the wealthiest households. About 1 percent of adults suffer from asthma (537 per 100,000 women and 972 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is slightly higher for women (257 per 100,000) than for men (215 per 100,000).

## Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half of men (53%), but only 6 percent of women, use some form of tobacco. Three to 4 percent of pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers also use tobacco (data not shown in tables). Among men, tobacco use is more common in rural areas (56%) than in urban areas (48%), while among women it is the same in urban and rural areas.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Less than two in five men (39%) and a negligible proportion of women in Uttarakhand drink alcohol. Frequent alcohol use is even less common. Among men who drink alcohol, only 5 percent drink alcohol almost every day. The percentage of men in Uttarakhand who drink alcohol is higher than the national average (32%).

## Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (52% of urban households and 55% of rural households). Wealthier households are more likely to use the private medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (64%), lack of a nearby facility (49%), and long waiting time (37%) (data not shown in tables).

## Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Uttarakhand report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes. Health insurance is about equally as common in urban areas as in rural areas.

# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

## Employment and earnings

Less than half of currently married women age 15-49 (46%) were employed in the last year, compared with 99% of currently married men. About three-quarters of employed women (76%) work in agriculture, whereas more than two-thirds of employed men (71%) work in non-agricultural occupations. Less than 30 percent of employed women (29%) were paid only



in cash, 5 percent were paid in cash and in kind, and 3 percent were paid only in kind. More than 60 percent of employed women (64%) were not paid for their work. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, a great majority (86%) decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands.

### **Decision making**

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. In Uttarakhand, 49-61 percent of currently married women participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 36 percent participate in making all four of these decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with 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**

More than one-third of women (36%) have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women employed for cash, with at least 10 years of education, in the highest wealth quintile, and who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class. Twenty percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average (15%).

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 14 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever used one.

More than half of women in Uttarakhand are allowed to go by themselves to the market (60%) and to a health facility (56%), and a little less than half (45%) have the freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in table). Urban women, older women, women with 10 or more years of schooling, scheduled-tribe women, women who have cash earnings, and women in the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than other women.

### **Gender role attitudes**

Fifty percent of women in Uttarakhand believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (39%), she neglects the house or children (33%), the husband suspects she is unfaithful (31%), she argues with him (28%), or goes out without telling him (27%). Men in Uttarakhand are much less likely to agree; only 23 percent of men in Uttarakhand justify wife beating in some circumstances, including 16 percent who believe that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife beating. Even among the wealthiest households, 39 percent of women and 14 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.



More than three-quarters of women and men (78%) in Uttarakhand believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

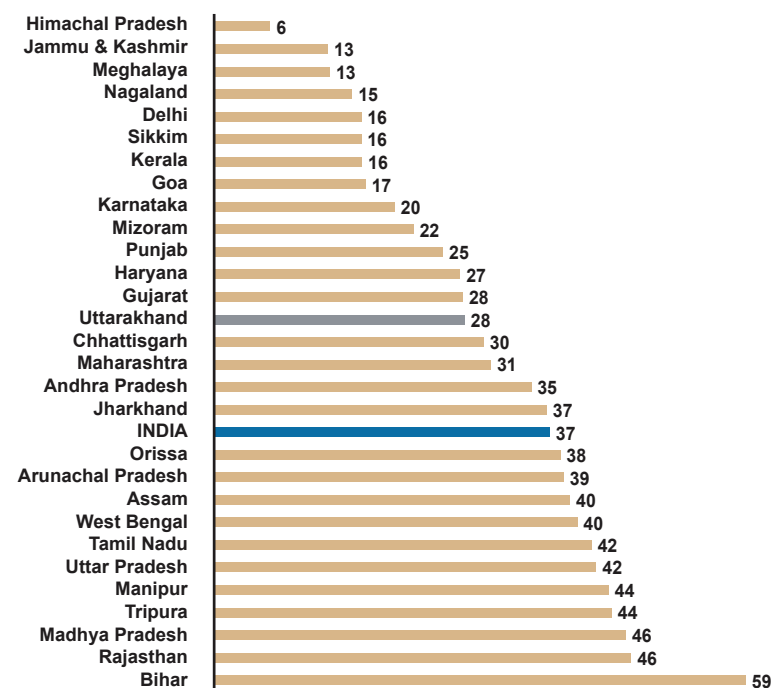
Among women age 15-49, 26 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 27 percent of women in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 33 percent of ever-married women.

### Spousal violence

Twenty-six percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 7-14 percent report having their arm twisted or their hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, punched or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Six percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 28 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if not currently married, their most recent husband. Nine percent report spousal emotional violence.

### Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



*The prevalence of spousal violence is lower in Uttarakhand than in India as a whole, but is higher than in 13 other states*



Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, about 1 in 10 women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Very few ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands get drunk often are much more likely than other women to experience spousal violence.

About two in five ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. For nearly two-thirds of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

### **Help seeking behaviour**

Only 18 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Sixty-eight percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source such as the police.







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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	946	1,926	2,872
Households occupied	875	1,853	2,728
Households interviewed	836	1,823	2,659
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	95.5	98.4	97.5
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	1,000	2,237	3,237
Number of eligible women interviewed	888	2,065	2,953
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	88.8	92.3	91.2
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	467	739	1,206
Number of eligible men interviewed	349	634	983
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	74.7	85.8	81.5

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

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

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





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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	7.9	10.0	8.9	11.4	9.3	10.4	10.4	9.5	10.0
5-9	9.9	10.3	10.1	12.7	11.3	12.0	11.9	11.0	11.5
10-14	12.6	11.7	12.2	14.4	12.6	13.5	13.9	12.3	13.1
15-19	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.4
20-24	9.5	8.4	9.0	7.4	9.2	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5
25-29	7.8	9.0	8.4	6.5	8.4	7.5	6.8	8.6	7.7
30-34	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6
35-39	7.1	7.8	7.4	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.4
40-44	6.6	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.0
45-49	5.4	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.4
50-54	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.0
55-59	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5
60-64	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
65-69	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1
70-74	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8
75-79	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
80 +	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,828	1,719	3,548	4,656	4,741	9,397	6,485	6,460	12,945
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	940	na	na	1,018	na	na	996
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	1,116	na	na	831	na	na	893
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>									
No education	12.8	23.5	17.9	14.8	39.0	27.1	14.2	34.9	24.6
<5 years complete	13.8	13.6	13.7	19.8	15.3	17.5	18.1	14.9	16.5
5-9 years complete	30.7	25.0	27.9	39.9	31.0	35.4	37.2	29.4	33.3
10-11 years complete	12.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	6.3	9.1	12.1	7.3	9.7
12 or more years complete	30.3	27.7	29.1	13.2	8.0	10.6	18.2	13.2	15.7
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,650	1,511	3,161	4,011	4,192	8,203	5,661	5,703	11,364
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.8	6.6	7.4	6.0	2.8	4.5	6.8	4.0	4.9

na = Not applicable

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



Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	85.2	83.9	84.3	88.6
Female	14.8	16.1	15.7	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	5.0	5.0	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	63.5	58.4	59.9	48.7
Non-nuclear	36.5	41.6	40.1	51.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	77.6	91.2	87.4	85.3
Muslim	18.3	2.7	7.1	9.1
Sikh	2.0	5.8	4.7	5.0
Other	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	20.9	20.4	20.5	21.7
Scheduled tribe	1.4	3.3	2.8	2.9
Other backward class	15.7	14.9	15.1	16.3
Other	61.8	61.4	61.6	59.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	95.0	74.1	80.0	81.7
No	5.0	25.9	20.0	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
Improved source	98.9	82.9	87.4	87.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	75.6	31.0	43.6	43.3
Public tap/standpipe	10.0	27.7	22.7	21.2
Tube well or borehole	12.3	19.1	17.2	19.1
Other improved	1.0	5.0	3.9	4.0
Non-improved source	0.6	17.0	12.3	12.2
Other source	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises	88.6	48.2	59.6	60.9
Less than 30 minutes	8.9	33.8	26.8	26.5
Thirty minutes or longer	2.3	18.0	13.6	12.5
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>2</sup></b>				
Boil	21.2	4.1	8.9	8.0
Strain through cloth	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	23.9	4.6	10.0	9.1
Other treatment	8.3	2.5	4.1	4.0
No treatment	53.5	89.7	79.5	81.2
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Continued...



Table 3 Housing characteristics— <i>Continued</i>				
Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Sanitation facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared</b>	72.8	33.2	44.4	45.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	72.8	32.9	44.2	45.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Not improved</b>	26.8	66.6	55.4	54.6
Any facility shared with other households	19.0	8.1	11.1	10.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other unimproved facility	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	6.2	57.7	43.2	43.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house<sup>3</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	3.0	17.2	13.2	11.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	12.4	46.1	36.6	38.0
<i>Pucca</i>	84.4	36.2	49.8	49.7
Missing	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
LPG/natural gas	77.3	18.2	34.8	32.3
Biogas	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.5
Kerosene	3.8	1.0	1.8	1.4
Charcoal	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Wood	15.7	74.8	58.1	59.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dung cakes	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.5
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	71.8	44.9	52.5	52.0
In the house, no separate room	14.0	22.3	19.9	17.7
In a separate building	2.2	8.7	6.9	7.6
Outdoors	11.5	23.4	20.1	22.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	749	1,910	2,659	13,191
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>4</sup></b>				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	4.6	7.4	7.2	8.0
Stove without chimney	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	92.7	89.5	89.8	89.0
Missing	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	135	1,506	1,641	8,493
na = Not applicable				
<sup>1</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.				
<sup>2</sup> Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.				
<sup>3</sup> Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called <i>kachha</i> houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called <i>semi-pucca</i> houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called <i>pucca</i> 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	87.9	75.5	79.0	79.2
Pressure cooker	89.0	72.1	76.9	77.9
Chair	83.7	63.9	69.5	70.9
Cot or bed	95.7	89.2	91.1	91.7
Table	78.3	56.0	62.3	64.3
Electric fan	75.5	44.8	53.5	55.9
Radio or transistor	33.7	32.2	32.6	34.3
Television (black and white)	24.3	33.4	30.8	33.4
Television (colour)	66.1	25.0	36.6	37.6
Any television	81.3	53.0	61.0	63.8
Sewing machine	59.0	34.6	41.5	45.0
Mobile telephone	49.3	17.1	26.1	27.5
Any other type of telephone	40.2	13.3	20.9	21.2
Computer	12.3	1.9	4.8	4.7
Refrigerator	56.0	16.3	27.5	27.9
Watch or clock	90.2	79.4	82.5	84.8
Water pump	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.8
Thresher	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.2
Tractor	0.8	3.5	2.8	4.0
None of the above	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	40.7	33.4	35.4	40.5
Motorcycle or scooter	37.8	14.2	20.9	22.9
Animal-drawn cart	1.1	4.3	3.4	5.0
Car	9.7	1.4	3.7	3.7
None of the above	37.0	61.3	54.4	49.8
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	84.3	28.5	44.2	41.9
Irrigated land only	7.8	25.6	20.6	23.2
Non-irrigated land only	5.6	36.8	28.0	27.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.7	9.1	7.0	7.6
Missing	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	65.6	82.9	78.0	79.0
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	10.3	71.9	54.5	59.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	74.2	53.2	59.1	60.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance <sup>2</sup>	9.3	5.8	6.8	7.0
Percentage owning a BPL card	4.7	32.1	24.4	25.4
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	17.0	26.7	23.9	26.0
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	2.0	9.1	7.1	6.0
Second	4.3	20.4	15.8	15.3
Middle	7.5	26.7	21.3	22.1
Fourth	18.8	24.9	23.2	23.8
Highest	67.3	18.9	32.6	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	749	1,910	2,659	13,191

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

**Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index**

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	6.1	16.7	22.9	22.3	32.0	100.0	11,251
Muslim	4.1	9.6	19.9	31.8	34.5	100.0	1,195
Sikh	8.2	4.7	14.7	36.4	36.1	100.0	665
Other	0.0	2.2	1.3	12.9	83.5	100.0	80
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	10.0	24.1	25.3	17.8	22.9	100.0	2,859
Scheduled tribe	6.3	36.7	16.0	27.4	13.6	100.0	383
Other backward class	10.3	12.3	21.1	30.8	25.4	100.0	2,155
Other	3.3	11.9	21.4	24.0	39.3	100.0	7,790
Total	6.0	15.3	22.1	23.8	32.8	100.0	13,191

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

**Table 6 School attendance**

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	91.0	96.1	94.9	87.4	94.7	92.8	89.2	95.4	93.9
11-14 years	84.8	91.5	89.6	80.9	83.1	82.6	83.1	87.5	86.4
15-17 years	48.9	65.9	61.1	63.2	44.8	49.7	56.1	54.9	55.2
6-14 years	87.9	94.0	92.4	84.5	89.3	88.1	86.3	91.8	90.4
6-17 years	78.5	87.9	85.5	78.8	78.2	78.4	78.6	83.2	82.0

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
<b>Age</b>							
<5 years	85.8	12.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	1.1	1,285
5-9 years	86.4	10.1	1.7	1.8	100.0	3.6	1,495
10-14 years	83.4	10.5	3.4	2.7	100.0	8.3	1,705
15-17 years	77.8	12.4	4.5	5.2	100.0	10.9	806
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	85.2	7.5	3.8	3.6	100.0	5.9	1,354
Rural	83.6	12.5	1.9	2.0	100.0	5.5	3,938
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	84.2	10.8	2.4	2.6	100.0	5.6	2,773
Female	83.7	11.6	2.4	2.3	100.0	5.6	2,518
Total age <15 years	85.1	11.0	2.0	1.9	100.0	4.7	4,485
Total age <18 years	84.0	11.2	2.4	2.4	100.0	5.6	5,291

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, Uttarakhand, 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	22.6	16.4	39.0	529
2-4 years	22.6	15.3	37.9	757
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	21.5	16.2	37.7	674
Female	23.7	15.4	39.1	612
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	40.3	15.8	56.1	323
Rural	16.6	15.8	32.4	963
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	4.4	4.4	8.8	95
Second	5.8	17.0	22.8	214
Middle	14.3	16.5	30.9	296
Fourth	21.0	18.8	39.8	308
Highest	44.7	15.0	59.7	372
Total	22.6	15.8	38.4	1,285

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	0.6	0.9	0.9	4.7	6.6	906
8-11 years	1.2	1.7	2.8	13.3	16.6	1,218
12-14 years	2.0	0.0	7.5	9.7	15.8	1,076
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.6	1.0	2.0	8.9	11.5	1,683
Female	1.0	0.9	5.8	10.4	15.7	1,517
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.8	5.4	810
Rural	1.3	1.0	4.5	12.3	16.2	2,390
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	1.9	0.9	8.5	9.4	16.1	222
Second	2.2	1.9	6.7	13.8	20.4	602
Middle	1.0	0.8	4.3	14.5	17.8	790
Fourth	1.8	0.8	2.0	8.2	11.6	768
Highest	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.3	5.3	817
Total	1.3	0.9	3.8	9.6	13.5	3,200

<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 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

<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 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	21.1	20.8	624	623	193	193
20-24	17.5	13.8	516	514	128	128
25-29	16.7	15.7	494	495	146	146
30-34	14.3	14.2	423	423	132	132
35-39	12.8	15.8	378	379	147	147
40-44	10.0	10.3	295	296	96	96
45-49	7.6	9.3	223	223	86	86
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	27.7	35.8	817	888	333	336
Rural	72.3	64.2	2,136	2,065	595	592
<b>Education</b>						
No education	32.6	11.6	963	949	108	108
<5 years complete	3.5	3.4	102	102	32	32
5-9 years complete	30.4	40.0	899	892	371	371
10-11 years complete	11.5	14.8	338	339	137	137
12 or more years complete	22.0	29.9	651	671	277	278
Missing	0.0	0.2	0	0	2	2
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	64.6	86.3	1,909	1,924	801	801
Not literate	34.8	12.9	1,027	1,012	120	120
Not measured	0.4	0.2	11	11	2	2
Missing	0.2	0.5	6	6	5	5
<b>Media exposure</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	26.1	56.6	772	797	525	526
Watches television at least once a week	66.3	70.4	1,957	1,975	653	654
Listens to the radio at least once a week	20.8	29.1	614	612	270	270
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.7	7.1	110	114	66	66
Not regularly exposed to any media	26.8	16.6	791	775	154	154
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	26.3	38.7	778	782	359	359
Currently married	70.4	60.9	2,078	2,074	565	565
Widowed	2.9	0.4	86	85	4	4
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.4	0.0	12	12	0	0
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	86.1	86.2	2,543	2,532	799	799
Muslim	7.9	8.7	233	247	80	81
Sikh	5.6	4.4	165	162	41	41
Other	0.4	0.8	10	11	7	7
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	20.9	22.0	618	619	204	204
Scheduled tribe	3.6	2.5	106	104	23	23
Other backward class	15.5	18.8	458	460	174	174
Other	59.9	56.5	1,769	1,768	524	524
Missing	0.1	0.3	2	2	3	3
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	44.7	81.2	1,321	1,301	754	754
In agricultural occupation	33.1	22.9	978	946	212	211
In non-agricultural occupation	11.6	58.4	343	355	542	543
Not employed	55.2	18.2	1,630	1,650	169	169
Missing	0.1	0.5	2	2	5	5
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	4.9	5.3	145	141	49	49
Second	14.5	13.8	427	416	128	128
Middle	20.3	18.8	599	585	174	174
Fourth	23.8	22.3	702	695	207	207
Highest	36.6	39.7	1,080	1,116	369	370
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,953	2,953	928	928
Age 50-54	na	5.6	na	na	55	55
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	983	983

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 and NFHS-2, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.024	0.053	0.045	0.050	0.046	0.050
20-24	0.162	0.232	0.214	0.179	0.211	0.202
25-29	0.182	0.154	0.162	0.118	0.171	0.159
30-34	0.060	0.073	0.069	0.063	0.094	0.085
35-39	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.007	0.029	0.023
40-44	0.000	0.007	0.005	0.011	0.000	0.002
45-49	*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	2.21	2.67	2.55	2.14	2.76	2.61
TFR 15-49	2.21	2.67	2.55	2.14	2.76	2.61
CBR	18.5	23.1	21.8	20.2	24.3	23.5

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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



Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	2.21	4.3	3.4	1.62
Rural	2.67	5.6	4.2	1.79
<b>Education</b>				
No education	(3.62)	6.6	4.6	(2.32)
<5 years complete	*	2.0	(3.8)	*
5-9 years complete	2.51	5.3	3.7	1.81
10 or more years complete	2.00	4.2	2.6	1.66
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	2.47	5.6	3.8	1.74
Muslim	*	3.3	(5.7)	*
Sikh	*	2.5	(4.2)	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	2.76	6.4	4.6	1.78
Scheduled tribe	*	5.8	*	*
Other backward class	(2.54)	5.9	4.5	(1.56)
Other	2.42	4.7	3.5	1.77
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	12.7	*	*
Second	(3.21)	7.5	4.8	(1.97)
Middle	(2.72)	5.7	4.3	(1.84)
Fourth	2.50	5.1	4.2	1.75
Highest	2.04	3.3	3.3	1.57
Total	2.55	5.2	3.9	1.75

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

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

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
16	0.7	0.7	1.4	145
17	2.4	1.6	4.0	129
18	5.4	4.7	10.1	150
19	10.3	6.2	16.4	101
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.1	0.6	1.7	161
Rural	4.5	3.3	7.8	463
<b>Education</b>				
No education	20.7	5.8	26.5	69
<5 years complete	*	*	*	13
5-9 years complete	2.6	3.3	5.8	317
10 or more years complete	0.0	0.9	0.9	225
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	555
Currently married	32.8	23.9	56.7	69
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	1
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	3.0	3.0	6.0	516
Muslim	4.8	0.0	4.8	62
Sikh	(9.2)	(2.3)	(11.5)	45
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	5.3	3.3	8.6	155
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Other backward class	6.1	3.4	9.5	119
Other	2.2	2.2	4.4	324
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	(3.5)	(3.5)	(6.9)	30
Second	5.8	4.8	10.6	105
Middle	6.4	3.2	9.6	130
Fourth	2.7	3.4	6.1	152
Highest	1.4	0.5	1.9	207
Total	3.6	2.6	6.2	624

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



**Table 14 Birth order**

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
20-29	35.8	33.9	18.2	12.2	100.0	565
30-39	10.4	17.2	17.1	55.2	100.0	157
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	33.2	37.3	14.0	15.5	100.0	177
Rural	31.4	26.6	18.5	23.5	100.0	576
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	18.9	19.6	20.3	41.2	100.0	291
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
5-9 years complete	38.3	28.9	19.5	13.3	100.0	223
10 or more years complete	42.3	43.0	11.6	3.1	100.0	224
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	32.7	30.7	17.6	19.0	100.0	634
Muslim	21.6	21.0	18.3	39.0	100.0	79
Sikh	(37.7)	(19.0)	(13.6)	(29.8)	100.0	38
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	26.1	25.9	19.7	28.3	100.0	169
Scheduled tribe	(10.8)	(32.0)	(14.4)	(42.8)	100.0	29
Other backward class	27.4	28.2	13.4	31.0	100.0	110
Other	36.5	30.3	17.7	15.5	100.0	446
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	12.7	24.1	27.7	35.6	100.0	55
Second	25.5	17.4	15.5	41.6	100.0	125
Middle	30.5	26.8	19.7	23.0	100.0	172
Fourth	32.8	32.7	15.7	18.7	100.0	180
Highest	40.4	35.8	15.6	8.2	100.0	221
Total	31.8	29.1	17.4	21.6	100.0	754
<b>Births to ever-married women</b>						
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.8	29.1	17.4	21.6	100.0	754
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.6	26.9	17.7	28.7	100.0	383

