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Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been 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-4 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 (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, 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.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the

first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for West Bengal was conducted in all 19 districts of the state from 25 February to 25 July 2015 by Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (VIMARSH) and collected information from 15,327 households, 17,668 women age 15-49 (including 2,829 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 2,645 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in West Bengal, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintile for the country as a whole was not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report breakup of key indicators by wealth quintile for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than 3 in 10 of West Bengal's households (33%) are in urban areas. On average, households in West Bengal are comprised of 4.3 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in West Bengal have household heads who are Hindu (73%). Twenty-four percent of household heads are Muslim and 3 percent belong to other religions.

More than one-quarter (28%) of households in West Bengal have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 12 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a smaller proportion (6%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than half (52%) of West Bengal's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-six percent of West Bengal's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,011 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (939 females per 1,000 males). Sixty-four percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (97%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 90 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

A little less than half (47%) of households in West Bengal live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (94%) have electricity. One-fourth of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 40 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (33%) than urban households (9%).

Only 12 percent of households in West Bengal have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-five percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 12 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (26%) are more likely than rural households (5%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Fourteen percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using ceramic, sand, or other water filter or an electronic purifier). About 28 percent of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Eighty-seven percent households in West Bengal have a mobile phone. Eighty-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 34 percent of households, up from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 38 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, more than one-quarter (28%) of all households in West Bengal own agricultural land.

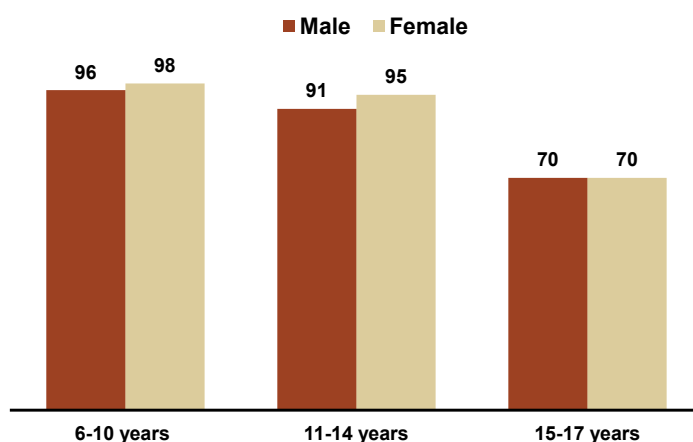
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-five percent of children age 6-17 years in West Bengal attend school (86% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 70 percent at ages 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 15-17 years age group; however, in the age group 6-14 years, more girls (96%) than boys (92%) are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, 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, 71 percent of women age 15-49 and 81 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 14 percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Twenty-two percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 14 percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in West Bengal. Seventy-five percent of women and 83 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (43%) are much more likely than women (18%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twelve percent of men and 22 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18 years among women age 20-49 years. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 54 percent in NFHS-3. About 17 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 27 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

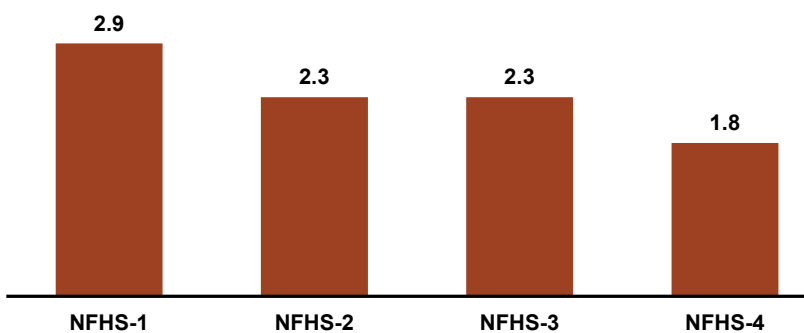
The total fertility rate (TFR) in West Bengal is 1.8 children per woman, implying that fertility in the state is below replacement level (2.1 children per woman). Fertility decreased by 0.7 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.5 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility is well below replacement level in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and it is also below replacement level in rural areas (1.9 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, only 6 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 16 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility is by schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.2 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 1.3). Muslim women will have an average of about 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.6).

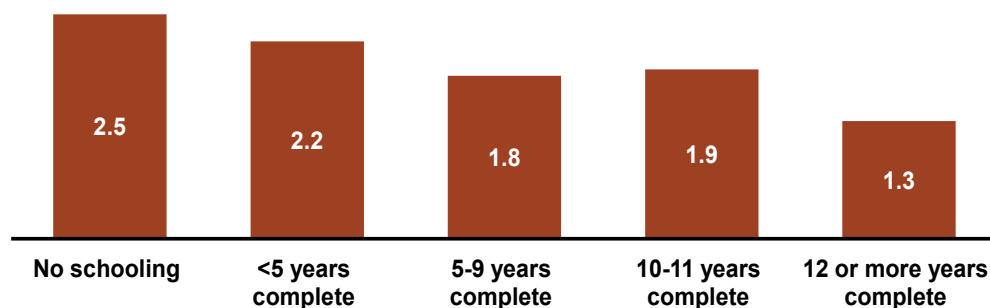
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 11 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion and miscarriage are the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage (5% each). Half of the abortions were performed in the private health sector, 14 percent were performed in the public health sector, and 36 percent were performed at home. Fifteen percent of women reporting an abortion had complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 years in West Bengal, 18 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Two percent of women age 15 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 27 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 41 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are much more likely to have begun childbearing than young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in West Bengal is 43.0 months, eight months longer than in NFHS-3. Six percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 17 percent occur within 24 months. Forty percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Forty percent of births in West Bengal occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

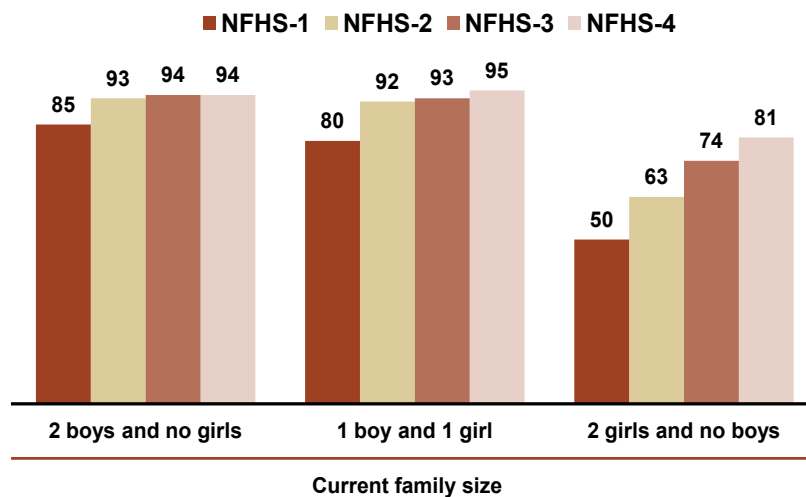
Seventy-two percent of currently married women and 69 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 63 percent of women and 59 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-nine percent of women and 88 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In West Bengal there is a strong preference for sons. Thirteen percent of women and 19 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of living children, particularly their number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 94 percent with two sons and 95 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 81 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased by 3 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

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

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



In West Bengal, there are some unplanned pregnancies. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be lower by 0.2 children, instead of the current level of 1.8 children per woman which is already much below the replacement level.

FAMILY PLANNING

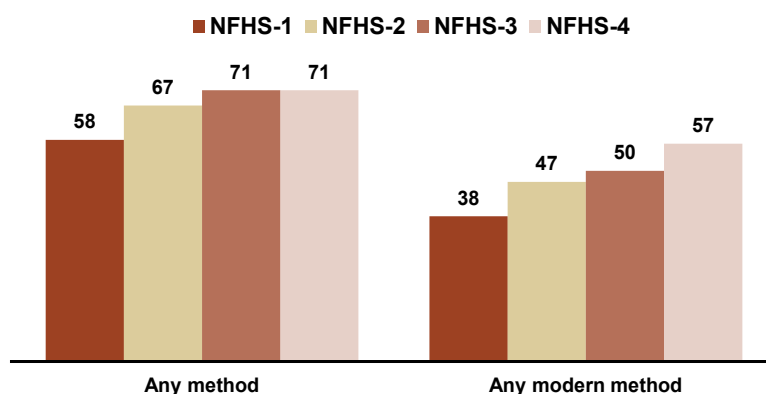
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in West Bengal. However, some methods are still less well known. Only three-fourths of currently married women know about injectables and IUDs or PPIUDs and 22 percent of know about female condoms. Among all women, 49 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 71 percent, the same as in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 57 percent, is 7 percentage points higher than in NFHS-3 (50%). The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use (41%), has declined from its level of 45 percent in NFHS-3. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 43 percent for women age 15-19 to 82 percent for women age 30-39.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



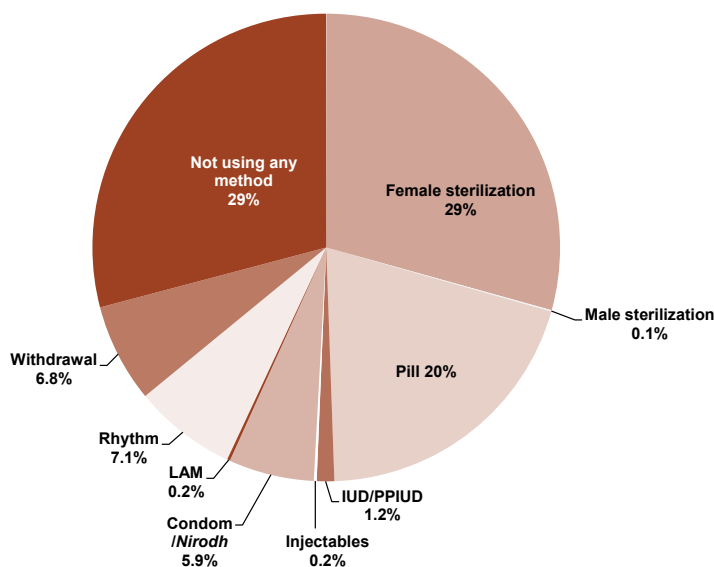
In West Bengal, contraceptive use is higher in rural areas (72%) than in urban areas (69%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, 47 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 9 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women (51%) are much less likely to use contraception than Muslim (64%) or Hindu women (74%).

Women in West Bengal are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 74 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing method used by currently married women in West Bengal is pills (20%). Educated women are more likely than women with no schooling to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 74 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from a private sector health facility or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 25 percent of pill users and 17 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from a public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 37 percent. Thirty-seven

percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

More than one-third (37%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

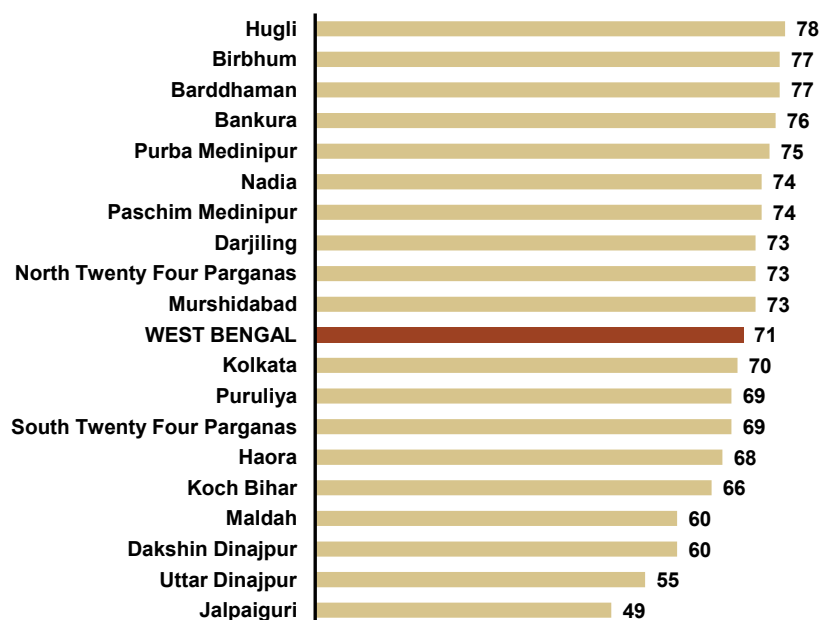
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Sixty-one percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 50 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (44%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Thirty-nine percent men age 15-49 in West Bengal agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 10 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (67%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 73 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has not changed in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

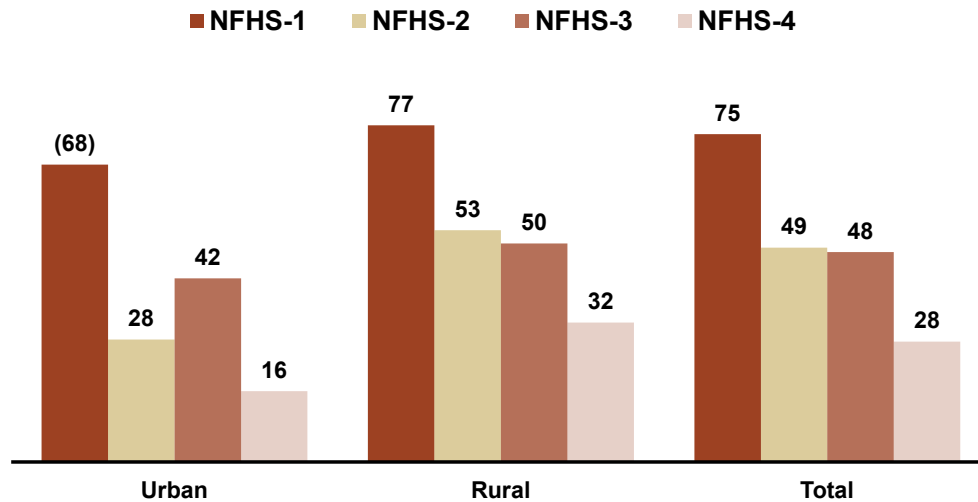
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in West Bengal in NFHS-4 is estimated at 28 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 48, the NFHS-2 estimate of 49, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 75.

Boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period, during the first year of life, and between ages 1 and 5 years. During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months), girls have a slightly higher mortality rates than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

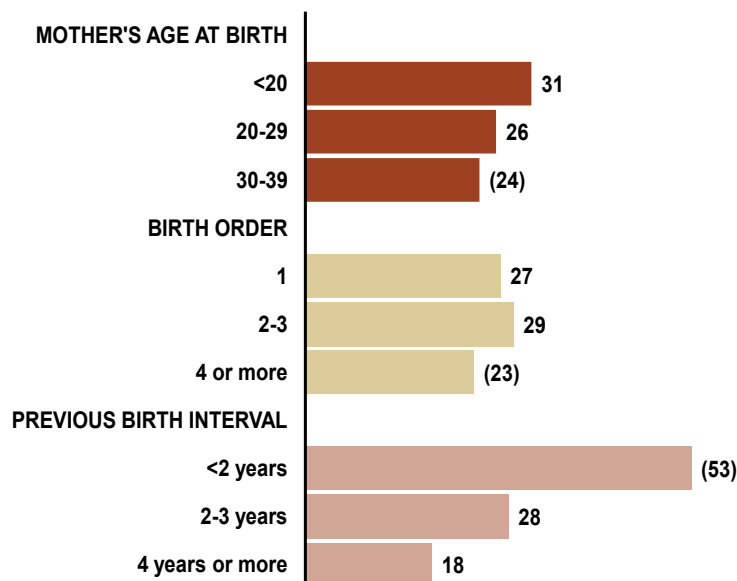
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 31 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born within 2-3 years of a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Infant mortality rates are also slightly higher for Hindu children than for Muslim children and are higher for children belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Neonatal and infant mortality rates are at least twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. An even greater differential in infant mortality exists according to schooling of women. Children whose mothers have no schooling are twice as likely to die before their first birthday (26 per 1,000 live births) as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (13 per 1,000 live births).

Children born within 2-3 years of a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

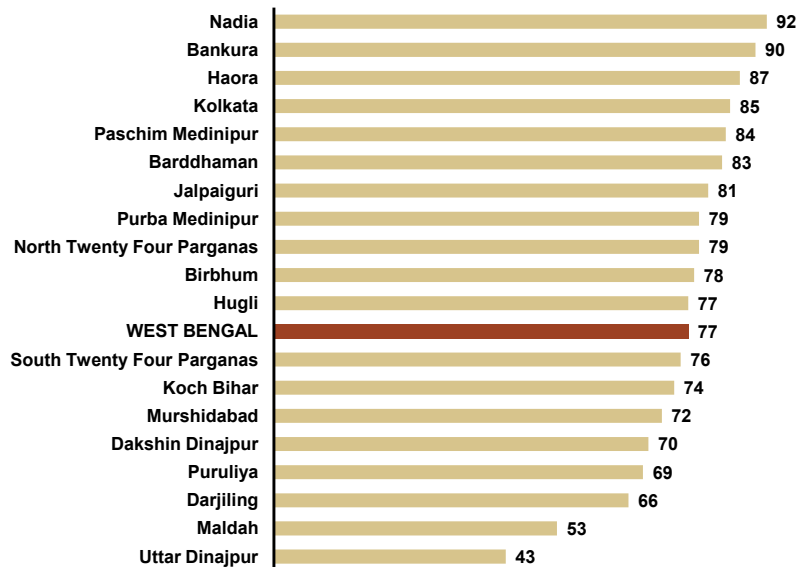
Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 88 percent of mothers received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (79% from a doctor and 9% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Nine percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 94 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Slightly more than half of women (55%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-seven percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were only slightly more likely to receive four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had an antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 91

percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 28 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nineteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

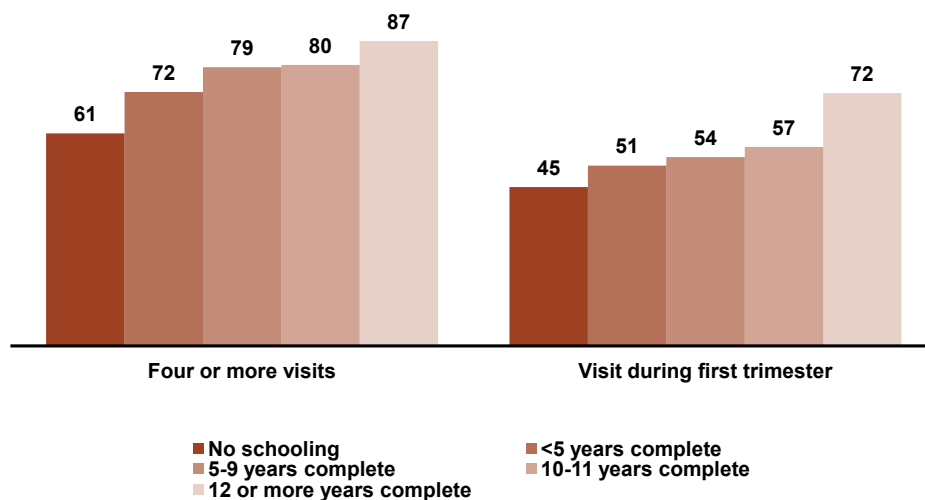


More than three-quarters (77%) of mothers in West Bengal received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, about four-fifths received advice on each of the five different areas (88% received advice on breastfeeding, 86% on the importance of institutional delivery, 84% on keeping the baby warm, 81% on cord care, and 79% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In West Bengal, at least 85 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (98-99%), having urine and blood samples taken (95-96%), and having their abdomen examined (85%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 57 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with less or no schooling. Eighty-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 32 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no living children, and those with no sons, are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Delivery care

Three-fourths of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 24 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased substantially in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 42 percent in NFHS-3 to 75 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Hindu women.

For 98 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 78 percent of deliveries. Eighty-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

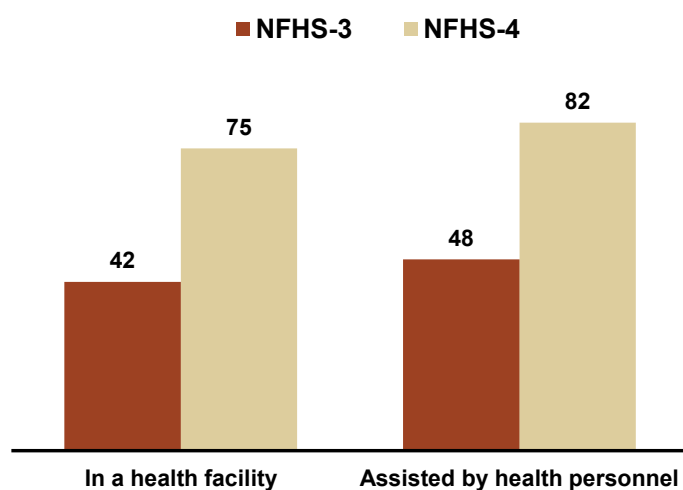
Eighty-two percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 11 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

About one-fourth (24%) of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Slightly less than half of caesarean sections (11% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 29 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were twice as likely as urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Are babies being delivered safely?

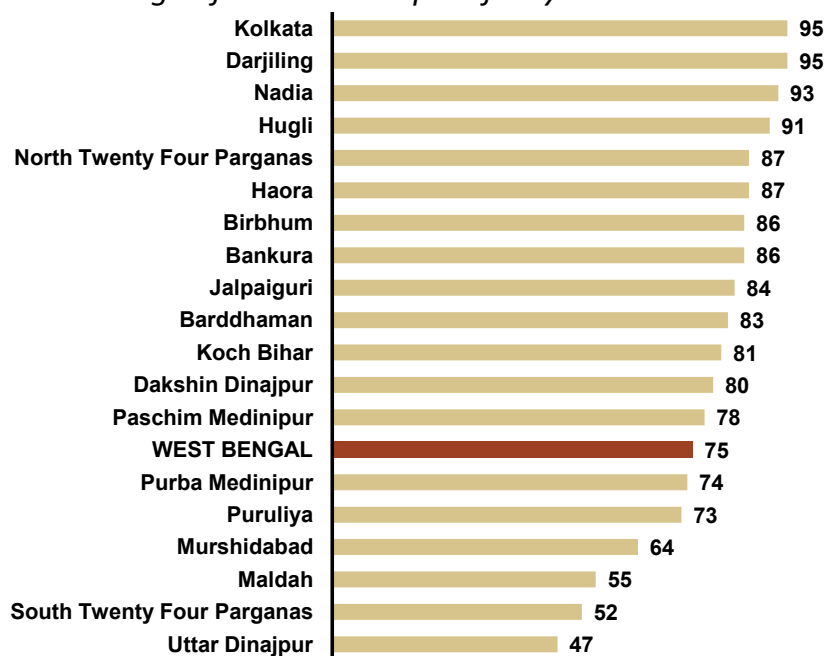
Percentage of births in the past five years



Seventy-five percent of children in West Bengal who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In West Bengal, 72 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 64 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; 72 percent of births in public health facilities and 82 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with a little over one-fourth (26%) of home births.

Only 30 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. About 19 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. About three-fifths (61%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (60% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas). Also, three-fifths of men were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 49-58 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 60-74 percent were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-four percent each were told about the

importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy. Sixty percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 44-60 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

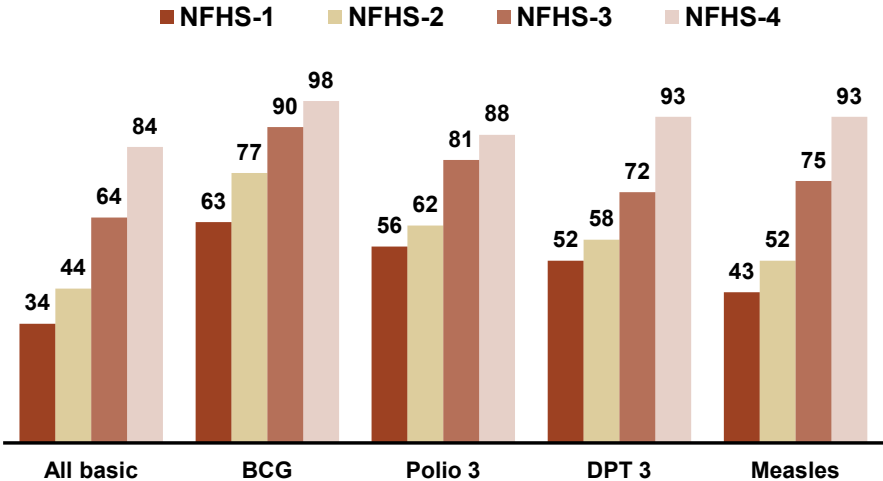
Vaccination of children

More than four-fifths (84%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about 90 percent have received other basic vaccinations (88% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 93% each have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and have been vaccinated against measles). There is a slight dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 97% to 93%) and polio vaccine (from 97% to 88%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

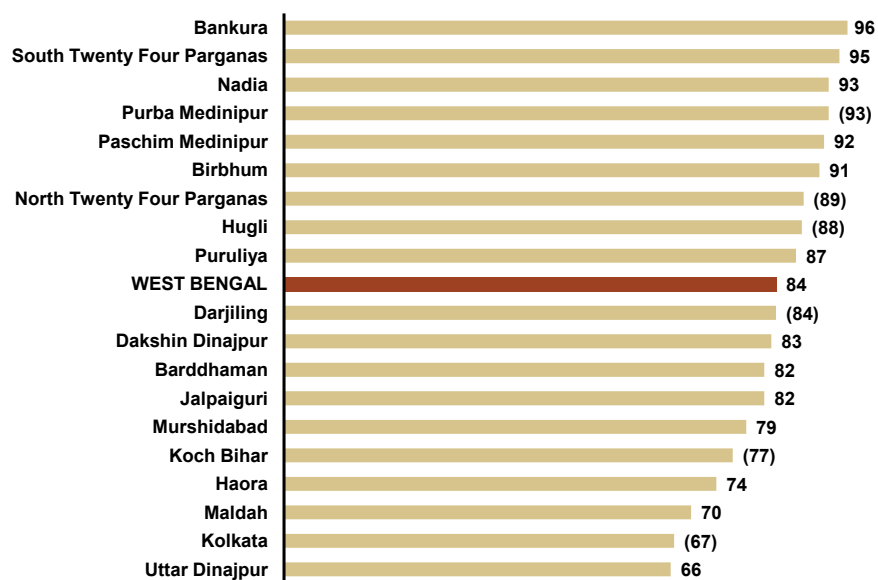
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a larger increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 72% to 93%) and measles (75% to 93%). There was a smaller increase for BCG (from 90% to 98%), and coverage for three doses of polio vaccine from 81 percent to 88 percent. Overall, there was a 20 percentage point increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 64% to 84%). In addition, 95 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over four-fifths (86%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (87% versus 78%) and is high for children whose mothers have 10-11 years of schooling and for first order births. Scheduled tribe children are most likely to be fully vaccinated and other backward class children least likely.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is high for children in rural areas, children whose mothers have 10-11 years of schooling, first order births, and scheduled tribe children.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 77 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 73 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than 9 out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 65 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and less than three-fourths (73%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-one

percent were given zinc supplements. Ten percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in West Bengal only 9 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 22 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, over two-thirds (69%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. More than half (58%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

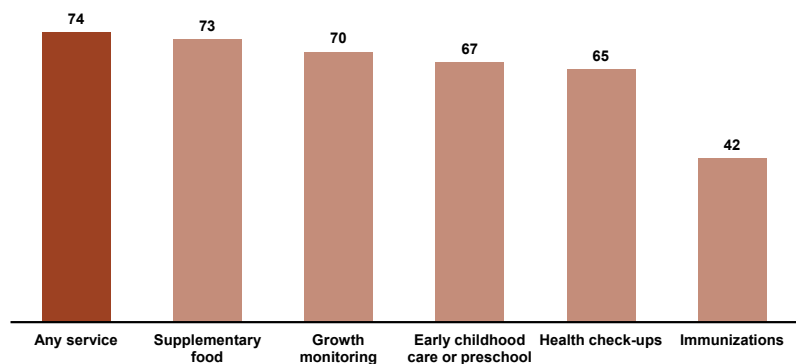
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Seventy-four percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (73%), growth monitoring (70%), health check-ups (65%) and immunizations (42%). Two-thirds of children received early childhood care or preschool (67% of children age 3-6 years). Less than three-fourths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (73%) received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, almost three-fourths of their mothers (74%) received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 70 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in West Bengal, only 52 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-nine percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 48 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 1 in 10 children (11%) are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 97 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 92 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is ≥ 36.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. At age 6-8 months over half of children (52%) in West Bengal receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 38 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and the same proportion are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 20 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In West Bengal, over two-thirds (68%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, 70 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Slightly less than half (48%) of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich food during the day or night before the survey, and 28 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

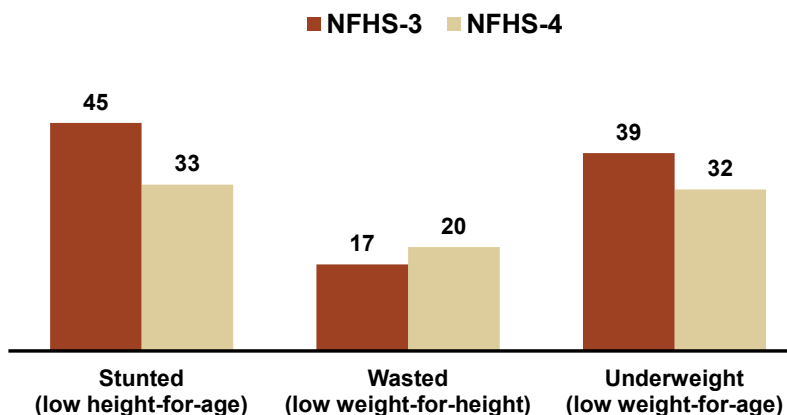
Children's nutritional status

One-third of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Two percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 18 percent of children are stunted, 19 percent are underweight, and 24 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in West Bengal has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 45 percent to 33 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 39 percent to 32 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 17% to 20%). Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in West Bengal.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child’s size at birth. The level of stunting and underweight is relatively high for children of higher birth orders.

Adults’ nutritional status

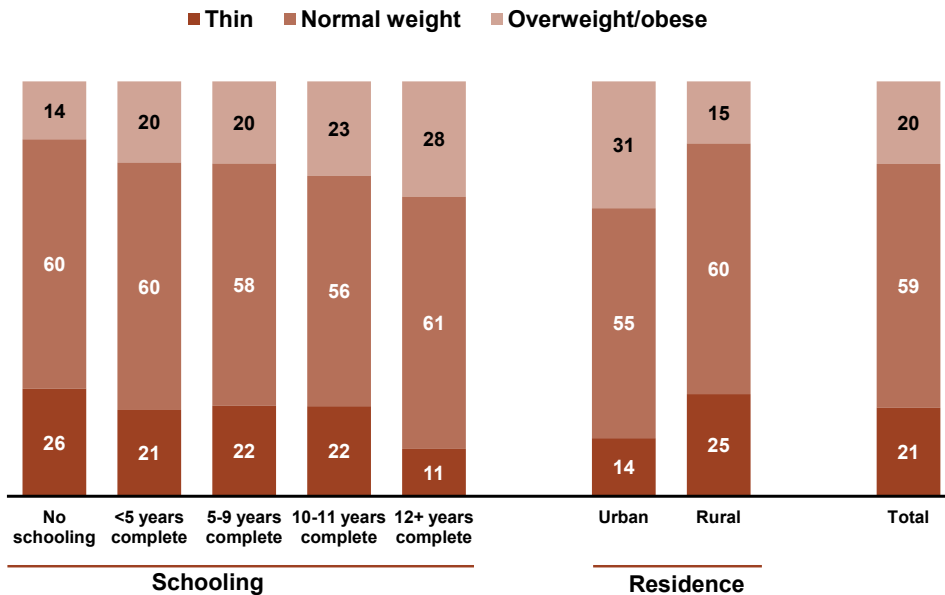
More than two-fifths of women (41%) and 34 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are thin than overweight or obese, similar to the pattern in NFHS-3. Twenty percent of men and 21 percent of women in West Bengal are too thin, and 14 percent of men and 20 percent of women are overweight or obese. Two-thirds of men and about three-fifths (59%) of women are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of West Bengal’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 93 percent in NFHS-3.

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

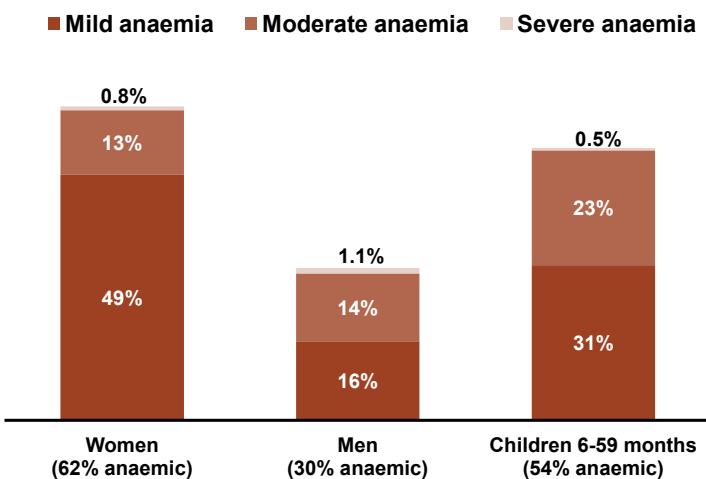
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. 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. Anaemia is a major health problem in West Bengal, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, more than half (54%) are anaemic. This includes 31 percent who are mildly anaemic, 23 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Nearly half (48%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Sixty-two percent of women in West Bengal have anaemia, including 49 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is

particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 60 percent for every group of women except those who are pregnant. Anaemia among women has decreased marginally (by 1 percentage point) since NFHS-3. Thirty percent of men are anaemic. Anaemia is particularly common in men age 40-49, men with no schooling, and men from scheduled tribes.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In West Bengal, 345 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (489) than among women (201) and is higher in urban areas (361) than in rural areas (338).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 96% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 59 percent of women and 65 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds of women (65%) and 59 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 3 percent of women and men each say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,727 women age 15-49 and 1,556 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is particularly high among older women and men. Overall, 3,287 women and 1,791 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older women age 35-49, those who have less than 10 years of schooling or no schooling, those in rural areas, and widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women. Goitre or any thyroid disorder is less common than asthma among men (477 cases per 100,000 men), but as common as asthma among women (3,229 per 100,000). Overall, 1,955 women and 1,620 men per 100,000 suffer from any heart disease. Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 140 per 100,000 women and 92 per 100,000 men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Fifty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure including, one percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is about the same as among women. Thirteen percent of men in West Bengal have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have high blood glucose levels, and another 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and another 6 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and those from urban areas, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In West Bengal, 4 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 2 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 3 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifty-nine percent of men and 9 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (33%) or cigarettes (24%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is only slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas with cigarettes being especially popular in urban areas and *bidis* in rural areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (29%) than to use tobacco, and only 1 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost two-fifths (39%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for more than half of both urban (53%) and rural (57%) households. Household members are more likely to go to a government/municipal hospital (28% of households) than CHC/rural hospital/block PHC (17% of households). Household members using private health sector facilities are much more likely to go to a private doctor/clinic (28% of households) than a private hospital (3% of households).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only one-third of households in West Bengal have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more common in rural areas (36%) than in urban areas (28%). In West Bengal, the predominant health insurance programme is *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) which covers 84 percent of households.

Over one-fourth (26%) of women and one-third of men age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with little or no schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling and is higher for scheduled castes than those belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Three-fourths of women in West Bengal have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 85 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 70 percent in rural areas. Older women age 40-49 are less likely (65%) than younger women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (49%), widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women (59%), women not regularly exposed to mass media (54%) and scheduled tribe women (54%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-one percent of men in West Bengal have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 93 percent in urban areas.

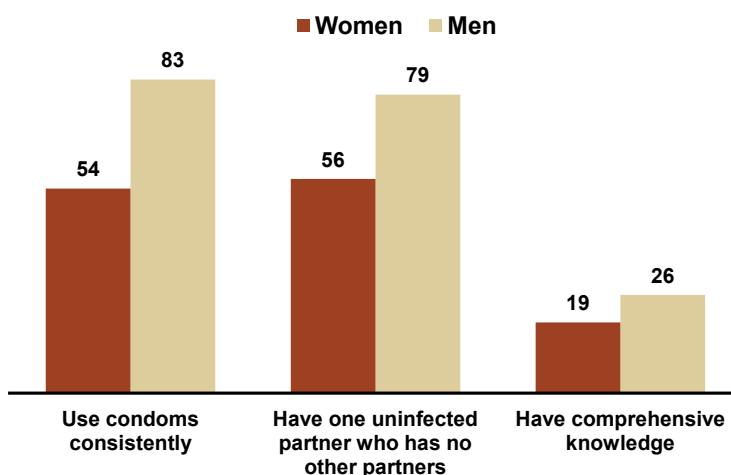
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 54 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men, and 56 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 79 percent of men.

Only 19 percent of women and 26 percent of men in West Bengal have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Two-thirds of women and men in West Bengal would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Almost similar proportion of women (66%) and men (65%) say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Over 70 percent of respondents (71% of women and 72% of men) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-six percent of women and 78 percent of men 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-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 7 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. One-tenth of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (14%) are more likely than rural women (8%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

One-tenth of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In West Bengal, 4 percent each of women and men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are less likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (25% of women, compared with 36% of men). For about three-fourths of adults (74%) who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is higher in urban areas (5%) than rural areas (3%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.5% of women and 1% of men).

About two-fifths of men (39%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In West Bengal, 66 percent use cloth, 39 percent use sanitary napkins, 14 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 55 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than four times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Notably, only 48 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 73 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 24 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 86 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 95 percent earned cash (including 4 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind), and 4 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (94%) and 6 percent were not paid at all. Seventy-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 66 percent of employed men.

Only 24 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 90 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost two-fifths (37%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 67 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 32 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and decision about visits to their own family or relatives. More than four-fifths of women participate in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives. Overall 71 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing from 61 percent among women age 15-19 to 74 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 87 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 93 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-eight percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (70%) and women who are employed for cash (75%) than any other group of women.

Forty-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Forty-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 73 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Forty-five percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 9 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Fifty-six percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The proportion of women allowed to go by themselves to all three specified places varies most by age, increasing sharply from 37 percent among women age 15-19 to 65 percent among women age 30-49.

Ownership of assets

Men were much more likely than women to own assets. Twenty-three percent of women and 70 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 17 percent of women and 49 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for men.

Twenty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 17 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

More than two-fifths of women (42%) have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use more than two-thirds (68%) can read SMS messages. Fifty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 34 percent of rural women. Only 17 percent of women

with no schooling have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 84 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

More than two-fifths (42%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Almost half of women (49%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (35%), followed by if she argues with her husband (33%) and if she neglects the house or children (27%). More than one-fourth (28%) of men say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if a wife argues with her husband (16%) or the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (14%), followed by if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (13%) and if she neglects the house or children (11%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 24 percent of women and 16 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-one percent of women and 72 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 72 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 32 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 33 percent of women in West Bengal have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (91%).

One-third of women age 15-49 in West Bengal have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One in 20 women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than five years of schooling, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

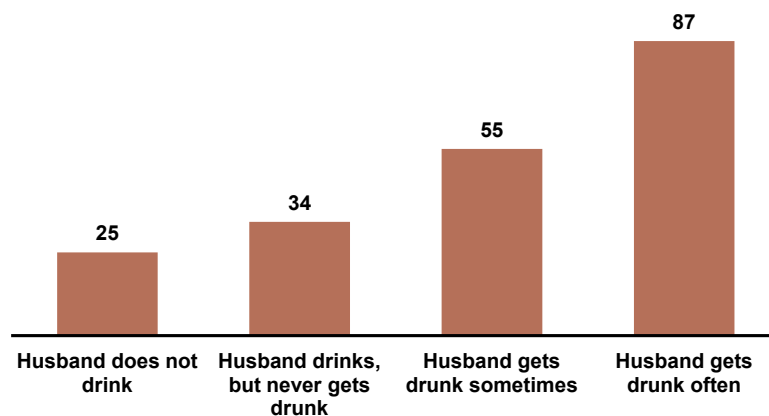
Spousal violence

Twenty-nine percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 7-13 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1 percent each have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 5 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 33 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Thirteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 5 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 25 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



More than one-quarter of women (27%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 49 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

More than one-quarter of women (27%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 49 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over four-fifths of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own as well as their husband's families. Only 6 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from 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, West Bengal, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,664	11,221	15,885
Households occupied	4,582	11,124	15,706
Households interviewed	4,382	10,945	15,327
Household response rate ¹	95.6	98.4	97.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,132	13,066	18,198
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,908	12,760	17,668
Eligible women response rate ²	95.6	97.7	97.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	862	1,981	2,843
Number of eligible men interviewed	757	1,888	2,645
Eligible men response rate ²	87.8	95.3	93.0

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Bankura	64	756	820	98.7	77	862	939	97.3	13	141	154	95.1
Bardhaman	411	416	827	99.5	503	483	986	99.2	77	78	155	99.4
Birbhum	109	725	834	99.9	137	813	950	99.7	26	134	160	100.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	104	697	801	97.8	109	758	867	97.1	26	121	147	98.0
Darjiling	380	397	777	93.8	425	503	928	95.7	68	70	138	90.8
Haora	396	397	793	96.2	461	469	930	95.4	68	72	140	89.2
Hugli	382	410	792	96.5	379	492	871	96.0	44	66	110	89.4
Jalpaiguri	206	602	808	98.3	208	691	899	95.6	34	95	129	87.2
Koch Bihar	84	724	808	98.1	82	804	886	97.7	21	123	144	94.7
Kolkata	749	na	749	92.6	803	na	803	93.3	110	na	110	66.7
Maldah	108	707	815	98.8	121	790	911	97.1	22	118	140	95.9
Murshidabad	154	676	830	99.5	202	804	1,006	99.4	29	129	158	99.4
Nadia	242	594	836	100.0	279	649	928	98.9	46	110	156	98.1
North Twenty Four Parganas	388	412	800	96.9	396	476	872	97.5	45	71	116	93.5
Paschim Medinipur	102	703	805	97.1	115	898	1,013	97.6	20	106	126	92.6
Purba Medinipur	84	716	800	96.4	99	826	925	96.0	29	122	151	92.6
Puruliya	107	708	815	98.2	135	877	1,012	97.6	27	119	146	98.0
South Twenty Four Parganas	203	589	792	96.9	236	694	930	94.9	25	96	121	88.3
Uttar Dinajpur	109	716	825	98.8	141	871	1,012	98.1	27	117	144	99.3
West Bengal	4,382	10,945	15,327	97.6	4,908	12,760	17,668	97.1	757	1,888	2,645	93.0

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.6	6.7	7.2	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.2
5-9	7.3	7.2	7.2	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.3
10-14	8.5	7.9	8.2	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	9.0
15-19	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.6	9.9	9.3	8.4	9.4	8.9
20-24	8.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	10.5	9.6	8.5	10.1	9.3
25-29	8.8	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7
30-34	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.6
35-39	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.2
40-44	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
45-49	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
50-54	5.4	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0
55-59	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8
60-64	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.3	3.8
65-69	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
70-74	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
75-79	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
80 +	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	66.5	65.4	65.9	62.8	61.9	62.4	64.0	63.0	63.5
Number	10,458	10,370	20,829	21,705	22,146	43,851	32,163	32,516	64,679
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	992	na	na	1,020	na	na	1,011
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	881	na	na	963	na	na	939
Schooling²									
No schooling	9.9	18.3	14.1	18.1	29.4	23.8	15.4	25.8	20.7
<5 years complete	17.4	17.2	17.3	25.4	22.5	23.9	22.8	20.7	21.7
5-9 years complete	34.9	33.9	34.4	37.0	34.8	35.9	36.3	34.5	35.4
10-11 years complete	11.5	11.7	11.6	8.7	7.7	8.2	9.6	9.0	9.3
12 or more years complete	25.9	18.7	22.3	10.6	5.5	8.0	15.6	9.7	12.7
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,523	9,537	19,060	19,433	19,931	39,364	28,956	29,468	58,424
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.5	6.5	7.1	4.8	3.8	4.3	5.8	4.5	5.1

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	84.6	88.6	87.3	89.9
Female	15.4	11.4	12.7	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.3	4.3	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.2	58.2	58.2	46.5
Non-nuclear	41.8	41.8	41.8	53.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	77.4	70.8	73.0	71.1
Muslim	20.9	25.4	23.9	25.7
Christian	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	21.6	31.7	28.4	27.9
Scheduled tribe	2.7	8.0	6.3	6.3
Other backward class	10.5	12.5	11.8	12.6
Other	63.4	46.2	51.8	51.5
Don't know	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	97.2	92.0	93.7	94.3
No	2.8	8.0	6.3	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	93.5	95.1	94.6	94.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	25.8	4.9	11.7	11.3
Public tap/standpipe	33.7	14.0	20.4	20.4
Tube well or borehole	32.4	74.7	60.9	61.5
Other improved ²	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Unimproved source ³	6.3	4.8	5.3	5.2
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	54.5	42.5	46.5	46.7
Less than 30 minutes	39.6	50.3	46.8	46.3
Thirty minutes or longer	5.9	7.1	6.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.6
Strain through cloth	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	14.2	2.8	6.5	6.2
Electronic purifier	8.0	0.7	3.1	2.9
Other treatment	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
No treatment	72.4	92.8	86.1	86.7
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	25.3	6.0	12.3	11.8
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	62.0	45.5	50.9	52.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	54.8	30.7	38.6	39.7
Pit latrine with slab	5.8	13.1	10.7	11.3
Other ⁶	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Shared facility ⁷	25.1	17.7	20.1	18.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	21.1	11.6	14.7	13.5
Pit latrine with slab	3.6	5.2	4.7	4.3
Other ⁶	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
Unimproved	12.9	36.8	29.0	28.9
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.0
No facility/open space/field	9.4	32.7	25.1	25.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.8	8.3	5.9	5.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	14.4	50.9	39.0	39.4
<i>Pucca</i>	76.6	31.9	46.5	46.6
Missing	8.2	8.9	8.6	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
LPG/natural gas	55.2	10.3	25.0	23.5
Biogas	6.0	1.0	2.6	2.4
Kerosene	6.2	0.4	2.3	1.9
Coal/lignite	6.6	1.3	3.0	3.3
Charcoal	4.5	1.6	2.6	2.7
Wood	16.2	46.5	36.6	37.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	2.1	16.8	12.0	12.2
Agricultural crop waste	1.6	15.3	10.8	10.9
Dung cakes	0.7	6.4	4.6	4.7
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	61.7	11.3	27.8	26.1
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	31.8	88.0	69.6	71.8

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	37.7	19.4	25.4	25.5
In the house, no separate room	37.9	25.1	29.3	27.7
In a separate building	16.4	39.6	32.0	33.6
Outdoors	7.7	15.7	13.1	13.1
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,020	10,307	15,327	65,834
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	98.3	97.7	97.8	97.8
Open fire	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,594	9,066	10,660	47,288
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	38.0	45.7	43.2	45.4
Weekly	8.7	11.2	10.4	10.2
Monthly	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5
Less than monthly	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
Never	48.0	37.0	40.6	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,020	10,307	15,327	65,834

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households⁸ Includes dry toilet⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