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2	*
20-29	14.8	17.9	33.1	18.8	7.9	7.4	100.0	559	29.8
30-39	8.0	10.2	28.2	20.6	12.7	20.2	100.0	273	37.4
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	*
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	12.7	14.6	26.8	18.5	11.7	15.6	100.0	189	35.2
Rural	12.5	15.4	32.9	19.3	9.0	10.9	100.0	664	31.9
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	11.1	13.8	33.1	19.1	10.2	12.6	100.0	426	32.8
<5 years complete	(20.0)	(19.5)	(12.1)	(27.9)	(8.4)	(12.1)	100.0	25	(34.6)
5-9 years complete	12.9	17.7	33.1	18.3	9.3	8.9	100.0	227	31.8
10 or more years complete	14.3	14.9	28.5	19.1	8.9	14.3	100.0	175	32.8
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	11.0	16.5	31.7	19.0	9.7	12.1	100.0	699	32.4
Muslim	15.8	11.3	29.6	20.2	12.0	11.2	100.0	110	34.4
Sikh	(29.3)	(2.4)	(34.0)	(19.6)	(2.4)	(12.2)	100.0	42	(30.5)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	12.2	17.3	31.6	19.4	9.1	10.4	100.0	223	31.4
Scheduled tribe	(11.8)	(21.2)	(33.9)	(16.1)	(9.7)	(7.3)	100.0	43	(28.0)
Other backward class	16.0	11.6	33.1	18.9	7.4	13.0	100.0	134	34.1
Other	11.7	14.8	30.8	19.4	10.5	12.8	100.0	453	33.3
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	11.5	10.3	37.7	20.8	10.5	9.2	100.0	79	33.2
Second	13.0	16.2	33.6	16.1	11.2	9.9	100.0	165	32.5
Middle	10.3	18.5	31.1	20.1	8.3	11.6	100.0	210	31.1
Fourth	15.9	15.2	29.7	18.7	7.8	12.6	100.0	205	31.4
Highest	11.3	12.9	29.6	20.5	11.3	14.4	100.0	194	35.0
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	13.9	17.4	30.4	16.8	8.8	12.6	100.0	566	30.7
4-6	9.9	9.9	33.8	24.4	10.3	11.7	100.0	245	35.2
7+	(9.2)	(16.8)	(33.2)	(19.3)	(16.8)	(4.6)	100.0	42	(34.0)
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	11.0	17.4	30.9	17.7	11.7	11.3	100.0	398	32.1
Female	13.8	13.4	32.1	20.4	7.8	12.5	100.0	455	32.5
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	11.4	15.2	31.6	19.7	9.8	12.4	100.0	790	33.0
Dead	25.9	16.2	30.6	12.8	8.0	6.6	100.0	63	28.0
Total	12.5	15.2	31.5	19.1	9.6	11.9	100.0	853	32.4

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uttarakhand, 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>	73.1	26.7	5.5	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.5	11.0
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	14.2	44.7	4.4	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	9.6
Want another, undecided when	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Undecided	0.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.7	4.8	2.1
Want no more	3.7	20.9	60.0	41.1	38.5	40.4	54.4	41.3
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	1.5	2.3	26.3	52.3	53.7	55.0	36.8	33.9
Declared infecund	3.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	2.6	0.8	1.4
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	134	309	568	502	284	154	127	2,078
MEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	54.3	25.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	(2.5)	(0.0)	10.4
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	18.7	42.5	2.7	3.3	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	10.4
Want another, undecided when	6.7	3.3	1.4	2.5	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.3
Undecided	5.1	4.3	2.7	0.8	2.7	(7.5)	(9.3)	3.5
Want no more	10.2	24.9	80.1	69.4	81.3	(69.9)	(84.4)	61.2
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	3.4	0.0	11.6	22.4	13.4	(20.1)	(6.3)	11.7
Declared infecund	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	59	92	146	121	75	40	32	565

( ) 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

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	10.9	71.8	(82.4)	*	30.3	*	*	*	*	(18.9)
25-34	26.9	86.2	91.6	92.4	78.6	18.9	84.0	(85.0)	(87.5)	58.3
35-49	(85.0)	93.7	96.9	93.9	93.3	*	95.7	94.9	94.4	89.0
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	38.2	87.5	93.3	94.3	78.6	(35.1)	93.1	(93.5)	(91.9)	70.9
Rural	17.7	85.7	93.4	92.4	73.9	18.2	90.9	91.1	92.7	73.9
<b>Education</b>										
No education	19.3	77.4	91.7	91.3	79.7	*	*	*	(89.4)	76.8
<5 years complete	*	*	(95.9)	(96.5)	81.6	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	16.7	86.3	93.1	96.3	73.2	(7.7)	(89.5)	92.4	90.7	70.7
10 or more years complete	29.5	91.3	97.1	(96.0)	69.4	33.2	93.8	(90.4)	(100.0)	72.0
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	25.1	87.4	94.0	93.1	75.6	26.2	92.2	92.9	96.5	74.7
Muslim	*	(65.7)	(80.6)	92.8	72.3	*	*	*	*	(56.2)
Sikh	*	(89.1)	*	(89.7)	71.5	*	*	*	*	(72.0)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(16.1)	80.8	92.5	90.6	75.2	*	(83.9)	(93.3)	(97.8)	77.9
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	(96.3)	83.0	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	(17.1)	84.6	86.8	92.4	73.6	*	*	*	(95.5)	76.6
Other	26.5	87.9	94.9	94.0	75.1	29.6	93.7	90.7	84.9	68.8
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	*	*	(68.8)	(95.6)	71.6	*	*	*	*	(68.7)
Second	(13.6)	(66.1)	91.7	90.0	70.0	*	*	*	(88.6)	75.3
Middle	13.3	81.9	95.4	89.8	75.1	*	*	(89.3)	(94.0)	71.5
Fourth	23.5	90.2	93.6	95.5	77.8	*	(96.6)	(88.6)	(96.8)	74.8
Highest	30.9	90.6	96.5	95.6	76.1	(37.5)	94.7	(97.1)	(96.8)	72.3
<b>Number of living sons<sup>3</sup></b>										
0	14.3	49.4	*	*	20.3	(11.7)	*	*	*	18.6
1	33.0	91.3	95.9	92.1	80.8	(46.1)	90.0	(93.9)	(92.9)	81.2
2	na	93.0	96.8	94.9	95.0	na	100.0	100.0	95.2	98.3
3	na	na	(97.9)	96.7	97.0	na	na	*	(96.4)	(97.9)
4+	na	na	na	98.5	98.5	na	na	na	*	*
Total	23.1	86.3	93.4	92.8	75.2	24.9	91.8	91.7	92.5	72.9
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.8	71.8	86.0	90.9	66.4	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 belonging to other religions and with missing information on education, religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

									Ever-married respondents	
Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>								NFHS-3	NFHS-2
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	(2005-06)	(1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.2
1	15.0	18.8	6.3	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	8.7	6.2	3.1
2	72.8	71.3	82.2	57.4	50.4	37.6	33.4	65.8	62.6	41.1
3	7.6	8.0	8.5	34.4	25.0	37.3	31.4	17.0	21.2	28.0
4	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.2	21.9	14.8	20.7	5.4	6.9	17.2
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	4.5	4.7	0.6	0.8	1.7
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.3	1.1
Non-numeric responses	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.0	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	921	317	595	529	302	159	130	2,953	2,175	1,093
Mean ideal number of children for <sup>2</sup> :										
All women	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	na	na
Number	904	315	591	526	301	155	127	2,919	na	na
Ever-married women	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.7
Number	138	315	591	526	301	155	127	2,153	2,153	1,021
Currently married women	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
Number	131	308	565	499	283	150	124	2,059	2,059	na
MEN										
0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.5	na
1	15.0	22.2	6.1	4.1	0.0	(2.4)	(0.0)	10.6	7.5	na
2	72.3	73.5	86.3	66.4	66.7	(56.1)	(53.1)	72.0	71.0	na
3	7.7	3.2	6.2	24.7	20.0	(22.0)	(18.8)	11.2	13.7	na
4	1.9	1.1	0.7	3.3	10.6	(12.2)	(15.6)	3.4	4.7	na
5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	(2.4)	(0.0)	0.6	0.9	na
6+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(3.1)	0.3	0.4	na
Non-numeric responses	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	(2.4)	(9.4)	1.2	1.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	418	94	146	122	75	41	32	928	569	na
Mean ideal number of children for <sup>2</sup> :										
All men	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	(2.6)	(2.7)	2.1	na	na
Number	412	94	146	121	75	40	29	917	na	na
Ever-married men	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	(2.6)	(2.7)	2.2	2.2	na
Number	57	94	146	121	75	40	29	562	562	na
Currently married men	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	(2.6)	(2.7)	2.2	2.2	na
Number	57	92	146	120	75	39	29	558	558	na

na = Not applicable/not available

( ) 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	9.7	2.1	62.7	61.8	615	9.3	1.6	62.7	61.7	193
20-29	17.3	2.3	71.7	68.6	1,001	10.7	0.7	51.7	47.3	271
30-39	27.7	1.9	78.4	73.4	796	15.9	2.5	60.7	57.4	277
40-49	29.8	2.0	79.3	74.9	507	19.4	0.0	70.0	66.6	176
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	12.0	2.9	58.8	56.4	806	10.3	1.8	48.3	45.9	326
Rural	24.0	1.8	78.3	74.6	2,114	15.5	1.0	66.8	63.3	591
<b>Education</b>										
No education	38.5	1.4	85.8	80.2	945	20.7	0.9	71.7	67.0	106
<5 years complete	26.6	0.9	86.9	78.8	99	(13.8)	(0.0)	(75.9)	(72.5)	29
5-9 years complete	17.4	1.6	76.4	72.9	892	17.2	0.5	68.1	63.2	366
10 or more years complete	6.0	3.2	56.0	55.4	983	8.7	2.2	49.3	48.1	413
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	7.2	2.6	59.3	59.3	766	9.6	1.4	54.1	51.0	355
Currently married	25.5	1.8	77.6	72.9	2,059	16.2	1.3	64.2	61.0	558
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.9	3.2	81.5	79.3	94	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	21.4	1.9	72.9	68.9	2,521	13.1	1.3	60.9	57.4	793
Muslim	16.1	3.4	74.6	75.1	225	19.7	2.6	55.2	55.2	75
Sikh	15.8	2.5	72.0	72.0	162	14.7	0.0	65.9	61.0	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	26.3	2.1	77.6	75.5	609	19.3	3.0	65.9	63.4	202
Scheduled tribe	16.9	1.0	81.6	81.6	103	*	*	*	*	23
Other backward class	20.8	3.1	74.0	72.1	449	11.8	0.6	65.2	60.4	169
Other	18.9	1.9	70.5	66.2	1,756	12.3	1.0	55.8	52.9	520
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	37.4	2.8	91.5	87.2	143	(18.8)	(2.1)	(72.9)	(70.8)	48
Second	37.0	0.7	84.6	79.4	416	25.6	1.6	77.6	68.0	125
Middle	26.8	1.1	80.9	76.8	591	18.0	0.6	72.7	70.4	172
Fourth	18.8	1.7	78.0	73.9	697	14.2	0.5	63.3	59.8	204
Highest	10.1	3.2	58.2	56.6	1,073	6.5	1.9	45.1	43.8	367
Total	20.7	2.1	72.9	69.6	2,919	13.6	1.3	60.3	57.1	917
<b>Ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.5	1.9	77.8	73.2	2,153	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	40.4	0.7	93.4	87.5	1,093	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	96.6	98.5	92.6	99.7	100.0	99.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	96.6	98.5	92.6	99.7	100.0	99.3
Female sterilization	90.5	95.6	78.9	95.5	98.9	91.0
Male sterilization	85.4	91.6	71.1	97.3	98.9	95.2
Pill	94.3	96.6	89.3	96.1	96.8	95.2
IUD	81.2	87.9	65.6	68.5	78.3	55.2
Injectables	44.7	50.9	30.7	44.9	52.9	34.5
Condom/Nirodh	92.1	94.4	87.8	98.2	98.4	97.9
Female condom	14.4	14.5	14.8	31.8	34.9	28.3
Emergency contraception	22.2	25.8	14.1	26.5	33.3	17.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	79.6	86.2	64.8	68.2	77.8	55.2
<b>Any traditional method</b>	45.2	57.2	17.4	63.4	75.7	47.6
Rhythm	36.6	45.7	16.7	53.3	67.7	34.5
Withdrawal	32.9	44.2	7.0	52.1	61.9	39.3
Folk method	2.6	3.5	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.5	4.8	6.7	7.2	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	817	545	248	333	187	144
RURAL						
Any method	96.9	98.6	93.0	99.0	99.7	97.7
<b>Any modern method</b>	96.9	98.5	92.8	99.0	99.7	97.7
Female sterilization	91.8	95.2	82.4	95.4	98.9	89.3
Male sterilization	83.6	87.0	74.2	94.1	98.1	86.9
Pill	90.4	92.2	86.7	90.5	93.6	85.0
IUD	71.9	77.1	59.2	65.9	74.2	51.4
Injectables	32.5	34.8	27.1	42.2	46.8	34.1
Condom/Nirodh	83.1	85.0	79.9	97.0	97.1	96.7
Female condom	4.3	3.8	6.2	23.5	25.3	20.1
Emergency contraception	11.1	12.1	9.4	21.8	24.7	16.4
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	68.9	73.9	56.4	65.4	73.7	50.9
<b>Any traditional method</b>	35.6	43.9	12.3	53.2	67.6	27.6
Rhythm	26.5	32.5	10.4	45.3	60.4	18.2
Withdrawal	27.2	34.7	5.7	40.2	49.2	24.3
Folk method	3.0	3.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.3	5.6	4.4	6.2	6.7	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,136	1,532	530	595	378	215
TOTAL						
Any method	96.9	98.6	92.8	99.2	99.8	98.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	96.8	98.5	92.7	99.2	99.8	98.3
Female sterilization	91.5	95.3	81.3	95.5	98.9	90.0
Male sterilization	84.1	88.2	73.2	95.2	98.4	90.2
Pill	91.5	93.3	87.5	92.5	94.7	89.1
IUD	74.4	79.9	61.2	66.8	75.6	52.9
Injectables	35.9	39.1	28.3	43.2	48.8	34.3
Condom/Nirodh	85.6	87.5	82.4	97.4	97.5	97.2
Female condom	7.1	6.6	9.0	26.5	28.5	23.4
Emergency contraception	14.2	15.7	10.9	23.5	27.6	17.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	71.8	77.1	59.1	66.4	75.0	52.6
<b>Any traditional method</b>	38.2	47.4	13.9	56.9	70.2	35.6
Rhythm	29.3	36.0	12.4	48.1	62.8	24.7
Withdrawal	28.7	37.2	6.1	44.5	53.4	30.3
Folk method	2.9	3.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.8	4.5	6.3	6.9	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,953	2,078	778	928	565	359

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

Table 21. Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	9.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	91.0	100.0	69
20-24	26.8	23.1	5.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	14.0	0.0	3.7	1.8	1.8	0.0	73.2	100.0	329
25-29	55.3	51.8	20.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	25.7	0.4	3.5	1.8	1.5	0.2	44.7	100.0	459
30-39	73.0	69.3	42.6	1.3	5.7	2.5	0.0	17.2	0.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	27.0	100.0	760
40-49	71.5	66.8	51.2	5.8	2.6	0.9	0.0	6.1	0.2	4.6	2.4	2.3	0.0	28.5	100.0	460
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	65.3	59.2	20.4	2.7	4.7	2.7	0.0	28.3	0.3	6.1	2.9	3.2	0.0	34.7	100.0	545
Rural	57.2	54.2	36.3	1.4	4.0	1.0	0.1	11.2	0.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	42.8	100.0	1,532
<b>Education</b>																
No education	58.4	55.1	41.9	1.8	2.8	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	41.6	100.0	866
<5 years complete	69.0	61.2	45.8	4.9	3.7	1.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	7.8	5.2	2.5	0.0	31.0	100.0	77
5-9 years complete	55.8	53.1	33.8	1.6	4.1	1.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.0	44.2	100.0	546
10 or more years complete	62.7	57.5	14.4	1.3	6.3	2.6	0.4	32.1	0.5	5.2	3.1	2.1	0.0	37.3	100.0	589
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>																
Not employed	57.0	53.2	23.5	1.8	5.1	1.7	0.1	20.8	0.2	3.9	2.1	1.8	0.0	43.0	100.0	1,132
Employed for cash	71.8	65.7	37.3	1.6	4.1	2.5	0.0	19.9	0.3	6.1	3.4	2.4	0.3	28.2	100.0	317
Employed not for cash	57.0	54.4	45.1	1.8	2.5	0.5	0.2	4.4	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.0	43.0	100.0	628
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	59.5	56.4	34.3	1.9	4.1	1.3	0.1	14.5	0.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.0	40.5	100.0	1,810
Muslim	52.8	47.2	9.4	1.2	5.8	1.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	5.7	2.6	3.1	0.0	47.2	100.0	147
Sikh	65.1	52.3	26.8	0.0	2.7	3.7	0.0	19.1	0.0	12.8	6.4	5.5	0.9	34.9	100.0	111
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	52.6	50.8	32.4	1.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	47.4	100.0	427
Scheduled tribe	64.8	60.5	45.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	4.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	35.2	100.0	73
Other backward class	61.5	57.1	30.1	1.9	5.8	1.0	0.0	18.1	0.3	4.4	3.2	1.2	0.0	38.5	100.0	310
Other	60.7	56.3	31.8	1.9	3.8	2.1	0.2	16.5	0.2	4.4	2.2	2.1	0.1	39.3	100.0	1,267

Continued...

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	44.9	42.1	37.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	55.1	100.0	107
Second	52.3	48.3	39.7	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.9	2.3	1.3	0.3	47.7	100.0	309
Middle	51.3	49.9	37.0	1.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	48.7	100.0	435
Fourth	60.6	56.1	33.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	4.4	2.4	2.0	0.0	39.4	100.0	508
Highest	68.4	63.4	24.4	2.0	5.7	2.2	0.3	28.5	0.4	5.0	2.6	2.4	0.0	31.6	100.0	718
<b>Number of living children</b>																
No children	6.6	6.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	93.4	100.0	195
1 child	35.0	31.2	2.5	0.0	4.5	1.0	0.7	22.2	0.3	3.8	2.0	1.8	0.0	65.0	100.0	286
1 son	36.7	33.5	4.0	0.0	3.9	1.3	1.4	22.4	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	63.3	100.0	152
No sons	33.1	28.7	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.7	0.0	22.1	0.0	4.4	2.1	2.2	0.0	66.9	100.0	134
2 children	66.9	61.5	25.4	1.2	6.0	3.3	0.0	25.4	0.3	5.4	3.0	2.4	0.0	33.1	100.0	563
1 or more sons	70.9	65.0	27.9	1.3	6.1	3.4	0.0	26.1	0.2	5.8	3.2	2.6	0.0	29.1	100.0	490
No sons	40.6	38.1	8.1	0.0	5.3	2.5	0.0	20.8	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	59.4	100.0	74
3 children	76.1	72.6	51.5	3.1	3.5	1.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	0.0	23.9	100.0	481
1 or more sons	78.4	74.8	53.9	3.2	3.4	1.1	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	21.6	100.0	455
No sons	(35.7)	(35.7)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.3)	100.0	26
4+ children	68.1	64.3	48.9	2.4	4.2	0.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	3.8	2.0	1.6	0.2	31.9	100.0	552
1 or more sons	69.0	65.4	50.5	2.5	4.2	0.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.5	1.9	1.5	0.2	31.0	100.0	535
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Total	59.3	55.5	32.1	1.8	4.2	1.5	0.1	15.7	0.1	3.8	2.1	1.7	0.0	40.7	100.0	2,078
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	43.1	40.4	27.3	3.8	1.4	1.6	na	6.2	na	na	0.7	1.7	na	57.0	100.0	1,027