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/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, West Bengal, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.0	53.1	61.6	62.7
Pressure cooker	72.9	25.8	41.3	41.4
Chair	83.5	74.8	77.7	79.7
Cot or bed	88.2	74.7	79.1	80.3
Table	71.3	52.6	58.7	60.6
Electric fan	94.5	82.6	86.5	87.6
Radio or transistor	9.0	4.4	5.9	5.9
Television (black and white)	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.1
Television (colour)	81.5	47.3	58.5	60.5
Any television	82.9	50.1	60.8	63.0
Sewing machine	14.3	4.4	7.6	8.2
Mobile telephone	93.9	83.6	87.0	89.7
Landline telephone	4.2	0.7	1.8	1.8
Internet	15.5	3.1	7.2	7.3
Computer	14.7	1.9	6.1	6.3
Refrigerator	40.7	6.9	18.0	18.4
Air conditioner/cooler	8.1	0.5	3.0	2.8
Washing machine	9.9	0.5	3.6	3.4
Watch or clock	89.6	75.3	80.0	81.7
Water pump	17.4	8.7	11.6	12.7
Thresher	0.4	5.8	4.0	5.0
Tractor	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.0
None of the above	0.4	2.4	1.7	1.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	69.7	80.1	76.7	80.8
Motorcycle or scooter	26.7	14.7	18.6	21.5
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	2.9	2.1	2.9
Car	4.1	0.8	1.9	2.2
None of the above	23.7	18.4	20.1	16.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	92.0	62.1	71.9	69.2
Agricultural land	8.0	37.9	28.1	30.8
Irrigated land only	5.2	27.7	20.3	22.2
Non-irrigated land only	1.8	6.7	5.1	5.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.4	3.2	2.3	2.6
Irrigation not determined	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	76.7	76.5	76.6	77.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	11.8	58.3	43.1	47.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	87.8	83.6	85.0	86.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	28.1	36.1	33.4	33.8
Percentage having a BPL card	22.8	39.5	34.0	34.6
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.2
Number	5,020	10,307	15,327	65,834

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	95.7	96.7	96.4	99.5	97.9	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.4
6-13 (Elementary)	92.4	93.7	93.4	97.2	96.8	96.9	94.8	95.2	95.1
11-13 (Upper primary)	88.2	88.9	88.7	93.5	95.0	94.6	90.7	91.9	91.5
14-15 (Secondary)	77.7	69.6	72.0	83.2	78.7	80.0	80.4	74.2	76.0
16-17 (Higher secondary)	57.0	54.7	55.4	63.5	49.4	53.0	60.1	51.7	54.2
11-14 years	90.8	90.8	90.8	95.4	94.8	95.0	93.0	92.8	92.9
15-17 years	70.6	69.9	70.1	77.8	67.5	70.4	74.2	68.6	70.2
6-14 years	91.3	91.7	91.6	95.9	95.3	95.5	93.6	93.5	93.5
6-17 years	83.8	83.7	83.7	89.2	84.7	85.9	86.4	84.2	84.8
Religion									
Hindu	87.7	86.4	86.7	90.3	85.6	87.0	89.0	86.0	86.9
Muslim	76.5	78.5	77.8	86.4	83.8	84.5	81.2	81.3	81.2
Christian	*	87.4	87.5	*	(95.4)	93.1	*	90.9	90.0
Other	(71.6)	79.1	77.8	*	76.4	78.4	82.0	77.5	78.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	85.5	84.7	84.9	90.0	83.4	85.0	87.7	84.0	84.9
Scheduled tribe	70.2	81.9	80.1	77.1	83.7	82.7	73.5	82.7	81.4
Other backward class	80.8	84.5	83.5	92.1	87.7	88.9	86.6	86.1	86.3
Other	85.6	83.2	84.0	88.8	84.9	86.2	87.2	84.1	85.1
Don't know	65.0	82.6	74.1	(89.4)	80.5	84.4	75.4	81.6	78.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

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 ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	91.6	7.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	1.2	5,258
5-9 years	89.2	6.7	1.7	2.3	100.0	2.7	5,371
10-14 years	87.3	7.1	2.3	3.4	100.0	5.4	5,891
15-17 years	80.3	8.1	2.3	9.3	100.0	7.6	3,546
Residence							
Urban	87.7	7.1	2.1	3.1	100.0	4.2	5,735
Rural	87.7	7.2	1.5	3.7	100.0	3.9	14,331
Sex							
Male	89.1	7.2	1.7	1.9	100.0	4.0	10,241
Female	86.2	7.1	1.6	5.1	100.0	4.0	9,825
Total age <15 years	89.3	7.0	1.5	2.2	100.0	3.2	16,520
Total age <18 years	87.7	7.2	1.6	3.5	100.0	4.0	20,066

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	83.6	11.9	95.5	2,074
2-4 years	94.1	3.7	97.8	3,184
Sex				
Male	90.1	6.8	96.9	2,697
Female	89.8	7.1	96.9	2,561
Residence				
Urban	90.7	6.6	97.3	1,466
Rural	89.7	7.0	96.7	3,792
Total	90.0	6.9	96.9	5,258

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bankura	86.8	10.7	97.5	199
Barddhaman	85.6	11.3	96.9	402
Birbhum	93.7	4.0	97.7	186
Dakshin Dinajpur	91.0	5.2	96.2	82
Darjiling	94.4	4.3	98.7	77
Haora	94.5	1.5	96.0	251
Hugli	91.3	5.2	96.5	254
Jalpaiguri	93.0	3.9	96.9	192
Koch Bihar	87.6	7.0	94.6	165
Kolkata	86.9	8.8	95.6	168
Maldah	82.6	10.3	93.0	298
Murshidabad	92.5	6.3	98.9	541
Nadia	93.5	4.5	98.0	263
North Twenty Four Parganas	93.5	5.8	99.3	509
Paschim Medinipur	93.4	3.1	96.5	323
Purba Medinipur	95.2	3.8	99.0	316
Puruliya	89.4	6.5	95.8	230
South Twenty Four Parganas	86.2	12.3	98.5	553
Uttar Dinajpur	80.4	8.0	88.5	250
West Bengal	90.0	6.9	96.9	5,258

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.6	15.2	2,933	3,016	364	380
20-24	18.1	14.8	3,196	3,157	353	358
25-29	15.8	15.2	2,792	2,781	364	368
30-34	13.9	14.7	2,464	2,436	351	343
35-39	12.8	14.8	2,267	2,257	354	352
40-44	11.3	14.1	2,000	2,019	336	321
45-49	11.4	11.2	2,018	2,002	267	280
Residence						
Urban	32.2	33.5	5,694	4,908	799	677
Rural	67.8	66.5	11,974	12,760	1,590	1,725
Schooling						
No schooling	22.1	14.3	3,896	4,329	342	347
<5 years complete	12.8	13.4	2,257	2,277	319	317
5-9 years complete	38.7	38.6	6,833	6,658	921	944
10-11 years complete	12.9	11.9	2,284	2,225	284	294
12 or more years complete	13.6	21.9	2,398	2,179	522	500
Literacy						
Literate ¹	70.9	81.1	12,534	12,122	1,938	1,953
Not literate	28.6	18.6	5,045	5,442	443	441
Not measured	0.5	0.3	89	104	8	8
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.0	42.8	3,184	2,905	1,022	976
Watches television at least once a week	75.3	82.6	13,303	12,935	1,974	1,951
Listens to the radio at least once a week	9.1	17.8	1,599	1,454	425	412
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.6	13.1	1,159	1,129	312	326
Not regularly exposed to any media	22.1	12.2	3,911	4,304	292	322
Marital status						
Never married	17.5	34.6	3,091	3,137	826	833
Currently married	78.3	64.2	13,836	13,746	1,533	1,548
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	13	12	1	1
Widowed	2.8	0.3	502	550	7	6
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.3	0.9	226	223	23	14
Religion						
Hindu	71.0	73.2	12,552	12,658	1,749	1,786
Muslim	25.7	24.4	4,546	4,357	583	534
Christian	0.5	0.3	91	159	8	16
Other	2.7	2.1	479	494	49	66

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	28.2	27.8	4,978	5,203	663	695
Scheduled tribe	6.1	7.4	1,075	1,373	176	232
Other backward class	12.6	12.1	2,234	2,208	290	325
Other	51.4	52.3	9,084	8,598	1,249	1,133
Don't know	1.7	0.5	296	286	12	17
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	17,668	17,668	2,389	2,402
Age 50-54	na	9.7	na	na	256	243
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,645	2,645
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	24.1	86.2	678	677	2,059	2,055
In agricultural occupation	5.4	29.3	151	185	701	759
In non-agricultural occupation	17.0	52.2	477	442	1,247	1,174
Don't know	1.8	4.6	50	50	111	122
Not employed	75.9	13.8	2,134	2,152	330	347
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,813	2,829	2,389	2,402
Age 50-54	na	9.7	na	na	256	243
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,645	2,645

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, West Bengal

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.063	0.101	0.090	0.059	0.142	0.121	0.049	0.125	0.107	0.083	0.140	0.123
20-24	0.118	0.160	0.147	0.124	0.201	0.178	0.133	0.185	0.173	0.158	0.219	0.202
25-29	0.084	0.073	0.077	0.086	0.107	0.101	0.102	0.112	0.110	0.107	0.152	0.138
30-34	0.042	0.025	0.031	0.032	0.038	0.036	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.058	0.084	0.075
35-39	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.007	0.019	0.015	0.016	0.039	0.031
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.012	0.008
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.005
TFR (15-49)	1.57	1.85	1.77	1.59	2.54	2.27	1.69	2.49	2.29	2.14	3.25	2.92
CBR	14.0	18.0	16.6	14.3	24.2	21.2	15.1	22.7	20.8	18.5	28.4	25.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate 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 wanted total fertility rate, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.57	3.4	2.4	1.38
Rural	1.85	4.0	3.0	1.58
Schooling				
No schooling	2.48	2.2	3.3	2.05
<5 years complete	2.18	3.8	3.1	1.80
5-9 years complete	1.80	4.5	2.4	1.57
10-11 years complete	1.87	3.9	1.9	1.75
12 or more years complete	1.30	4.5	1.5	1.27
Religion				
Hindu	1.64	3.1	2.5	1.46
Muslim	2.08	5.4	4.0	1.68
Christian	1.62	2.5	(2.6)	1.57
Other	2.16	7.0	3.8	1.75
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.68	3.5	2.8	1.46
Scheduled tribe	2.01	3.3	2.9	1.61
Other backward class	1.70	3.6	3.1	1.46
Other	1.78	4.0	2.7	1.56
Don't know	2.25	7.0	3.8	1.85
Total	1.77	3.8	2.8	1.53

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.7	1.2	1.9	555
16	3.0	2.7	5.7	568
17	7.7	5.9	13.7	576
18	18.0	9.4	27.4	670
19	33.4	7.7	41.1	564
Residence				
Urban	8.5	3.9	12.4	814
Rural	14.4	6.2	20.6	2,119
Schooling				
No schooling	36.2	5.5	41.7	112
<5 years complete	22.6	9.2	31.8	144
5-9 years complete	14.0	6.4	20.5	1,563
10-11 years complete	8.1	3.9	12.0	800
12 or more years complete	5.4	3.6	9.0	314
Religion				
Hindu	12.3	5.5	17.8	1,909
Muslim	13.3	5.4	18.6	911
Christian	(6.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	17
Other	19.0	8.8	27.7	96
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	13.7	7.0	20.8	842
Scheduled tribe	17.5	3.1	20.7	203
Other backward class	10.3	3.6	13.9	426
Other	12.1	5.4	17.4	1,420
Don't know	(17.5)	(13.2)	(30.7)	42
Total	12.8	5.5	18.3	2,933

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.2	8.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	363
20-29	49.9	35.5	10.9	3.7	100.0	2,288
30-39	20.8	37.1	19.0	23.2	100.0	425
Residence						
Urban	53.5	32.2	7.9	6.3	100.0	850
Rural	49.6	32.6	11.9	6.0	100.0	2,238
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	32.3	29.4	18.5	19.9	100.0	514
<5 years complete	31.4	42.0	18.2	8.4	100.0	425
5-9 years complete	51.3	34.2	11.0	3.5	100.0	1,304
10-11 years complete	66.1	30.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	454
12 or more years complete	75.4	22.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	391
Religion						
Hindu	54.2	33.8	8.5	3.5	100.0	1,936
Muslim	43.9	30.8	14.7	10.7	100.0	1,016
Other ¹	48.6	27.9	15.6	8.0	100.0	127
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	51.6	33.0	11.1	4.2	100.0	836
Scheduled tribe	49.0	31.2	13.0	6.8	100.0	219
Other backward class	52.3	32.2	10.2	5.2	100.0	380
Other	50.1	32.3	10.6	7.0	100.0	1,573
Don't know	47.5	35.7	7.6	9.2	100.0	80
Total	50.6	32.5	10.8	6.1	100.0	3,088
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.9	33.0	15.1	16.0	100.0	1,569

Note: Total includes information on births to women age 40-49 and Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(11.7)	(34.4)	(34.3)	(16.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(24.7)
20-29	7.1	14.0	26.7	17.5	15.0	19.7	100.0	1,836	37.3
30-39	2.1	4.9	13.6	16.1	13.8	49.6	100.0	737	59.6
40-49	(4.2)	(7.5)	(16.2)	(16.9)	(1.7)	(53.5)	100.0	41	(65.4)
Residence									
Urban	5.2	11.6	19.6	17.2	12.2	34.2	100.0	679	45.6
Rural	5.9	11.7	24.2	17.1	15.0	26.2	100.0	1,970	41.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.6	13.2	27.4	19.8	14.4	18.7	100.0	634	37.7
<5 years complete	6.7	11.6	26.9	18.4	13.2	23.2	100.0	508	38.2
5-9 years complete	5.0	11.9	20.8	16.3	14.4	31.5	100.0	1,126	44.5
10-11 years complete	5.3	9.6	16.1	13.3	13.8	41.8	100.0	222	52.9
12 or more years complete	4.5	6.8	17.9	12.6	17.8	40.5	100.0	159	53.3
Religion									
Hindu	5.1	11.0	21.6	15.7	13.6	33.0	100.0	1,562	45.2
Muslim	6.7	13.1	24.9	18.7	15.8	20.8	100.0	969	39.0
Other ¹	5.5	9.4	25.3	22.2	11.7	25.9	100.0	114	42.6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.4	13.4	22.5	15.7	12.7	29.4	100.0	735	42.2
Scheduled tribe	6.4	8.6	30.9	18.4	15.7	20.0	100.0	177	38.8
Other backward class	6.7	11.1	23.9	16.6	14.4	27.3	100.0	313	41.7
Other	5.0	11.1	21.4	17.9	15.1	29.4	100.0	1,352	44.4
Don't know	4.3	13.8	35.4	15.9	11.5	19.2	100.0	72	32.4
Birth order									
2-3	5.7	11.4	21.9	16.5	14.8	29.7	100.0	2,277	44.0
4-6	5.7	13.6	29.1	20.3	11.4	20.0	100.0	350	36.5
7+	(2.2)	(12.6)	(36.7)	(27.1)	(10.9)	(10.5)	100.0	23	(35.4)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.7	9.6	24.4	18.8	13.4	27.1	100.0	1,168	42.7
Female	4.9	13.3	21.9	15.8	15.0	29.2	100.0	1,481	43.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.3	11.2	22.9	17.4	14.9	29.3	100.0	2,481	43.9
Dead	25.6	18.7	23.9	12.9	5.8	13.0	100.0	169	26.9
Total	5.7	11.7	23.0	17.1	14.3	28.3	100.0	2,649	43.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to Christian women, which are not shown separately.

¹Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, West Bengal, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	62.0	10.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	8.2
Want another later ³	20.7	37.8	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	14.4
Want another, undecided when	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Undecided	2.1	5.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.7
Want no more	6.2	39.2	49.0	41.5	50.3	56.3	72.0	42.3
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	4.0	43.5	53.4	43.9	33.8	19.7	29.4
Declared infecund	7.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.3	5.7	6.8	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,009	4,214	5,087	2,209	805	308	205	13,836
MEN								
Want another soon ²	38.1	12.8	3.1	2.0	2.6	(10.8)	*	10.5
Want another later ³	18.0	38.2	5.2	2.1	3.0	(0.0)	*	16.3
Want another, undecided when	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.8
Undecided	3.8	5.7	0.9	0.8	6.8	(0.0)	*	2.9
Want no more	31.4	42.2	89.3	94.8	84.6	(84.8)	*	68.0
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	3.0	(4.4)	*	0.8
Declared infecund	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	197	468	564	210	60	25	9	1,533

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	2.3	19.0	81.5	89.0	*	31.2	4.2	17.2	*	*	*	16.2
25-34	4.4	44.7	93.2	93.8	93.7	75.4	27.2	24.7	81.9	(82.1)	*	48.9
35-49	30.8	89.0	95.3	95.9	92.7	92.4	60.0	68.7	94.9	98.7	92.5	87.0
Residence												
Urban	8.1	54.6	93.4	95.7	93.3	72.2	43.6	54.0	90.0	(92.0)	(79.8)	69.8
Rural	5.9	36.2	92.1	94.6	92.7	71.4	26.8	35.9	90.2	96.0	94.4	68.4
Schooling												
No schooling	17.3	44.2	91.9	95.3	92.4	84.4	(53.6)	(35.5)	92.1	95.1	(95.3)	80.0
<5 years complete	0.5	40.5	92.5	93.0	94.2	80.7	(40.6)	36.3	82.4	(93.5)	*	70.0
5-9 years complete	6.3	40.5	92.4	95.4	92.4	69.4	38.2	39.8	93.9	95.4	(90.1)	70.0
10-11 years complete	3.9	46.6	92.0	96.0	*	59.6	(23.8)	(40.3)	88.1	*	*	63.9
12 or more years complete	5.4	46.9	95.2	(97.3)	*	52.0	(11.2)	51.4	89.1	*	*	55.6
Religion												
Hindu	6.0	49.9	94.7	95.9	95.0	73.7	35.2	49.4	92.7	96.4	95.3	71.9
Muslim	7.6	19.6	85.0	93.2	91.0	66.5	(16.5)	18.6	79.0	92.7	84.5	60.9
Christian	*	(64.3)	(96.4)	*	*	80.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(14.1)	20.3	80.5	92.1	(93.8)	64.3	*	*	*	*	*	(51.8)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.6	39.6	95.0	96.2	93.8	73.4	32.5	45.4	92.3	96.7	(94.9)	70.2
Scheduled tribe	8.5	32.9	89.5	94.9	96.7	68.5	(64.7)	(27.2)	(91.8)	*	*	71.8
Other backward class	8.2	39.2	91.4	94.6	93.3	72.1	(17.0)	33.1	90.4	(92.0)	*	68.2
Other	7.8	47.1	91.6	93.9	92.3	71.1	25.2	44.5	88.8	94.1	83.6	67.8
Don't know	*	33.9	87.0	(97.6)	(83.8)	66.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	6.6	34.2	81.1	88.0	86.2	42.8	32.7	37.2	75.9	(86.7)	*	46.5
1	na	51.7	95.4	96.6	95.8	80.1	na	47.9	93.3	95.6	(93.8)	77.1
2	na	na	94.3	96.3	93.4	94.8	na	na	95.9	97.9	(83.8)	95.1
3	na	na	na	92.0	93.0	92.6	na	na	na	(94.0)	(91.1)	92.8
4+	na	na	na	na	na	89.6	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	6.6	43.3	92.5	94.9	92.9	71.7	32.7	42.5	90.2	95.2	89.2	68.9
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	2.4	46.2	89.4	93.4	92.8	73.4	0.6	38.6	69.1	74.6	79.5	58.3

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.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, West Bengal, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	3.7	3.1	2.0	0.6
1	26.6	31.8	3.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	15.7	17.2
2	63.8	65.5	90.9	69.0	49.7	33.0	23.1	71.3	63.9
3	2.8	1.2	3.9	23.2	16.7	23.8	15.3	6.6	10.4
4	1.3	0.7	0.6	3.9	28.7	27.3	37.0	3.5	4.9
5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	8.6	9.5	0.5	0.5
6+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	9.0	0.2	0.4
Non-numeric responses	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.8	0.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,201	4,422	5,307	2,326	852	332	229	17,668	6,794
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	4,195	4,418	5,306	2,324	849	328	222	17,643	6,646
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	1,008	4,211	5,086	2,207	803	304	201	13,819	5,155
MEN									
0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	(4.8)	*	1.0	1.8
1	22.1	28.8	4.8	2.8	2.4	(0.0)	*	16.8	17.7
2	66.5	64.7	87.4	64.9	45.6	(39.2)	*	70.0	62.8
3	5.2	3.4	5.9	27.2	11.9	(28.5)	*	7.5	9.9
4	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.8	39.1	(17.6)	*	2.5	4.8
5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	(7.0)	*	0.5	0.7
6+	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	(2.9)	*	0.3	0.3
Non-numeric responses	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,038	478	567	210	61	25	9	2,389	2,482
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	(2.9)	*	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,012	475	566	209	61	25	9	2,357	2,431
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	(2.9)	*	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	194	465	563	209	60	25	9	1,525	1,558

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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 according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		
			Number of women	Number of men						
Age										
15-19	11.6	6.0	78.6	74.5	2,920	19.8	2.8	87.6	71.8	353
20-29	11.5	3.8	83.7	78.3	5,966	17.3	1.9	88.4	77.7	698
30-39	13.8	3.6	85.5	79.8	4,721	19.2	3.3	90.9	81.5	696
40-49	16.9	3.2	88.7	84.0	4,001	21.7	3.3	91.1	81.1	601
Residence										
Urban	14.0	5.8	79.8	74.6	5,675	21.2	4.3	87.5	72.9	784
Rural	13.0	3.1	86.7	81.6	11,934	18.5	2.0	90.8	81.7	1,563
Schooling										
No schooling	16.3	2.8	90.8	87.2	3,875	20.2	1.4	94.9	89.3	341
<5 years complete	12.5	2.1	90.3	86.2	2,252	19.7	2.3	94.0	84.3	317
5-9 years complete	11.4	3.4	84.5	79.3	6,815	18.3	2.8	91.7	81.3	905
10-11 years complete	13.8	5.4	80.3	72.8	2,274	18.6	2.9	86.8	76.3	281
12 or more years complete	14.4	7.8	72.7	66.7	2,392	20.9	4.0	81.5	65.1	503
Marital status										
Never married	12.4	6.0	74.3	69.5	3,094	21.5	2.5	86.6	70.0	795
Currently married	13.4	3.6	86.6	81.5	13,793	18.1	2.8	91.4	83.3	1,523
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.2	2.7	86.3	80.7	722	*	*	*	*	30
Religion										
Hindu	13.3	4.2	83.4	77.1	12,524	20.1	3.2	89.8	76.4	1,719
Muslim	13.9	3.4	86.8	84.8	4,516	17.8	1.3	88.8	84.7	571
Christian	11.8	4.4	79.6	74.6	91	*	*	*	*	8
Other	9.6	1.7	91.7	89.1	478	5.9	3.5	96.7	93.6	49

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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 according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	3.7	86.1	81.1	16.8	4,972	88.2	78.2	651
Scheduled tribe	13.2	2.4	89.0	83.1	25.4	1,075	95.2	80.2	174
Other backward class	11.8	3.5	84.6	80.6	24.9	2,230	90.8	79.8	284
Other	14.1	4.5	82.8	77.4	18.7	9,040	89.4	78.6	1,226
Don't know	16.3	3.1	89.1	86.3	*	293	*	*	12
Total	13.3	4.0	84.5	79.4	19.4	17,609	89.7	78.8	2,347
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.4	3.5	76.1	71.3	16.6	6,646	69.6	63.3	2,431

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.6	98.7	99.8	96.9
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.6	98.7	99.8	96.9
Female sterilization	97.7	99.3	91.7	90.8	94.2	84.9
Male sterilization	77.9	85.2	51.3	81.2	88.1	70.2
IUD or PPIUD	69.0	79.4	31.4	45.2	55.0	29.7
Injectables	71.5	77.9	49.3	71.0	76.3	61.6
Pill	97.7	99.2	92.9	91.0	95.7	83.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.4	95.5	87.2	97.0	98.2	95.9
Female condom	26.0	28.4	19.3	57.5	60.6	52.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	13.2	16.3	2.1	13.6	18.8	4.8
Emergency contraception	62.9	68.6	46.2	75.1	77.8	70.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	66.7	76.9	30.6	44.0	53.7	28.5
Any traditional method	80.8	91.8	40.8	86.6	94.4	73.7
Rhythm	67.4	77.4	30.4	73.0	83.2	55.5
Withdrawal	74.2	87.1	28.5	80.6	88.3	69.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.5	8.1	5.3	7.8	8.4	6.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,694	4,232	1,204	799	472	307
RURAL						
Any method	99.2	99.8	96.2	99.2	99.8	98.1
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	96.1	99.2	99.8	98.1
Female sterilization	96.6	98.1	88.9	91.3	95.8	82.1
Male sterilization	74.1	79.9	45.0	81.1	88.2	66.4
IUD or PPIUD	66.4	74.0	28.2	43.9	51.0	29.4
Injectables	67.6	72.9	42.0	62.2	68.3	50.1
Pill	97.0	98.7	88.5	90.2	94.6	81.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.8	87.1	69.6	95.3	96.5	93.1
Female condom	18.4	19.8	12.3	40.3	42.7	35.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.4	13.1	3.5	5.3	6.4	3.1
Emergency contraception	42.9	45.5	31.4	59.1	63.2	51.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	60.6	68.0	24.8	42.4	49.3	28.2
Any traditional method	78.2	87.2	33.1	78.9	86.9	62.3
Rhythm	62.8	70.3	24.9	62.2	73.4	39.4
Withdrawal	70.1	79.5	23.2	73.3	80.7	58.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.4	4.6	7.0	7.6	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	11,974	9,604	1,900	1,590	1,060	520

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.4	99.9	97.1	99.1	99.8	97.6
Any modern method	99.3	99.9	97.1	99.1	99.8	97.6
Female sterilization	96.9	98.5	90.0	91.1	95.3	83.2
Male sterilization	75.3	81.5	47.4	81.2	88.2	67.8
IUD or PPIUD	67.2	75.6	29.5	44.4	52.2	29.5
Injectables	68.9	74.5	44.9	65.2	70.7	54.4
Pill	97.3	98.9	90.2	90.5	94.9	82.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	86.9	89.6	76.5	95.9	97.0	94.1
Female condom	20.8	22.4	15.0	46.0	48.2	42.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.0	14.1	2.9	8.1	10.2	3.8
Emergency contraception	49.3	52.6	37.2	64.5	67.7	58.1
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	62.6	70.8	27.0	42.9	50.7	28.3
Any traditional method	79.1	88.6	36.1	81.5	89.2	66.6
Rhythm	64.2	72.4	27.1	65.8	76.4	45.4
Withdrawal	71.4	81.8	25.3	75.7	83.0	62.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.1	7.6	4.9	7.3	7.8	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	17,668	13,836	3,105	2,389	1,533	827

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3															
	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	42.8	28.1	0.4	0.0	17.5	1.0	0.1	8.6	0.6	0.0	14.7	5.4	9.4	57.2	100.0	885
20-24	61.6	48.3	7.9	0.0	30.1	1.5	0.0	8.1	0.6	0.1	13.3	6.1	7.2	38.4	100.0	2,460
25-29	74.6	59.8	21.6	0.1	27.7	1.3	0.2	8.6	0.3	0.1	14.7	6.6	8.1	25.4	100.0	2,521
30-39	81.7	65.7	37.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	0.4	6.1	0.1	0.0	16.0	8.5	7.5	18.3	100.0	4,407
40-49	68.3	57.3	46.7	0.2	8.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	11.0	6.8	4.1	31.7	100.0	3,563
Residence																
Urban	69.0	53.0	22.7	0.0	16.9	1.9	0.3	10.8	0.2	0.1	16.0	7.7	8.2	31.0	100.0	4,232
Rural	71.8	58.7	32.2	0.1	21.3	0.9	0.2	3.8	0.3	0.0	13.0	6.8	6.2	28.2	100.0	9,604
Schooling																
No schooling	72.1	64.1	47.0	0.2	14.6	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	8.0	4.7	3.3	27.9	100.0	3,371
<5 years complete	73.0	62.7	37.4	0.1	21.2	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	10.2	4.8	5.5	27.0	100.0	2,007
5-9 years complete	70.9	55.3	25.2	0.1	23.4	1.2	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	15.6	7.8	7.8	29.1	100.0	5,390
10-11 years complete	69.1	50.4	13.9	0.0	22.5	1.5	0.5	11.9	0.1	0.0	18.7	9.8	8.8	30.9	100.0	1,519
12 or more years complete	67.5	46.2	9.4	0.0	15.8	1.7	0.4	18.0	0.5	0.3	21.3	10.5	10.9	32.5	100.0	1,549
Religion																
Hindu	73.6	58.8	33.3	0.1	18.0	1.1	0.2	5.9	0.3	0.1	14.8	7.6	7.2	26.4	100.0	9,958
Muslim	63.9	51.7	18.9	0.1	24.6	1.4	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.0	12.2	5.8	6.3	36.1	100.0	3,440
Christian	50.9	49.0	31.7	0.0	11.7	2.2	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	49.1	100.0	61
Other	66.2	57.2	17.7	0.0	33.0	1.1	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	7.6	1.4	33.8	100.0	378
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	74.1	61.7	37.6	0.1	18.2	0.9	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.1	12.4	6.7	5.6	25.9	100.0	3,968
Scheduled tribe	67.8	56.2	35.1	0.4	15.6	1.1	0.2	2.8	0.7	0.3	11.6	7.1	4.5	32.2	100.0	811
Other backward class	72.4	59.5	29.0	0.0	21.4	1.7	0.1	7.2	0.1	0.0	13.0	6.1	6.9	27.6	100.0	1,683
Other	69.5	54.1	24.4	0.1	21.0	1.2	0.3	6.8	0.2	0.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	30.5	100.0	7,131
Don't know	59.8	48.4	16.6	0.0	25.0	1.4	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.0	11.4	3.2	8.1	40.2	100.0	244

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method									
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																
No children	26.9	14.9	0.2	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	4.1	7.9	73.1	100.0	1,382
1 child	67.6	46.7	4.2	0.0	28.9	1.8	0.3	10.9	0.4	0.2	20.9	10.2	10.7	32.4	100.0	4,047
1 son	70.4	49.2	5.1	0.0	29.9	2.0	0.1	11.5	0.4	0.2	21.3	10.6	10.7	29.6	100.0	2,260
No sons	64.0	43.5	2.9	0.1	27.7	1.5	0.7	10.1	0.4	0.2	20.6	9.8	10.8	36.0	100.0	1,787
2 children	81.3	69.1	44.6	0.1	18.8	1.1	0.1	4.1	0.2	0.0	12.2	6.7	5.5	18.7	100.0	4,949
1 or more sons	82.7	71.2	47.5	0.1	18.2	1.1	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	11.5	6.4	5.1	17.3	100.0	4,111
No sons	74.1	58.6	30.1	0.0	22.0	1.2	0.4	4.5	0.3	0.0	15.5	8.3	7.3	25.9	100.0	838
3 children	82.0	73.5	54.6	0.1	15.6	1.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	8.5	4.9	3.5	18.0	100.0	2,157
1 or more sons	83.0	74.5	56.4	0.1	14.9	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	8.5	4.9	3.6	17.0	100.0	1,896
No sons	74.5	66.5	41.9	0.0	20.8	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	5.1	2.9	25.5	100.0	261
4+ children	70.2	60.4	38.0	0.2	18.8	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	9.7	6.0	3.8	29.8	100.0	1,302
1 or more sons	71.0	61.6	38.9	0.2	19.1	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	9.3	5.8	3.5	29.0	100.0	1,192
No sons	61.3	46.9	28.0	0.0	15.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	14.4	7.8	6.6	38.7	100.0	109
Total	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	20.0	1.2	0.2	5.9	0.2	0.1	13.9	7.1	6.8	29.1	100.0	13,836
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	71.2	49.9	32.2	0.7	11.7	0.6	0.3	4.3	na	0.1	21.3	12.3	8.4	28.8	100.0	5,234

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not available

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bankura	76.3	69.0	42.8	0.0	26.2	7.3	527
Bardhaman	77.1	56.1	34.1	0.0	22.0	21.0	1,208
Birbhum	77.1	65.5	37.4	0.1	28.0	11.6	561
Dakshin Dinajpur	60.3	53.2	21.0	0.1	32.0	7.1	237
Darjiling	73.4	66.1	39.0	0.6	26.5	7.2	239
Haora	67.5	50.7	20.7	0.0	30.0	16.8	697
Hugli	77.9	61.8	38.7	0.3	22.8	16.1	855
Jalpaiguri	49.1	48.2	25.8	0.3	22.0	0.9	512
Koch Bihar	65.7	60.8	34.9	0.4	25.5	4.9	435
Kolkata	70.0	57.5	19.0	0.0	38.5	12.5	561
Maldah	60.3	51.8	25.4	0.4	26.0	8.5	553
Murshidabad	72.8	60.9	40.5	0.1	20.3	11.9	1,187
Nadia	74.3	52.5	33.5	0.0	18.9	21.8	806
North Twenty Four Parganas	73.0	50.7	20.3	0.0	30.3	22.3	1,534
Paschim Medinipur	73.8	62.0	38.8	0.0	23.1	11.8	978
Purba Medinipur	75.3	59.5	19.7	0.0	39.8	15.7	840
Puruliya	69.0	50.5	38.2	0.0	12.4	18.4	429
South Twenty Four Parganas	68.6	60.3	15.9	0.2	44.2	8.3	1,267
Uttar Dinajpur	54.7	43.6	19.3	0.0	24.3	11.2	409
West Bengal	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	27.6	13.9	13,836

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
<30	0.1	8,920	*	*	*	100.0	10
30-39	1.5	4,731	42.6	57.2	0.2	100.0	73
40-49	6.9	4,017	51.3	46.5	2.2	100.0	277
Residence							
Urban	1.9	5,694	55.5	44.4	0.1	100.0	109
Rural	2.1	11,974	46.5	51.0	2.5	100.0	250
Schooling							
No schooling	3.4	3,896	64.5	34.1	1.3	100.0	134
<5 years complete	2.8	2,257	41.9	53.9	4.3	100.0	64
5-9 years complete	1.8	6,833	39.9	58.6	1.5	100.0	124
10-11 years complete	1.1	2,284	*	*	*	100.0	24
12 or more years complete	0.5	2,398	*	*	*	100.0	12
Religion							
Hindu	2.2	12,552	51.0	47.9	1.1	100.0	270
Muslim	1.8	4,546	44.2	53.5	2.3	100.0	80
Christian	2.7	91	*	*	*	100.0	2
Other	1.5	479	*	*	*	100.0	7
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.1	4,978	54.8	42.4	2.8	100.0	103
Scheduled tribe	1.8	1,075	*	*	*	100.0	19
Other backward class	1.9	2,234	(33.4)	(63.9)	(2.7)	100.0	43
Other	2.1	9,084	45.9	53.1	1.0	100.0	188
Don't know	2.0	296	*	*	*	100.0	6
Total	2.0	17,668	49.2	49.0	1.8	100.0	359

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	53.3	38.8	16.0	0.1	18.5	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.2	14.5	8.1	6.1	0.3	100.0
Wife	55.5	40.3	16.6	0.1	19.4	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.2	15.2	8.5	6.4	0.3	100.0
Other	14.8	12.7	5.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Not currently married	(66.5)	(58.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
														26
Age														
20-24	38.4	26.0	1.5	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	12.4	5.4	7.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	46.8	29.6	2.5	0.0	19.6	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.5	17.3	9.3	6.4	0.7	100.0
30-34	51.8	40.2	11.6	0.0	21.3	0.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	11.6	5.5	5.8	0.0	100.0
35-39	59.6	43.7	18.4	0.0	20.5	0.6	0.2	4.1	0.0	15.9	9.1	6.8	0.0	100.0
40-44	55.6	41.5	23.7	0.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	14.2	8.6	4.9	0.7	100.0
45-49	58.5	43.9	27.1	0.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	14.6	8.7	5.9	0.0	100.0
														250
Residence														
Urban	54.6	35.7	11.9	0.0	16.2	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.3	18.9	10.9	7.1	0.8	100.0
Rural	53.1	40.7	17.7	0.2	19.3	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	12.4	6.7	5.4	0.0	100.0
														1,077
Schooling														
No schooling	58.7	45.0	26.8	0.3	15.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.7	8.2	5.5	0.0	100.0
<5 years complete	55.2	42.2	17.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	13.0	8.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
5-9 years complete	52.8	39.7	16.6	0.0	18.9	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	13.1	7.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
10-11 years complete	51.9	37.2	10.8	0.0	20.3	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.7	14.8	7.4	6.3	1.1	100.0
12 or more years complete	48.7	29.9	4.1	0.4	15.1	0.1	0.0	9.6	0.5	18.8	8.0	9.3	0.8	100.0
														275
Religion														
Hindu	53.7	38.6	17.4	0.2	16.2	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.2	15.1	7.9	6.7	0.3	100.0
Muslim	53.8	40.5	11.8	0.0	24.2	0.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	13.3	8.6	4.5	0.0	100.0
Other ¹	(48.8)	(42.4)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

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, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	55.5	41.3	17.6	0.2	17.4	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.5	14.2	7.5	5.4	0.9	44.5	458
Scheduled tribe	52.8	37.8	20.0	0.7	12.9	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	15.0	9.1	5.9	0.0	47.2	116
Other backward class	59.1	44.3	15.0	0.0	23.2	0.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	14.8	4.3	10.5	0.0	40.9	181
Other	51.6	37.3	14.6	0.0	18.8	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.0	14.3	9.0	5.2	0.0	48.4	797
Total age 15-49	53.5	39.2	15.9	0.1	18.4	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.2	14.4	8.0	6.0	0.3	46.5	1,559
Age 50-54	54.1	38.8	26.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	15.3	8.8	5.2	0.8	45.9	236
Total age 15-54	53.6	39.1	17.3	0.1	17.2	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	14.5	8.1	5.9	0.3	46.4	1,794

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, Christian men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	80.6	17.7	61.8	*	9.5	45.5
Government/municipal hospital	59.3	4.1	29.6	*	2.9	29.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	2.3	2.1	0.8	*	2.0	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	0.1	2.8	*	0.0	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	15.3	0.7	4.0	*	0.5	7.3
PHC/Additional PHC	1.1	0.4	3.6	*	0.0	0.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	6.6	18.9	*	1.7	3.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.4	0.0	*	0.9	0.3
Camp	0.8	0.1	0.0	*	0.5	0.5
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.4	0.0	*	0.2	0.2
ASHA	0.0	1.7	0.0	*	0.4	0.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.7	0.7	2.1	*	0.3	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.2	0.5	*	0.1	0.4
Private health sector	18.2	60.0	37.8	*	65.4	41.8
Private hospital	14.8	0.9	18.1	*	0.7	7.6
Private doctor/clinic	3.3	17.9	17.4	*	15.9	11.3
Private mobile clinic	0.1	3.3	0.7	*	1.2	1.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.7	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	37.4	1.6	*	46.6	21.2
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.5	22.1	0.0	*	25.1	12.3
Shop	0.0	15.3	0.0	*	13.0	7.6
Husband	0.0	6.8	0.0	*	12.1	4.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
other	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,023	717	80	13	461	2,300

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	90.3	27.1	84.5	*	25.8	63.3
Government/municipal hospital	40.0	2.9	15.5	*	5.5	24.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	1.6	*	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	2.2	1.4	0.6	*	1.0	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	39.1	0.6	16.9	*	1.7	22.5
PHC/Additional PHC	5.0	0.2	3.2	*	0.3	3.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	14.6	44.2	*	10.8	6.9
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Camp	2.6	0.4	0.0	*	1.3	1.7
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	1.6	0.0	*	1.7	0.7
ASHA	0.0	4.5	2.5	*	2.8	1.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.2	0.3	0.0	*	0.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.0	*	1.5	0.4
Private health sector	8.7	50.9	15.5	*	42.2	26.2
Private hospital	6.5	0.7	4.9	*	0.1	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	1.9	18.3	10.6	*	9.6	8.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	3.6	0.0	*	2.4	1.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.4	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	27.2	0.0	*	29.7	11.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	0.2	0.0	*	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.5	21.8	0.0	*	30.4	10.0
Shop	0.0	15.5	0.0	*	17.4	6.6
Husband	0.0	5.4	0.0	*	13.1	2.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
other	0.5	0.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,207	2,054	84	19	363	5,744

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	88.0	24.7	73.5	(14.5)	16.6	58.2
Government/municipal hospital	44.7	3.2	22.3	(9.0)	4.1	25.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	2.3	1.6	0.7	(0.0)	1.5	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.1	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	33.3	0.6	10.6	(5.5)	1.0	18.2
PHC/Additional PHC	4.1	0.3	3.4	(0.0)	0.1	2.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	12.5	31.9	(0.0)	5.7	5.8
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.2
Camp	2.2	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	1.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.5
ASHA	0.0	3.8	1.3	(0.0)	1.4	1.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.3	0.4	1.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.2	0.2	(1.8)	0.7	0.4
Private health sector	11.0	53.2	26.3	(83.7)	55.2	30.7
Private hospital	8.5	0.7	11.3	(5.0)	0.5	5.0
Private doctor/clinic	2.2	18.2	13.9	(72.9)	13.1	9.4
Private mobile clinic	0.1	3.5	0.4	(0.0)	1.7	1.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	29.8	0.8	(5.8)	39.2	14.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.5	21.9	0.0	(0.0)	27.5	10.7
Shop	0.0	15.4	0.0	(0.0)	14.9	6.9
Husband	0.0	5.8	0.0	(0.0)	12.5	3.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
other	0.5	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,230	2,772	164	32	824	8,044

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. All modern methods includes users of male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 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 ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	42.8	38.9	55.6	211
Pill	52.3	47.2	62.5	437
IUD or PPIUD	(50.7)	(47.5)	(59.7)	52
Total	49.3	44.7	60.2	699
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	42.0	37.2	54.8	659
Pill	52.9	45.9	64.4	1,315
IUD or PPIUD	65.3	65.3	71.7	52
Total	49.7	43.6	61.4	2,026
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	42.2	37.6	55.0	870
Pill	52.8	46.2	63.9	1,751
IUD or PPIUD	58.0	56.4	65.7	104
Total	49.6	43.9	61.1	2,725

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, West Bengal, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	868
Pill	1.7	9.4	4.1	9.1	1.5	3.0	2.9	31.8	5.7	3,229
IUD or PPIUD	(0.0)	(1.6)	(3.0)	(5.6)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(1.9)	(17.5)	(7.5)	151
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.1	13.3	4.2	1.7	3.7	16.0	8.6	49.7	16.1	1,304
Rhythm	4.1	13.2	3.6	1.3	3.3	17.8	6.6	49.9	14.1	1,185
Other ⁶	7.8	13.6	4.5	1.4	5.6	10.2	8.8	51.9	20.5	1,508
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.4	10.0	4.0	6.9	2.7	6.5	4.8	37.4	10.2	4,843
All spacing methods ⁸	3.4	11.4	4.1	4.9	3.0	9.1	5.7	41.6	11.9	7,377
All methods	3.0	10.2	3.7	4.4	2.7	8.2	5.1	37.2	10.6	8,249

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	37.6	13.8	66.2	16.5	1.1	16.2	100.0	364
20-24	36.1	9.4	70.5	21.6	3.5	4.4	100.0	353
25-29	40.4	11.2	70.0	21.3	1.1	7.7	100.0	364
30-34	41.3	10.2	60.4	30.1	4.6	4.8	100.0	351
35-39	37.9	6.9	67.4	25.4	2.3	4.9	100.0	354
40-44	34.4	9.3	66.5	24.3	3.6	5.6	100.0	336
45-49	42.3	9.4	71.6	15.3	2.7	10.3	100.0	267
Residence								
Urban	35.9	8.6	77.2	15.1	1.6	6.1	100.0	799
Rural	39.8	10.8	62.4	25.9	3.2	8.4	100.0	1,590
Schooling								
No schooling	34.7	11.1	69.1	16.5	3.1	11.3	100.0	342
<5 years complete	43.0	9.5	62.0	25.1	3.5	9.4	100.0	319
5-9 years complete	37.9	10.4	63.1	24.4	2.9	9.7	100.0	921
10-11 years complete	35.2	11.4	71.6	20.7	3.1	4.6	100.0	284
12 or more years complete	40.9	8.4	74.8	21.5	1.4	2.3	100.0	522
Religion								
Hindu	39.7	9.6	66.5	22.6	2.7	8.1	100.0	1,749
Muslim	32.1	11.6	68.3	22.8	2.6	6.3	100.0	583
Other ²	74.5	4.8	91.3	4.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	49
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.1	10.1	63.8	23.4	2.2	10.7	100.0	663
Scheduled tribe	36.7	10.6	71.0	18.5	1.9	8.6	100.0	176
Other backward class	38.4	8.7	77.8	15.4	0.4	6.4	100.0	290
Other	38.0	10.4	66.4	23.9	3.6	6.2	100.0	1,249
Total age 15-49	38.5	10.1	67.4	22.3	2.7	7.7	100.0	2,389
Age 50-54	41.3	8.1	64.2	18.9	4.4	12.5	100.0	256
Total age 15-54	38.7	9.9	67.1	21.9	2.8	8.1	100.0	2,645

Note: Total includes Christian men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 29 Need and demand 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total	For limiting		Total			
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	13.7	2.3	16.0	36.8	6.1	42.8	50.4	8.4	58.8	72.9	47.8	885
20-24	8.0	4.3	12.3	36.8	24.8	61.6	44.8	29.1	73.9	83.4	65.3	2,460
25-29	2.5	4.9	7.4	21.7	52.9	74.6	24.2	57.8	82.0	91.0	73.0	2,521
30-34	1.3	4.4	5.7	7.7	75.1	82.8	9.0	79.6	88.6	93.5	76.9	2,315
35-39	0.4	5.7	6.0	1.8	78.7	80.5	2.2	84.3	86.6	93.0	72.8	2,092
40-44	0.1	4.4	4.5	0.5	75.7	76.3	0.6	80.2	80.8	94.4	77.4	1,797
45-49	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.2	60.0	60.2	0.2	63.6	63.8	94.3	81.6	1,766
Residence												
Urban	2.7	5.7	8.4	14.6	54.4	69.0	17.3	60.1	77.4	89.1	68.5	4,232
Rural	3.2	3.9	7.0	14.5	57.3	71.8	17.6	61.1	78.8	91.1	74.5	9,604
Schooling												
No schooling	1.8	4.1	6.0	5.1	67.0	72.1	6.9	71.1	78.0	92.3	82.1	3,371
<5 years complete	2.9	4.4	7.3	8.2	64.8	73.0	11.1	69.2	80.3	90.9	78.1	2,007
5-9 years complete	3.1	4.7	7.8	16.1	54.7	70.9	19.2	59.4	78.7	90.1	70.3	5,390
10-11 years complete	4.6	4.8	9.5	22.9	46.2	69.1	27.5	51.0	78.5	88.0	64.2	1,519
12 or more years complete	4.1	3.8	7.9	29.1	38.4	67.5	33.2	42.2	75.4	89.5	61.2	1,549
Religion												
Hindu	2.4	3.7	6.1	14.2	59.4	73.6	16.6	63.2	79.7	92.4	73.8	9,958
Muslim	4.7	6.3	11.0	15.2	48.6	63.9	20.0	55.0	74.9	85.3	69.1	3,440
Christian	4.4	5.2	9.7	7.1	43.9	50.9	11.5	49.1	60.6	84.0	80.9	61
Other	5.5	5.4	10.9	16.9	49.3	66.2	22.4	54.7	77.1	85.8	74.1	378