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			With-drawal	Not currently using
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>														
Currently married	51.9	47.6	21.8	1.1	3.4	1.4	19.8	0.2	4.2	1.9	2.3	48.1	100.0	565
Wife	53.4	49.0	22.3	1.1	3.3	1.5	20.6	0.2	4.4	2.0	2.4	46.6	100.0	543
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Not currently married	(63.4)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	100.0	30
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	51.0	45.5	10.9	2.0	4.0	1.0	27.7	0.0	5.4	2.0	3.5	49.0	100.0	200
Rural	53.2	49.9	25.7	0.5	2.8	1.5	19.1	0.3	3.3	1.8	1.5	46.8	100.0	395
<b>Education</b>														
No education	41.7	41.7	31.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	100.0	89
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
5-9 years complete	49.2	44.8	22.9	0.4	3.4	0.0	17.7	0.4	4.3	2.2	2.1	50.8	100.0	232
10 or more years complete	59.6	54.0	13.7	1.2	3.2	2.8	33.0	0.0	5.6	2.4	3.2	40.4	100.0	248
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	(38.6)	(31.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(61.4)	100.0	44
25-29	42.6	37.3	5.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	28.8	0.0	5.3	3.2	2.1	57.4	100.0	94
30-34	52.0	49.6	19.7	0.8	3.9	2.4	22.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	48.0	100.0	127
35-39	59.0	55.5	24.3	1.4	4.9	2.1	22.9	0.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	41.0	100.0	144
40-44	55.6	51.1	27.9	2.2	1.1	2.2	17.7	0.0	4.5	1.1	3.4	44.4	100.0	90
45-49	59.6	54.8	38.2	1.2	3.5	0.0	10.7	1.2	4.7	3.6	1.2	40.4	100.0	84
<b>Marital status</b>														
Never married	(63.4)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	100.0	30
Currently married	51.9	47.6	21.8	1.1	3.4	1.4	19.8	0.2	4.2	1.9	2.3	48.1	100.0	565
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	52.6	48.9	22.0	1.2	2.9	1.0	21.7	0.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	47.4	100.0	511
Muslim	39.2	35.3	7.8	0.0	3.9	2.0	21.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	60.8	100.0	51
Sikh	(67.8)	(57.1)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(32.2)	100.0	28
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	53.5	50.4	26.0	1.6	5.5	0.0	17.3	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.4	46.5	100.0	127
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Other backward class	43.4	43.4	17.5	0.8	3.3	1.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	100.0	120
Other	54.5	48.5	18.8	0.6	2.4	1.8	24.5	0.3	6.1	3.0	3.0	45.5	100.0	330
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	(26.5)	(26.5)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.5)	100.0	34
Second	50.6	48.4	33.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	11.2	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	49.4	100.0	89
Middle	45.8	42.4	22.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	54.2	100.0	118
Fourth	56.2	50.8	21.6	3.1	3.8	1.5	20.8	0.0	5.4	1.5	3.8	43.8	100.0	130
Highest	58.5	53.6	13.9	0.4	4.5	2.2	32.1	0.5	4.9	2.7	2.2	41.5	100.0	223
Total age 15-49	52.4	48.4	20.7	1.0	3.2	1.3	22.0	0.2	4.0	1.8	2.2	47.6	100.0	595
Age 50-54	62.3	62.3	49.2	1.9	3.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	100.0	53
Total age 15-54	53.3	49.6	23.1	1.1	3.2	1.2	20.8	0.2	3.7	1.7	2.0	46.7	100.0	648

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women who are current pill users and condom users and men who are current condom users age 15-49 for whom the brand being used is known who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	*	1	*	1	*	3
20-24	*	10	*	23	*	11
25-29	*	16	41.4	61	*	24
30-39	(53.9)	37	60.7	65	37.3	59
40-49	*	10	*	13	*	22
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	*	22	48.3	80	40.4	51
Rural	58.0	52	53.8	83	46.3	67
<b>Education</b>						
No education	*	18	(38.9)	28	*	7
<5 years complete	*	3	*	3	nc	0
5-9 years complete	*	20	*	23	(52.7)	36
10 or more years complete	(45.9)	33	49.9	109	39.5	76
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	*	16	(52.4)	24	*	23
Scheduled tribe	*	1	*	7	*	3
Other backward class	*	16	(64.0)	25	*	19
Other	(51.3)	41	49.3	107	37.9	74
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	nc	0	*	2	*	2
Second	*	4	*	5	*	6
Middle	*	13	*	13	*	18
Fourth	*	22	(59.9)	35	(53.8)	26
Highest	(57.6)	34	48.6	108	43.3	67
<b>Total</b>	56.9	74	51.1	163	43.7	119

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 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>	82.8	*	(17.9)	*	11.9	42.2
Government/municipal hospital	75.0	*	(14.3)	*	7.7	36.6
Government dispensary	0.0	*	(3.6)	*	3.6	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.8	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.3
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	6.3	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	2.2
Other public medical sector	0.8	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.6
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.8	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.8
<b>Private medical sector</b>	16.4	*	(71.4)	*	56.5	41.1
Private hospital	16.4	*	(0.0)	*	3.0	8.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(10.7)	*	5.4	4.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(53.6)	*	40.5	23.7
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	(7.1)	*	7.7	4.2
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	*	(10.7)	*	30.4	15.1
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	4.8	2.2
Spouse	0.0	*	(10.7)	*	24.4	12.3
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	1.2	0.6
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	118	15	26	15	154	329
RURAL						
<b>Public medical sector</b>	95.7	*	26.7	*	22.3	75.0
Government/municipal hospital	74.6	*	11.7	*	10.2	56.3
Government dispensary	0.7	*	5.0	*	4.2	1.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	7.5	*	1.7	*	0.6	5.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	10.7	*	1.7	*	1.2	7.9
Other public medical sector	2.3	*	6.7	*	6.0	3.4
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.2	*	1.7	*	0.0	0.2
<b>Private medical sector</b>	3.4	*	51.7	*	47.6	16.4
Private hospital	3.4	*	3.3	*	4.2	4.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	5.0	*	7.2	1.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	36.7	*	25.9	7.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	*	6.7	*	10.2	2.5
<b>Other source</b>	0.4	*	16.7	*	28.9	7.4
Shop	0.0	*	0.0	*	7.8	1.6
Spouse	0.0	*	15.0	*	20.5	5.3
Friend/relative	0.0	*	1.7	*	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	*	0.0	*	0.6	0.4
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	*	3.3	*	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	582	22	62	16	172	857

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>	93.6	(95.0)	24.1	(45.6)	17.4	65.9
Government/municipal hospital	74.7	(80.8)	12.4	(32.7)	9.1	50.8
Government dispensary	0.6	(0.0)	4.6	(12.9)	3.9	2.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	6.3	(5.7)	1.2	(0.0)	0.3	4.1
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	9.9	(5.7)	1.2	(0.0)	0.6	6.3
Other public medical sector	2.1	(2.8)	4.7	(0.0)	3.5	2.6
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.3	(0.0)	1.2	(3.0)	0.3	0.4
<b>Private medical sector</b>	5.6	(0.0)	57.5	(44.5)	51.8	23.3
Private hospital	5.6	(0.0)	2.4	(35.4)	3.6	5.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	6.7	(9.1)	6.3	2.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	41.6	(0.0)	32.8	12.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	6.8	(0.0 )	9.1	3.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.3	(0.0)	14.9	(3.4)	29.6	9.5
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	6.4	1.8
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	13.7	(3.4)	22.3	7.3
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	(0.0)	0.6	0.2
Other	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Don't know	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.3	(2.5)	2.4	(3.4)	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	700	36	88	30	326	1,186

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, Uttarakhand, 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>	34.2	25.3	17.4	203
Pill	37.6	28.8	41.2	55
<b>Initial source of method<sup>2</sup></b>				
Public medical sector	34.0	26.4	18.6	210
Private medical sector	44.5	34.1	42.0	63
Total	37.1	28.6	24.9	279

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Marital dissolution/ separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method <sup>1</sup>
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.4	8.1	22.7	8.5	0.0	3.1	44.8	11.7
Condom/Nirodh	1.8	17.8	2.2	6.4	0.3	5.1	33.6	4.1
All modern spacing methods <sup>2</sup>	2.0	14.1	8.4	7.1	0.2	4.5	36.3	6.8
All spacing methods <sup>3</sup>	2.2	14.2	7.3	7.3	0.2	5.3	36.5	6.9
All methods	1.7	10.9	5.6	5.6	0.1	4.1	28.1	5.3

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

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



Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure <sup>1</sup>	Total	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	6.7	3.6	24.4	70.4	10.9	0.0	18.7	100.0	193
20-24	8.6	9.4	46.9	80.5	9.4	0.0	10.1	100.0	128
25-29	8.2	5.5	52.7	80.1	12.3	0.7	6.8	100.0	146
30-39	6.1	8.3	60.9	79.9	11.8	0.4	7.9	100.0	279
40-49	7.7	7.7	62.7	78.5	7.7	0.0	13.8	100.0	182
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	9.2	4.8	50.3	81.8	8.6	0.3	9.2	100.0	333
Rural	6.1	8.1	50.5	75.5	11.7	0.2	12.7	100.0	595
<b>Education</b>									
No education	7.4	11.1	40.8	65.7	13.0	0.0	21.3	100.0	108
<5 years complete	(12.4)	(6.2)	(37.5)	(71.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(15.7)	100.0	32
5-9 years complete	8.3	9.2	44.0	71.2	12.1	0.5	16.2	100.0	371
10 or more years complete	5.8	3.9	60.0	87.5	8.4	0.0	4.1	100.0	414
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	6.9	6.8	51.3	78.0	10.7	0.1	11.3	100.0	799
Muslim	11.1	7.4	37.1	75.2	8.6	0.0	16.1	100.0	80
Sikh	(4.9)	(9.8)	(53.7)	(80.4)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(7.3)	100.0	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	7.8	8.8	45.1	73.5	12.8	0.0	13.8	100.0	204
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Other backward class	6.9	6.3	44.3	76.4	7.5	0.6	15.6	100.0	174
Other	7.1	6.3	54.4	79.6	10.7	0.2	9.5	100.0	524
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(6.1)	(12.3)	(34.7)	(63.2)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(30.7)	100.0	49
Second	7.0	7.0	43.7	65.6	12.5	0.0	21.9	100.0	128
Middle	9.2	8.6	51.8	77.0	10.9	0.0	12.1	100.0	174
Fourth	10.1	7.7	50.3	75.9	13.5	0.0	10.6	100.0	207
Highest	4.8	4.9	54.3	85.4	8.6	0.5	5.4	100.0	369
Total age 15-49	7.2	6.9	50.4	77.8	10.6	0.2	11.4	100.0	928
Age 50-54	5.5	7.3	61.8	81.8	3.6	0.0	14.6	100.0	55
Total age 15-54	7.1	6.9	51.1	78.0	10.2	0.2	11.6	100.0	983

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, Uttarakhand, 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	26.6	1.5	28.1	6.0	3.0	9.0	32.6	4.5	37.1	24.3	69
20-24	12.4	5.2	17.6	14.2	12.6	26.8	26.6	17.8	44.4	60.4	329
25-29	5.4	12.1	17.5	10.4	44.9	55.3	15.8	57.0	72.8	75.9	459
30-34	1.0	9.5	10.5	2.9	68.0	71.0	3.9	77.5	81.5	87.1	401
35-39	0.8	4.6	5.4	1.6	73.7	75.3	2.4	78.3	80.7	93.3	359
40-44	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.3	75.3	75.7	0.3	77.5	77.8	97.2	273
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	65.4	0.0	65.4	65.4	100.0	187
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	3.2	6.6	9.8	8.8	56.5	65.3	12.0	63.1	75.0	87.0	545
Rural	4.8	6.4	11.2	4.5	52.7	57.2	9.3	59.1	68.4	83.6	1,532
<b>Education</b>											
No education	2.9	5.3	8.2	2.8	55.6	58.4	5.7	60.9	66.6	87.6	866
<5 years complete	2.7	5.1	7.8	1.3	67.6	69.0	4.0	72.7	76.7	89.9	77
5-9 years complete	6.9	9.1	16.0	4.0	51.8	55.8	10.9	60.9	71.7	77.8	546
10 or more years complete	4.4	5.9	10.3	11.9	50.8	62.7	16.3	56.7	73.0	85.9	589
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	4.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	54.5	59.5	9.3	60.6	69.9	85.1	1,810
Muslim	4.5	13.6	18.2	10.8	42.0	52.8	15.4	55.7	71.0	74.4	147
Sikh	4.6	2.8	7.4	10.1	55.0	65.1	14.8	57.8	72.5	89.8	111
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	3.7	6.1	9.8	2.5	50.1	52.6	6.2	56.2	62.5	84.2	427
Scheduled tribe	5.7	2.9	8.6	2.7	62.1	64.8	8.4	65.0	73.4	88.3	73
Other backward class	2.9	4.0	6.9	8.9	52.6	61.5	11.7	56.6	68.4	89.9	310
Other	4.9	7.4	12.3	6.1	54.6	60.7	11.0	62.0	73.0	83.2	1,267
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	8.6	5.8	14.3	0.0	44.9	44.9	8.6	50.7	59.3	75.8	107
Second	4.7	5.6	10.2	2.3	49.9	52.3	7.0	55.5	62.5	83.6	309
Middle	5.4	8.9	14.4	2.1	49.3	51.3	7.5	58.2	65.7	78.1	435
Fourth	3.8	6.5	10.3	5.8	54.8	60.6	9.5	61.3	70.9	85.4	508
Highest	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.0	58.5	68.4	13.4	63.9	77.2	88.6	718
Total	4.4	6.5	10.8	5.6	53.7	59.3	10.0	60.1	70.1	84.6	2,078

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

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

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

	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
Current age	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	88.8	624	a	a	a
20-24	6.9	23.0	42.9	na	na	35.9	516	a	a	a
25-29	11.2	36.4	60.1	69.8	90.4	6.0	494	19.0	19.0	19.3
30-34	15.2	48.2	69.2	75.1	92.7	1.4	423	18.2	18.3	18.5
35-39	19.1	56.1	79.8	83.4	94.9	0.5	378	17.5	17.6	17.8
40-44	26.6	57.7	76.7	81.8	94.2	0.3	295	17.2	17.5	17.7
45-49	26.1	60.8	78.7	84.9	95.6	0.0	223	17.2	17.4	17.5
20-49	15.6	43.8	65.0	na	na	9.6	2,329	18.5	18.6	18.7
25-49	18.1	49.7	71.3	77.7	93.1	2.1	1,813	18.0	18.1	18.3
MEN										
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	98.4	193	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.3	9.4	na	na	73.4	128	a	a	a
25-29	2.8	7.6	17.2	21.3	44.0	41.7	146	a	a	24.0
30-34	3.8	17.5	23.5	30.3	56.1	4.5	132	24.0	24.0	24.2
35-39	2.7	11.6	27.2	34.7	59.2	2.0	147	23.7	23.7	23.8
40-44	1.0	9.4	24.0	29.2	63.6	4.1	96	22.9	23.1	23.5
45-49	2.3	10.5	18.6	26.8	59.3	1.2	86	24.0	24.2	24.4
20-49	2.2	9.8	20.0	na	na	22.9	735	a	a	a
25-49	2.6	11.4	22.3	28.5	55.6	12.3	607	24.0	24.1	23.9

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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



Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( ${}_1q_0$ )	Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ )	Under-five mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ )
URBAN					
0-4	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(13.7)	(30.5)
5-9	(35.4)	(20.7)	(56.2)	(18.1)	(73.3)
10-14	(24.1)	(14.9)	(39.0)	(7.2)	(45.9)
RURAL					
0-4	31.0	18.9	49.9	16.1	65.1
5-9	47.1	21.3	68.4	16.3	83.6
10-14	37.8	24.2	62.0	19.7	80.5
TOTAL					
0-4	27.6	14.3	41.9	15.5	56.8
5-9	44.4	21.1	65.5	16.8	81.2
10-14	34.6	22.0	56.5	16.5	72.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	25.7	11.9	37.6	19.2	56.1

( ) 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, Uttarakhand, 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	27.0	11.2	38.3	15.9	53.6
Rural	39.8	20.2	60.0	16.2	75.3
<b>Education</b>					
No education	46.5	25.6	72.1	27.0	97.2
<10 years complete	31.6	16.5	48.0	6.4	54.1
10 or more years complete	22.9	3.3	26.2	(1.9)	(28.1)
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	40.6	18.0	58.7	14.6	72.4
Muslim	(24.8)	(23.5)	(48.3)	(34.2)	(80.9)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	53.3	17.0	70.2	29.1	97.3
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	(36.1)	(27.9)	(64.0)	(21.4)	(83.9)
Other	27.3	16.5	43.8	8.8	52.2
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(69.6)	(26.7)	(96.4)	(22.1)	(116.3)
Middle	34.1	20.9	55.0	12.9	67.2
Fourth	28.5	20.4	48.9	10.1	58.5
Highest	18.4	6.6	24.9	8.4	33.2
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	42.3	12.2	54.5	13.8	67.6
Female	30.7	24.5	55.1	18.8	72.9
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	(61.3)	(20.8)	(82.1)	(21.2)	(101.6)
20-29	34.3	15.7	50.0	13.1	62.4
30-39	(25.3)	(27.9)	(53.2)	(26.7)	(78.5)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	44.8	17.3	62.2	9.9	71.5
2-3	32.1	11.9	44.0	12.7	56.1
4+	36.2	29.3	65.5	27.8	91.5
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>					
<2 years	60.5	29.7	90.2	27.7	115.4
2-3 years	25.0	15.0	39.9	20.3	59.4
4 years or more	(20.6)	(15.3)	(35.9)	(10.3)	(45.8)
Total	36.8	18.0	54.8	16.2	70.1

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

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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	31.5	1.0	48.6 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	28.7	1.4	7.9
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	1.9	*	0.3
Mother's age >34	0.3	*	6.6
Birth interval <24 months	14.0	1.3	8.8
Birth order >3	16.2	1.9	8.3
Subtotal	32.4	1.6	24.0
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.4	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.2	(2.4)	13.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	*	0.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.4	4.1	5.2
Subtotal	7.4	3.9	19.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	39.8	2.0	43.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,234	na	2,078

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
<b>Age at birth</b>										
<20	40.4	12.3	0.0	13.7	0.0	1.5	32.0	0.0	100.0	67
20-34	49.6	11.2	0.3	12.8	0.5	0.8	24.7	0.1	100.0	775
35-49	(23.8)	(12.8)	(3.2)	(15.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(41.3)	(0.0)	100.0	32
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	66.6	9.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	224
2-3	49.0	14.1	0.2	13.8	0.7	1.0	21.1	0.0	100.0	421
4+	27.8	7.9	0.9	17.4	0.9	0.4	44.2	0.5	100.0	229
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	76.2	3.4	0.4	10.2	0.0	0.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	216
Rural	38.7	14.0	0.3	13.8	0.8	0.8	31.4	0.2	100.0	658
<b>Education</b>										
No education	27.3	9.9	0.3	19.0	0.9	0.8	41.8	0.0	100.0	352
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
5-9 years complete	43.3	15.4	0.4	14.1	0.9	0.9	24.7	0.4	100.0	242
10 or more years complete	81.2	9.6	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	257
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	46.5	12.2	0.4	13.0	0.6	0.7	26.5	0.1	100.0	740
Muslim	55.0	3.2	0.0	18.6	0.0	1.0	22.3	0.0	100.0	90
Sikh	(55.9)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(24.5)	(0.0)	100.0	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	43.8	13.1	0.5	14.7	0.5	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	194
Scheduled tribe	(21.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(56.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Other backward class	50.5	9.9	0.0	12.6	0.0	2.2	24.7	0.0	100.0	132
Other	50.5	11.6	0.4	12.2	0.6	0.8	23.7	0.2	100.0	515
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	16.9	7.8	0.0	24.7	0.0	1.6	49.0	0.0	100.0	67
Second	18.5	11.0	0.0	18.7	0.7	0.0	51.1	0.0	100.0	140
Middle	31.3	14.7	0.0	18.3	1.0	0.5	34.3	0.0	100.0	202
Fourth	48.5	18.3	0.5	13.0	0.5	1.4	17.2	0.5	100.0	207
Highest	84.5	4.4	0.8	2.6	0.4	0.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	258
Total	47.9	11.4	0.3	12.9	0.6	0.8	25.9	0.1	100.0	874

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

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	64.0	41.4	48.2	76.6	*	29.1	48.3
Blood pressure measured	72.9	43.4	54.9	84.2	*	28.1	52.4
Urine sample taken	76.2	44.1	59.1	82.4	*	28.6	53.9
Blood sample taken	72.9	44.1	57.6	81.2	*	28.6	52.9
Abdomen examined	79.0	53.8	68.0	88.3	*	36.8	61.5
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	36.0	20.7	27.0	41.3	*	13.3	25.3
Convulsions	40.2	24.4	31.0	42.0	*	19.3	29.2
Prolonged labour	41.6	26.9	34.7	43.9	*	19.4	31.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	57.0	38.9	47.4	64.0	*	28.4	44.4
Number of women	197	450	244	154	10	236	647

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

\* 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, Uttarakhand, 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	34.6	34.4	60.4	0.0	55.8	15.2	1.5	67
20-34	46.6	44.5	70.5	1.9	64.3	27.7	2.7	775
35-49	(24.2)	(33.5)	(39.5)	(0.0)	(36.7)	(18.5)	(0.0)	32
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	58.5	53.4	81.8	0.5	74.5	40.5	3.9	224
2-3	48.6	48.5	70.9	2.8	67.1	27.5	1.9	421
4+	24.6	23.8	51.2	0.8	42.7	10.5	2.1	229
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	71.9	66.4	83.8	2.6	76.6	42.6	3.8	216
Rural	36.0	35.7	63.5	1.4	58.0	21.1	2.0	658
<b>Education</b>								
No education	22.3	25.6	51.0	1.4	38.8	9.7	1.7	352
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	40.6	42.2	69.3	2.0	64.6	17.9	1.7	242
10 or more years complete	80.6	69.9	92.2	1.9	93.5	57.4	3.8	257
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	44.5	43.2	68.0	1.4	64.0	27.4	2.3	740
Muslim	48.5	41.1	71.4	4.1	51.1	18.8	4.2	90
Sikh	(41.4)	(46.0)	(70.6)	(2.5)	(61.0)	(22.1)	(2.2)	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	36.2	36.6	62.8	0.5	53.8	18.7	0.5	194
Scheduled tribe	(21.5)	(30.6)	(65.1)	(6.3)	(65.1)	(15.1)	(8.8)	33
Other backward class	49.0	44.4	62.7	2.1	60.0	20.0	2.3	132
Other	48.6	46.3	72.4	1.7	66.4	31.6	2.9	515
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	12.3	23.1	37.0	1.6	26.3	7.8	1.6	67
Second	18.9	21.0	43.2	2.2	33.1	8.1	0.7	140
Middle	33.2	28.3	64.8	1.0	55.8	13.6	1.0	202
Fourth	42.4	44.0	70.2	2.4	69.1	25.2	2.9	207
Highest	78.5	71.6	92.1	1.5	88.1	52.0	4.5	258
Total	44.9	43.3	68.5	1.7	62.6	26.4	2.5	874

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
Background characteristic			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	19.1	224	(44.6)	(39.0)	(7.0)	(9.4)	100.0	43
20-34	23.9	1,278	44.2	35.4	12.0	8.4	100.0	306
35-49	(24.6)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	41.9	373	39.4	45.3	8.8	6.5	100.0	156
Rural	17.2	1,164	48.5	27.8	13.9	9.8	100.0	201
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	3.6	226	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1-3	14.7	302	(64.2)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
4+	52.9	305	52.4	47.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
<b>Education</b>								
No education	10.2	621	48.4	24.4	16.0	11.3	100.0	63
<5 years complete	(12.7)	40	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
5-9 years complete	20.5	451	44.0	33.9	15.7	6.5	100.0	92
10 or more years complete	46.2	426	43.1	40.7	7.7	8.5	100.0	196
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	22.1	1,303	43.7	34.8	11.8	9.6	100.0	287
Muslim	27.2	158	(39.3)	(47.6)	(10.7)	(2.4)	100.0	43
Sikh	35.5	72	(60.1)	(23.8)	(12.1)	(4.0)	100.0	26
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	15.6	353	50.5	35.1	7.3	7.1	100.0	55
Scheduled tribe	13.4	68	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Other backward class	27.1	249	36.5	39.9	14.7	9.0	100.0	67
Other	26.0	868	45.4	34.8	11.0	8.8	100.0	225
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	8.5	122	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Second	4.8	258	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Middle	12.5	351	(42.0)	(34.5)	(18.8)	(4.7)	100.0	44
Fourth	20.9	368	39.1	33.4	14.1	13.5	100.0	77
Highest	48.7	439	46.3	38.8	8.7	6.2	100.0	214
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	36.1	506	44.0	36.3	9.3	10.4	100.0	183
1 child	24.8	442	44.4	38.5	10.0	7.1	100.0	110
0 sons	28.1	234	42.8	34.4	13.6	9.1	100.0	66
1 son	21.0	208	(46.7)	(44.6)	(4.5)	(4.2)	100.0	44
2 children	12.4	283	(42.2)	(35.3)	(17.0)	(5.6)	100.0	35
0 sons	23.1	97	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
1 or more sons	6.9	187	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
3 children	9.1	149	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
0 sons	(10.1)	28	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	8.8	121	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
4+ children	10.3	157	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
0 sons	*	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
1 or more sons	9.9	143	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	23.2	1,537	44.5	35.5	11.7	8.3	100.0	357

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy 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 their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	57.1	25.1	32.6
Public sector	24.4	13.0	15.7
NGO/trust	1.6	0.7	0.9
Private sector	31.1	11.4	16.0
At home	42.5	74.3	66.8
Own home	41.9	72.0	64.9
Parents' home	0.6	2.1	1.7
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>1</sup></b>			
Doctor	55.9	25.6	32.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	5.1	6.0	5.8
Dai (TBA)	31.4	53.1	48.0
Friends/relatives	6.7	14.0	12.3
Other	0.6	0.0	0.1
No one	0.0	0.9	0.7
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	61.0	31.7	38.5
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	17.5	5.3	8.1
Number of births	290	945	1,234
<b>For home deliveries</b>			
Disposable delivery kit used	39.6	19.8	22.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	82.3	84.5	84.1
Either of the above	83.3	85.1	84.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	59.4	60.3	60.2
Number of births delivered at home	88	480	568
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Had postnatal check-up	57.9	28.6	35.8
Less than 4 hours	37.4	16.0	21.3
4-23 hours	9.4	4.1	5.4
1-2 days	8.5	4.7	5.7
3-41 days	2.6	3.8	3.5
Don't know/missing/other response	1.3	1.3	1.3
No postnatal check-up	40.9	70.1	62.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	51.1	17.9	26.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	2.1	3.9	3.5
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	4.7	6.1	5.8
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4
Missing	1.3	1.3	1.3
No postnatal check-up	40.9	70.1	62.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	216	658	874

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	26.8	32.2	134	19.7	16.6	67
20-34	33.7	39.9	1,065	37.3	33.8	775
35-49	(22.4)	(22.4)	35	(33.5)	(30.6)	32
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	49.7	55.2	378	48.0	46.2	224
2-3	30.9	37.9	570	37.3	34.1	421
4+	13.3	17.9	287	21.3	15.7	229
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>						
None	6.8	13.1	226	14.0	11.3	226
1-3	23.1	29.2	302	25.4	21.0	302
4+	68.3	75.5	305	64.2	61.9	305
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	57.1	61.0	290	57.9	55.3	216
Rural	25.1	31.7	945	28.6	24.8	658
<b>Education</b>						
No education	14.0	18.9	513	17.1	15.2	352
<5 years complete	(12.3)	(27.0)	33	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	27.0	32.8	350	29.4	23.1	242
10 or more years complete	68.6	75.3	338	69.0	66.2	257
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	31.2	37.2	1,036	34.3	30.6	740
Muslim	30.3	33.8	134	37.7	36.6	90
Sikh	58.4	68.4	62	(58.6)	(53.7)	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	24.1	29.3	289	24.5	22.9	194
Scheduled tribe	7.9	19.8	51	(31.3)	(21.8)	33
Other backward class	34.0	40.4	187	34.9	32.7	132
Other	37.5	43.1	707	40.7	36.5	515
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	11.5	14.6	99	7.8	7.8	67
Second	8.0	12.0	207	15.5	11.1	140
Middle	15.9	20.5	285	19.2	16.7	202
Fourth	30.0	38.2	299	35.4	28.4	207
Highest	69.6	76.5	344	67.5	65.7	258
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Public health facility	na	100.0	194	75.4	74.6	146
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	na	*	11	*	*	9
Private health facility	na	99.5	198	85.0	81.0	147
Home	na	8.7	825	12.3	8.1	568
Total	32.6	38.5	1,234	35.8	32.4	874

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* 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.



Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	92.4	81.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	71.5	50.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	65.7	63.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	59.9	41.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	64.6	54.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	69.2	36.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	36.2	11.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	35.2	14.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	28.8	15.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	34.6	29.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	74.8	45.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	44.8	19.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	42.6	24.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	36.1	20.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	41.6	34.7

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	84.9	57.0	65.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	75.5	45.6	55.0
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>			
Vaginal bleeding	24.5	15.8	18.5
Convulsion	18.9	15.8	16.8
Prolonged labour	26.4	16.7	19.7
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	34.0	28.1	29.9
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	58.5	28.1	37.6
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	41.5	28.9	32.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	45.3	30.7	35.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	35.8	28.1	30.5
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	52	115	167
<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	*	29.3	33.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	23.2	27.8
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	42.7	45.2
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	48.8	50.9
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	22	82	104

\* 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>				Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	88.7	86.0	78.5	70.0	52.6	93.4	88.7	84.8	73.5	61.2	5.6	53.2	107
Female	78.6	77.0	74.3	64.3	51.0	85.1	80.6	76.0	69.7	58.9	12.4	43.9	112
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	91.7	90.5	87.6	77.3	61.3	91.8	90.4	88.9	78.8	69.9	5.4	54.1	70
2-3	85.9	86.1	80.4	72.0	55.3	92.6	87.9	83.1	79.5	65.4	6.5	51.1	108
4-5	(70.5)	(55.7)	(48.5)	(44.7)	(32.5)	(78.1)	(70.5)	(62.9)	(40.5)	(33.3)	(21.9)	(37.1)	27
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	84.4	78.1	73.4	68.7	59.4	85.9	82.8	82.8	75.0	67.2	10.9	48.4	59
Rural	83.2	82.6	77.4	66.5	49.0	90.3	85.2	79.4	70.3	57.4	8.4	48.4	160
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	66.6	63.9	55.5	45.5	34.2	77.7	70.3	63.9	56.6	40.4	18.6	35.8	82
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
5-9 years complete	91.1	88.6	82.4	67.3	51.6	94.3	91.2	86.6	68.5	59.6	4.3	53.5	67
10 or more years complete	98.5	97.1	97.1	95.5	74.9	100.0	97.1	95.5	94.0	86.4	0.0	61.5	67
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	83.9	83.4	78.4	69.4	53.7	91.2	85.7	81.2	72.1	60.9	7.7	50.7	182
Muslim	(74.6)	(60.3)	(53.0)	(42.7)	(31.9)	(70.7)	(70.7)	(70.7)	(56.9)	(42.7)	(22.0)	(32.3)	27
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	78.3	78.1	67.2	57.8	48.9	85.6	76.4	72.7	65.1	54.1	12.5	41.5	55
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other backward class	(71.6)	(74.6)	(71.9)	(51.5)	(46.2)	(83.3)	(80.3)	(71.2)	(71.9)	(51.5)	(14.0)	(51.8)	34
Other	90.0	85.4	82.0	75.4	55.2	92.6	90.2	86.8	75.3	66.2	5.8	51.6	123
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Second	(73.0)	(67.9)	(57.7)	(45.1)	(27.6)	(80.3)	(67.6)	(57.5)	(40.0)	(32.4)	(17.2)	(35.5)	41
Middle	(82.9)	(90.2)	(80.6)	(70.5)	(47.8)	(87.9)	(83.1)	(80.6)	(73.0)	(60.4)	(7.3)	(52.2)	41
Fourth	86.6	82.9	80.9	69.2	50.3	94.3	94.3	88.4	80.9	63.3	5.7	46.4	52
Highest	95.7	88.6	87.2	84.5	75.3	95.9	92.9	92.9	87.1	80.0	2.8	62.8	67
Total	83.5	81.4	76.4	67.1	51.8	89.1	84.5	80.3	71.6	60.0	9.1	48.4	219
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	76.8	73.8	68.0	56.1	9.0	87.8	80.2	62.4	56.0	40.9	11.5	27.6	123

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children						
<b>Age in months</b>									
<6	5.6	15.6	124	*	*	7	*	*	19
6-11	2.6	20.9	150	*	*	4	(73.9)	(0.0)	31
12-23	4.1	20.2	219	*	*	9	(70.6)	(2.3)	44
24-35	4.1	15.4	230	*	*	9	(71.1)	(8.8)	35
36-47	3.6	16.4	226	*	*	8	(46.1)	(2.8)	37
48-59	5.8	13.3	226	*	*	13	(63.2)	(3.4)	30
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	6.1	19.2	614	(70.5)	(43.4)	37	72.7	3.5	118
Female	2.3	14.2	560	*	*	13	54.2	3.9	80
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	3.6	15.3	282	*	*	10	(68.1)	(0.0)	43
Rural	4.5	17.3	892	(74.4)	(46.2)	40	64.4	4.7	154
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	6.4	21.4	475	(80.1)	(54.1)	31	60.1	5.1	102
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(10.4)	30	nc	nc	0	*	*	3
5-9 years complete	3.6	13.9	333	*	*	12	(65.2)	(0.0)	46
10 or more years complete	2.4	13.8	336	*	*	8	(78.7)	(2.2)	46
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	4.0	17.0	983	(71.3)	(47.3)	39	64.3	3.1	167
Muslim	8.2	17.8	129	*	*	11	*	*	23
Sikh	1.7	10.4	60	*	*	1	*	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	6.1	21.4	270	*	*	16	56.5	1.8	58
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(30.8)	47	nc	nc	0	*	*	14
Other backward class	6.2	23.2	176	*	*	11	(67.9)	(0.0)	41
Other	3.4	12.4	682	*	*	23	68.9	4.9	84
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	9.6	20.4	86	*	*	8	*	*	18
Second	5.4	21.2	188	*	*	10	(53.9)	(5.2)	40
Middle	4.2	16.4	270	*	*	11	(55.6)	(0.0)	44
Fourth	3.8	14.6	289	*	*	11	(62.3)	(4.9)	42
Highest	2.9	15.7	341	*	*	10	82.2	3.9	54
Total	4.3	16.8	1,174	74.0	46.0	50	65.2	3.7	197

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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				Missing	No treatment	Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	Either ORS or gruel	Cruel	ORS packets	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug <sup>2</sup>	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/herbal/other					
Age in months																	
<6	14.0	124	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
6-11	24.7	150	(64.9)	(34.5)	(26.4)	(50.6)	(24.5)	(61.8)	(16.1)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.9)	37	
12-23	16.8	219	(64.8)	(45.8)	(40.5)	(59.5)	(16.2)	(62.3)	(21.8)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	37	
24-35	11.5	230	(64.6)	(34.9)	(30.6)	(50.2)	(15.7)	(54.1)	(11.8)	(27.5)	*	(14.8)	(3.5)	(19.2)	*	26	
36-47	9.3	226	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
48-59	5.4	226	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex																	
Male	14.2	614	58.6	33.3	30.8	49.3	18.6	54.1	11.6	30.1	1.2	12.5	1.1	16.2	87		
Female	11.3	560	66.1	32.8	28.3	48.8	14.2	52.1	17.2	24.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	17.6	63		
Residence																	
Urban	12.7	282	(71.8)	(41.0)	(38.5)	(56.4)	(15.4)	(56.4)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(2.6)	(12.8)	36		
Rural	12.9	892	58.6	30.6	27.0	46.8	17.1	52.3	13.5	31.5	0.9	12.6	0.0	18.0	115		
Mother's education																	
No education	14.3	475	57.7	19.0	31.1	40.1	12.2	46.2	9.0	33.3	1.5	10.3	0.0	22.3	68		
<5 years complete	(24.3)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
5-9 years complete	11.7	333	(69.4)	(36.5)	(27.9)	(53.8)	(10.3)	(53.8)	(20.6)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	39		
10 or more years complete	10.8	336	(64.7)	(59.6)	(35.0)	(67.8)	(32.5)	(70.7)	(18.9)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(2.5)	(10.7)	36		
Religion																	
Hindu	12.4	983	59.9	31.6	30.0	49.9	16.5	53.3	13.4	28.5	0.9	16.4	0.8	16.0	122		
Muslim	17.1	129	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
Sikh	10.4	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	14.6	270	(61.2)	(30.6)	(33.2)	(48.7)	(15.5)	(53.9)	(12.5)	(26.2)	(2.6)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(18.4)	39		
Scheduled tribe	(13.2)	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Other backward class	16.0	176	(70.9)	(39.3)	(46.7)	(68.4)	(28.7)	(72.1)	(7.0)	(24.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(14.3)	28		
Other	11.3	682	58.2	34.8	21.5	43.6	14.3	47.6	18.4	25.1	0.0	14.5	1.2	16.9	77		
Wealth index																	
Lowest	21.6	86	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Second	14.6	188	(55.4)	(25.8)	(37.5)	(52.1)	(11.3)	(59.6)	(7.5)	(33.8)	(3.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(15.0)	28		
Middle	13.6	270	(58.0)	(25.1)	(36.1)	(47.3)	(8.5)	(53.0)	(16.6)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(16.6)	37		
Fourth	10.5	289	(63.1)	(36.5)	(15.6)	(46.0)	(20.2)	(49.4)	(13.3)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(9.9)	30		
Highest	11.0	341	(77.4)	(54.4)	(35.8)	(61.8)	(28.7)	(61.8)	(18.0)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(2.4)	(10.1)	38		
Total	12.8	1,174	61.7	33.1	29.7	49.1	16.7	53.2	14.0	27.7	0.7	13.3	0.6	16.8	151		

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Total	Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given ORT or 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	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less					None	Never gave food	Don't know/missing
Age in months																		
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17	
6-11	(24.5)	(59.0)	(5.6)	(8.1)	(2.8)	100.0	(5.6)	(33.8)	(10.9)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(38.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.1)	(37.0)	37	
12-23	(16.2)	(43.0)	(24.6)	(8.1)	(5.3)	100.0	(2.5)	(34.6)	(27.4)	(18.7)	(8.4)	(5.6)	(2.8)	100.0	(13.4)	(43.0)	37	
24-35	(15.7)	(61.6)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(57.2)	(23.1)	(7.9)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.9)	(38.4)	26	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	21	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	12	
Sex																		
Male	18.6	52.6	19.7	5.5	3.6	100.0	7.0	43.0	16.2	8.0	4.7	21.1	0.0	100.0	12.6	37.6	87	
Female	14.2	57.5	15.8	6.2	4.7	100.0	0.0	37.9	22.0	10.9	3.3	24.3	1.6	100.0	10.9	33.0	63	
Residence																		
Urban	(15.4)	(53.8)	(15.4)	(12.8)	(2.6)	100.0	(2.6)	(56.4)	(20.5)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.4)	(46.2)	36	
Rural	17.1	55.0	18.9	3.6	4.5	100.0	4.5	36.0	18.0	8.1	5.4	27.0	0.9	100.0	10.8	32.4	115	
Mother's education																		
No education	12.2	56.9	17.9	7.1	5.9	100.0	1.5	43.0	17.9	13.2	6.1	18.3	0.0	100.0	4.6	28.1	68	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	7	
5-9 years complete	(10.3)	(61.2)	(15.6)	(7.6)	(2.6)	100.0	(5.3)	(45.3)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(2.6)	100.0	(10.3)	(35.6)	39	
10 or more years complete	(32.5)	(37.5)	(24.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	100.0	(8.2)	(29.0)	(32.5)	(5.4)	(5.7)	(19.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.8)	(51.4)	36	
Religion																		
Hindu	16.5	54.9	19.4	4.9	3.4	100.0	4.2	40.5	19.2	9.9	4.3	21.2	0.9	100.0	12.3	35.6	122	
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	22	
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(15.5)	(53.6)	(18.1)	(5.0)	(7.9)	100.0	(5.2)	(48.7)	(10.2)	(12.5)	(2.6)	(20.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.2)	(38.5)	39	
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	6	
Other backward class	(28.7)	(43.0)	(18.0)	(7.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(3.7)	(27.9)	(32.4)	(10.7)	(3.7)	(21.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.0)	(50.0)	28	
Other	14.3	59.9	16.9	4.9	2.7	100.0	3.9	42.2	16.7	5.1	5.4	25.4	1.3	100.0	9.0	29.3	77	
Wealth index																		
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	19	
Second	(11.3)	(37.5)	(29.6)	(14.2)	(7.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(45.0)	(18.3)	(17.9)	(3.8)	(15.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.8)	28	
Middle	(8.5)	(55.5)	(22.6)	(5.3)	(8.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(32.9)	(19.7)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.6)	(27.6)	37	
Fourth	(20.2)	(60.1)	(9.9)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.3)	(16.3)	(9.9)	(10.3)	(30.8)	(3.4)	100.0	(9.9)	(29.3)	30	
Highest	(28.7)	(45.3)	(20.8)	(2.4)	(2.8)	100.0	(16.2)	(42.2)	(20.5)	(5.2)	(2.8)	(13.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.7)	(51.4)	38	
Total	16.7	54.7	18.1	5.8	4.0	100.0	4.0	40.9	18.6	9.2	4.1	22.4	0.7	100.0	11.9	35.7	151	

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

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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



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, Uttarakhand, 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	79.9	624	*	23
20-24	81.1	516	73.6	234
25-34	79.7	917	78.9	537
35-49	71.3	896	64.8	81
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	89.3	817	83.4	216
Rural	72.9	2,136	72.6	658
<b>Education</b>				
No education	58.2	963	59.6	352
<5 years complete	67.9	102	*	24
5-9 years complete	80.0	899	77.8	242
10 or more years complete	94.8	989	95.8	257
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	77.7	2,543	75.2	740
Muslim	78.2	233	74.4	90
Sikh	70.7	165	(77.9)	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	69.7	618	65.9	194
Scheduled tribe	74.7	106	(87.3)	33
Other backward class	76.6	458	72.8	132
Other	80.5	1,769	78.7	515
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	43.4	145	48.0	67
Second	58.3	427	56.3	140
Middle	70.9	599	71.5	202
Fourth	77.9	702	81.0	207
Highest	92.8	1,080	91.1	258
Total	77.4	2,953	75.3	874

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Children in areas covered by an AWC										Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed		
		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
Age in months													
<12	76.2	273	29.7	24.8	20.3	8.4	208	na	na	7.4	208	*	15
12-23	72.0	219	27.5	23.6	13.1	10.5	158	na	na	13.8	158	*	22
24-35	72.2	230	36.6	31.1	18.7	12.3	166	na	na	13.7	166	*	23
36-47	73.6	226	29.2	25.5	9.3	7.5	167	16.1	167	9.9	167	*	17
48-59	76.6	226	35.3	32.3	16.2	10.7	173	22.7	173	19.1	173	(43.6)	33
60-71	69.5	285	31.2	30.1	7.8	10.9	198	21.9	198	na	na	na	na
0-35	73.7	722	31.2	26.4	17.7	10.2	532	na	na	11.2	532	44.8	60
36-71	72.9	737	31.9	29.4	11.0	9.8	537	20.4	537	na	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	73.6	766	31.9	28.1	13.9	11.1	564	19.1	280	13.4	455	52.5	61
Female	72.9	693	31.1	27.6	14.8	8.8	505	21.8	257	11.7	417	(40.4)	49
Residence													
Urban	24.7	353	8.4	7.4	2.1	5.3	87	3.9	47	3.7	74	*	3
Rural	88.8	1,106	33.6	29.7	15.4	10.4	982	21.9	490	13.4	798	46.6	107
Mother's education													
No education	81.1	603	30.6	26.6	14.8	8.9	489	21.3	267	11.2	390	(45.2)	43
<5 years complete	(71.4)	41	(45.9)	(38.8)	(17.6)	(7.1)	29	*	19	*	21	*	2
5-9 years complete	76.6	395	35.4	31.3	17.4	13.9	303	25.2	135	16.7	260	(54.5)	43
10 or more years complete	59.1	420	27.0	24.9	9.1	7.8	248	10.7	116	10.2	201	*	21
Religion													
Hindu	75.8	1,222	33.2	29.1	14.9	9.9	927	21.4	464	12.5	752	48.3	94
Muslim	57.5	160	7.9	7.9	2.2	2.2	92	8.3	50	1.4	76	*	1
Sikh	64.0	74	(47.9)	(45.8)	(26.2)	(28.3)	47	*	23	(36.0)	40	*	14
Continued...													