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total	For limiting		Total			
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.6	3.1	5.7	14.0	60.1	74.1	16.6	63.2	79.8	92.8	77.4	3,968
Scheduled tribe	4.3	2.9	7.2	13.7	54.1	67.8	18.0	56.9	74.9	90.4	75.0	811
Other backward class	3.3	4.9	8.1	15.4	57.0	72.4	18.7	61.9	80.6	89.9	73.8	1,683
Other	3.0	5.2	8.1	14.6	54.9	69.5	17.6	60.0	77.7	89.5	69.7	7,131
Don't know	5.9	7.1	13.0	14.9	44.8	59.8	20.9	51.9	72.8	82.1	66.5	244
Total	3.0	4.4	7.5	14.5	56.4	70.9	17.5	60.8	78.4	90.5	72.7	13,836

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bankura	5.7	2.7	3.0	527
Bardhaman	5.5	2.6	2.8	1,208
Birbhum	4.1	2.3	1.7	561
Dakshin Dinajpur	8.5	2.8	5.7	237
Darjiling	7.0	3.3	3.8	239
Haora	9.3	2.2	7.1	697
Hugli	6.4	1.7	4.8	855
Jalpaiguri	13.5	5.1	8.4	512
Koch Bihar	9.6	4.1	5.4	435
Kolkata	6.4	2.4	4.0	561
Maldah	14.1	6.3	7.8	553
Murshidabad	6.9	3.4	3.5	1,187
Nadia	7.0	2.7	4.3	806
North Twenty Four Parganas	7.1	2.3	4.8	1,534
Paschim Medinipur	4.8	3.1	1.7	978
Purba Medinipur	6.0	2.1	3.9	840
Puruliya	9.1	5.1	3.9	429
South Twenty Four Parganas	7.2	3.0	4.3	1,267
Uttar Dinajpur	14.4	4.9	9.5	409
West Bengal	7.5	3.0	4.4	13,836
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	9.5	4.3	5.2	5,234

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	90.6	3.7	4.6	1.1	100.0	403
20-29	90.9	4.2	4.5	0.4	100.0	3,375
30-39	84.5	9.2	5.5	0.8	100.0	938
40-49	60.0	21.4	18.5	0.0	100.0	66
Residence						
Urban	86.2	7.7	5.7	0.3	100.0	1,404
Rural	90.5	4.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	3,378
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	89.2	5.8	4.8	0.3	100.0	771
<5 years complete	87.8	6.5	5.4	0.4	100.0	648
5-9 years complete	89.4	5.0	5.0	0.7	100.0	2,097
10-11 years complete	89.2	5.0	5.4	0.4	100.0	634
12 or more years complete	90.3	5.7	3.6	0.4	100.0	632
Religion						
Hindu	88.9	6.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	3,126
Muslim	89.5	4.4	5.6	0.5	100.0	1,470
Christian	(92.8)	(2.5)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Other	92.0	3.0	3.6	1.4	100.0	169
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.1	4.8	4.6	0.5	100.0	1,341
Scheduled tribe	89.9	4.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	311
Other backward class	89.1	6.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	563
Other	88.8	5.6	5.0	0.6	100.0	2,445
Don't know	88.0	5.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	122
Total	89.2	5.4	4.9	0.5	100.0	4,782

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	10.5	16.3	13.8
Private health sector ¹	47.7	51.7	50.0
At home	41.8	32.1	36.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	53.1	66.1	60.7
Nurse/ANM/LHV	2.6	5.6	4.4
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.1	0.6
Family member/relative/friend	2.4	4.1	3.4
Self	41.8	23.1	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	10.2	18.7	15.1
Number of women with abortions	108	150	258
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(81.3)	(79.8)
Number of women with complications	11	28	39
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(16.2)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(82.0)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(1.9)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	8	23	31

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 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 sexual intercourse according to current age, West Bengal, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	5.4	na	na	na	na	69.6	2,933	a	a	a
20-24	9.1	41.6	65.7	na	na	21.7	3,196	18.6	18.7	18.8
25-29	16.2	50.1	67.7	74.1	88.6	7.2	2,792	18.0	18.1	18.3
30-34	16.6	54.1	71.1	76.7	88.9	2.7	2,464	17.7	17.8	17.9
35-39	15.7	53.8	73.4	78.1	89.9	2.2	2,267	17.7	17.9	17.9
40-44	17.7	55.5	72.6	80.1	91.0	1.8	2,000	17.5	18.0	17.8
45-49	18.2	53.0	72.6	78.5	90.2	1.0	2,018	17.8	18.4	17.8
20-49	15.1	50.6	70.0	na	na	7.2	14,735	18.0	18.2	18.2
25-49	16.8	53.1	71.2	77.2	89.6	3.2	11,540	17.8	18.0	18.0
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.1	364	a	a	a
20-24	0.6	3.4	13.8	na	na	68.3	353	a	a	a
25-29	0.5	6.6	14.5	17.3	45.1	40.9	364	a	a	a
30-34	0.5	6.8	14.6	19.2	47.0	13.7	351	25.4	25.6	25.7
35-39	1.0	4.6	11.9	23.6	52.5	4.5	354	24.6	24.7	25.0
40-44	2.0	5.4	13.5	17.1	43.6	2.1	336	26.1	26.1	25.9
45-49	2.7	5.5	14.0	21.4	49.8	3.1	267	25.0	25.2	24.9
20-49	1.1	5.4	13.7	na	na	23.2	2,025	a	a	a
25-49	1.3	5.8	13.7	19.6	47.5	13.6	1,672	a	a	a

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 sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 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-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	10.9	5.3	16.2	0.2	16.4
5-9	10.3	10.3	20.7	2.9	23.5
10-14	15.1	13.6	28.6	8.8	37.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	28.5	13.3	41.8	1.2	42.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	9.9	17.7	27.6	13.5	40.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	(42.2)	(26.0)	(68.2)	(16.1)	(83.3)
RURAL					
0-4	26.3	5.6	31.9	6.1	37.8
5-9	30.9	8.9	39.8	9.8	49.2
10-14	26.3	8.4	34.8	12.2	46.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.0	9.7	49.6	15.2	64.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.7	16.6	53.3	21.2	73.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	54.7	22.7	77.4	28.8	104.0
TOTAL					
0-4	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.4	31.8
5-9	25.2	9.3	34.5	7.9	42.1
10-14	23.1	9.9	33.0	11.2	43.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	37.6	10.4	48.0	12.2	59.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	31.9	16.8	48.7	19.9	67.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	51.8	23.5	75.3	26.0	99.3

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	10.9	5.3	16.2	0.2	16.4
Rural	26.3	5.6	31.9	6.1	37.8
Schooling					
No schooling	21.6	4.0	25.6	6.8	32.2
< 10 years complete	26.8	7.2	34.0	4.8	38.7
10 or more years complete	11.0	2.3	13.3	0.6	13.9
Religion					
Hindu	22.6	4.9	27.5	3.6	31.0
Muslim	19.2	7.0	26.2	5.6	31.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.7	5.2	27.9	5.2	32.9
Scheduled tribe	(44.1)	(2.1)	(46.1)	(6.1)	(51.9)
Other backward class	23.2	9.5	32.7	5.3	37.8
Other	18.4	5.4	23.8	3.7	27.4
Child's sex					
Male	29.1	5.3	34.5	4.1	38.5
Female	14.5	5.7	20.1	4.7	24.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	25.6	5.7	31.3	4.8	35.9
20-29	20.7	5.7	26.4	4.2	30.5
30-39	(20.3)	(3.8)	(24.1)	(4.7)	(28.7)
Birth order					
1	22.9	4.0	27.0	4.0	30.8
2-3	20.9	8.0	28.8	4.1	32.9
4+	(22.3)	(0.9)	(23.3)	(7.3)	(30.4)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	45.8	(7.6)	(53.4)	(6.3)	(59.4)
2-3 years	19.8	8.3	28.1	5.4	33.3
4 years or more	12.3	5.2	17.5	3.4	20.8
Total	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.4	31.8

Note: Total includes children belonging to Christian and "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, West Bengal, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	34.8	1.0	55.2
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.9	1.0	7.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.9	2.1	0.9
Mother's age >34	0.9	(3.3)	14.3
Birth interval <24 months	7.0	2.3	6.6
Birth order >3	4.8	0.8	4.1
Subtotal	21.7	1.9	25.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.3	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.9	0.6	9.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.3	2.5	1.2
Subtotal	2.6	2.1	11.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	24.3	2.0	37.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,254	na	13,836

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

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

² Includes sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 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 and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	82.4	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	1,139	90.6
20-34	78.3	9.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.0	9.2	100.0	3,228	87.3
35-49	59.3	17.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	17.2	100.0	94	76.7
Birth order											
1	86.5	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	5.3	100.0	2,115	92.6
2-3	75.6	10.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.4	0.0	9.8	100.0	2,028	85.8
4+	49.5	20.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	4.1	0.0	23.1	100.0	318	70.4
Residence											
Urban	85.2	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	7.6	100.0	1,283	90.7
Rural	76.4	10.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.2	0.0	9.0	100.0	3,178	86.8
Schooling											
No schooling	56.3	18.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	3.5	0.0	18.9	100.0	724	74.8
<5 years complete	74.0	9.7	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.1	11.0	100.0	601	83.8
5-9 years complete	81.5	8.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	6.3	100.0	1,959	90.1
10-11 years complete	89.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	6.2	100.0	586	92.9
12 or more years complete	93.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	590	95.9
Religion											
Hindu	82.9	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	2,904	90.6
Muslim	70.3	12.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	3.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	1,381	82.4
Christian	(89.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	15	(89.7)
Other	80.5	6.9	0.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	162	87.4
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	79.2	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.0	8.3	100.0	1,260	88.8
Scheduled tribe	74.3	13.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.5	0.1	7.2	100.0	288	87.6
Other backward class	83.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.0	5.1	100.0	528	91.4
Other	79.2	7.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	2,276	86.8
Don't know	59.7	24.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	11.3	100.0	109	84.7
Total	78.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	8.6	100.0	4,461	87.9

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, West Bengal, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.2
Blood pressure measured	98.1	98.2	98.2	99.0	99.1	96.8	98.2
Urine sample taken	96.5	96.1	96.0	98.1	97.8	95.0	96.2
Blood sample taken	96.5	94.6	95.0	96.6	97.2	95.0	95.1
Abdomen examined	87.0	84.4	84.9	88.2	87.6	81.1	85.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	59.7	63.6	65.8	59.7	65.4	47.8	62.4
Convulsions	55.5	59.5	61.0	54.9	60.0	50.9	58.3
Prolonged labour	61.4	64.7	65.4	62.8	67.4	60.7	63.7
Severe abdominal pain	61.7	65.8	65.9	64.6	68.3	61.7	64.6
High blood pressure	60.0	62.2	63.3	60.4	64.6	58.6	61.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	74.6	78.5	78.6	80.0	81.9	65.4	77.4
Number of women	1,186	2,893	3,238	1,428	880	289	4,078

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four 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 whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	78.5	55.2	92.1	95.5	90.7	24.8	20.5	17.5	1,139
20-34	76.2	55.1	91.2	95.4	91.3	29.0	22.2	19.2	3,228
35-49	60.9	44.7	92.2	94.1	89.4	33.6	24.6	18.3	94
Birth order									
1	82.6	60.3	92.8	95.7	92.4	30.3	25.4	18.0	2,115
2-3	74.0	51.7	90.4	95.4	91.4	26.7	19.5	20.2	2,028
4+	51.6	39.5	89.2	93.6	81.3	21.2	12.5	14.1	318
Residence									
Urban	78.1	58.8	90.6	95.0	91.3	31.5	25.2	20.0	1,283
Rural	75.8	53.3	91.8	95.6	91.1	26.6	20.4	18.2	3,178
Schooling									
No schooling	60.6	45.3	88.1	93.6	86.0	26.0	16.7	17.2	724
<5 years complete	72.4	51.4	93.0	95.3	89.4	26.6	19.4	18.3	601
5-9 years complete	79.4	53.8	92.4	95.9	91.9	25.3	20.0	19.8	1,959
10-11 years complete	80.1	56.7	89.4	95.6	93.1	32.7	27.4	18.3	586
12 or more years complete	86.9	72.1	92.9	96.0	94.6	36.5	30.8	17.9	590
Religion									
Hindu	79.4	55.7	91.6	95.5	93.4	30.7	24.4	18.0	2,904
Muslim	67.7	55.4	90.8	95.3	86.3	23.8	17.2	17.1	1,381
Christian	(82.3)	(80.6)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(95.0)	(27.1)	(14.1)	(2.4)	15
Other	98.2	33.7	93.3	94.4	92.3	16.1	16.1	46.1	162
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	78.1	53.7	91.6	95.8	93.8	29.7	23.2	19.7	1,260
Scheduled tribe	79.9	53.3	89.4	92.9	96.8	26.3	19.3	16.3	288
Other backward class	81.9	61.3	91.3	95.9	92.6	29.6	24.3	22.2	528
Other	74.7	53.6	91.8	95.4	88.9	27.1	21.0	17.4	2,276
Don't know	58.6	69.7	88.8	95.7	85.2	25.2	16.6	25.6	109
Total	76.5	54.9	91.4	95.4	91.1	28.0	21.8	18.7	4,461

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

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, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Bankura	89.5	65.8	46.7	93.4	40.5	162	97.6	157
Bardhaman	83.3	68.0	35.9	82.5	29.2	360	97.8	351
Birbhum	78.1	50.7	22.7	93.9	16.4	165	99.5	156
Dakshin Dinajpur	69.6	52.6	39.4	85.4	25.0	68	98.3	65
Darjiling	65.9	81.2	42.4	95.6	33.6	68	93.2	63
Haora	86.6	74.2	38.3	89.7	31.7	216	94.0	200
Hugli	76.6	52.3	33.1	93.5	24.6	239	98.4	232
Jalpaiguri	80.7	57.0	24.0	87.0	19.6	162	97.0	149
Koch Bihar	74.4	58.0	20.3	88.4	17.4	131	97.4	117
Kolkata	84.8	75.9	42.1	91.0	32.8	146	92.1	124
Maldah	52.6	42.5	19.3	88.1	12.2	231	96.3	198
Murshidabad	72.1	49.1	22.7	97.3	17.1	429	98.9	419
Nadia	91.6	68.3	36.3	95.4	33.6	238	98.6	234
North Twenty Four Parganas	79.3	52.0	21.5	96.3	16.9	453	96.3	425
Paschim Medinipur	84.0	49.7	26.0	94.6	20.6	277	98.2	272
Purba Medinipur	79.3	41.9	29.6	94.8	23.1	274	97.5	254
Puruliya	68.6	52.4	34.8	79.0	23.5	160	100.0	157
South Twenty Four Parganas	75.6	49.6	23.7	91.9	16.3	498	97.6	483
Uttar Dinajpur	43.1	36.9	6.1	84.6	4.3	182	96.8	155
West Bengal	76.5	54.9	28.0	91.4	21.8	4,461	97.4	4,211

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	87.1	79.6	87.6	83.1	76.6	770
20-34	85.5	81.4	88.5	84.5	80.1	2,110
35-49	82.3	84.3	88.6	88.7	79.3	57
Birth order						
1	86.5	80.9	88.0	83.7	78.3	1,386
2-3	85.7	81.4	88.8	85.0	80.0	1,355
4+	82.5	78.7	86.7	81.9	79.5	197
Residence						
Urban	84.6	80.0	85.8	81.5	79.6	617
Rural	86.2	81.2	88.9	84.9	79.0	2,320
Schooling						
No schooling	86.4	80.3	87.2	83.2	78.1	487
<5 years complete	83.9	77.0	84.5	79.6	78.0	426
5-9 years complete	85.9	80.8	88.8	85.0	79.2	1,349
10-11 years complete	85.7	82.2	90.3	85.4	79.5	363
12 or more years complete	87.6	86.9	90.4	87.1	81.6	312
Religion						
Hindu	85.8	80.1	88.3	83.6	79.6	1,929
Muslim	84.9	81.0	87.2	84.4	75.8	868
Other ²	94.7	93.7	95.5	93.0	96.8	128
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.2	80.2	88.3	83.8	79.8	908
Scheduled tribe	87.2	77.7	83.7	79.5	76.1	216
Other backward class	84.0	78.0	86.5	82.7	78.5	357
Other	85.7	82.6	89.2	85.6	79.2	1,374
Don't know	90.5	83.6	92.9	83.2	81.4	83
Total	85.9	81.0	88.3	84.2	79.2	2,937

Note: Total includes Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *Anganwadi* worker, and other community health worker

²Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	57.6	2,206	45.2	44.4	4.1	6.3	100.0	1,270
20-34	56.4	4,301	44.9	41.9	6.0	7.2	100.0	2,426
35-49	40.4	139	42.5	34.0	13.2	10.3	100.0	56
Residence								
Urban	62.8	1,929	44.6	42.0	6.7	6.7	100.0	1,211
Rural	53.9	4,718	45.1	42.9	4.9	7.1	100.0	2,541
Antenatal care visits²								
None	30.9	500	42.2	38.3	8.7	10.8	100.0	155
1-3	45.2	793	43.5	41.2	5.4	9.9	100.0	358
4+	64.4	4,310	46.2	42.4	5.2	6.3	100.0	2,776
Don't know	68.0	68	(43.1)	(42.8)	(7.5)	(6.5)	100.0	46
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	31.8	1,136	41.1	48.7	4.6	5.5	100.0	362
<5 years complete	45.0	947	40.8	46.9	6.1	6.2	100.0	427
5-9 years complete	58.5	2,913	46.2	41.3	5.6	6.9	100.0	1,705
10-11 years complete	70.8	830	45.0	44.3	4.9	5.8	100.0	588
12 or more years complete	81.9	820	46.3	38.4	5.9	9.5	100.0	671
Religion								
Hindu	59.5	4,191	45.3	43.0	5.5	6.3	100.0	2,495
Muslim	51.0	2,178	43.8	42.0	6.0	8.1	100.0	1,111
Christian	(64.5)	19	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Other	51.8	259	47.6	40.9	1.6	9.9	100.0	134
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	57.3	1,832	44.7	43.7	5.4	6.2	100.0	1,050
Scheduled tribe	41.3	423	44.8	41.1	6.1	8.0	100.0	175
Other backward class	57.3	804	44.7	43.4	5.2	6.6	100.0	460
Other	58.6	3,404	45.3	41.9	5.4	7.4	100.0	1,996
Don't know	38.7	183	38.7	45.7	8.7	6.9	100.0	71

Continued...

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome ¹		Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	
	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Termination		Daughter	Son	Still pregnant	Total percent			
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy										
No children	67.4		3,329	42.4	45.8	42.4	4.6	7.3	100.0	2,243
1 child	53.2		2,156	43.0	44.0	43.0	6.7	6.3	100.0	1,148
0 sons	54.9		1,177	44.1	41.7	44.1	6.1	8.1	100.0	646
1 son	51.3		979	41.7	46.9	41.7	7.4	4.0	100.0	502
2 children	36.1		737	44.7	41.1	44.7	7.4	6.8	100.0	266
0 sons	42.2		326	42.9	44.7	42.9	6.7	5.7	100.0	138
1 or more sons	31.2		411	46.6	37.3	46.6	8.2	7.9	100.0	128
3 children	27.6		250	40.1	46.7	40.1	7.5	5.8	100.0	69
0 sons	39.3		72	(29.7)	(61.3)	(29.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
1 or more sons	22.9		178	(47.2)	(36.5)	(47.2)	(6.4)	(9.9)	100.0	41
4+ children	15.1		174	(27.0)	(49.6)	(27.0)	(6.9)	(16.5)	100.0	26
0 sons	(16.4)		28	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	14.8		145	(23.1)	(48.5)	(23.1)	(8.4)	(20.0)	100.0	22
Total	56.5		6,647	42.6	44.9	42.6	5.5	7.0	100.0	3,752

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	95.7	1,139	80.7	19.3	98.4	1,091
20-34	94.1	3,228	78.8	21.2	97.0	3,037
35-49	87.9	94	74.5	24.6	97.5	83
Birth order						
1	94.3	2,115	83.1	16.8	97.8	1,995
2-3	94.8	2,028	76.6	23.4	97.3	1,923
4+	92.1	318	69.3	30.7	95.5	293
Residence						
Urban	91.8	1,283	77.4	22.6	95.7	1,177
Rural	95.5	3,178	79.9	20.1	98.1	3,034
Schooling						
No schooling	93.4	724	73.2	26.6	96.7	676
<5 years complete	95.2	601	78.2	21.8	97.3	573
5-9 years complete	96.2	1,959	78.8	21.2	98.3	1,886
10-11 years complete	92.1	586	80.7	19.3	97.8	540
12 or more years complete	90.8	590	87.6	12.4	95.0	536
Religion						
Hindu	94.7	2,904	78.4	21.6	97.8	2,751
Muslim	93.3	1,381	82.4	17.5	96.5	1,288
Christian	(85.5)	15	*	*	*	12
Other	98.3	162	65.6	34.4	98.5	159
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.6	1,260	77.6	22.4	98.1	1,205
Scheduled tribe	97.9	288	81.1	18.9	98.6	282
Other backward class	94.7	528	85.0	15.0	97.0	500
Other	93.2	2,276	78.0	22.0	97.1	2,120
Don't know	94.9	109	87.9	12.1	95.1	104
Total	94.4	4,461	79.2	20.8	97.4	4,211

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which 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 of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	83.6	71.9	75.2
Public sector	55.5	57.0	56.6
NGO/trust	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private sector	28.0	14.8	18.5
At home	16.0	27.4	24.2
Own home	13.2	20.4	18.4
Parent's home	2.4	6.9	5.6
Other home	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other ¹	0.4	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	80.0	67.7	71.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.5	10.6	10.0
Other health personnel	0.0	0.7	0.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	8.0	12.5	11.3
Friends/relatives	3.4	7.7	6.5
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
No one	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	88.5	79.0	81.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	4.9	7.6	6.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	36.6	18.9	23.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	15.1	8.8	10.5
Number of births	1,462	3,790	5,252
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	77.3	78.6	78.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.7	97.9	98.1
Either of the above	99.3	98.4	98.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	84.5	89.5	88.6
Number of births delivered at home	180	796	976
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	55.0	48.4	50.3
4-23 hours	8.6	6.0	6.8
1-2 days	6.4	6.8	6.7
3-41 days	4.5	8.9	7.7
Don't know ¹	0.1	0.4	0.3
No postnatal check	25.4	29.6	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which 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 of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	62.4	49.8	53.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.9	13.4	12.4
Other health personnel	0.1	0.4	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5	1.1	0.9
Other	1.8	5.8	4.6
No postnatal check	25.4	29.6	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,283	3,178	4,461

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

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 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 and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	65.5	13.8	79.3	85.2	1,453	71.3	65.2	1,139
20-34	53.6	20.5	74.1	80.6	3,697	72.0	63.4	3,228
35-49	38.3	19.4	57.8	70.2	102	65.1	54.9	94
Residence								
Urban	55.5	28.1	83.6	88.5	1,462	74.6	70.0	1,283
Rural	57.0	15.0	71.9	79.0	3,790	70.4	61.1	3,178
Birth order								
1	62.1	24.1	86.2	90.7	2,604	76.3	71.4	2,115
2-3	54.6	14.0	68.6	76.4	2,276	68.6	58.7	2,028
4+	30.1	8.3	38.4	50.2	371	59.8	44.3	318
Antenatal care visits²								
None	46.7	9.0	55.7	64.4	383	50.2	40.1	383
1-3	53.6	11.3	64.9	70.3	620	54.7	44.1	620
4+	58.9	23.3	82.1	87.9	3,411	76.9	69.6	3,411
Don't know	77.0	15.6	92.6	93.9	47	89.4	87.9	47
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	50.5	4.9	55.4	63.5	922	63.7	53.5	724
<5 years complete	53.6	10.0	63.5	71.8	764	68.7	58.2	601
5-9 years complete	63.1	14.7	77.8	84.4	2,288	71.0	63.0	1,959
10-11 years complete	59.6	29.5	89.0	94.0	649	75.8	69.4	586
12 or more years complete	42.3	52.3	94.6	97.4	629	82.3	78.6	590
Religion								
Hindu	62.8	21.7	84.5	88.9	3,331	74.2	67.9	2,904
Muslim	45.9	13.4	59.3	68.6	1,702	63.8	53.0	1,381
Christian	(64.6)	(18.0)	(82.7)	(82.7)	16	(68.1)	(68.1)	15
Other	43.9	11.6	55.4	72.3	202	93.5	78.6	162
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	64.9	14.9	79.8	83.9	1,471	71.9	64.3	1,260
Scheduled tribe	71.1	7.2	78.3	84.8	349	77.1	70.2	288
Other backward class	53.5	20.1	73.6	82.6	638	76.6	65.4	528
Other	50.7	22.4	73.1	80.1	2,657	70.4	63.1	2,276
Don't know	57.7	8.0	65.7	74.3	138	57.4	43.8	109
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,971	75.3	72.3	2,555
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	978	85.7	82.1	906
Home	na	na	na	28.2	1,272	50.3	25.5	976
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(78.3)	30	*	*	24
Total	56.6	18.6	75.2	81.6	5,252	71.7	63.7	4,461

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

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

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Bankura	71.4	14.2	85.6	87.9	18.0	195	65.8	162
Bardhaman	55.5	27.1	82.6	88.0	28.9	403	63.2	360
Birbhum	74.1	12.2	86.3	88.2	17.3	195	80.3	165
Dakshin Dinajpur	72.8	6.7	79.5	81.7	16.8	80	73.3	68
Darjiling	76.3	18.2	94.5	94.6	26.8	77	86.2	68
Haora	37.5	49.1	86.6	92.2	39.1	244	82.1	216
Hugli	61.3	30.0	91.3	91.7	39.8	256	71.2	239
Jalpaiguri	67.6	16.4	84.0	86.5	18.5	188	71.1	162
Koch Bihar	68.9	12.3	81.2	88.7	18.6	159	71.9	131
Kolkata	72.6	22.4	95.0	97.6	35.1	171	83.1	146
Maldah	48.3	6.7	55.0	61.6	10.8	300	37.6	231
Murshidabad	55.0	8.8	63.8	69.8	16.5	547	52.6	429
Nadia	69.6	23.6	93.1	90.8	33.9	273	61.0	238
North Twenty Four Parganas	64.2	22.7	86.9	93.2	39.3	505	59.4	453
Paschim Medinipur	61.7	16.0	77.7	84.6	21.1	319	78.5	277
Purba Medinipur	45.0	29.1	74.1	87.8	28.7	302	63.2	274
Puruliya	68.2	4.7	72.9	79.9	6.2	208	60.4	160
South Twenty Four Parganas	35.8	16.3	52.1	67.2	16.9	578	56.7	498
Uttar Dinajpur	37.6	9.4	47.0	58.4	12.6	252	49.7	182
West Bengal	56.6	18.6	75.2	81.6	23.8	5,252	63.7	4,461

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	8,048	16,265	9,530	34.8	1,066
20-34	7,563	16,959	10,371	26.0	2,344
35-49	21,347	19,556	20,766	29.6	51
Birth order					
1	7,678	17,790	10,516	28.3	2,208
2-3	7,949	15,286	9,645	30.7	1,147
4+	12,319	10,801	11,958	15.6	106
Residence					
Urban	9,022	18,507	12,422	17.4	1,097
Rural	7,504	15,627	9,282	34.0	2,364
Schooling					
No schooling	5,060	12,442	5,756	37.5	423
<5 years complete	8,372	14,850	9,514	39.5	399
5-9 years complete	8,674	14,707	9,859	30.2	1,552
10-11 years complete	8,990	19,059	12,440	22.6	524
12 or more years complete	6,465	18,733	13,389	16.1	562
Religion					
Hindu	6,868	16,040	9,356	29.2	2,504
Muslim	11,279	20,074	13,412	27.4	850
Other ²	5,340	12,560	6,925	28.4	95
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	9,813	15,566	10,952	34.9	1,030
Scheduled tribe	5,414	11,303	5,988	42.2	234
Other backward class	3,883	14,362	6,878	23.0	400
Other	8,256	18,170	11,460	24.2	1,723
Don't know	3,362	12,375	4,738	36.7	73
Total	7,919	16,861	10,269	28.7	3,461

Note: Total includes information on births to Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

²Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage 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 and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Bankura	14.2	110	85.7	71.5	162	37.7	138
Bardhaman	14.1	239	87.6	61.4	360	24.8	296
Birbhum	8.3	119	91.6	49.6	165	39.2	145
Dakshin Dinajpur	12.6	50	87.3	22.2	68	28.3	55
Darjiling	11.9	48	80.9	39.1	68	26.4	65
Haora	13.2	145	86.3	54.3	216	18.2	192
Hugli	9.7	151	79.5	51.5	239	22.7	219
Jalpaiguri	16.9	113	79.9	26.5	162	34.8	144
Koch Bihar	16.0	97	72.2	47.7	131	47.4	108
Kolkata	16.0	107	94.9	22.5	146	4.6	140
Maldah	27.5	182	62.9	39.6	231	31.1	136
Murshidabad	25.6	309	69.4	42.6	429	40.0	285
Nadia	11.8	170	90.3	72.8	238	29.4	226
North Twenty Four Parganas	9.9	281	83.8	51.5	453	14.7	396
Paschim Medinipur	9.4	183	80.5	42.8	277	29.8	220
Purba Medinipur	10.1	168	84.6	37.1	274	27.6	208
Puruliya	23.2	127	68.9	61.2	160	38.6	122
South Twenty Four Parganas	21.5	345	72.6	34.7	498	40.9	271
Uttar Dinajpur	34.0	145	53.2	34.9	182	25.9	95
West Bengal	16.9	3,089	78.9	46.5	4,461	28.7	3,461

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	9.3	11.9	1.9	4.7	2.7	0.2	69.3	100.0	27.8	1,344
20-34	9.8	13.6	2.1	4.7	2.9	0.2	66.6	100.0	30.3	3,031
35-49	12.0	10.1	2.3	3.7	6.2	0.0	65.8	100.0	28.0	86
Birth order										
1	12.2	13.9	2.0	4.7	2.7	0.2	64.3	100.0	32.8	2,115
2-3	7.6	12.9	2.1	4.4	3.1	0.2	69.7	100.0	27.1	2,028
4-5	7.7	8.9	1.3	6.9	3.5	0.0	71.8	100.0	24.8	265
6+	2.8	4.3	0.0	3.7	4.4	0.0	84.9	100.0	10.7	53
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	11.1	15.7	2.2	4.1	2.7	0.2	64.0	100.0	33.1	2,555
Private health facility ²	14.4	12.5	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.2	66.9	100.0	31.5	906
Home	2.0	6.9	2.1	7.8	4.9	0.2	76.1	100.0	18.8	976
Residence										
Urban	12.1	10.9	1.6	3.6	2.2	0.1	69.5	100.0	28.2	1,283
Rural	8.8	13.9	2.2	5.1	3.2	0.2	66.6	100.0	30.0	3,178
Religion										
Hindu	10.3	13.7	2.0	4.9	2.6	0.2	66.4	100.0	30.8	2,904
Muslim	8.9	10.0	2.1	4.3	3.4	0.2	71.1	100.0	25.3	1,381
Christian	(12.1)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.5)	100.0	(46.5)	15
Other	5.2	26.4	2.6	5.3	5.1	0.0	55.4	100.0	39.5	162
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.9	13.9	2.3	4.6	2.5	0.3	66.5	100.0	30.8	1,260
Scheduled tribe	14.1	16.8	1.0	6.1	2.6	0.0	59.3	100.0	38.1	288
Other backward class	14.0	12.1	3.3	4.8	4.2	0.1	61.4	100.0	34.2	528
Other	8.2	12.4	1.7	4.3	2.9	0.2	70.4	100.0	26.5	2,276
Don't know	7.7	10.9	1.3	10.0	2.6	0.0	67.5	100.0	29.9	109
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	7.1	12.1	1.8	6.5	3.4	0.4	68.8	100.0	27.4	724
<5 years complete	8.0	14.5	2.5	5.2	2.0	0.0	67.8	100.0	30.2	601
5-9 years complete	9.8	12.6	1.8	5.0	3.2	0.2	67.5	100.0	29.1	1,959
10-11 years complete	10.3	14.7	2.7	3.5	3.3	0.1	65.4	100.0	31.2	586
12 or more years complete	13.9	12.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.1	67.3	100.0	30.7	590
Total	9.7	13.0	2.0	4.7	2.9	0.2	67.4	100.0	29.5	4,461

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, West Bengal

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.8	96.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	79.5	69.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	60.3	57.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	26.9	17.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	84.1	79.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	88.8	81.2
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.0	91.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	77.1	30.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.8	31.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	22.2	7.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	76.2	33.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	82.3	40.2
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.2	92.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	77.8	38.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	55.6	37.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	23.5	9.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	78.4	43.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	84.1	48.6

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 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 for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	82.9	85.4	84.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	60.1	62.0	61.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	39.1	54.9	50.1
Convulsions	35.5	55.3	49.2
Prolonged labour	49.5	60.2	56.9
Severe abdominal pain	48.4	62.2	58.0
High blood pressure	42.2	53.8	50.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	51.4	63.3	59.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	86.1	79.2	81.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	71.5	75.3	74.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	69.8	76.3	74.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	57.5	60.4	59.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	146	334	480
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	45.8	43.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	63.1	60.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	52.8	50.3
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	20	69	90

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mothers report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																	
Male	55.8	95.4	94.2	87.8	97.5	96.6	95.6	93.5	83.7	97.3	96.5	89.4	93.6	85.6	1.9	85.6	540
Female	55.6	95.2	93.4	85.0	97.5	96.6	95.0	92.0	80.1	96.1	93.5	86.5	91.9	83.3	2.1	82.9	557
Birth order																	
1	59.2	96.3	95.4	89.5	98.3	97.5	96.6	94.6	83.6	97.6	96.6	91.5	94.5	88.5	1.6	85.3	553
2-3	55.5	94.4	92.2	83.5	96.6	96.0	94.3	91.6	82.2	95.7	93.6	85.1	91.9	81.3	2.5	83.4	486
4-5	29.7	96.0	93.6	86.1	100.0	94.8	92.7	86.9	77.2	97.7	92.7	77.5	89.0	74.3	0.0	83.0	46
Residence																	
Urban	50.7	91.5	90.7	80.6	95.1	93.1	91.3	87.8	77.8	93.7	91.9	82.5	88.4	77.7	4.1	80.6	313
Rural	57.7	96.8	95.0	88.7	98.5	98.0	96.9	94.7	83.5	97.9	96.2	90.1	94.5	87.1	1.1	85.7	785
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	50.0	94.4	92.3	87.9	96.8	96.1	94.7	91.8	71.1	95.9	93.0	86.3	91.6	83.1	2.3	82.3	191
<5 years complete	50.9	98.1	96.2	85.9	99.6	99.4	97.9	94.2	83.7	98.8	96.1	85.4	92.9	82.5	0.0	85.0	141
5-9 years complete	56.6	94.3	92.9	84.8	97.6	96.6	94.6	92.5	82.5	96.7	95.0	88.4	92.5	83.9	2.2	84.9	463
10-11 years complete	56.9	97.6	95.5	88.4	97.7	95.2	95.2	93.6	88.7	96.9	95.9	91.0	97.5	90.0	1.0	85.0	148
12 or more years complete	63.3	94.8	94.3	87.8	95.9	95.8	95.8	92.5	84.9	95.5	95.5	87.7	90.4	84.2	3.7	83.4	154
Religion																	
Hindu	58.7	96.2	94.7	88.8	97.7	96.8	96.1	94.6	84.1	97.0	95.9	89.7	94.5	86.9	1.7	86.6	714
Muslim	46.8	93.6	92.0	81.2	96.9	95.8	93.6	89.2	76.3	96.2	93.3	83.9	88.3	78.6	2.8	80.8	345
Other ⁴	(84.4)	(94.5)	(92.6)	(87.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.5)	(90.6)	(91.8)	(94.5)	(92.6)	(90.6)	(100.0)	(90.6)	(0.0)	(72.1)	36

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Castes/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	59.6	94.2	93.4	88.4	97.0	95.8	95.1	94.4	84.7	95.3	94.7	90.0	92.9	86.0	2.4	87.5	288
Scheduled tribe	59.1	96.5	93.8	90.3	97.5	96.6	95.7	93.9	85.5	97.5	95.6	91.9	95.6	91.0	2.5	84.2	80
Other backward class	64.0	95.1	91.8	78.2	96.6	95.8	93.4	87.4	82.6	96.8	94.0	78.6	91.3	76.8	1.9	77.6	131
Other	52.5	95.7	94.4	86.9	98.0	97.0	95.5	93.2	79.6	97.2	95.4	88.7	92.5	84.7	1.8	84.3	567
Don't know	(33.4)	(95.8)	(94.4)	(83.7)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.9)	(84.2)	(97.6)	(93.3)	(83.9)	(95.6)	(81.2)	(0.0)	(81.8)	31
Total	55.7	95.3	93.8	86.4	97.5	96.6	95.3	92.7	81.9	96.7	95.0	87.9	92.8	84.4	2.0	84.2	1,097
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	90.1	89.7	83.2	71.5	53.4	93.2	88.6	80.7	74.7	64.3	5.9	71.9	495

Note: Total includes Christian children and children of birth order 6 or more, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53. Selected vaccinations by district

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 who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Bankura	92.1	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.2	96.2	0.0	36	100.0	36
Bardhaman	83.4	96.3	91.8	82.3	92.9	82.3	3.7	89	97.2	85
Birbhum	92.9	100.0	91.4	92.9	98.5	91.4	0.0	50	100.0	50
Dakshin Dinajpur	86.8	96.3	90.9	85.4	88.6	83.2	3.7	19	98.1	18
Darjiling	(87.4)	(95.4)	(91.7)	(92.2)	(89.5)	(84.2)	(4.6)	18	(91.1)	18
Haora	79.3	97.5	86.6	78.0	83.8	73.8	2.5	54	86.5	53
Hugli	(85.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.5)	(95.3)	(88.4)	(0.0)	61	(98.5)	61
Jalpaiguri	93.0	98.3	91.2	87.5	88.9	81.7	1.7	42	98.1	42
Koch Bihar	(85.0)	(98.1)	(95.8)	(82.7)	(95.8)	(76.6)	(0.0)	29	(93.8)	29
Kolkata	(81.3)	(100.0)	(94.5)	(81.3)	(85.2)	(66.6)	(0.0)	34	(86.7)	34
Maldah	78.3	94.2	86.9	77.1	86.3	69.5	3.4	65	98.8	63
Murshidabad	83.2	95.8	91.6	83.5	93.8	78.9	2.6	125	100.0	121
Nadia	91.7	100.0	100.0	94.8	98.4	93.2	0.0	63	98.4	63
North Twenty Four Parganas	(90.9)	(96.7)	(90.9)	(92.0)	(93.4)	(88.7)	(3.3)	82	(96.0)	79
Paschim Medinipur	82.3	100.0	98.1	96.1	96.1	92.2	0.0	68	98.0	68
Purba Medinipur	(95.0)	(97.5)	(95.0)	(92.6)	(95.0)	(92.6)	(2.5)	46	(94.9)	45
Puruliya	92.2	96.3	93.5	89.8	93.9	87.4	2.5	42	100.0	41
South Twenty Four Parganas	91.7	98.3	94.8	94.8	98.3	94.8	1.7	128	96.0	126
Uttar Dinajpur	71.1	92.6	75.4	74.4	73.5	66.0	5.1	46	91.4	44
West Bengal	86.4	97.5	92.7	87.9	92.8	84.4	2.0	1,097	96.6	1,075

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	
Age in months									
<6	4.0	14.6	411	*	*	16	76.3	60	
6-11	4.7	11.9	535	(75.0)	(28.5)	25	79.9	64	
12-23	3.3	15.4	1,097	(83.9)	(26.8)	36	78.3	169	
24-35	2.3	11.4	962	(86.2)	(25.6)	22	76.4	110	
36-47	3.9	12.2	1,053	(70.7)	(12.4)	41	67.3	129	
48-59	2.7	10.5	1,040	(69.8)	(39.0)	28	61.7	109	
Sex									
Male	3.8	12.5	2,600	82.0	28.4	98	73.0	325	
Female	2.8	12.6	2,496	69.5	21.7	71	72.8	316	
Residence									
Urban	2.3	10.7	1,438	(96.5)	(34.7)	33	76.5	154	
Rural	3.7	13.3	3,658	72.1	23.4	136	71.7	486	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	3.0	13.0	897	(68.6)	(17.4)	27	62.1	117	
<5 years complete	2.5	12.4	718	*	*	18	71.9	89	
5-9 years complete	3.7	13.3	2,221	76.4	26.0	81	75.9	295	
10-11 years complete	4.1	11.0	639	(78.7)	(42.6)	26	70.9	71	
12 or more years complete	2.7	11.0	621	*	*	17	81.8	68	
Religion									
Hindu	3.0	11.1	3,234	79.8	23.7	96	77.1	360	
Muslim	4.1	15.9	1,655	77.9	27.5	68	68.8	263	
Christian	(8.9)	(17.2)	15	*	*	1	*	3	
Other	1.8	7.5	193	*	*	3	*	15	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.5	11.5	1,425	75.4	12.6	50	83.5	165	
Scheduled tribe	2.8	9.0	332	*	*	9	(75.5)	30	
Other backward class	3.2	15.2	614	*	*	20	65.2	93	
Other	3.2	12.8	2,589	77.8	38.7	83	68.5	332	
Don't know	4.9	15.0	136	*	*	7	*	20	
Total	3.3	12.6	5,096	76.8	25.6	169	72.9	640	

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 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 facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent-age of children taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution	Percent-age given home remedy/herbal/other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment		
Age in months															
<6	4.7	411	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
6-11	7.1	535	(83.4)	(62.5)	(10.5)	(65.5)	(2.9)	(65.5)	(20.2)	(7.2)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	38
12-23	9.1	1,097	70.5	61.4	18.1	69.6	9.1	74.6	24.5	6.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	10.8	100
24-35	6.0	962	82.5	65.8	16.3	67.6	9.7	71.8	23.3	14.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	58
36-47	4.1	1,053	(70.9)	(65.6)	(14.1)	(70.0)	(12.3)	(76.8)	(41.3)	(8.9)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	43
48-59	4.0	1,040	(64.3)	(80.7)	(38.6)	(82.0)	(14.1)	(84.5)	(25.8)	(14.7)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	42
Sex															
Male	5.9	2,600	77.0	64.3	21.7	71.3	10.7	74.8	28.7	8.3	23.8	0.0	0.0	11.4	154
Female	5.8	2,496	72.2	65.1	15.8	67.4	7.1	71.6	23.6	10.7	17.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	145
Residence															
Urban	5.7	1,438	82.6	69.6	23.8	72.0	13.1	76.8	29.0	9.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	83
Rural	5.9	3,658	71.7	62.8	17.0	68.4	7.4	71.9	25.1	9.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	217
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	6.3	897	74.3	65.8	15.6	67.8	5.7	70.8	21.3	15.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	56
<5 years complete	5.8	718	(65.7)	(52.7)	(7.3)	(59.9)	(7.1)	(64.6)	(28.1)	(3.9)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.3)	42
5-9 years complete	6.2	2,221	79.4	64.8	21.2	69.0	9.8	72.4	29.3	7.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	137
10-11 years complete	6.4	639	(68.2)	(70.7)	(19.0)	(76.0)	(12.2)	(82.9)	(26.7)	(8.5)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	41
12 or more years complete	3.8	621	(75.6)	(72.7)	(32.8)	(81.0)	(9.7)	(82.8)	(15.6)	(19.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	23

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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 facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/herbal/ other		Percent- age not receiving any treatment	
Religion																
Hindu	5.4	3,234	72.8	64.8	22.8	71.8	7.8	74.6	24.7	9.2	23.8	0.0	9.3	9.8	173	
Muslim	6.9	1,655	75.8	62.5	14.3	64.2	11.1	70.0	28.1	8.9	16.8	0.0	10.3	12.0	114	
Christian	(5.1)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Other	5.5	193	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	5.3	1,425	75.8	65.8	19.3	68.2	6.8	72.3	24.4	7.8	20.1	0.0	11.5	7.5	76	
Scheduled tribe	5.3	332	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	
Other backward class	5.7	614	(80.0)	(62.5)	(17.3)	(64.0)	(4.1)	(66.6)	(24.5)	(7.7)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(10.9)	35	
Other	6.4	2,589	72.0	62.7	18.9	69.4	11.2	72.9	23.3	10.0	21.5	0.0	7.9	13.0	165	
Don't know	4.8	136	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
Total	5.9	5,096	74.7	64.7	18.8	69.4	9.0	73.3	26.2	9.5	20.8	0.0	9.3	10.3	299	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 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 given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given				Amount of food given				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food
Age in months																
6-11	(2.9)	(27.6)	(50.9)	(10.0)	(8.6)	100.0	(1.5)	(34.6)	(48.2)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(54.9)	38
12-23	9.1	20.0	49.5	17.1	4.3	100.0	5.1	22.9	48.6	17.0	0.6	5.9	100.0	8.1	57.6	100
24-35	9.7	22.9	42.2	24.0	1.3	100.0	8.0	22.1	46.1	19.1	3.1	1.6	100.0	8.9	56.5	58
36-47	(12.3)	(9.5)	(42.0)	(34.9)	(1.3)	100.0	(7.6)	(15.6)	(41.5)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(4.1)	100.0	(10.4)	(52.8)	43
48-59	(14.1)	(19.1)	(47.2)	(19.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.5)	(22.1)	(55.0)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.1)	(73.0)	42
Sex																
Male	10.7	23.6	39.9	24.6	1.2	100.0	8.5	25.7	41.4	20.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	10.2	56.7	154
Female	7.1	19.6	49.6	17.8	5.9	100.0	3.6	22.9	51.0	18.1	1.7	2.7	100.0	6.2	58.6	145
Residence																
Urban	13.1	18.5	48.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	13.3	18.9	42.4	21.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	11.9	60.8	83
Rural	7.4	22.8	43.3	21.6	4.8	100.0	3.4	26.4	47.4	18.3	1.1	3.3	100.0	6.9	56.4	217
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	5.7	22.6	46.7	23.1	1.9	100.0	3.9	21.1	55.9	17.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	5.7	58.7	56
<5 years complete	(7.1)	(18.5)	(50.5)	(23.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(18.9)	(50.7)	(20.4)	(3.4)	(4.2)	100.0	(7.1)	(47.9)	42
5-9 years complete	9.8	23.0	43.0	19.0	5.1	100.0	7.3	26.9	41.1	19.8	0.5	4.4	100.0	8.5	56.1	137
10-11 years complete	(12.2)	(20.3)	(42.4)	(25.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.0)	(18.9)	(48.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(12.2)	(63.0)	41
12 or more years complete	(9.7)	(19.3)	(42.4)	(19.1)	(9.4)	100.0	(9.8)	(36.6)	(39.4)	(12.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.0)	(72.0)	23
Religion																
Hindu	7.8	18.3	47.6	23.0	3.3	100.0	4.1	21.7	49.8	18.4	0.8	5.3	100.0	7.3	59.0	173
Muslim	11.1	25.9	38.2	20.8	4.0	100.0	9.9	27.3	38.4	22.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	9.9	52.8	114
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	6.8	17.3	47.9	25.9	2.1	100.0	1.5	21.4	50.6	17.1	1.9	7.6	100.0	5.8	57.1	76
Other backward class	(4.1)	(20.2)	(50.5)	(10.1)	(15.1)	100.0	(1.5)	(39.7)	(41.4)	(6.9)	(3.0)	(7.5)	100.0	(2.9)	(54.8)	35
Other ²	11.2	25.3	39.4	22.4	1.6	100.0	9.2	24.3	41.4	23.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	10.6	54.6	165
Total	9.0	21.6	44.6	21.3	3.4	100.0	6.1	24.4	46.0	19.1	0.8	3.6	100.0	8.3	57.6	299

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age <6 months, Christian children, children belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

² Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	90.4	2,933	92.0	374
20-24	94.7	3,196	94.5	1,848
25-34	95.6	5,256	95.7	1,992
35-49	93.0	6,284	94.8	249
Residence				
Urban	97.0	5,694	97.7	1,283
Rural	92.0	11,974	93.7	3,179
Schooling				
No schooling	87.4	3,896	87.1	724
<5 years complete	92.6	2,257	93.7	602
5-9 years complete	94.9	6,833	96.1	1,960
10-11 years complete	96.3	2,284	97.0	586
12 or more years complete	98.6	2,398	99.3	590
Religion				
Hindu	94.2	12,552	95.5	2,905
Muslim	92.0	4,546	93.4	1,381
Christian	87.8	91	(84.4)	15
Other	95.8	479	97.3	162
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	93.2	4,978	95.6	1,260
Scheduled tribe	86.4	1,075	87.5	288
Other backward class	95.3	2,234	96.4	528
Other	94.4	9,084	95.0	2,276
Don't know	90.2	296	93.8	110
Total	93.6	17,668	94.8	4,462

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	71.8	69.1	41.1	59.3	945	na	na	59.8	945	75.4	565		
12-23	78.5	76.8	43.4	68.6	1,097	na	na	73.8	1,097	73.0	809		
24-35	78.5	78.0	45.9	70.3	962	na	na	71.9	962	74.3	691		
36-47	78.3	76.8	43.9	69.1	1,053	71.5	1,053	73.3	1,053	72.2	772		
48-59	73.0	71.8	39.1	64.3	1,040	68.0	1,040	67.8	1,040	72.6	705		
60-71	65.3	62.9	38.8	57.0	948	60.1	948	na	na	na	na		
0-35	76.4	74.8	43.5	66.2	3,004	na	na	68.8	3,004	74.1	2,066		
36-71	72.4	70.7	40.7	63.7	3,040	66.8	3,040	na	na	na	na		
Sex													
Male	73.3	71.8	41.1	64.8	3,098	65.4	1,582	69.4	2,600	73.4	1,804		
Female	75.5	73.7	43.1	65.1	2,946	68.2	1,458	69.6	2,496	73.4	1,738		
Residence													
Urban	54.3	52.3	27.7	47.0	1,705	46.2	868	48.9	1,438	72.6	703		
Rural	82.3	80.8	47.7	72.0	4,339	75.0	2,172	77.6	3,658	73.6	2,839		
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	76.5	75.5	41.7	66.7	1,123	67.8	625	71.8	897	73.0	644		
<5 years complete	82.8	82.1	44.6	72.4	866	77.2	469	78.9	718	71.0	567		
5-9 years complete	78.5	76.7	44.6	68.5	2,628	70.4	1,356	73.4	2,221	73.9	1,631		
10-11 years complete	67.4	64.8	42.1	60.4	723	59.7	274	62.3	639	74.0	398		
12 or more years complete	52.6	50.3	30.2	44.5	704	40.0	316	48.8	621	75.6	303		

Continued...