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC									
	Children age 0-71 months					Children age 36-71 months				
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	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
			Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups				
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	79.9	326	37.5	32.7	17.8	12.5	24.1	132	17.8	218
Scheduled tribe	95.1	56	38.7	27.1	31.0	11.6	(27.2)	27	(9.2)	45
Other backward class	74.3	220	23.5	21.6	8.9	8.2	15.2	89	8.1	128
Other	69.1	857	30.5	27.6	12.8	9.2	19.6	290	11.6	480
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	85.3	117	17.6	17.6	12.4	6.2	15.6	60	8.5	73
Second	85.5	224	36.8	29.7	16.8	6.5	26.2	95	15.2	163
Middle	83.8	343	36.6	32.6	16.2	11.2	27.9	140	13.4	232
Fourth	79.2	359	34.5	31.2	12.7	11.9	19.9	145	12.5	230
Highest	49.6	417	22.4	20.0	12.5	10.9	7.4	98	10.7	173
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	67.4	1,196	30.3	28.1	11.4	9.7	19.5	402	13.0	660
6 or more years ago	100.0	263	35.3	27.4	23.1	10.9	22.9	135	11.1	212
Total	73.3	1,459	31.6	27.9	14.3	10.0	20.4	537	12.5	871

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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



Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	96.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	87	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	87
Rural	78.9	20.3	4.5	5.7	982	84.4	15.3	5.0	5.2	977
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	81.2	18.6	2.5	4.2	489	86.4	13.2	4.0	4.9	486
<5 years complete	(71.8)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(7.1)	29	(71.8)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(7.1)	29
5-9 years complete	74.1	24.2	7.4	8.1	303	83.8	15.8	5.5	4.5	300
10 or more years complete	87.5	12.1	5.0	4.6	248	88.0	12.0	5.0	4.6	248
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	79.4	19.8	4.4	5.3	927	85.2	14.5	4.3	4.7	921
Muslim	95.6	4.4	1.0	4.4	92	97.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	92
Sikh	(69.5)	(30.5)	(10.9)	(10.9)	47	(69.5)	(30.5)	(15.3)	(10.9)	47
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	78.2	20.6	6.3	5.5	260	84.1	15.1	4.4	4.0	259
Scheduled tribe	71.0	29.0	3.9	7.7	53	74.3	25.7	2.0	7.9	52
Other backward class	87.4	12.6	3.7	3.7	163	91.8	8.2	4.4	3.8	163
Other	80.3	19.0	3.8	5.8	592	85.6	14.2	4.9	5.1	589
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	87.6	12.4	3.1	2.1	100	89.6	8.3	4.1	4.1	100
Second	74.0	24.9	2.2	5.4	191	81.6	18.4	3.8	4.3	191
Middle	78.4	20.5	1.8	4.3	287	86.3	13.7	3.3	4.3	286
Fourth	79.7	20.3	7.5	6.8	284	84.9	14.7	6.3	5.5	281
Highest	86.5	12.5	6.5	7.0	207	87.5	12.5	5.0	5.0	206
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	81.8	17.8	3.8	4.2	806	86.0	13.8	4.1	3.6	801
6 or more years ago	76.1	22.3	6.2	9.3	263	84.3	14.9	5.9	8.3	263
Total	80.4	18.9	4.4	5.5	1,069	85.6	14.1	4.6	4.8	1,064

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06, and totals for children of ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <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	15.3	28.9	-0.9	8.9	24.2	3.2	-0.9	14.4	30.9	0.0	-1.5	93
6-11	9.4	25.1	-1.2	3.2	17.0	4.7	-0.7	6.3	21.2	1.6	-1.3	131
12-23	23.0	46.9	-1.9	2.7	15.8	2.1	-0.8	10.6	32.6	0.0	-1.5	196
24-35	24.9	45.0	-1.9	5.5	17.8	1.4	-0.9	17.3	36.6	0.4	-1.6	210
36-47	28.9	51.7	-2.1	4.9	19.5	3.0	-0.9	19.7	45.1	0.0	-1.9	201
48-59	27.8	53.3	-2.1	7.8	20.9	1.0	-1.1	21.1	51.1	0.0	-2.0	213
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	25.4	46.1	-1.9	5.3	20.0	3.0	-0.9	16.3	37.8	0.4	-1.6	551
Female	20.5	42.5	-1.8	5.4	17.6	1.6	-0.9	14.9	38.3	0.2	-1.7	492
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>2</sup></b>												
First birth <sup>3</sup>	14.8	37.0	-1.5	6.2	16.1	2.9	-0.8	12.7	29.3	0.6	-1.4	317
<24	31.8	56.6	-2.3	4.2	17.3	1.1	-0.9	20.9	49.9	0.0	-2.0	197
24-47	27.5	49.2	-2.0	4.6	19.5	2.5	-0.9	14.8	41.1	0.3	-1.7	360
48+	20.5	36.0	-1.6	6.5	25.0	2.5	-1.0	16.8	35.2	0.0	-1.6	159
<b>Birth order<sup>2</sup></b>												
1	14.6	37.0	-1.5	5.9	15.9	2.6	-0.8	12.5	29.3	0.3	-1.4	314
2-3	22.7	44.7	-1.8	5.0	19.6	2.0	-0.9	14.3	37.0	0.4	-1.6	492
4-5	34.1	53.4	-2.2	4.4	23.7	3.0	-1.0	23.1	53.0	0.0	-2.0	165
6+	45.1	63.1	-2.6	6.7	15.4	1.7	-0.9	23.0	54.9	0.0	-2.1	60
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	14.9	27.2	-1.3	2.2	11.2	2.2	-0.6	7.8	24.3	0.4	-1.2	240
Rural	25.6	49.5	-2.0	6.3	21.1	2.3	-1.0	18.0	42.1	0.3	-1.8	804
<b>Size at birth<sup>2</sup></b>												
Very small	18.8	50.1	-1.8	7.3	25.7	0.0	-1.3	21.7	48.7	0.0	-2.0	72
Small	27.7	47.4	-2.1	5.6	21.4	2.3	-1.1	19.1	49.1	0.0	-1.9	130
Average or larger	23.2	44.1	-1.8	5.0	17.8	2.6	-0.8	14.7	35.7	0.4	-1.6	826
<b>Mother's education<sup>4</sup></b>												
No education	32.8	55.8	-2.2	6.9	22.8	1.1	-1.1	23.4	51.4	0.0	-2.1	435
<5 years complete	(35.3)	(62.4)	(-2.1)	(11.6)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	(19.7)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(-2.2)	26
5-9 years complete	21.0	43.9	-1.9	5.5	18.5	3.1	-0.8	14.2	36.9	0.4	-1.7	285
10 or more years complete	10.2	27.4	-1.1	2.1	12.1	3.6	-0.5	4.9	17.4	0.7	-1.0	288
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	23.3	45.0	-1.8	5.8	18.9	2.4	-0.9	16.1	37.7	0.3	-1.7	873
Muslim	27.8	45.3	-1.9	3.6	14.7	3.3	-0.9	14.5	42.7	0.0	-1.7	107
Sikh	13.9	35.0	-1.5	1.8	26.5	0.0	-1.1	12.3	35.3	0.0	-1.6	59
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	32.8	54.3	-2.1	4.0	21.1	2.9	-0.9	20.2	44.5	0.0	-1.9	233
Scheduled tribe	(26.6)	(47.9)	(-1.9)	(7.2)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(19.3)	(50.4)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	43
Other backward class	25.6	48.5	-2.0	8.7	21.8	0.7	-1.1	20.6	46.8	0.0	-2.0	161
Other	18.5	39.3	-1.6	4.8	17.0	2.7	-0.8	12.3	32.3	0.5	-1.5	606
<b>Mother's interview status</b>												
Interviewed	23.4	44.8	-1.8	5.3	18.9	2.3	-0.9	15.6	38.3	0.3	-1.7	1,032
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10

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)	31.1	55.1	-2.2	8.1	26.7	1.7	-1.2	20.9	51.3	0.0	-2.1	307
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	21.5	43.4	-1.7	4.4	16.8	2.4	-0.8	14.1	35.3	0.3	-1.6	623
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	10.9	21.9	-1.1	1.9	7.0	3.9	-0.3	8.0	15.8	1.0	-0.9	100
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>												
Living with both parents	23.4	44.1	-1.8	5.4	20.0	1.7	-0.9	16.7	39.8	0.2	-1.7	856
Living with one or neither parent	21.9	45.6	-1.7	4.9	13.6	4.9	-0.7	10.9	30.0	0.6	-1.4	188
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	39.6	61.7	-2.3	12.8	25.6	1.3	-1.2	25.9	56.7	0.0	-2.2	81
Second	34.0	63.2	-2.4	6.3	25.9	0.6	-1.2	25.7	54.4	0.0	-2.2	164
Middle	28.1	53.0	-2.1	6.1	23.4	1.7	-1.0	17.3	44.1	0.0	-1.9	241
Fourth	24.0	45.9	-1.9	5.7	16.7	4.5	-0.9	16.9	39.7	0.4	-1.7	253
Highest	8.2	21.8	-1.0	2.0	11.5	2.2	-0.6	5.2	18.0	0.6	-1.0	305
Total	23.1	44.4	-1.8	5.3	18.8	2.3	-0.9	15.7	38.0	0.3	-1.7	1,044
<b>Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.9	39.6	-1.6	4.7	18.2	2.6	-0.8	12.7	31.7	0.5	-1.5	621
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	25.9	52.5	-2.0	1.4	9.0	0.9	-0.5	15.9	36.3	0.4	-1.5	na

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

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

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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, Uttarakhand, 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	85.7	290	26.3	30.0	62.0	54.0	196
Rural	91.5	945	31.1	34.6	73.8	42.1	625
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	89.6	652	31.1	34.0	69.7	45.8	456
Female	90.7	582	28.6	32.9	72.6	43.8	364
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	90.2	513	31.1	33.8	68.4	45.1	330
<5 years complete	(96.8)	33	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	89.3	350	26.5	31.5	72.3	43.3	226
10 or more years complete	90.1	338	32.1	35.8	74.3	45.5	242
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	90.6	1,036	32.2	36.0	75.8	40.5	698
Muslim	85.3	134	22.1	24.3	47.3	61.8	82
Sikh	91.6	62	(7.9)	(7.9)	(36.8)	(87.1)	39
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	88.0	289	25.0	29.7	67.5	46.2	176
Scheduled tribe	93.9	51	(33.5)	(33.5)	(70.7)	(39.5)	31
Other backward class	87.5	187	28.7	30.3	61.3	57.2	123
Other	91.4	707	31.9	35.7	74.7	41.7	491
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health personnel <sup>4</sup>	89.9	476	28.3	31.6	70.5	49.3	333
Dai (TBA)	88.5	593	27.5	31.5	68.9	46.6	375
Other/no one	96.8	162	43.5	46.3	80.1	26.4	112
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	89.3	392	22.9	26.6	67.7	52.6	270
At home	90.6	825	32.7	36.3	72.4	41.3	538
Other	*	14	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	93.9	99	33.6	35.3	64.6	43.6	64
Second	93.2	207	37.7	39.2	77.1	32.6	135
Middle	88.2	285	30.4	35.3	74.6	42.8	189
Fourth	89.6	299	26.7	30.8	66.3	49.3	195
Highest	89.2	344	27.0	30.6	70.2	50.3	239
Total	90.1	1,234	30.0	33.5	71.0	44.9	821

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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	(3.0)	(53.2)	(26.2)	(3.0)	(9.0)	(5.6)	100.0	35	(11.6)	36
2-3	(5.6)	(39.4)	(24.7)	(2.5)	(22.2)	(5.6)	100.0	37	(31.9)	38
4-5	6.2	10.1	19.7	3.9	42.0	18.1	100.0	50	39.9	50
6-8	4.3	7.2	15.6	7.1	18.0	47.7	100.0	72	33.3	72
9-11	12.6	2.7	6.7	2.7	9.4	66.0	100.0	77	33.6	77
12-17	19.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.0	72.5	100.0	97	32.7	103
18-23	23.8	2.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	72.4	100.0	106	35.4	116
24-35	43.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	100.0	158	31.3	230
<4	4.3	46.1	25.4	2.7	15.8	5.6	100.0	71	22.1	73
<6	5.1	31.2	23.1	3.2	26.6	10.8	100.0	122	29.3	124
6-9	5.4	6.8	14.6	5.6	15.3	52.2	100.0	91	31.7	92
12-23	21.5	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	72.5	100.0	203	34.1	219

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<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, Uttarakhand, 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: <sup>2</sup>					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>3</sup>			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	na	na	na	na	23.0	31.9	18.7	68	100.0	23.5	32.0	19.3	72
9-11	na	na	na	na	36.2	25.2	13.1	68	100.0	36.6	23.2	11.4	77
12-17	na	na	na	na	58.3	45.5	32.5	79	97.0	57.0	43.7	30.2	97
18-23	na	na	na	na	68.7	55.3	42.5	81	97.2	65.2	52.1	36.8	106
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	26.3	0.6	2.2	401	53.6	40.8	30.4	156	97.9	53.0	41.1	28.7	185
Female	22.6	1.5	3.5	352	41.6	39.9	24.5	140	98.8	42.8	37.4	22.7	167
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	20.5	0.6	3.0	177	68.7	49.3	43.3	62	96.9	65.6	47.9	37.5	88
Rural	25.1	0.8	3.1	576	42.5	38.1	23.5	234	98.8	42.4	36.5	22.0	264
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	24.2	0.8	3.9	291	34.8	33.1	17.8	107	97.7	36.9	33.8	17.1	127
<5 years complete	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	25.1	0.7	2.2	223	45.4	37.1	21.1	91	99.0	47.3	36.2	21.2	103
10 or more years complete	22.3	0.7	3.6	224	68.3	53.0	46.5	91	98.3	63.6	48.9	40.5	114
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	25.4	0.8	3.0	634	49.1	41.0	29.7	255	99.0	48.7	40.4	28.0	298
Muslim	17.5	0.9	4.6	79	(41.2)	(39.1)	(13.7)	27	(92.4)	(46.2)	(37.2)	(14.5)	38
Sikh	(13.3)	(0.6)	(2.5)	38	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	15

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>2</sup>					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	25.0	0.5	3.3	169	39.3	41.0	26.3	71	98.9	40.4	42.0	25.4	80
Scheduled tribe	(18.5)	(2.1)	(6.8)	29	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward class	27.0	0.5	3.4	110	(47.1)	(47.4)	(30.7)	41	92.6	47.7	44.3	27.5	53
Other	24.8	1.4	2.5	446	51.8	39.0	27.9	176	99.5	51.4	37.4	26.2	209
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	13.9	4.6	6.6	55	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	23
Second	24.5	0.6	0.9	125	33.3	37.0	15.4	52	100.0	36.8	34.8	15.6	58
Middle	26.1	0.7	4.0	172	34.4	36.2	19.4	74	97.6	33.1	35.8	17.3	83
Fourth	24.9	1.6	2.7	180	56.6	39.9	32.1	66	100.0	55.7	37.7	31.0	78
Highest	24.9	0.5	2.9	221	68.7	47.9	42.2	85	97.4	67.4	46.1	37.5	110
Total	25.0	0.7	3.1	754	47.9	40.4	27.6	295	98.3	48.2	39.3	25.9	352

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

na = Not applicable

(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, Uttarakhand, 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	32.3	30.2	3.6	66.1	115
12-23	28.5	44.9	3.2	76.6	192
24-35	26.4	34.7	2.9	64.0	203
36-47	29.1	24.8	2.1	56.1	193
48-59	27.6	18.9	0.5	47.0	202
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	27.6	30.7	2.7	61.1	483
Female	29.4	30.5	1.9	61.9	422
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	27.3	25.4	1.6	54.2	264
2-3	28.2	34.2	1.8	64.2	430
4-5	32.1	29.2	4.2	65.5	142
6+	32.6	35.6	4.0	72.2	52
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	26.9	27.4	2.1	56.4	210
Rural	28.9	31.6	2.4	63.0	696
<b>Mother's education<sup>2</sup></b>					
No education	32.6	33.8	2.3	68.7	370
$<5$ years complete	*	*	*	*	21
5-9 years complete	28.9	32.1	2.6	63.6	255
10 or more years complete	22.9	25.1	1.6	49.6	246
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	28.5	30.1	2.1	60.6	770
Muslim	25.9	41.5	3.7	71.1	80
Sikh	30.2	24.1	4.0	58.3	52
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	30.9	37.4	4.6	72.9	219
Scheduled tribe	(19.0)	(50.2)	(3.2)	(72.4)	33
Other backward class	31.2	33.0	2.9	67.0	140
Other	27.3	25.8	1.2	54.3	514
<b>Mother's interview status</b>					
Interviewed	28.8	30.8	2.3	61.9	888
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	4
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>3</sup>	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	29.0	32.3	2.3	63.5	744
Living with one or neither parent	26.0	23.1	2.6	51.7	161
<b>Mother's anaemia status</b>					
Not anaemic	27.6	22.5	0.9	50.9	357
Mildly anaemic	31.1	33.2	1.7	66.0	365
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.2	44.0	6.7	76.9	164
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	35.1	41.5	0.0	76.6	70
Second	30.5	36.5	2.8	69.8	148
Middle	29.0	34.0	3.8	66.8	221
Fourth	28.5	26.4	2.7	57.6	214
Highest	24.9	24.8	1.1	50.8	251
Total	28.5	30.6	2.3	61.4	905
<b>Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.8	37.8	3.0	69.6	502
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	25.6	46.1	5.7	77.4	128

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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 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	22.3	5.3	72	na	na	13.7	2.7	1.4	72	42.6	70			
9-11	34.2	0.0	77	na	na	32.2	4.0	0.0	77	38.4	76			
12-17	53.7	17.0	97	34.9	103	34.9	4.8	4.8	103	38.4	100			
18-23	62.2	12.2	106	19.8	116	19.8	5.7	5.0	116	40.8	110			
24-35	70.7	21.4	158	14.3	230	14.3	3.8	12.5	230	41.3	222			
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	4.8	9.6	226	36.7	223			
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	3.0	11.0	226	40.1	220			
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	54.9	12.0	279	16.7	232	11.6	4.3	7.8	551	39.1	535			
Female	51.5	14.5	231	24.4	217	17.5	3.9	8.8	500	40.1	486			
<b>Birth order</b>														
1	60.8	17.7	142	28.9	145	19.2	6.1	10.9	322	50.9	314			
2-3	54.9	11.6	253	18.2	207	13.3	3.5	8.1	498	39.5	486			
4-5	44.4	13.5	88	15.5	71	12.0	1.7	5.4	168	20.5	163			
6+	(29.5)	(3.4)	27	(4.1)	25	4.9	4.9	4.4	63	31.9	58			
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>														
Breastfeeding	48.0	10.8	385	22.8	255	20.2	3.2	4.3	457	36.6	442			
Not breastfeeding	69.1	20.9	122	17.8	189	10.1	4.7	11.2	575	41.6	561			
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	67.4	19.4	132	23.4	118	18.0	8.1	15.1	261	71.3	250			
Rural	48.5	11.0	378	19.4	331	13.2	2.8	6.0	789	29.3	771			

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 foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given 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	45.2	12.0	189	12.4	170	6.4	2.2	4.1	426	20.2	413
<5 years complete	*	*	12	*	9	(8.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	26	(14.7)	26
5-9 years complete	50.5	12.6	149	18.5	137	14.7	2.9	6.9	301	39.7	292
10 or more years complete	65.9	15.4	160	33.2	133	26.1	8.4	14.7	298	69.2	291
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	52.7	12.2	432	22.4	379	15.7	4.1	7.5	882	38.9	856
Muslim	54.1	20.3	50	(6.4)	47	5.9	3.4	12.7	113	43.1	110
Sikh	(61.4)	(15.5)	27	*	23	11.6	3.9	11.6	54	40.1	54
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	51.7	13.4	116	19.0	104	12.5	3.9	9.4	246	33.9	242
Scheduled tribe	*	*	19	*	20	(7.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	41	(5.0)	37
Other backward class	56.4	19.4	80	16.3	67	10.4	2.5	10.2	160	45.0	155
Other	53.4	10.8	296	22.8	258	16.7	4.8	7.6	603	42.7	587
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	(45.7)	(5.8)	36	(3.0)	34	1.3	4.0	4.0	78	9.4	77
Second	44.8	9.9	82	12.1	76	6.6	0.0	4.1	171	10.5	164
Middle	40.4	10.2	119	18.8	97	14.2	1.3	5.0	245	19.4	240
Fourth	57.0	20.3	119	24.9	110	14.3	4.0	7.7	255	39.7	249
Highest	66.9	13.4	155	27.2	132	22.5	8.8	15.0	301	80.4	291
Total	53.4	13.2	510	20.4	449	14.4	4.1	8.3	1,051	39.6	1,021

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

na = Not applicable

(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, Uttarakhand, 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	9.0	11.5	79.5	100.0	727
Rural	36.8	30.4	32.8	100.0	1,864
<b>Religion of household head</b>					
Hindu	30.0	24.3	45.7	100.0	2,264
Muslim	31.9	24.4	43.7	100.0	183
Sikh	10.2	44.8	44.9	100.0	123
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>					
Scheduled caste	33.6	30.9	35.4	100.0	530
Scheduled tribe	43.9	29.1	27.0	100.0	72
Other backward class	22.6	34.7	42.7	100.0	392
Other	28.3	20.6	51.0	100.0	1,595
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	46.7	43.5	9.8	100.0	188
Second	53.7	33.7	12.7	100.0	405
Middle	43.4	30.4	26.2	100.0	549
Fourth	27.3	26.5	46.3	100.0	606
Highest	5.0	12.4	82.6	100.0	842
Total	29.0	25.1	45.9	100.0	2,591
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.7	17.2	60.1	100.0	1,032

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

ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	45.9	20.4	27.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	2,953
Pulses or beans	69.1	25.6	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,953
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.3	41.8	15.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,953
Fruits	19.2	29.3	49.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	2,953
Eggs	2.3	13.2	44.9	39.5	0.1	100.0	2,953
Fish	0.4	6.3	42.3	51.0	0.0	100.0	2,953
Chicken/meat	0.4	8.5	46.6	44.5	0.1	100.0	2,953
Fish or chicken/meat	0.7	9.5	46.6	43.1	0.0	100.0	2,953
MEN							
Milk or curd	53.2	23.5	17.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	928
Pulses or beans	63.9	31.4	4.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	928
Dark green leafy vegetables	48.2	42.9	8.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	928
Fruits	21.3	38.7	39.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	928
Eggs	2.7	22.2	53.9	21.2	0.0	100.0	928
Fish	0.4	8.2	56.5	34.8	0.1	100.0	928
Chicken/meat	1.1	12.5	61.2	25.0	0.2	100.0	928
Fish or chicken/meat	1.3	14.5	60.4	23.7	0.0	100.0	928

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>									
	Women <sup>1</sup>					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	42.9	18.7	2.8	0.6	585	52.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	181
20-29	30.0	9.5	8.0	0.7	846	23.4	7.1	6.3	0.8	252
30-39	24.5	9.1	17.0	3.8	764	20.2	9.3	12.8	1.2	258
40-49	23.5	11.1	25.7	6.5	511	23.3	11.1	11.0	2.9	172
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	40.6	17.5	4.1	0.7	752	39.3	18.6	2.1	0.3	329
Currently married	26.0	9.3	15.9	3.4	1,857	21.6	8.7	11.5	1.7	530
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.3	12.7	19.3	3.9	97	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	19.5	7.4	23.7	5.0	742	19.7	10.8	12.2	1.4	292
Rural	34.0	13.3	8.6	1.8	1,964	32.9	13.6	5.6	1.1	571
<b>Education</b>										
No education	34.3	13.3	7.9	1.4	869	35.3	20.2	7.1	1.0	99
<5 years complete	35.1	12.4	16.9	3.9	98	(42.0)	(19.4)	(3.2)	(3.2)	31
5-9 years complete	34.1	12.8	9.4	2.4	822	37.1	17.5	4.0	0.9	349
10 or more years complete	21.8	9.1	20.0	4.0	917	17.8	5.7	12.0	1.3	383
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	30.1	11.6	11.8	2.3	2,327	28.3	13.1	7.6	0.8	748
Muslim	30.1	11.1	15.4	2.6	210	27.5	13.0	10.1	1.4	68
Sikh	29.3	13.0	21.7	7.6	158	(36.7)	(4.9)	(7.3)	(7.3)	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	38.3	16.4	8.0	0.7	556	32.2	16.6	5.9	0.5	187
Scheduled tribe	49.5	26.9	4.2	1.1	96	*	*	*	*	23
Other backward class	29.0	11.8	15.1	4.6	419	33.1	14.4	4.4	0.6	160
Other	26.3	9.2	14.3	2.9	1,633	25.7	10.4	10.0	1.6	491
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	39.8	12.1	5.9	0.0	119	(37.8)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
Second	43.3	16.7	1.6	0.3	382	39.7	19.0	0.8	0.0	121
Middle	38.1	13.6	4.3	0.5	552	38.5	17.2	1.8	0.0	169
Fourth	31.4	12.4	7.7	1.7	650	26.7	8.4	3.2	0.5	191
Highest	18.4	8.2	25.8	5.7	1,002	19.0	8.9	17.2	2.7	336
Total	30.0	11.7	12.8	2.7	2,706	28.4	12.6	7.9	1.2	863

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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	44.4	13.1	1.7	59.3	594	14.4	18.9	0.0	33.3	180
20-29	38.1	15.2	1.2	54.5	973	15.2	7.6	1.2	24.0	250
30-39	42.7	12.9	1.6	57.2	775	20.4	9.8	1.2	31.4	255
40-49	36.6	10.4	1.6	48.6	500	17.5	11.6	0.0	29.1	172
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	42.9	12.6	1.1	56.6	740	14.7	11.9	0.6	27.1	328
Currently married	39.6	13.5	1.5	54.7	2,011	18.7	10.9	0.8	30.3	525
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.9	12.9	3.3	54.1	92	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	20.5	28.2	3.5	52.2	147	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	42.6	18.0	1.6	62.2	516	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	41.2	11.1	1.3	53.7	2,179	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	36.5	12.4	1.5	50.4	758	14.5	8.6	0.7	23.8	287
Rural	41.8	13.6	1.5	56.9	2,085	18.3	12.9	0.7	31.9	570
<b>Education</b>										
No education	40.4	15.1	2.7	58.2	927	28.6	12.3	0.0	40.9	98
<5 years complete	42.3	10.9	2.1	55.3	99	(22.6)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(54.8)	31
5-9 years complete	40.8	15.6	1.4	57.8	872	20.4	16.0	1.7	38.1	345
10 or more years complete	39.9	9.6	0.3	49.8	945	10.5	5.5	0.0	16.0	382
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	40.1	13.0	1.3	54.3	2,456	17.9	10.9	0.7	29.5	745
Muslim	42.8	18.1	3.7	64.6	213	13.6	13.6	0.0	27.3	66
Sikh	43.3	12.6	1.9	57.8	163	(4.9)	(19.6)	(2.4)	(26.9)	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	39.6	18.0	2.4	59.9	592	17.9	14.6	0.5	33.0	185
Scheduled tribe	52.6	16.7	2.1	71.4	99	*	*	*	*	23
Other backward class	45.0	15.5	1.6	62.1	443	20.3	15.8	1.9	38.0	158
Other	38.9	10.8	1.1	50.8	1,707	14.3	8.8	0.4	23.6	489
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	38.8	18.4	4.4	61.6	139	(33.3)	(13.3)	(2.2)	(48.9)	45
Second	40.7	13.2	2.0	55.9	413	19.0	20.6	0.8	40.5	121
Middle	42.2	16.3	1.9	60.4	591	22.5	14.8	0.6	37.8	169
Fourth	43.7	14.2	1.3	59.2	685	19.9	15.7	1.0	36.6	191
Highest	37.2	10.2	0.7	48.2	1,014	9.7	3.6	0.3	13.6	330
Total	40.4	13.3	1.5	55.2	2,842	17.0	11.4	0.7	29.2	857
<b>Total for ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.6	13.5	1.6	54.7	2,103	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	33.0	11.4	1.3	45.6	482	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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	76.3	93.5	58.6	80.4	65.2	83.5	33.4	48.6	63.2	75.4	1,140	321
15-19	78.4	91.7	58.1	74.6	64.7	78.2	31.9	42.6	65.4	70.0	624	193
20-24	73.7	96.1	59.3	89.1	65.7	91.4	35.2	57.8	60.5	83.6	516	128
25-29	72.9	96.6	60.0	89.1	66.4	91.1	31.0	52.8	61.2	73.3	494	146
30-39	65.0	93.2	53.9	82.8	57.3	84.9	26.1	49.7	51.2	70.6	801	279
40-49	57.8	83.5	42.3	67.5	46.7	74.2	20.2	41.7	44.1	62.1	518	182
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	86.1	93.2	71.1	82.4	76.8	86.9	42.5	50.3	71.3	73.5	817	333
Rural	63.0	91.2	48.5	78.5	53.6	81.3	23.4	47.1	50.5	69.6	2,136	595
<b>Education</b>												
No education	37.8	66.6	25.4	46.3	28.9	53.7	6.2	13.0	26.8	28.6	963	108
<5 years complete	66.2	(78.1)	43.5	(56.2)	50.6	(56.2)	12.8	(9.3)	46.2	(43.7)	102	32
5-9 years complete	71.9	91.9	53.7	78.7	59.1	79.2	23.7	41.0	56.5	67.1	899	371
10 or more years complete	98.3	99.8	85.4	91.8	92.0	96.9	56.8	67.0	85.7	87.9	989	414
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>2</sup></b>												
Yes	84.0	95.2	67.3	85.3	73.6	89.0	36.5	53.2	69.1	77.8	2,148	768
No	30.5	76.1	21.1	54.1	23.6	55.9	7.8	24.5	22.0	38.3	805	159
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	83.6	93.3	64.3	80.8	71.2	83.5	39.3	47.6	70.6	74.7	778	359
Currently married	65.0	91.0	52.1	79.3	56.7	83.0	25.2	48.6	51.7	68.7	2,078	565
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	48.8	*	34.6	*	39.5	*	19.0	*	38.6	*	97	4
<b>Times slept away from home in the past 12 months</b>												
None	na	87.1	na	77.6	na	78.3	na	49.2	na	68.1	na	295
1-2	na	98.1	na	90.7	na	90.7	na	54.2	na	80.4	na	107
3-4	na	92.2	na	76.0	na	85.2	na	46.5	na	73.2	na	142
5+	na	93.4	na	79.5	na	83.8	na	46.1	na	69.1	na	366

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	69.6	92.2	55.4	81.2	60.4	83.7	29.7	50.8	56.6	72.3	2,543	799
Muslim	66.2	86.4	47.0	64.1	55.3	72.8	20.4	21.0	50.5	54.3	233	80
Sikh	70.2	(95.1)	54.9	(82.9)	59.7	(95.1)	25.1	(46.3)	59.1	(78.0)	165	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	59.8	85.3	45.0	72.0	50.0	71.5	20.0	41.6	49.0	62.2	618	204
Scheduled tribe	66.1	*	54.5	*	55.4	*	24.5	*	53.4	*	106	23
Other backward class	69.1	86.8	51.2	71.2	58.6	78.1	21.5	31.6	56.0	66.1	458	174
Other	73.0	96.2	59.0	85.7	64.1	89.3	33.8	56.9	59.0	76.5	1,769	524
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	25.7	(65.4)	19.2	(44.9)	23.5	(51.0)	5.7	(16.4)	20.0	(34.7)	145	49
Second	35.4	84.4	22.8	63.3	25.5	67.2	9.6	35.2	27.2	48.4	427	128
Middle	56.0	89.1	40.4	73.6	46.2	77.0	15.7	37.9	41.9	67.2	599	174
Fourth	74.0	92.3	56.5	83.6	61.3	87.5	25.9	46.9	56.7	72.0	702	207
Highest	93.1	99.2	78.8	91.4	85.3	93.8	48.3	62.7	80.3	84.9	1,080	369
Total	69.4	91.9	54.7	79.9	60.0	83.3	28.7	48.3	56.3	71.0	2,953	928

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

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS			Say that a female teacher HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching			Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS			Say that a female teacher HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	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 not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	80.6	66.1	47.5	869	89.3	61.7	89.3	61.7	55.0	300	89.3	61.7
15-19	81.8	66.3	47.1	490	90.4	61.0	90.4	61.0	53.7	177	90.4	61.0
20-24	79.1	65.8	48.1	380	87.8	62.7	87.8	62.7	57.0	123	87.8	62.7
25-29	82.8	65.9	48.4	360	86.5	60.4	86.5	60.4	49.0	141	86.5	60.4
30-39	80.5	65.7	43.2	521	89.2	64.2	89.2	64.2	53.8	260	89.2	64.2
40-49	79.3	69.4	44.4	299	88.2	67.8	88.2	67.8	55.3	152	88.2	67.8
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	83.4	63.7	46.7	703	88.5	60.7	88.5	60.7	53.4	310	88.5	60.7
Rural	79.4	67.9	45.8	1,346	88.7	64.8	88.7	64.8	53.9	543	88.7	64.8
<b>Education</b>												
No education	76.9	68.4	33.5	363	79.1	54.2	79.1	54.2	30.5	72	79.1	54.2
<5 years complete	76.5	75.3	38.6	68	(80.1)	(47.9)	(80.1)	(47.9)	(36.0)	25	(80.1)	(47.9)
5-9 years complete	80.0	68.7	46.2	646	88.3	59.5	88.3	59.5	46.9	341	88.3	59.5
10 or more years complete	83.0	63.6	51.3	972	91.3	68.9	91.3	68.9	64.5	413	91.3	68.9
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	82.3	65.8	47.5	1,804	89.1	65.5	89.1	65.5	56.0	732	89.1	65.5
No	69.9	71.4	35.6	245	85.9	50.4	85.9	50.4	39.7	121	85.9	50.4
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	80.8	64.4	47.3	651	89.6	60.9	89.6	60.9	54.4	335	89.6	60.9
Currently married	80.8	67.5	45.7	1,351	87.9	64.8	87.9	64.8	53.1	514	87.9	64.8
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(79.2)	(65.0)	(39.6)	48	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	81.6	66.0	48.0	1,770	89.7	65.0	89.7	65.0	55.6	737	89.7	65.0
Muslim	76.8	66.8	36.4	154	81.5	55.7	81.5	55.7	42.9	69	81.5	55.7
Sikh	74.3	73.1	31.6	116	(79.5)	(46.1)	(79.5)	(46.1)	(38.4)	39	(79.5)	(46.1)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	79.9	70.0	47.7	370	89.6	58.6	89.6	58.6	50.5	174	89.6	58.6
Scheduled tribe	92.6	79.7	53.2	70	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*
Other backward class	81.8	73.2	42.0	317	87.4	60.2	87.4	60.2	44.4	151	87.4	60.2
Other	80.1	63.0	46.2	1,292	89.1	66.5	89.1	66.5	58.4	504	89.1	66.5
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	(72.1)	(63.8)	(16.7)	37	(68.7)	(46.8)	(68.7)	(46.8)	(31.2)	32	(68.7)	(46.8)
Second	76.8	72.7	39.3	151	89.8	62.0	89.8	62.0	49.1	108	89.8	62.0
Middle	70.3	68.1	43.1	335	88.4	54.9	88.4	54.9	44.6	155	88.4	54.9
Fourth	81.6	68.9	46.5	519	87.4	71.2	87.4	71.2	56.6	191	87.4	71.2
Highest	83.7	63.7	49.0	1,006	90.8	64.6	90.8	64.6	59.4	366	90.8	64.6
Total	80.8	66.4	46.1	2,049	88.6	63.3	88.6	63.3	53.7	853	88.6	63.3

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.2	6.8	0.1	6.0	0.1	6.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	521	190	1,482	385	2,003	575
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>	*	*	*	*	*	(63.9)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	1	13	1	23	2	36
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	561	204	1,595	398	2,156	602
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.6	na	0.8	na	0.8
Number of men	na	333	na	595	na	928
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	2	na	5	na	7
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	4.3	6.3	1.0	3.5	1.9	4.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.5	3.3	4.3	2.4	4.6	2.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	26.7	19.6	26.6	25.8	26.6	23.6
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Number of respondents	817	333	2,136	595	2,953	928
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>	92.4	93.9	87.5	90.2	88.8	91.3
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	218	65	569	154	787	219

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Knowledge and Behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Knowledge</b>						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	45.6	41.1	29.2	52.6	33.4	48.6
Percentage who know a condom source	57.6	94.6	47.4	89.5	50.0	91.3
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	20.3	19.6	40.0	20.6	34.9	20.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.9	1.8	3.0	0.5	2.8	0.9
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.2	0.0	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	24.1	20.5	26.9	22.5	26.2	21.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Number of respondents age 15-24	291	111	849	210	1,140	321
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>	90.8	*	85.1	(93.6)	86.4	92.9
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	70	23	229	47	299	70
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	15.6	*	4.9	(14.0)	6.5	13.8
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	59	22	339	43	398	65
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	3.1	*	1.6	(5.6)	1.8	5.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	0.0	*	0.0	(22.2)	0.0	34.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	59	19	333	36	392	55
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup>	nc	*	nc	*	nc	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	0	11	0	8	0	19
<b>Among those never married</b>						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	86.5	100.0	92.2	100.0	90.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	10.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	6.7
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	231	103	509	181	740	284

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

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls						Number of respondents	Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys						Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	
							Total									Total		
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing					<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing			
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.6	2,953	72.7	19.1	4.8	1.8	1.6	100.0	2,912	98.5	2,953	74.6	18.3	3.7	1.7	1.6	100.0	2,910
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	45.6	2,953	8.7	25.1	48.6	14.5	3.1	100.0	1,345	68.4	2,953	9.5	28.1	43.4	14.9	4.1	100.0	2,021
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	76.2	2,953	2.1	32.1	55.9	8.8	1.1	100.0	2,249	28.5	2,953	3.0	14.3	52.1	27.5	3.1	100.0	843
Sex and sexual behaviour	47.7	2,953	1.1	9.4	44.0	43.9	1.5	100.0	1,409	36.9	2,953	1.4	8.8	36.7	51.2	1.9	100.0	1,088
Contraception	48.3	2,953	1.0	6.5	39.4	51.7	1.5	100.0	1,425	33.5	2,953	1.0	5.7	31.9	59.0	2.4	100.0	990
HIV/AIDS	64.2	2,953	1.9	11.7	41.3	43.3	1.8	100.0	1,896	62.5	2,953	2.3	11.1	39.3	45.1	2.2	100.0	1,844
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	49.4	2,953	1.1	7.1	30.7	58.8	2.3	100.0	1,459	44.9	2,953	1.3	6.7	27.9	61.2	2.8	100.0	1,325
MEN																		
Moral values	99.8	928	85.4	9.8	3.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	926	99.9	928	86.6	9.9	2.3	0.4	0.8	100.0	927
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	85.6	928	3.9	22.3	46.7	26.0	1.1	100.0	794	93.0	928	6.4	23.3	44.1	24.9	1.3	100.0	863
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	87.9	928	1.6	18.2	51.6	27.8	0.7	100.0	816	75.0	928	1.9	13.2	45.2	38.1	1.6	100.0	696
Sex and sexual behaviour	76.7	928	2.1	11.6	43.8	41.3	1.1	100.0	712	77.5	928	2.1	8.5	40.6	47.7	1.1	100.0	719
Contraception	78.9	928	1.4	9.8	41.7	46.2	1.0	100.0	732	79.0	928	1.5	7.1	35.8	54.5	1.1	100.0	733
HIV/AIDS	90.5	928	3.1	16.3	42.0	36.9	1.7	100.0	840	91.8	928	3.8	16.7	35.3	43.0	1.3	100.0	852
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	81.1	928	1.3	8.2	38.8	50.9	0.8	100.0	753	83.0	928	1.2	6.1	32.2	59.4	1.2	100.0	770



Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
Characteristic	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	0	0	1,132
15-59	360	360	2,240
60+	697	697	257
Sex			
Women	204	204	1,754
Men	334	334	1,876
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	562	562	797
Other fuel	190	190	2,830
Total	271	271	3,630
RURAL			
Age			
<15	31	31	3,353
15-59	455	415	5,300
60+	1,155	1,155	907
Sex			
Women	240	218	4,801
Men	506	484	4,760
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	436	408	7,696
Other fuel	113	113	1,855
Total	373	351	9,561
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	23	23	4,485
15-59	427	399	7,540
60+	1,054	1,054	1,164
Sex			
Women	230	215	6,555
Men	458	442	6,636
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	448	423	8,493
Other fuel	159	159	4,684
Total	345	329	13,191