Table 5.8 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	75.0	73.0	43.5	65.6	3,853	67.8	1,967	70.3	3,234	73.5
Muslim	72.0	70.9	39.4	63.0	1,955	62.6	968	66.0	1,655	69.9
Christian	(77.0)	(77.0)	(31.7)	(62.5)	16	*	8	(77.5)	15	*
Other	85.1	84.5	41.4	71.4	219	85.0	97	85.0	193	96.2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	80.2	78.1	46.7	70.6	1,703	72.5	891	75.1	1,425	74.0
Scheduled tribe	81.2	79.8	36.6	68.1	400	79.9	191	77.4	332	72.0
Other backward class	74.3	72.7	43.7	68.0	710	70.6	340	70.4	614	74.5
Other	70.1	68.6	39.8	60.3	3,066	60.9	1,531	65.0	2,589	72.7
Don't know	77.2	76.7	43.1	70.9	165	67.2	87	74.7	136	78.4
Total	74.4	72.7	42.1	64.9	6,044	66.8	3,040	69.5	5,096	73.4

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence									
Urban	50.2	49.1	43.7	41.7	50.4	49.2	42.6	41.2	1,703
Rural	82.9	81.9	69.6	68.6	78.3	77.5	62.5	62.9	4,337
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	75.8	75.3	60.3	59.4	73.3	73.2	55.9	55.9	1,122
<5 years complete	83.3	82.6	70.4	69.5	77.2	77.0	62.3	62.6	865
5-9 years complete	78.3	77.1	66.5	65.7	75.6	74.3	61.4	61.7	2,626
10-11 years complete	66.3	64.5	59.7	54.5	62.2	60.8	52.8	49.8	723
12 or more years complete	49.2	47.8	42.6	42.6	46.8	45.9	39.2	39.4	703
Religion									
Hindu	75.0	73.8	63.2	61.6	72.2	71.0	58.1	57.8	3,851
Muslim	69.6	68.8	60.3	57.3	68.6	68.2	56.8	55.2	1,953
Christian	(67.8)	(67.8)	(52.8)	(50.7)	(70.0)	(70.0)	(55.1)	(50.0)	16
Other	87.9	87.6	66.4	85.5	55.6	55.6	35.1	53.2	219
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	80.2	79.2	67.0	64.9	76.7	75.4	60.7	59.8	1,702
Scheduled tribe	82.3	81.4	62.8	63.3	78.0	77.7	54.9	57.2	400
Other backward class	74.2	72.0	65.6	64.6	68.8	67.2	58.2	58.7	710
Other	68.4	67.5	58.1	57.0	65.8	65.2	53.8	53.7	3,062
Don't know	82.8	82.8	76.4	75.2	79.9	79.9	74.5	73.8	165
Total	73.7	72.6	62.3	61.0	70.4	69.6	56.9	56.7	6,040

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Age in months											
<6	7.2	17.9	-0.7	11.7	24.0	5.0	5.8	19.4	0.2	-1.1	359
6-8	8.6	20.1	-0.7	6.5	18.6	3.4	6.1	21.4	0.6	-1.1	262
9-11	7.9	21.6	-0.8	7.0	24.2	2.2	6.8	24.3	1.0	-1.2	240
12-17	12.2	33.5	-1.3	7.9	22.7	2.1	9.5	29.8	0.2	-1.4	536
18-23	14.5	39.3	-1.6	6.5	18.7	1.9	8.5	31.0	1.2	-1.4	511
24-35	11.9	36.0	-1.5	6.5	19.0	1.6	9.7	32.7	0.2	-1.5	924
36-47	9.5	35.4	-1.5	5.0	19.3	1.5	10.2	36.7	0.7	-1.6	1,007
48-59	8.8	33.4	-1.5	5.3	20.2	1.8	8.5	35.2	0.6	-1.6	1,029
Sex											
Male	10.0	32.1	-1.4	6.7	20.8	2.2	8.4	30.7	0.6	-1.4	2,474
Female	10.7	32.9	-1.4	6.3	19.8	1.9	9.2	32.5	0.5	-1.5	2,395
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	9.0	27.9	-1.2	6.3	19.5	2.7	7.5	27.7	0.7	-1.3	2,352
<24	15.7	47.9	-1.8	5.1	21.4	1.8	13.4	40.3	0.1	-1.7	397
24-47	12.7	38.7	-1.5	7.3	22.6	1.3	10.7	38.3	0.2	-1.7	973
48+	9.7	32.5	-1.3	6.2	18.9	1.5	8.0	30.8	0.6	-1.4	1,027
Birth order³											
1	8.9	27.9	-1.2	6.3	19.5	2.7	7.5	27.6	0.7	-1.3	2,342
2-3	11.1	36.5	-1.4	6.1	20.3	1.6	8.8	34.1	0.4	-1.5	2,061
4-5	14.1	40.7	-1.7	9.5	24.5	0.9	16.2	42.8	0.0	-1.8	287
6+	28.6	58.0	-2.2	8.0	19.2	1.0	21.3	46.6	0.0	-2.0	60
Size at birth³											
Very small	22.3	46.1	-1.9	15.4	28.5	1.5	25.0	55.0	0.0	-2.1	85
Small	14.1	41.2	-1.7	10.8	28.9	1.1	16.6	46.4	0.7	-1.9	489
Average or larger	9.7	31.4	-1.3	5.7	19.0	2.2	7.5	29.2	0.5	-1.4	4,112
Don't know	11.9	40.1	-1.9	2.8	14.3	1.9	8.2	37.4	0.0	-1.8	63

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Residence											
Urban	9.1	28.5	-1.2	6.0	16.7	3.3	7.2	26.2	1.1	-1.2	1,321
Rural	10.8	34.0	-1.4	6.7	21.6	1.6	9.4	33.6	0.3	-1.5	3,547
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	18.2	45.5	-1.8	8.8	23.1	1.2	14.0	44.2	0.0	-1.9	845
<5 years complete	12.2	41.7	-1.6	7.2	22.2	1.1	10.1	38.1	0.4	-1.7	680
5-9 years complete	8.7	30.5	-1.3	6.0	20.7	1.9	8.4	30.6	0.5	-1.5	2,132
10-11 years complete	6.6	22.8	-1.1	5.2	18.4	2.4	6.3	23.0	0.3	-1.2	592
12 or more years complete	6.8	21.1	-0.9	4.7	13.4	5.0	2.6	17.3	1.9	-0.9	562
Religion											
Hindu	8.8	29.2	-1.3	6.5	20.6	2.3	8.4	30.0	0.7	-1.4	3,112
Muslim	13.0	38.9	-1.5	5.8	18.7	1.6	9.1	33.5	0.4	-1.6	1,556
Christian	(15.9)	(33.3)	(-1.5)	(7.5)	(14.9)	(2.5)	(8.3)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	14
Other	12.9	34.5	-1.5	11.4	28.9	1.8	13.0	41.5	0.0	-1.7	187
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	10.4	32.2	-1.4	6.3	20.0	1.9	9.5	31.6	0.5	-1.5	1,364
Scheduled tribe	12.3	37.3	-1.6	10.1	27.8	1.8	12.7	42.0	0.0	-1.8	332
Other backward class	9.0	29.7	-1.2	8.2	21.2	2.1	8.5	30.6	0.7	-1.4	610
Other	10.5	32.7	-1.4	5.7	19.2	2.2	8.0	30.5	0.6	-1.4	2,456
Don't know	7.5	33.3	-1.3	6.7	19.5	1.3	7.4	27.6	0.0	-1.4	106

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	10.4	32.8	-1.4	6.4	20.2	2.1	8.7	31.6	0.5	-1.5	4,750
Not interviewed but in the household	6.1	23.1	-1.0	7.2	22.9	1.0	6.6	31.1	0.0	-1.4	62
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	5.6	19.1	-1.0	14.0	26.4	1.9	15.5	30.1	1.9	-1.5	57
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	13.7	38.7	-1.6	8.7	28.8	0.7	13.5	45.9	0.0	-1.9	1,185
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.2	32.1	-1.3	6.4	18.9	2.1	7.9	29.0	0.3	-1.4	2,902
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.7	24.4	-1.1	2.7	11.1	4.3	4.3	17.8	2.4	-0.9	701
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	10.3	32.7	-1.4	6.2	20.3	2.0	8.6	31.6	0.6	-1.5	4,244
Living with one or neither parent	10.4	31.5	-1.3	8.6	20.0	2.8	10.5	31.2	0.2	-1.5	624
Total	10.3	32.5	-1.4	6.5	20.3	2.1	8.8	31.5	0.5	-1.5	4,868
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.8	44.6	-1.7	4.5	16.9	1.9	11.1	38.7	0.5	-1.6	2,480

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 WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children with missing information on mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months.

Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	96.5	48.8	88.3	570	9.9	550
Rural	97.6	47.3	88.9	1,476	11.5	1,440
Sex						
Male	97.1	49.2	89.2	1,045	11.4	1,014
Female	97.5	46.2	88.3	1,000	10.7	975
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.1	49.2	89.1	334	9.2	317
<5 years complete	96.3	45.2	86.9	259	12.2	250
5-9 years complete	97.7	49.2	89.7	883	10.9	863
10-11 years complete	98.7	47.3	88.0	290	11.0	286
12 or more years complete	98.0	44.2	87.7	279	12.6	273
Religion						
Hindu	97.6	46.3	89.0	1,298	10.2	1,267
Muslim	96.5	48.0	87.5	655	13.1	632
Other ⁴	98.4	68.7	94.5	85	8.6	84
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	98.2	48.8	90.5	550	10.2	540
Scheduled tribe	95.1	51.8	91.5	157	5.1	150
Other backward class	98.5	46.2	86.4	255	12.0	251
Other	96.8	46.7	87.8	1,027	11.8	994
Don't know	96.9	52.7	91.2	56	17.9	55
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁵	98.1	47.6	89.3	1,737	10.6	1,703
Dai (TBA)	93.0	54.1	84.4	177	12.9	165
Other/no one	92.6	41.0	87.0	131	14.6	122
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.2	47.1	89.1	1,615	10.2	1,586
At home	93.8	50.0	88.2	421	13.6	395
Total	97.3	47.7	88.8	2,046	11.0	1,990

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes Christian children and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

⁵ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, West Bengal, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:					Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk					
<2	0.0	68.4	5.4	0.0	12.1	14.1	100.0	85	10.8	85
2-3	1.1	62.1	9.3	1.7	13.1	12.6	100.0	164	10.4	165
4-5	2.7	33.3	19.8	1.2	24.4	18.5	100.0	158	20.1	161
6-8	6.3	13.9	14.8	0.5	12.6	52.0	100.0	277	20.7	282
9-11	7.4	6.5	8.6	0.4	7.7	69.4	100.0	252	28.6	252
12-17	4.1	4.6	3.0	0.5	4.0	83.8	100.0	547	22.7	557
18-23	9.2	3.3	0.5	0.6	1.8	84.6	100.0	523	21.0	541
<4	0.7	64.3	8.0	1.1	12.8	13.1	100.0	249	10.5	250
<6	1.5	52.3	12.6	1.2	17.3	15.2	100.0	407	14.3	411
6-9	7.1	12.7	14.2	0.6	12.6	52.8	100.0	366	23.5	371
12-15	3.5	5.3	2.4	0.6	4.3	83.9	100.0	351	19.6	355
12-23	6.6	4.0	1.8	0.5	2.9	84.2	100.0	1,071	21.8	1,097
20-23	8.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	85.6	100.0	345	20.4	359

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, 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 children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	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 were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16																		
	Among last-born children born in the last three years ¹		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:										
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶					
Age in months																			
6-8	na	na	na	286	12.3	39.1	10.0	260	*	*	*	*	18	95.7	14.0	39.2	9.7	277	
9-11	na	na	na	256	26.9	28.0	12.9	234	*	*	*	*	18	96.4	28.4	30.3	12.7	252	
12-17	na	na	na	553	42.8	37.6	20.9	525	*	*	*	*	21	98.1	43.6	38.2	21.1	546	
18-23	na	na	na	534	47.7	38.8	25.2	475	(64.6)	(63.2)	(66.4)	(40.1)	47	96.8	49.1	41.3	26.6	522	
Sex																			
Male	≥36.0	2.8	(2.4)	4.9	1,474	36.7	38.9	20.4	754	(65.4)	(70.9)	(38.5)	52	97.8	38.6	41.0	21.6	806	
Female	≥36.0	2.3	(2.4)	4.6	1,414	36.4	34.6	17.8	740	40.9	44.7	13.1	54	96.0	37.0	35.2	17.5	794	
Residence																			
Urban	≥36.0	3.4	4.8	811	38.9	36.8	18.1	409	(54.8)	(56.5)	(61.8)	(33.0)	56	94.6	41.0	39.8	19.8	465	
Rural	≥36.0	2.3	4.7	2,077	35.7	36.7	19.5	1,085	50.9	53.9	51.4	17.5	51	97.8	36.5	37.4	19.4	1,135	
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling <5 years	≥36.0	2.9	5.7	472	34.4	37.3	16.9	251	*	*	*	*	19	95.1	34.8	37.1	16.9	269	
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	*	4.0	381	36.2	36.2	18.9	193	*	*	*	*	5	98.7	37.5	36.4	18.4	198	
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	3.1	4.9	1,224	35.5	34.8	19.6	647	(46.8)	(53.8)	(49.0)	(27.9)	40	96.9	36.6	35.6	20.1	687	
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	*	3.2	433	32.9	40.7	19.2	205	*	*	*	*	19	99.2	35.6	45.2	20.2	224	
years complete (32.3)	≥36.0	2.5	5.2	378	46.7	38.9	20.5	198	*	*	*	*	23	95.0	47.8	41.3	21.5	222	

Continued...

Table 63 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 ¹																	
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and meal frequency ⁵	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁹	Number of children	Breast-milk, or milk products ¹⁰	4+ food groups ¹¹	Minimum meal frequency ¹²	With 3 IYCF practices ¹³	Number of children
	≥36.0	3.0	4.4	1,829	37.5	39.1	19.8	969	54.1	48.9	55.5	20.7	70	96.9	38.3	40.2	19.9	1,039
	≥36.0	3.0	5.2	931	34.6	30.6	16.3	458	(51.2)	(67.1)	(60.2)	(35.5)	36	96.5	37.0	32.8	17.7	494
Religion		a	a	9	*	*	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	*	*	*	*	4
Hindu		a	a	119	37.9	45.5	29.6	64	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	100.0	37.9	45.5	29.6	64
Muslim																		
Christian																		
Other																		
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	*	4.2	790	33.4	40.9	19.8	411	*	*	*	*	18	98.3	34.2	41.2	19.4	429
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	(3.5)	(6.8)	201	35.2	42.1	20.2	108	*	*	*	*	8	94.3	37.0	40.3	18.8	116
Other backward class	(34.2)	a	a	345	33.7	39.7	14.5	186	*	*	*	*	17	96.2	36.5	41.7	16.0	202
Other	≥36.0	3.3	5.2	1,480	38.9	33.4	19.9	747	55.7	51.5	62.1	29.2	59	96.7	39.8	35.5	20.6	806
Don't know	≥36.0	a	a	73	(42.2)	(28.6)	(16.8)	43	*	*	*	*	4	(95.7)	(44.8)	(32.5)	(20.3)	47
Total	≥36.0	2.6	4.7	2,889	36.6	36.7	19.1	1,494	52.9	55.3	56.9	25.6	106	96.9	37.8	38.1	19.6	1,600

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and 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 district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Bankura	48.6	67	*	12	34.0	27.0	39.8	181
Bardhaman	65.9	162	*	28	32.5	25.8	33.7	392
Birbhum	53.2	79	*	12	40.5	29.5	43.1	187
Dakshin Dinajpur	43.3	32	*	7	32.9	17.1	28.1	74
Darjiling	34.5	35	*	9	29.1	11.3	25.7	73
Haora	46.2	85	*	13	34.6	14.6	28.4	215
Hugli	38.5	108	*	26	30.1	18.5	28.7	242
Jalpaiguri	49.8	75	*	17	31.2	17.7	24.6	164
Koch Bihar	38.6	62	(57.6)	20	32.9	20.1	29.3	141
Kolkata	51.6	66	*	12	24.2	17.4	19.6	141
Maldah	43.4	122	(63.7)	34	37.8	22.8	37.2	273
Murshidabad	48.1	208	*	33	41.9	17.5	34.6	533
Nadia	49.5	119	*	23	23.3	10.7	19.3	261
North Twenty Four Parganas Paschim	31.6	178	*	43	23.8	13.6	18.3	469
Medinipur	47.8	129	*	27	29.4	28.0	40.3	298
Purba Medinipur	24.9	104	*	15	29.9	24.5	32.8	277
Puruliya	59.9	90	(50.7)	17	45.5	34.6	58.2	195
South Twenty Four Parganas	61.1	235	*	32	27.3	20.1	27.8	524
Uttar Dinajpur	44.7	90	67.8	28	40.4	14.0	34.7	228
West Bengal	47.7	2,046	52.3	407	32.5	20.3	31.5	4,868

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	31.3	42.2	0.1	73.6	476
12-23	31.5	27.7	0.5	59.7	1,052
24-35	35.9	20.4	0.7	56.9	909
36-47	29.2	17.6	0.6	47.4	1,009
48-59	27.4	15.8	0.3	43.5	1,015
Sex					
Male	29.5	22.1	0.5	52.2	2,262
Female	32.4	23.4	0.5	56.2	2,198
Birth order¹					
1	29.6	21.3	0.4	51.3	2,124
2-3	32.2	23.9	0.7	56.8	1,894
4-5	34.2	24.8	0.0	59.0	269
6+	33.3	33.7	0.0	67.1	59
Residence					
Urban	28.9	26.4	0.3	55.5	1,213
Rural	31.7	21.4	0.6	53.7	3,247
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	33.3	28.5	0.6	62.4	802
<5 years complete	32.0	27.6	0.4	60.1	632
5-9 years complete	31.7	20.5	0.5	52.7	1,930
10-11 years complete	30.1	17.9	0.0	48.0	535
12 or more years complete	24.5	22.5	0.9	47.8	503
Religion					
Hindu	29.5	22.9	0.5	52.9	2,851
Muslim	31.9	22.9	0.5	55.4	1,423
Other ³	45.4	19.2	0.0	64.5	174
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	31.5	23.1	0.6	55.2	1,257
Scheduled tribe	34.6	33.3	0.2	68.1	294
Other backward class	29.6	21.9	0.2	51.7	569
Other	30.5	21.0	0.5	52.0	2,244
Don't know	30.3	33.1	0.7	64.1	95

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16 and totals for NFHS-3

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)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	31.1	22.8	0.5	54.4	4,345
Not interviewed but in the household	27.0	27.7	0.0	54.7	57
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁴	22.0	13.0	0.0	35.0	57
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	30.9	22.9	0.5	54.3	3,913
Living with one or neither parent	31.3	21.8	0.5	53.6	547
Mother's anaemia status⁵					
Not anaemic	28.5	16.9	0.3	45.6	1,530
Mildly anaemic	32.7	23.7	0.5	56.9	2,230
Moderately/severely anaemic	32.2	34.8	1.0	68.1	610
Total	30.9	22.8	0.5	54.2	4,460
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.0	29.4	1.5	61.0	2,226

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁵ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and 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 iodized salt, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 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 past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Percentage iron supplements given in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	15.7	15.5	15.7	15.5	89.3	282	286	
9-11	50.6	31.5	252	62.6	22.3	25.4	22.3	25.4	94.4	252	264	
12-17	69.8	47.8	547	81.7	24.9	41.4	24.9	41.4	95.5	557	576	
18-23	78.3	55.8	523	84.1	31.9	59.4	31.9	59.4	95.0	541	543	
24-35	na	na	na	69.2	31.5	58.4	31.5	58.4	94.8	962	999	
36-47	na	na	na	65.3	30.5	64.4	30.5	64.4	94.3	1,053	1,094	
48-59	na	na	na	57.1	26.2	61.2	26.2	61.2	93.0	1,040	1,071	
Sex												
Male	70.4	46.8	658	68.6	28.3	54.1	28.3	54.1	93.8	2,384	2,461	
Female	68.6	48.9	665	68.2	27.4	54.2	27.4	54.2	94.4	2,302	2,371	
Birth order												
1	68.4	46.3	657	68.6	28.1	54.6	28.1	54.6	94.2	2,315	2,274	
2-3	71.0	50.0	596	69.6	28.2	53.9	28.2	53.9	93.8	2,033	2,017	
4-5	67.3	40.7	56	65.7	27.3	55.5	27.3	55.5	93.1	279	279	
6+	*	*	14	35.5	11.6	36.1	11.6	36.1	97.0	58	60	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	68.8	47.0	1,234	72.9	27.6	51.0	27.6	51.0	93.9	2,846	2,824	
Not breastfeeding	79.6	59.4	89	62.1	28.3	58.9	28.3	58.9	94.1	1,840	1,805	
Residence												
Urban	69.8	49.8	384	65.7	27.8	50.8	27.8	50.8	98.3	1,343	1,384	
Rural	69.4	47.1	939	69.5	27.9	55.4	27.9	55.4	92.3	3,342	3,448	