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and 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 TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	87.5	624	49.8	40.5	87.1	15.1	92.3	193	49.5	37.1	88.2	7.3	178
20-34	87.0	1,432	52.2	43.0	87.6	15.6	98.3	406	66.6	52.1	94.7	10.3	399
35-49	84.4	896	52.4	47.1	86.4	14.6	97.3	329	63.1	55.6	92.8	8.1	320
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	93.2	817	61.4	44.8	92.0	13.5	97.0	333	65.3	52.5	93.9	7.7	323
Rural	83.7	2,136	47.6	43.2	85.1	15.9	96.5	595	60.1	49.2	92.1	9.6	574
<b>Education</b>													
No education	74.3	963	38.7	37.5	76.0	18.5	92.6	108	46.0	35.0	82.0	17.0	100
<5 years complete	88.3	102	36.5	38.0	86.6	13.1	(93.7)	32	(33.3)	(33.3)	(90.0)	(13.2)	30
5-9 years complete	86.9	899	46.7	41.8	87.3	16.5	95.4	371	52.5	48.6	91.0	11.0	354
10 or more years complete	97.4	989	66.9	50.4	95.3	11.9	99.3	414	76.2	56.8	97.1	4.9	411
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	85.8	2,543	52.1	43.7	87.5	15.8	97.0	799	64.2	51.9	93.8	9.0	775
Muslim	90.7	233	56.5	47.0	84.7	14.9	91.3	80	51.3	44.6	85.1	6.8	73
Sikh	87.7	165	38.8	37.9	84.5	7.7	(100.0)	41	(41.4)	(36.6)	(87.8)	(12.2)	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	83.0	618	49.1	40.8	85.3	15.7	95.1	204	59.7	43.3	90.7	10.9	194
Scheduled tribe	88.3	106	41.1	27.8	74.7	6.6	*	23	*	*	*	*	23
Other backward class	89.5	458	48.1	46.5	86.1	14.9	93.7	174	52.8	48.4	88.9	11.7	163
Other	86.5	1,769	54.2	45.0	88.8	15.6	98.1	524	65.9	53.7	94.6	7.8	514
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	63.3	145	36.2	27.9	67.6	20.2	(100.0)	49	(36.7)	(38.8)	(81.6)	(10.2)	49
Second	71.1	427	35.2	33.8	74.5	17.5	93.0	128	49.6	46.2	86.5	22.7	119
Middle	81.0	599	46.1	45.9	80.8	18.2	93.1	174	51.2	45.7	93.2	11.7	162
Fourth	89.9	702	48.6	43.6	88.4	14.1	98.5	207	63.3	51.5	93.2	4.9	204
Highest	96.1	1,080	62.5	47.0	94.8	13.4	98.1	369	73.6	54.8	95.9	5.2	362
Total	86.3	2,953	51.7	43.7	87.1	15.2	96.7	928	62.0	50.4	92.7	8.9	897

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	0	313	0	624	0	0	0	193
20-34	401	353	128	1,432	739	492	244	406
35-49	2,078	988	641	896	1,810	2,135	306	329
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	1,464	676	676	817	1,786	595	298	333
Rural	581	484	97	2,136	507	1,182	169	595
<b>Education</b>								
No education	1,039	513	107	963	1,862	3,710	931	108
<5 years complete	0	0	901	102	(0)	(6,286)	(0)	32
5-9 years complete	857	665	0	899	537	541	0	371
10 or more years complete	674	500	569	989	1,194	239	239	414
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	0	0	0	145	(0)	(4,064)	(0)	49
Second	242	699	0	427	783	1,566	0	128
Middle	173	345	0	599	0	1,153	0	174
Fourth	704	557	278	702	963	970	485	207
Highest	1,607	638	521	1,080	1,616	269	269	369
Total	825	537	257	2,953	965	972	215	928

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.7	3.5	2.7	32.1	38.7	36.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	4.6	1.6	2.5	26.2	31.1	29.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	94.6	94.5	94.5	51.8	43.9	46.7
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2	34.5	41.7	39.1
Number of respondents	817	2,136	2,953	333	595	928
<b>Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
0	*	1.4	1.3	3.7	2.2	2.7
1-4	*	35.6	34.3	35.2	20.1	24.9
5-9	*	23.3	21.7	11.1	14.0	13.1
10 or more	*	38.4	41.4	50.0	63.3	59.1
Missing	*	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	6	76	81	107	230	337
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	*	*	*	5.2	5.3	5.2
About once a week	*	*	*	23.3	21.1	21.8
Less than once a week	*	*	*	71.6	73.7	73.0
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	2	4	6	115	248	363

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



Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Public medical sector</b>	47.1	43.3	55.2	48.1	41.7	43.3	42.8	44.4
Government/municipal hospital	41.6	29.3	36.4	30.6	28.0	32.1	36.7	32.8
Government dispensary	3.3	2.6	4.4	1.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.8	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	1.2	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.1	7.4	2.0	6.9
Sub-centre	0.0	1.4	2.2	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
<b>Private medical sector</b>	51.7	55.1	43.1	50.7	55.9	55.5	56.0	54.1
Private hospital	19.7	16.5	10.5	12.5	14.0	16.9	23.9	17.4
Private doctor/clinic	31.3	37.7	30.4	36.2	41.2	38.2	31.8	35.9
Private paramedic	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Shop	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Home treatment	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Health insurance</b>								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	9.3	5.8	0.6	1.5	2.9	5.7	14.0	6.8
Number of households	749	1,910	189	421	567	616	866	2,659
<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)	17.9	14.3	*	*	*	(17.9)	18.1	15.7
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	42.3	34.3	*	*	*	(31.9)	36.7	37.4
Community health insurance programme	2.6	2.9	*	*	*	(6.0)	2.3	2.7
Other health insurance through employer	5.1	4.8	*	*	*	(3.0)	5.5	4.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	7.7	7.6	*	*	*	(0.0)	11.3	7.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	17.9	18.1	*	*	*	(6.0)	20.2	18.0
Other	7.7	21.0	*	*	*	(32.8)	9.7	15.8
Missing	3.8	2.9	*	*	*	(5.5)	3.2	3.2
Number of households	70	110	1	6	16	35	121	180

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

( ) 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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	33.1	69	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	23
20-24	42.1	329	17.2	2.2	3.0	77.6	0.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	139
25-29	37.2	459	29.8	3.0	1.8	65.4	0.0	100.0	79.3	20.7	100.0	171
30-34	48.3	401	32.3	6.4	4.8	56.5	0.0	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	193
35-39	52.9	359	33.3	5.9	2.7	58.2	0.0	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	190
40-44	52.8	273	36.3	3.5	0.7	59.4	0.0	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	144
45-49	45.9	187	21.8	8.4	3.6	65.0	1.2	100.0	79.4	20.6	100.0	86
Total	45.5	2,078	28.8	4.7	2.8	63.6	0.1	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	946
MEN												
15-19	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	(97.0)	34	(72.6)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.5)	(63.5)	100.0	33
25-29	100.0	85	75.2	8.3	4.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0	85
30-34	100.0	126	78.5	1.6	3.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	126
35-39	97.2	143	84.1	2.9	2.9	9.4	0.7	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0	139
40-44	100.0	90	77.6	5.6	6.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	90
45-49	97.6	84	70.6	7.4	2.5	19.6	0.0	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0	82
Total	98.8	565	77.7	4.7	3.8	13.7	0.2	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0	558

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2005-06										
Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	*	1	40.6	63	*	1	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	83.1	83	61.2	770	22.4	81	*	5	*	5
30-39	86.5	149	70.5	744	26.6	143	(90.8)	33	(14.3)	28
40-49	89.2	83	74.2	454	28.7	83	*	14	*	11
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	91.8	123	76.2	541	30.3	121	(96.2)	26	(15.4)	26
Rural	82.9	193	63.5	1,490	23.8	187	(88.5)	26	*	18
<b>Education</b>										
No education	82.0	131	62.4	844	20.5	127	*	5	60.3	73
<5 years complete	*	11	64.6	77	*	11	*	6	*	3
5-9 years complete	87.7	64	66.0	526	23.6	62	*	14	79.7	6
10 or more years complete	89.4	110	74.4	584	34.6	109	(96.2)	26	84.1	9
										201
										25
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	86.4	282	66.8	1,771	25.9	276	(91.1)	45	78.2	390
Muslim	*	14	64.0	146	*	14	*	3	(76.7)	47
Sikh	*	17	71.8	105	*	15	*	3	*	18
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	85.5	77	65.2	421	19.0	77	*	17	73.6	106
Scheduled tribe	*	14	64.0	72	*	13	*	2	*	17
Other backward class	88.9	55	68.6	299	29.1	54	*	8	80.7	83
Other	85.9	170	67.1	1,238	29.9	164	(88.0)	25	79.5	254
										21
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	(68.5)	26	67.3	106	*	24	*	4	*	24
Second	(79.7)	36	57.9	301	(20.9)	35	*	7	79.0	62
Middle	87.6	67	59.5	425	21.8	66	*	9	69.9	83
Fourth	89.9	61	65.3	492	32.3	58	*	8	79.6	98
Highest	89.4	127	76.1	707	29.3	126	*	24	84.0	192
Total	86.4	317	66.9	2,031	26.3	309	92.3	52	78.5	460
									18.2	44
Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.										
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases										
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.										
Percentage not shown: based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.										

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision					
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
URBAN												
Own health care Major household purchases Purchases of daily household needs Visits to her/wife's family or relatives What to do with the money wife earns How many children to have	29.8	40.6	24.3	4.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	10.5	53.6	23.3	10.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	16.4	78.3	5.3	0.0	100.0
	40.0	28.0	19.1	10.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	19.0	42.9	38.1	0.0	100.0
	20.9	45.5	23.8	7.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	18.0	69.3	11.6	1.1	100.0
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	66.1	26.5	1.1	100.0
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	95.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
RURAL												
Own health care Major household purchases Purchases of daily household needs Visits to her/wife's family or relatives What to do with the money wife earns How many children to have	22.1	35.2	33.5	7.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	5.7	38.6	39.2	14.2	2.4	0.1	100.0	15.2	81.1	3.2	0.5	100.0
	25.5	26.8	31.6	13.7	2.3	0.1	100.0	13.8	49.7	35.9	0.5	100.0
	13.1	39.2	31.7	13.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	15.4	68.4	15.4	0.8	100.0
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	74.7	19.9	0.5	100.0
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	94.4	0.5	0.3	100.0
TOTAL												
Own health care Major household purchases Purchases of daily household needs Visits to her/wife's family or relatives What to do with the money wife earns How many children to have	24.1	36.7	31.1	6.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	6.9	42.5	35.0	13.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	15.6	80.2	3.9	0.4	100.0
	29.3	27.1	28.3	12.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	15.6	47.5	36.6	0.4	100.0
	15.1	40.9	29.6	11.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	16.3	68.7	14.2	0.9	100.0
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	71.9	22.1	0.7	100.0
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	94.7	0.7	0.2	100.0
na = Not applicable												

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	None of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	32.6	16.4	22.4	28.3	10.5	55.4	69	*	*	3
20-24	48.5	33.0	37.4	38.6	21.2	35.4	329	(61.9)	(5.8)	34
25-29	60.8	43.9	50.5	53.1	30.4	25.0	459	61.2	1.2	85
30-39	63.3	55.4	63.9	61.3	40.3	20.8	760	69.9	2.2	269
40-49	69.6	61.8	68.7	66.9	48.9	18.4	460	67.8	1.7	174
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	70.5	64.1	68.0	66.4	46.7	15.3	545	63.0	2.6	187
Rural	57.3	44.2	52.3	52.3	32.2	28.0	1,532	69.4	1.9	378
<b>Education</b>										
No education	55.6	45.4	53.9	53.0	33.3	29.6	866	58.2	3.5	86
<5 years complete	55.7	50.0	58.1	58.2	35.1	21.0	77	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	56.8	44.0	52.4	51.5	33.3	27.7	546	64.2	3.7	218
10 or more years complete	72.7	60.3	63.6	64.4	42.7	15.0	589	75.0	0.4	236
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	61.3	49.5	55.9	55.4	38.5	26.6	945	67.2	2.2	557
Employed, for cash	70.9	59.4	63.0	66.9	44.9	15.3	317	65.0	2.2	460
Employed, not for cash	56.4	44.5	52.3	49.7	35.3	32.3	628	77.3	2.1	98
Not employed	60.4	49.3	56.9	56.5	34.0	23.1	1,132	*	*	7
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	46.4	31.6	32.2	36.0	18.5	41.9	195	56.6	3.8	78
1-2	62.2	51.0	57.0	57.4	36.3	22.0	849	73.8	0.9	225
3-4	62.7	51.6	61.3	59.3	38.6	22.8	757	65.3	2.1	193
5+	61.2	51.3	58.4	56.8	40.4	25.7	276	63.8	4.3	69
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	65.6	59.1	66.5	65.3	44.9	18.8	1,016	68.2	2.2	277
Non-nuclear	56.2	40.2	46.8	47.2	27.5	30.2	1,061	66.4	2.1	288
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	60.6	49.1	55.7	55.3	35.6	25.3	1,810	69.0	1.4	487
Muslim	58.2	47.1	59.5	55.5	34.5	24.9	147	(43.7)	(10.4)	48
Sikh	66.9	56.8	62.3	67.0	41.9	14.6	111	(80.0)	(0.0)	25
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	60.3	45.7	52.6	54.4	32.0	24.3	427	59.0	1.6	122
Scheduled tribe	43.6	53.2	54.5	57.4	36.4	36.9	73	*	*	18
Other backward class	59.6	48.1	58.7	52.7	32.5	22.7	310	61.3	1.8	111
Other	62.3	50.9	57.3	57.4	38.2	24.5	1,267	71.7	2.5	314
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	57.1	44.8	54.3	54.3	37.1	28.6	107	(65.6)	(3.1)	32
Second	47.4	37.6	45.2	45.2	28.3	39.3	309	65.9	3.5	85
Middle	57.4	45.2	52.2	50.4	32.7	28.9	435	52.7	3.6	112
Fourth	60.6	47.8	54.9	53.5	34.1	25.1	508	67.6	3.2	123
Highest	69.3	59.0	65.3	66.2	42.6	14.9	718	75.6	0.0	212
Total	60.8	49.4	56.4	56.0	36.0	24.6	2,078	67.3	2.1	565

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 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	31.4	10.1	10.9	0.5	19.8	624
20-24	36.8	16.6	13.4	0.6	34.2	516
25-29	35.8	19.0	11.6	0.6	43.7	494
30-39	38.7	25.5	15.7	3.0	54.3	801
40-49	37.6	28.2	16.3	2.9	60.2	518
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	47.1	32.2	16.8	1.5	51.9	817
Rural	32.0	15.4	12.5	1.7	39.3	2,136
<b>Education</b>						
No education	24.7	8.2	7.3	1.3	37.1	963
<5 years complete	25.6	15.4	12.7	2.9	46.3	102
5-9 years complete	31.3	15.8	11.6	2.1	33.1	899
10 or more years complete	52.8	36.0	22.0	1.4	56.8	989
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	40.6	21.3	17.4	2.8	46.6	1,321
Employed, for cash	58.2	36.8	25.2	5.0	60.3	460
Employed, not for cash	31.2	12.9	13.2	1.6	39.3	861
Not employed	32.5	19.2	10.7	0.7	39.7	1,630
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	37.0	14.8	13.7	0.5	26.3	778
Currently married	34.5	21.0	13.4	1.8	47.3	2,078
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	64.7	42.9	21.3	6.1	78.2	97
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	35.7	14.8	12.4	0.4	27.1	982
1-2	40.8	27.9	16.8	1.7	50.9	884
3-4	34.9	20.8	13.5	2.9	51.5	803
5+	26.8	12.3	9.3	2.1	47.1	285
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	37.8	21.0	14.7	1.6	44.1	1,518
Non-nuclear	34.4	19.1	12.7	1.7	41.3	1,435
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	36.8	21.1	15.0	1.8	43.4	2,543
Muslim	27.1	10.3	5.5	1.2	30.9	233
Sikh	38.3	16.5	6.0	0.0	47.4	165
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	30.3	11.8	10.5	1.1	33.9	618
Scheduled tribe	29.5	16.9	16.2	3.9	53.8	106
Other backward class	23.7	14.6	9.8	1.5	35.7	458
Other	41.8	24.5	15.7	1.7	47.0	1,769
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	23.5	2.9	5.7	0.0	36.2	145
Second	22.8	3.9	7.0	1.7	27.4	427
Middle	28.8	10.1	10.5	1.7	31.4	599
Fourth	34.1	18.3	12.7	2.3	42.5	702
Highest	48.5	35.5	19.9	1.3	56.2	1,080
Total	36.1	20.1	13.7	1.6	42.8	2,953

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	29.3	9.9	19.2	6.4	26.7	8.5
She neglects the house or children	34.4	8.4	29.1	7.8	33.0	8.2
She argues with him	30.5	11.6	22.1	10.3	28.3	11.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.4	6.9	9.2	3.6	13.0	5.6
She doesn't cook food properly	23.9	4.4	18.3	4.7	22.4	4.5
He suspects she is unfaithful	33.6	13.7	22.2	10.9	30.6	12.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	39.9	16.9	35.0	14.5	38.6	16.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	51.7	23.4	44.4	23.5	49.8	23.4
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	89.2	91.8	84.0	90.3	87.8	91.2
Knows husband has sex with other women	87.8	84.3	86.1	85.8	87.4	84.9
Is tired or not in the mood	84.1	87.3	83.0	87.7	83.8	87.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.1	77.1	76.4	79.4	77.7	78.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.2	3.7	8.9	4.7	6.9	4.1
<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	17.1	na	12.8	na	15.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	2.6	na	1.7	na	2.3
Use force to have sex	na	4.6	na	3.3	na	4.1
Have sex with another woman	na	0.7	na	2.8	na	1.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.5	na	0.3	na	0.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.7	na	85.0	na	83.0
Number of respondents	2,175	569	778	359	2,953	928

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, Uttarakhand, 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	48.0	22.3	73.7	78.2	86.0	624	193
20-24	50.0	28.2	79.7	78.9	78.9	516	128
25-29	46.9	27.4	83.9	78.8	80.8	494	146
30-39	51.1	22.6	78.1	79.5	82.1	801	279
40-49	52.5	19.2	73.8	74.2	85.7	518	182
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	39.1	18.2	81.5	80.1	85.7	817	333
Rural	53.9	26.4	76.2	76.9	81.4	2,136	595
<b>Education</b>							
No education	63.4	40.7	71.9	68.5	70.3	963	108
<5 years complete	55.1	(31.3)	70.7	(56.2)	(75.0)	102	32
5-9 years complete	53.7	29.4	75.9	76.3	79.8	899	371
10 or more years complete	32.6	13.0	85.5	83.8	89.6	989	414
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	51.0	24.6	74.1	77.6	82.0	1,321	756
Employed, for cash	49.7	24.5	80.4	79.5	81.0	460	628
Employed, not for cash	51.7	25.2	70.7	68.5	86.6	861	128
Not employed	48.8	18.4	80.6	79.9	87.6	1,630	169
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	44.4	23.5	76.4	79.4	85.0	778	359
Currently married	51.7	23.6	78.6	77.2	81.6	2,078	565
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	52.6	*	68.6	*	*	97	4
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	45.7	24.8	76.1	79.9	83.1	982	437
1-2	44.7	16.8	83.7	76.6	87.2	884	227
3-4	55.9	25.3	76.7	77.3	79.9	803	194
5+	62.6	31.3	67.3	72.9	77.2	285	70
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	49.3	25.3	76.4	79.1	82.1	1,518	474
Non-nuclear	50.3	21.4	79.0	76.9	83.9	1,435	454
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	48.7	23.3	77.3	78.6	83.7	2,543	799
Muslim	55.2	28.4	76.7	67.9	81.5	233	80
Sikh	59.6	(19.6)	83.8	(82.9)	(70.7)	165	41
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	51.8	36.8	78.4	73.0	78.9	618	204
Scheduled tribe	49.3	*	76.9	*	*	106	23
Other backward class	61.5	28.2	77.6	74.1	78.2	458	174
Other	46.1	16.4	77.4	81.3	87.0	1,769	524
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	58.8	(28.6)	73.6	(67.3)	(77.5)	145	49
Second	58.4	31.2	65.6	68.8	75.0	427	128
Middle	54.0	35.0	74.8	73.6	77.1	599	174
Fourth	56.0	24.6	79.5	76.8	85.5	702	207
Highest	38.9	13.8	83.4	85.4	87.8	1,080	369
Total	49.8	23.4	77.7	78.0	83.0	2,953	928

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<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, Uttarakhand, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence ever	31.9	11.4	26.3
Sexual violence ever	6.4	0.0	4.7
Physical and sexual violence ever	5.8	0.0	4.2
Physical or sexual violence ever	32.5	11.4	26.8
Number of women	1,438	536	1,974
<b>Person committing physical violence</b>			
Current husband	81.3	(0.0)	71.7
Former husband	4.9	(0.0)	4.3
Former boyfriend	0.0	(2.2)	0.3
Father/step-father	7.4	(23.1)	9.3
Mother/step-mother	13.6	(52.1)	18.2
Sister/brother	5.5	(39.7)	9.6
Other relative	0.9	(3.4)	1.2
Mother-in-law	1.5	(0.0)	1.3
Father-in-law	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Other in-law	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Teacher	0.6	(17.4)	2.6
Employer/someone at work	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Police/soldier	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other	0.7	(5.6)	1.3
Number who experienced physical violence	458	61	520
<b>Person committing sexual violence</b>			
Current husband	87.5	nc	87.5
Former husband	5.2	nc	5.2
Other relative	2.1	nc	2.1
In-law	0.7	nc	0.7
Own friend/acquaintance	0.7	nc	0.7
Family friend	2.2	nc	2.2
Other	0.7	nc	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	92	0	92

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. Total includes women with missing information about person committing sexual violence, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 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, Uttarakhand, 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	27.3	3.7	12.3	15.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.6	1.4	7.2	8.6
Slapped her	26.1	3.2	11.3	14.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.9	1.6	7.1	8.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.0	1.2	3.7	4.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.9	0.9	4.0	4.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.1	0.7	1.3	2.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	6.1	1.8	2.9	4.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.6	1.6	2.8	4.4
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.8	0.9	1.3	2.2
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	8.9	2.6	3.8	6.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.2	2.0	3.0	5.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.5	0.9	1.3	2.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.5	1.6	2.6	4.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	27.8	4.5	12.6	17.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.6	1.8	2.7	4.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	29.8	5.3	13.5	18.9
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.6	1.3	0.9	2.2
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5
Number of ever-married women	1,438	1,385	1,385	1,385

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 her.

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	(6.7)	(15.0)	(8.4)	(15.0)	(15.0)	41
20-24	6.3	23.3	4.6	23.6	24.8	218
25-29	6.6	23.2	5.1	23.6	25.4	310
30-39	11.4	31.7	7.5	32.8	35.2	525
40-49	9.0	28.2	5.5	28.2	30.3	343
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	8.5	22.5	3.9	22.8	24.9	381
Rural	9.0	29.0	6.9	29.6	31.5	1,056
<b>Education</b>						
No education	11.0	39.1	8.5	39.4	41.4	604
<5 years complete	20.1	30.6	8.4	30.6	34.1	56
5-9 years complete	9.4	28.6	5.8	28.8	31.3	384
10 or more years complete	3.5	7.4	2.3	8.6	9.8	394
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	11.2	29.3	6.8	30.4	33.2	658
Employed, for cash	16.2	38.1	8.5	38.4	42.1	236
Employed, not for cash	8.5	24.4	5.9	25.9	28.2	422
Not employed	6.9	25.6	5.5	25.6	26.9	780
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	8.6	27.0	6.0	27.6	29.6	1,380
Widowed	10.5	29.8	5.2	29.8	29.8	52
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	5
<b>Marital status and duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	8.5	26.5	5.9	27.1	29.2	1,347
0-4 years	3.1	13.9	5.7	14.2	14.2	236
5-9 years	7.3	23.4	2.8	23.9	26.2	264
10+ years	10.4	31.0	7.0	31.7	34.3	846
Married more than once	(12.2)	(46.8)	(8.0)	(46.8)	(46.8)	33
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	7.2	19.0	5.8	19.0	20.1	130
1-2	6.2	19.5	4.5	20.3	21.7	579
3-4	10.5	32.8	6.1	33.3	36.0	554
5+	13.7	41.8	11.5	41.8	44.1	175
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	11.1	31.0	7.2	31.6	34.0	707
Non-nuclear	6.7	23.7	5.1	24.1	25.7	731
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	8.8	25.6	5.2	26.1	28.1	1,268
Muslim	11.0	38.6	12.0	38.6	40.7	91
Sikh	7.7	42.2	13.5	45.1	46.1	71
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	13.4	40.8	8.1	41.5	42.9	301
Scheduled tribe	8.1	42.1	8.1	42.1	43.5	50
Other backward class	15.9	39.8	10.4	40.1	43.1	204
Other	5.8	19.0	4.3	19.5	21.5	882
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	11.6	44.1	7.1	44.1	44.1	76
Second	16.2	32.8	8.9	33.4	36.6	215
Middle	7.4	30.0	6.4	30.2	31.4	301
Fourth	11.1	35.8	8.3	36.4	38.9	355
Highest	4.6	14.5	3.0	15.2	17.0	491
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	19.8	46.3	16.8	48.1	50.8	199
No	6.0	20.3	3.6	20.5	21.8	973
Don't know	11.4	38.5	7.3	39.2	43.1	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1,438</b>

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, Uttarakhand, 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	15.0	50.0	10.1	50.3	51.4	221
<5 years complete	8.6	36.0	7.2	36.0	38.9	47
5-7 years complete	9.1	34.0	6.4	34.8	36.3	179
8-9 years complete	12.1	35.6	7.2	36.6	38.8	276
10-11 years complete	7.5	20.1	5.4	20.1	22.5	254
12 or more years complete	4.6	11.0	3.6	11.5	13.6	452
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	5.1	20.0	4.2	20.3	21.5	774
Drinks/never gets drunk	5.3	14.4	2.7	15.3	17.0	76
Gets drunk sometimes	11.1	32.4	6.2	33.1	36.2	479
Gets drunk often	29.5	69.2	23.7	69.9	71.2	100
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	(4.6)	(22.8)	(2.3)	(22.8)	(22.8)	30
Wife is same age	11.3	29.0	6.7	35.7	42.3	41
Wife 1-4 years younger	7.8	25.3	4.4	25.8	28.1	584
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.1	26.5	7.1	26.6	27.9	560
Wife 10+ years younger	10.3	33.9	8.0	34.8	37.6	142
<b>Spousal education difference</b>						
Husband better educated	9.0	25.8	6.0	26.2	28.6	884
Wife better educated	9.3	19.2	3.9	20.9	23.6	167
Both equally educated	3.2	17.7	4.4	18.0	18.7	185
Neither educated	13.3	48.9	10.3	49.3	49.9	191
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	3.0	20.0	4.3	20.8	22.0	717
1-2	8.2	26.6	5.0	26.8	28.8	540
3-4	26.5	51.9	12.9	52.3	57.6	153
5-6	(77.5)	(95.0)	(38.3)	(95.0)	(95.0)	28
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	10.0	28.6	8.1	29.0	32.9	347
1-2	10.1	29.4	5.7	29.6	31.4	347
3-4	7.1	25.0	5.0	25.8	27.0	686
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	6.5	20.2	4.3	20.6	22.2	694
1-2	9.3	24.4	6.8	25.8	28.0	255
3-4	12.2	34.7	11.9	35.4	38.2	195
5-6	10.0	42.0	4.1	42.0	43.1	193
7	16.2	41.2	9.5	41.2	44.5	100
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	13.5	31.5	5.1	31.5	36.1	91
1-2	13.0	33.2	9.7	33.2	36.5	224
3	7.7	25.8	5.5	26.4	27.9	1,123
Total	8.9	27.3	6.1	27.8	29.8	1,438

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, 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, Uttarakhand, 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	36.6	2.0	12.3	8.2	37.8	392
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	42.6	2.6	16.3	11.9	44.3	221
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	60.3	8.2	22.3	20.9	60.3	87
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	61.6	6.8	22.5	20.6	61.6	65
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	35.9	1.9	12.0	8.1	37.1	400
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	40.8	2.5	15.5	11.1	42.4	236
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	66.0	9.0	24.4	22.8	66.0	79
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	75.9	8.8	27.9	26.8	75.9	50

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, Uttarakhand, 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	71.7	*	50.4	69.2	(60.6)	68.2
Never sought help but told someone	2.6	*	5.6	3.2	(2.2)	3.1
Sought help	15.8	*	32.4	18.0	(20.6)	18.3
Don't know/missing	9.9	*	11.6	9.6	(16.6)	10.4
Number of women who experienced violence	437	9	83	467	61	529
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help</b>						
Own family	66.0	*	(64.7)	61.6	*	65.2
Husband's family	28.8	*	(38.1)	36.7	*	31.9
Husband/last husband	1.0	*	(5.1)	2.5	*	2.1
Friend	13.5	*	(2.6)	6.6	*	10.3
Neighbour	0.9	*	(7.7)	4.0	*	3.5
Religious leader	1.0	*	(2.3)	1.6	*	1.4
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(2.6)	0.8	*	0.7
Police	2.0	*	(7.2)	3.9	*	3.4
Lawyer	0.0	*	(10.0)	3.2	*	2.8
Other	0.0	*	(2.6)	0.8	*	0.7
Number of women who sought help	69	1	27	84	13	97

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where  $h$  represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to  $H$ ,  
 $m_h$  is the total number of clusters selected in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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 Uttarakhand, there were 98 clusters. Hence, 98 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 98 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 97 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 Uttarakhand as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic ( $R$ ), its standard error ( $SE$ ), the number of unweighted ( $N$ ) and weighted ( $WN$ ) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error ( $SE/R$ ), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 2SE$ ); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 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
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, Uttarakhand, 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	940	21	2041	1828	0.893	0.023	897	983
Rural	1018	26	4444	4656	1.564	0.026	965	1071
Total	996	19	6485	6485	1.405	0.019	957	1035
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.235	0.029	1687	1511	2.501	0.122	0.177	0.292
Rural	0.390	0.018	4001	4192	2.389	0.047	0.354	0.426
Total	0.349	0.015	5688	5703	2.414	0.044	0.318	0.380
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.128	0.024	1842	1650	2.362	0.189	0.079	0.176
Rural	0.148	0.012	3828	4011	2.040	0.084	0.123	0.172
Total	0.142	0.011	5670	5661	2.140	0.079	0.119	0.164
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	271	85	4052	3630	1.051	0.314	101	442
Rural	373	83	9125	9561	1.211	0.223	206	539
Total	345	65	13177	13191	1.200	0.188	215	474
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.795	0.043	811	727	3.029	0.054	0.709	0.882
Rural	0.328	0.034	1779	1864	3.042	0.103	0.260	0.396
Total	0.459	0.028	2590	2591	2.842	0.061	0.404	0.515
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.277	0.021	2953	2953	2.498	0.074	0.235	0.318
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.358	0.030	928	928	1.873	0.082	0.299	0.418
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.326	0.023	2953	2953	2.682	0.071	0.280	0.372
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.116	0.016	928	928	1.493	0.135	0.085	0.148
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.335	0.027	2953	2953	3.066	0.080	0.282	0.388
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.447	0.031	928	928	1.899	0.070	0.385	0.509
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.263	0.009	2953	2953	1.084	0.033	0.246	0.281
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.387	0.017	928	928	1.057	0.044	0.353	0.420
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.704	0.009	2953	2953	1.118	0.013	0.685	0.722
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.609	0.017	928	928	1.067	0.028	0.575	0.643
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.438	0.019	2330	2329	1.830	0.043	0.400	0.476
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.285	0.028	607	607	1.501	0.097	0.230	0.341
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.653	0.030	593	545	1.518	0.046	0.593	0.712
Rural	0.572	0.020	1481	1532	1.587	0.036	0.531	0.613
Total	0.593	0.017	2074	2078	1.571	0.029	0.559	0.627
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.592	0.028	593	545	1.403	0.048	0.535	0.649
Rural	0.542	0.019	1481	1532	1.452	0.035	0.504	0.579
Total	0.555	0.016	2074	2078	1.442	0.028	0.523	0.586
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.061	0.009	593	545	0.906	0.146	0.043	0.078
Rural	0.030	0.007	1481	1532	1.590	0.234	0.016	0.045
Total	0.038	0.006	2074	2078	1.360	0.150	0.027	0.050
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.204	0.020	593	545	1.185	0.096	0.165	0.243
Rural	0.363	0.020	1481	1532	1.622	0.056	0.323	0.404
Total	0.321	0.016	2074	2078	1.585	0.051	0.289	0.354
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.047	0.009	593	545	1.043	0.193	0.029	0.065
Rural	0.040	0.006	1481	1532	1.186	0.151	0.028	0.052
Total	0.042	0.005	2074	2078	1.154	0.121	0.032	0.052
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.027	0.006	593	545	0.954	0.235	0.014	0.040
Rural	0.010	0.003	1481	1532	1.030	0.265	0.005	0.015
Total	0.015	0.003	2074	2078	1.000	0.181	0.009	0.020
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.283	0.021	593	545	1.151	0.075	0.241	0.326
Rural	0.112	0.014	1481	1532	1.756	0.129	0.083	0.141
Total	0.157	0.012	2074	2078	1.513	0.077	0.133	0.181
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.422	0.031	358	329	1.193	0.074	0.359	0.484
Rural	0.750	0.026	828	857	1.752	0.035	0.697	0.803
Total	0.659	0.021	1186	1186	1.555	0.033	0.616	0.702
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.786	0.022	593	545	1.276	0.027	0.743	0.829
Rural	0.739	0.013	1481	1532	1.109	0.017	0.714	0.765
Total	0.752	0.011	2074	2078	1.150	0.015	0.730	0.773
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.709	0.034	189	187	1.029	0.048	0.641	0.777
Rural	0.739	0.026	376	378	1.132	0.035	0.688	0.791
Total	0.729	0.021	565	565	1.104	0.028	0.688	0.771
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.096	0.007	2074	2078	1.039	0.070	0.083	0.110
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.104	0.013	565	565	0.985	0.121	0.079	0.130
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.199	0.028	2919	2919	1.959	0.013	2.144	2.254
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.104	0.035	917	917	1.379	0.016	2.035	2.173
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.800	0.057	235	216	2.172	0.071	0.686	0.914
Rural	0.530	0.034	636	658	1.693	0.063	0.463	0.597
Total	0.597	0.029	871	874	1.750	0.049	0.539	0.655
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.426	0.056	235	216	1.731	0.132	0.314	0.537
Rural	0.211	0.027	636	658	1.648	0.127	0.157	0.264
Total	0.264	0.024	871	874	1.639	0.093	0.215	0.313
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.610	0.068	315	290	2.051	0.112	0.473	0.746
Rural	0.317	0.033	913	945	1.752	0.103	0.251	0.382
Total	0.385	0.029	1228	1234	1.750	0.076	0.327	0.444
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.571	0.066	315	290	1.979	0.116	0.439	0.704
Rural	0.251	0.029	913	945	1.675	0.116	0.193	0.309
Total	0.326	0.027	1228	1234	1.660	0.082	0.273	0.379
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.553	0.059	235	216	1.801	0.106	0.436	0.670
Rural	0.248	0.029	636	658	1.702	0.118	0.190	0.307
Total	0.324	0.026	871	874	1.640	0.080	0.272	0.376
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 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	0.410	0.082	39	36	0.978	0.200	0.246	0.574
Rural	0.306	0.049	111	115	1.066	0.160	0.209	0.404
Total	0.331	0.043	150	151	1.062	0.129	0.245	0.417
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.718	0.073	39	36	0.921	0.102	0.572	0.864
Rural	0.586	0.053	111	115	1.068	0.090	0.480	0.691
Total	0.617	0.045	150	151	1.050	0.072	0.528	0.706
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.484	0.069	64	59	1.110	0.143	0.346	0.623
Rural	0.484	0.044	155	160	1.098	0.091	0.396	0.572
Total	0.484	0.037	219	219	1.103	0.077	0.410	0.559
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.844	0.054	64	59	1.179	0.063	0.737	0.951
Rural	0.832	0.033	155	160	1.099	0.040	0.766	0.898
Total	0.835	0.028	219	219	1.122	0.034	0.779	0.892
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.687	0.066	64	59	1.142	0.096	0.555	0.820
Rural	0.665	0.046	155	160	1.209	0.069	0.573	0.756
Total	0.671	0.038	219	219	1.199	0.057	0.595	0.747
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.828	0.041	64	59	0.874	0.050	0.746	0.911
Rural	0.794	0.033	155	160	1.017	0.042	0.727	0.860
Total	0.803	0.027	219	219	0.999	0.033	0.749	0.857
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.750	0.064	64	59	1.185	0.086	0.622	0.878
Rural	0.703	0.042	155	160	1.138	0.059	0.620	0.787
Total	0.716	0.035	219	219	1.157	0.049	0.645	0.786
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.672	0.067	64	59	1.141	0.100	0.538	0.806
Rural	0.574	0.047	155	160	1.175	0.081	0.481	0.668
Total	0.600	0.039	219	219	1.180	0.065	0.522	0.679
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.180	0.032	284	261	1.311	0.175	0.117	0.243
Rural	0.132	0.016	763	789	1.239	0.122	0.100	0.165
Total	0.144	0.015	1047	1051	1.265	0.101	0.115	0.173
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.268	0.018	1974	1974	1.759	0.066	0.233	0.303
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.112	0.028	268	240	1.392	0.248	0.057	0.167
Rural	0.211	0.016	767	804	1.005	0.074	0.180	0.242
Total	0.188	0.014	1035	1044	1.081	0.073	0.161	0.216
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.272	0.038	268	240	1.287	0.139	0.197	0.348
Rural	0.495	0.026	767	804	1.370	0.052	0.444	0.547
Total	0.444	0.022	1035	1044	1.375	0.050	0.399	0.489
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.243	0.033	268	240	1.204	0.136	0.177	0.308
Rural	0.421	0.026	767	804	1.355	0.062	0.369	0.473
Total	0.380	0.022	1035	1044	1.376	0.059	0.335	0.425
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.195	0.020	807	742	1.418	0.102	0.155	0.234
Rural	0.340	0.019	1898	1964	1.738	0.056	0.302	0.378
Total	0.300	0.015	2705	2706	1.678	0.049	0.270	0.330
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.197	0.030	295	292	1.287	0.152	0.137	0.256
Rural	0.329	0.022	568	571	1.108	0.066	0.285	0.373
Total	0.284	0.018	863	863	1.160	0.063	0.249	0.320
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.237	0.023	807	742	1.532	0.097	0.191	0.283
Rural	0.086	0.012	1898	1964	1.843	0.138	0.063	0.110
Total	0.128	0.011	2705	2706	1.663	0.084	0.106	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.122	0.024	295	292	1.267	0.198	0.074	0.170
Rural	0.056	0.011	568	571	1.173	0.202	0.034	0.079
Total	0.079	0.011	863	863	1.147	0.134	0.058	0.100
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.861	0.028	888	817	2.421	0.033	0.805	0.918
Rural	0.630	0.030	2065	2136	2.846	0.048	0.569	0.691
Total	0.694	0.024	2953	2953	2.769	0.034	0.647	0.741
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.932	0.022	336	333	1.596	0.024	0.887	0.976
Rural	0.912	0.016	592	595	1.411	0.018	0.879	0.945
Total	0.919	0.013	928	928	1.458	0.014	0.893	0.945
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.425	0.041	888	817	2.461	0.096	0.343	0.506
Rural	0.234	0.019	2065	2136	2.023	0.081	0.197	0.272
Total	0.287	0.018	2953	2953	2.193	0.064	0.250	0.324
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.503	0.043	336	333	1.557	0.085	0.418	0.588
Rural	0.471	0.036	592	595	1.742	0.076	0.400	0.543
Total	0.483	0.028	928	928	1.682	0.057	0.427	0.538
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.209	0.159	na	2320	1.090	0.072	1.891	2.528
Rural	2.670	0.119	na	5995	1.108	0.044	2.432	2.907
Total	2.548	0.100	na	8315	1.126	0.039	2.347	2.749
(15-19) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.024	0.008	na	491	0.966	0.317	0.009	0.040
Rural	0.053	0.011	na	1343	1.505	0.199	0.032	0.074
Total	0.045	0.008	na	1834	1.466	0.179	0.029	0.062
(20-24) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.162	0.018	na	402	1.095	0.109	0.127	0.198
Rural	0.232	0.013	na	1152	1.126	0.057	0.205	0.258
Total	0.214	0.011	na	1554	1.133	0.051	0.192	0.236
(25-29) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.182	0.017	na	413	0.915	0.092	0.149	0.216
Rural	0.154	0.011	na	1051	1.054	0.073	0.131	0.176
Total	0.162	0.009	na	1464	1.015	0.058	0.143	0.181
(30-34) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.060	0.012	na	382	1.087	0.205	0.036	0.085
Rural	0.073	0.009	na	881	0.940	0.119	0.056	0.090
Total	0.069	0.007	na	1263	0.986	0.104	0.055	0.083
(35-39) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.013	0.006	na	290	0.936	0.462	0.001	0.024
Rural	0.015	0.005	na	747	0.981	0.318	0.006	0.025
Total	0.015	0.004	na	1037	0.978	0.265	0.007	0.022
(40-44) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	240	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.007	0.004	na	554	0.982	0.486	0.000	0.015
Total	0.005	0.003	na	794	0.998	0.487	0.000	0.010
(45-49) age-specific fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	101	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	267	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	368	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Continued.								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	17.081	10.033	322	296	1.419	0.587	0.000	37.147
Rural	30.973	7.045	907	938	1.157	0.227	16.884	45.063
Total	27.633	5.831	1229	1234	1.198	0.211	15.972	39.294
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	322	296	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	18.878	5.196	902	933	1.158	0.275	8.485	29.271
Total	14.291	4.095	1224	1229	1.201	0.287	6.101	22.481
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	17.081	10.033	322	296	1.419	0.587	0.000	37.147
Rural	49.852	9.836	909	940	1.235	0.197	30.179	69.524
Total	41.924	7.968	1231	1237	1.270	0.190	25.989	57.859
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	13.657	6.942	338	311	1.133	0.508	0.000	27.542
Rural	16.050	3.700	917	949	0.945	0.231	8.649	23.451
Total	15.515	3.230	1255	1260	0.991	0.208	9.055	21.975
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	30.505	10.598	323	297	1.196	0.347	9.309	51.700
Rural	65.101	10.875	914	946	1.206	0.167	43.351	86.852
Total	56.788	8.761	1237	1243	1.229	0.154	39.266	74.310
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.504	0.041	824	758	2.353	0.082	0.421	0.586
Rural	0.569	0.023	2015	2085	2.111	0.041	0.523	0.616
Total	0.552	0.021	2839	2842	2.204	0.037	0.511	0.593
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.238	0.051	290	287	2.012	0.213	0.137	0.339
Rural	0.319	0.027	567	570	1.357	0.083	0.266	0.372
Total	0.292	0.024	857	857	1.553	0.083	0.244	0.340
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.564	0.040	234	210	1.213	0.070	0.485	0.643
Rural	0.630	0.029	664	696	1.440	0.046	0.571	0.688
Total	0.614	0.024	898	905	1.408	0.040	0.566	0.663
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								