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and 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 iodized salt, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given supplements in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	70.2	46.7	220	63.5	26.4	789	50.6	840	92.9	859		
<5 years complete	75.1	52.7	165	65.7	27.4	637	54.0	669	94.0	680		
5-9 years complete	66.6	47.3	570	71.0	27.6	1,915	56.8	2,035	93.2	2,059		
10-11 years complete	68.4	43.4	178	68.0	28.0	529	53.8	577	95.1	586		
12 or more years complete	73.4	50.8	190	70.1	31.5	533	50.2	565	97.6	583		
Religion												
Hindu	70.6	47.8	864	71.0	29.0	2,818	53.8	2,996	94.3	3,102		
Muslim	66.5	48.1	408	62.8	26.8	1,417	54.5	1,505	93.7	1,533		
Christian	*	*	3	*	*	12	*	12	(94.1)	12		
Other	(77.3)	(50.2)	48	74.9	19.9	157	56.6	173	93.1	185		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	67.7	46.0	358	71.2	28.4	1,241	52.5	1,315	94.8	1,336		
Scheduled tribe	77.4	49.3	98	68.9	24.6	276	53.9	294	92.7	316		
Other backward class	72.2	44.3	160	67.0	22.5	522	51.8	565	92.3	605		
Other	68.2	49.6	667	67.5	29.3	2,244	55.3	2,384	94.6	2,462		
Don't know	(77.2)	(46.3)	41	61.8	27.3	121	58.8	127	86.7	113		
Total	69.5	47.9	1,323	68.4	27.9	4,403	54.1	4,686	94.1	4,832		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	67.7	46.1	580	31.7	4.5	2,198	25.6	2,316	92.9	2,464		

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 (where available) and mother's recall.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mothers' schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.1	4,999
Rural	93.0	10,290
Religion of household head		
Hindu	94.6	11,159
Muslim	94.8	3,655
Christian	96.0	74
Other	93.9	400
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	94.7	4,338
Scheduled tribe	94.0	960
Other backward class	93.2	1,809
Other	95.1	7,924
Don't know	92.0	258
Total	94.6	15,288
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	93.3	5,928

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bankura	88.8	580
Bardhaman	97.3	1,353
Birbhum	94.2	617
Dakshin Dinajpur	92.1	280
Darjiling	98.6	284
Haora	97.5	779
Hugli	98.8	947
Jalpaiguri	92.1	613
Koch Bihar	89.4	492
Kolkata	98.5	718
Maldah	93.6	633
Murshidabad	93.5	1,233
Nadia	95.8	905
North Twenty Four Parganas	97.3	1,800
Paschim Medinipur	91.8	985
Purba Medinipur	86.6	849
Puruliya	93.9	439
South Twenty Four Parganas	94.6	1,328
Uttar Dinajpur	97.3	452
West Bengal	94.6	15,288

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, West Bengal, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	21.1	26.8	37.7	14.4	100.0	17,668
Pulses or beans	41.7	51.5	5.6	1.1	100.0	17,668
Dark green leafy vegetables	67.1	30.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	17,668
Fruits	11.3	35.8	48.1	4.8	100.0	17,668
Eggs	9.8	73.5	13.4	3.2	100.0	17,668
Fish	27.9	63.5	7.5	1.2	100.0	17,668
Chicken or meat	2.0	50.5	44.8	2.8	100.0	17,668
Fish or chicken or meat	28.7	64.2	6.3	0.7	100.0	17,668
Fried foods	27.8	50.9	19.8	1.5	100.0	17,668
Aerated drinks	0.6	12.3	64.9	22.2	100.0	17,668
MEN						
Milk or curd	19.9	39.3	30.0	10.8	100.0	2,389
Pulses or beans	52.3	45.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,389
Dark green leafy vegetables	66.2	32.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	2,389
Fruits	5.2	41.8	50.3	2.7	100.0	2,389
Eggs	5.0	83.7	10.1	1.2	100.0	2,389
Fish	16.6	74.7	7.8	0.9	100.0	2,389
Chicken or meat	2.4	61.1	35.0	1.4	100.0	2,389
Fish or chicken or meat	18.1	75.0	6.3	0.6	100.0	2,389
Fried foods	29.9	40.9	27.4	1.8	100.0	2,389
Aerated drinks	1.3	15.5	64.0	19.2	100.0	2,389

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	38.4	17.0	5.9	0.8	2,656	43.8	20.4	3.4	0.7	351
20-29	21.7	8.5	16.6	2.8	5,334	18.7	6.4	11.6	1.0	680
30-39	15.6	6.6	25.7	5.4	4,553	13.2	5.7	17.4	3.2	669
40-49	15.7	6.6	26.9	5.2	3,917	14.7	5.3	19.9	1.9	594
Marital status										
Never married	34.3	15.3	8.5	1.7	2,967	28.8	12.2	8.3	0.9	778
Currently married	18.3	7.3	22.7	4.3	12,781	15.1	5.8	17.4	2.4	1,486
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	21.1	10.4	16.4	2.9	713	*	*	*	*	30
Residence										
Urban	14.0	5.6	30.6	6.9	5,162	19.0	8.7	20.6	2.9	735
Rural	24.6	10.4	15.0	2.3	11,298	20.3	7.7	11.2	1.3	1,559
Schooling										
No schooling	25.9	11.0	14.0	2.1	3,744	23.3	9.3	9.1	1.2	335
<5 years complete	20.8	8.7	19.6	2.6	2,135	20.5	7.5	10.8	1.2	302
5-9 years complete	21.8	9.5	19.8	4.1	6,346	24.1	10.4	11.8	1.1	885
10-11 years complete	21.7	8.5	22.8	4.4	2,111	17.1	6.8	15.4	3.7	271
12 or more years complete	11.4	4.0	27.8	6.2	2,124	11.4	4.1	23.1	2.8	501
Religion										
Hindu	21.3	9.2	20.0	3.5	11,762	19.7	7.9	14.7	2.0	1,691
Muslim	21.1	8.3	19.6	4.3	4,172	20.0	8.4	12.8	1.6	546
Christian	30.4	11.4	14.2	4.5	88	*	*	*	*	8
Other	20.8	5.3	19.5	5.1	439	25.6	11.3	12.1	0.0	49
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.9	10.2	15.8	2.4	4,701	22.4	7.5	10.4	1.4	645
Scheduled tribe	33.2	14.0	6.3	0.7	1,015	20.0	6.3	8.2	0.6	174
Other backward class	22.9	9.4	20.6	3.8	2,120	21.8	9.0	13.1	0.4	286
Other	17.8	7.4	23.6	4.8	8,358	18.0	8.2	17.6	2.6	1,177
Don't know	24.5	8.8	19.8	5.2	267	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	21.3	8.9	19.9	3.8	16,460	19.9	8.0	14.2	1.8	2,294
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.9	5.9	20.2	2.7	235
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.7	7.8	14.7	1.9	2,529
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.1	17.6	11.4	2.0	6,329	35.2	13.5	5.5	0.4	2,399

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

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

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	49.6	11.9	0.7	62.2	2,830	16.7	14.0	1.0	31.7	349
20-29	47.3	12.3	0.5	60.1	5,765	12.9	10.6	1.1	24.6	662
30-39	48.9	12.4	0.8	62.2	4,547	14.4	13.7	1.4	29.5	663
40-49	50.8	14.4	1.1	66.3	3,880	19.5	16.4	0.9	36.8	593
Marital status										
Never married	47.5	11.4	1.0	59.8	2,933	13.3	13.1	1.3	27.7	761
Currently married	49.0	13.1	0.7	62.8	13,388	16.7	13.9	1.0	31.6	1,477
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	53.4	12.6	1.3	67.3	701	*	*	*	*	30
Maternity status										
Pregnant	29.2	23.8	0.6	53.6	649	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	52.2	13.8	0.7	66.6	3,072	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	49.1	12.0	0.8	61.9	13,301	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	45.7	11.7	0.8	58.2	5,269	13.9	11.4	1.6	26.9	714
Rural	50.4	13.2	0.7	64.3	11,753	16.5	14.5	0.9	31.9	1,554
Schooling										
No schooling	51.2	15.0	1.0	67.2	3,801	18.9	18.1	1.4	38.3	337
<5 years complete	53.5	12.1	0.8	66.3	2,209	19.2	11.1	1.6	31.9	299
5-9 years complete	47.3	12.5	0.7	60.5	6,636	16.0	11.9	1.2	29.1	873
10-11 years complete	48.7	12.5	0.4	61.7	2,178	14.6	16.3	1.7	32.6	271
12 or more years complete	45.5	10.6	0.8	56.8	2,198	11.3	13.3	0.2	24.8	489
Religion										
Hindu	50.1	13.9	0.8	64.8	12,069	15.8	14.2	1.1	31.1	1,667
Muslim	46.0	9.6	0.6	56.2	4,392	15.6	11.6	1.1	28.3	544
Christian	36.0	36.5	3.9	76.4	89	*	*	*	*	8
Other	48.5	7.8	1.0	57.3	472	10.9	9.2	0.0	20.1	49
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	51.2	13.9	0.8	65.9	4,866	14.2	15.3	0.1	29.6	636
Scheduled tribe	51.7	22.2	1.6	75.5	1,055	24.2	16.0	2.3	42.5	174
Other backward class	46.2	10.6	0.9	57.7	2,191	13.4	16.7	1.3	31.4	286
Other	48.0	11.4	0.7	60.0	8,627	15.7	11.3	1.5	28.4	1,160
Don't know	49.2	15.7	0.3	65.2	283	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	48.9	12.8	0.8	62.4	17,022	15.7	13.5	1.1	30.3	2,268
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.3	23.8	0.7	41.8	226
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.8	14.5	1.1	31.4	2,494
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	45.8	16.4	1.0	63.2	6,536	18.3	13.3	0.7	32.3	2,343

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence 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 in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, West Bengal, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Bankura	47.3	165	66.9	640	33.3	9.4	621
Bardhaman	44.2	381	63.3	1,557	24.0	17.0	1,497
Birbhum	59.0	182	63.8	690	30.3	10.3	665
Dakshin Dinajpur	66.7	66	77.0	299	24.9	12.1	288
Darjiling	44.6	65	46.9	340	15.4	23.6	331
Haora	56.8	193	58.1	848	16.5	25.9	841
Hugli	53.3	213	63.2	1,048	18.3	29.9	1,026
Jalpaiguri	71.0	153	67.0	666	26.1	14.8	658
Koch Bihar	58.2	125	69.1	533	24.8	9.7	512
Kolkata	70.0	128	46.4	726	7.3	40.6	721
Maldah	55.2	239	59.0	687	23.9	12.0	651
Murshidabad	46.7	510	57.5	1,464	21.1	14.8	1,373
Nadia	36.6	241	57.1	979	11.9	24.9	951
North Twenty Four Parganas	53.5	407	62.7	1,790	11.5	28.8	1,743
Paschim Medinipur	53.0	269	67.0	1,210	29.9	15.6	1,177
Purba Medinipur	42.5	248	59.0	939	19.3	20.9	915
Puruliya	66.8	182	80.0	527	47.5	4.7	500
South Twenty Four Parganas	65.2	494	66.8	1,542	18.8	22.6	1,488
Uttar Dinajpur	64.4	199	62.1	537	25.7	11.1	504
West Bengal	54.2	4,460	62.4	17,022	21.3	19.9	16,460

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom 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 a baby, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	76.1	88.8	55.7	79.3	56.9	76.3	20.2	25.9	64.9	72.2	964	717
15-19	75.7	84.9	52.8	74.4	54.2	71.4	17.2	23.8	62.8	67.5	472	364
20-24	76.5	92.9	58.5	84.2	59.4	81.4	23.1	28.2	66.8	77.0	492	353
25-29	76.4	94.7	56.6	86.2	59.4	81.6	15.8	28.4	69.2	75.6	451	364
30-39	79.7	91.6	57.0	84.0	60.8	78.6	21.3	24.2	68.5	74.6	781	705
40-49	65.0	89.5	45.4	82.7	48.0	79.5	14.8	26.2	55.2	74.0	617	603
Residence												
Urban	84.7	93.2	63.1	86.3	64.5	82.9	23.9	37.2	74.2	78.0	896	799
Rural	70.1	89.5	49.7	80.7	52.7	76.5	16.1	20.2	59.8	71.8	1,916	1,590
Schooling												
No schooling	49.3	76.4	31.1	67.3	34.1	61.8	7.9	15.9	39.9	53.4	587	342
<5 years complete	67.9	85.2	44.2	76.4	50.3	71.2	11.4	10.6	59.0	66.0	367	319
5-9 years complete	75.5	90.6	53.2	80.5	56.0	77.3	17.3	20.4	64.8	73.6	1,085	921
10-11 years complete	92.4	98.0	69.2	90.9	72.4	87.5	26.3	32.9	76.8	82.5	360	284
12 or more years complete	99.4	99.7	83.8	95.5	80.8	91.8	37.0	47.7	92.4	87.9	414	522
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	80.1	92.2	58.5	84.8	61.3	80.8	20.7	27.5	69.0	76.0	2,230	2,097
No	54.2	80.3	36.5	66.9	37.8	62.7	10.4	14.5	47.0	58.4	583	292
Marital status												
Never married	82.4	89.8	60.4	80.5	60.2	76.0	21.2	29.0	68.9	72.8	496	827
Currently married	73.9	91.4	53.1	83.8	56.4	80.1	18.2	24.2	64.4	74.6	2,192	1,533
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	58.9	*	42.8	*	43.0	*	15.1	*	46.2	*	125	30

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom 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 a baby, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		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
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	79.0	89.5	56.2	80.7	60.4	77.9	18.8	22.3	68.1	76.8	182	283
Not been away	74.4	90.9	53.8	82.8	56.2	78.7	18.6	26.4	64.2	73.5	2,631	2,106
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	73.2	87.8	56.9	78.2	54.1	73.3	16.9	25.3	55.7	73.8	50	93
Not been away	74.8	90.8	53.9	82.8	56.5	78.8	18.6	25.9	64.6	73.9	2,763	2,296
Religion												
Hindu	76.3	91.9	55.4	83.3	58.3	80.1	19.4	27.5	66.1	75.0	2,017	1,749
Muslim	71.1	87.5	49.8	80.4	51.2	74.6	15.7	21.7	59.6	70.3	710	583
Christian	(23.8)	*	(15.3)	*	(17.1)	*	(1.8)	*	(22.0)	*	16	8
Other	77.6	89.1	62.9	85.8	63.8	77.0	28.8	19.2	74.1	82.0	70	49
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	71.7	90.5	53.4	80.4	56.4	74.4	17.5	22.1	63.0	72.1	742	663
Scheduled tribe	53.8	82.6	40.2	73.4	40.2	70.3	16.2	16.2	45.3	68.0	191	176
Other backward class	82.9	92.4	58.1	85.6	61.0	86.0	14.9	25.5	68.4	75.7	339	290
Other	77.7	91.9	55.8	84.6	58.2	80.6	20.5	29.4	67.3	75.5	1,498	1,249
Don't know	(52.9)	*	(27.3)	*	(33.5)	*	(10.7)	*	(42.9)	*	44	12
Total	74.7	90.7	53.9	82.6	56.4	78.6	18.6	25.9	64.4	73.9	2,813	2,389

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	69.2	67.8	74.1	77.8	39.0	73.4	73.5	75.1	36.4	637
15-19	63.0	65.5	71.7	79.1	38.1	357	71.0	73.4	34.8	309
20-24	75.1	69.9	76.3	76.6	39.8	376	75.9	76.7	38.0	328
25-29	70.7	68.6	70.3	79.3	36.6	344	73.2	77.2	39.7	345
30-39	68.5	65.2	71.4	71.9	35.7	622	73.1	78.3	37.4	646
40-49	59.3	63.0	63.9	77.6	31.8	402	69.9	80.7	34.5	539
Residence										
Urban	68.1	71.9	74.3	75.1	38.8	759	79.3	73.9	40.3	745
Rural	66.9	63.0	68.7	77.0	34.8	1,343	68.8	79.8	34.9	1,423
Schooling										
No schooling	58.1	56.1	58.7	71.1	26.4	289	59.8	81.1	27.8	261
<5 years complete	60.6	59.4	63.0	77.1	29.3	249	62.3	81.0	26.9	272
5-9 years complete	65.4	59.1	65.6	78.8	33.6	819	67.1	76.8	30.9	835
10-11 years complete	68.2	72.2	76.7	78.3	39.5	333	79.8	76.6	41.8	278
12 or more years complete	81.2	87.0	89.3	72.8	49.9	412	88.7	76.7	53.0	521
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	68.9	67.6	72.6	75.9	37.8	1,786	74.0	77.2	38.7	1,933
No	58.8	58.6	60.3	78.3	27.6	316	59.2	83.0	20.6	234
Marital status										
Never married	70.4	71.0	78.4	77.6	41.5	409	74.8	75.4	38.7	742
Currently married	67.1	64.8	68.7	76.1	35.3	1,620	70.8	79.0	35.8	1,400
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.2	71.2	72.9	73.5	26.4	73	*	*	*	25

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Religion										
Hindu	68.8	68.9	73.2	76.6	68.7	67.2	74.3	76.7	37.2	1,607
Muslim	62.4	58.6	63.9	74.7	64.2	59.3	67.0	81.6	36.2	510
Other ²	74.1	62.5	64.9	79.9	40.5	62.8	63.9	77.4	25.3	44
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	67.5	63.0	70.9	79.4	64.5	61.7	69.8	77.7	32.7	600
Scheduled tribe	62.0	65.4	72.9	72.4	52.3	52.7	62.4	69.1	20.1	145
Other backward class	64.5	60.9	65.0	75.0	66.4	67.2	73.7	82.7	42.7	268
Other	68.5	69.4	71.9	75.6	70.5	68.2	74.7	77.6	39.5	1,147
Total	67.4	66.2	70.7	76.3	67.1	65.3	72.4	77.8	36.7	2,167

Note: Total includes Christian women/men and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	4.8	0.8	2.5	2.8	0.4	1.4	3.4	0.5	1.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	458	598	1,056	1,047	1,461	2,508	1,505	2,060	3,565
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	(23.3)	*	(23.0)	38.8	*	37.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	22	5	27	29	5	35	51	10	61
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	488	681	1,169	1,083	1,605	2,689	1,571	2,287	3,858
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.5	na	na	0.7	na	na	0.9	na	na
Number of men	799	na	na	1,590	na	na	2,389	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	13.9	na	na	8.3	na	na	10.0	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	199	na	na	479	na	na	678	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	3.7	12.8	8.5	2.0	4.7	3.5	2.6	7.3	5.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.6	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	36.0	27.3	31.4	35.5	23.9	29.1	35.7	25.0	29.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.1
Number of respondents	799	896	1,696	1,590	1,916	3,506	2,389	2,813	5,202
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	66.9	82.6	74.1	77.8	70.1	74.3	74.1	74.5	74.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	288	245	533	564	457	1,022	852	702	1,554

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	33.2	29.1	31.0	22.8	16.7	19.3	25.9	20.2	22.7
Percentage who know a condom source	86.1	54.7	68.7	82.8	47.4	62.2	83.8	49.5	64.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	16.6	40.3	29.7	24.7	59.0	44.7	22.2	53.8	40.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.7	4.9	3.5	0.1	5.6	3.3	0.6	5.4	3.4
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	0.4	12.6	7.1	0.4	6.4	3.9	0.4	8.1	4.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.0	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	43.5	28.9	35.4	36.7	28.8	32.1	38.8	28.8	33.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Number age 15-24	218	270	487	500	694	1,194	717	964	1,681
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	70.3	75.8	72.8	79.3	74.0	76.5	76.2	74.5	75.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	95	78	173	183	200	383	278	278	556
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(49.4)	34.2	38.0	34.2	19.8	23.2	37.7	22.9	26.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	36	111	147	124	411	535	160	522	682
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(33.5)	0.0	8.1	8.3	0.0	1.8	14.0	0.0	3.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	31	98	129	109	383	492	140	481	621
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	nc	*	*	nc	*	(35.2)	nc	(35.2)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	11	0	11	9	0	9	20	0	20
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	91.6	97.9	94.4	93.8	99.5	96.2	93.1	98.9	95.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	6.5	0.0	3.6	2.9	0.3	1.8	4.1	0.2	2.4
Number never married	198	162	360	400	284	685	599	446	1,045

nc = No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	233	224	10,443
Male	494	494	10,675
Age			
< 15	119	119	4,705
15-59	369	369	14,079
60 +	835	797	2,335
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	544	544	7,539
Other fuel	265	258	13,580
Total	365	361	21,118
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	199	190	22,366
Male	506	487	22,349
Age			
< 15	47	47	11,815
15-59	394	378	28,531
60 +	905	869	4,370
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	380	364	39,750
Other fuel	132	132	4,966
Total	352	338	44,715
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	210	201	32,809
Male	502	489	33,025
Age			
< 15	67	67	16,520
15-59	386	375	42,610
60 +	881	844	6,704
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	406	393	47,288
Other fuel	229	224	18,545
Total	356	345	65,834

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

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 ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	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 ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	92.8	2,933	59.6	64.3	89.6	2.9	2,723	58.2	55.3	88.6	3.9	352	
20-34	93.2	8,451	59.3	65.4	92.9	2.9	7,874	67.5	57.6	93.4	2.7	1,025	
35-49	93.0	6,284	57.8	65.6	93.0	3.2	5,842	64.7	62.6	94.9	2.5	917	
Residence													
Urban	95.9	5,694	67.6	65.9	95.5	2.9	5,460	69.0	60.4	95.2	3.2	769	
Rural	91.7	11,974	54.5	65.0	90.8	3.1	10,979	62.9	58.6	92.2	2.6	1,524	
Schooling													
No schooling	87.4	3,896	42.0	60.3	89.1	4.8	3,405	52.5	56.5	89.8	2.8	315	
<5 years complete	89.9	2,257	48.4	63.4	91.6	3.2	2,029	54.8	53.9	91.6	3.8	304	
5-9 years complete	94.4	6,833	59.4	65.8	91.9	2.7	6,453	61.6	58.0	91.5	3.6	882	
10-11 years complete	96.8	2,284	68.5	67.7	94.9	1.8	2,210	73.0	63.8	94.9	1.2	280	
12 or more years complete	97.7	2,398	81.8	70.3	96.9	2.3	2,343	80.0	63.6	98.3	1.7	513	
Religion													
Hindu	93.9	12,552	60.5	65.1	92.7	2.9	11,790	65.1	58.4	93.9	2.8	1,685	
Muslim	91.1	4,546	53.8	64.4	91.1	3.6	4,143	63.6	58.8	91.1	2.7	555	
Christian	67.0	91	60.9	66.2	89.9	0.6	61	*	*	*	*	6	
Other	92.8	479	62.7	77.0	97.2	0.5	444	75.8	92.4	95.3	0.6	48	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	93.3	4,978	56.7	67.7	92.3	3.3	4,646	61.1	58.7	92.5	4.2	632	
Scheduled tribe	85.5	1,075	51.0	59.1	90.2	5.4	920	55.4	64.9	93.3	5.1	160	
Other backward class	93.1	2,234	60.1	66.6	93.1	2.6	2,080	70.8	66.0	96.0	1.8	282	
Other	94.0	9,084	61.0	65.0	92.6	2.7	8,538	67.0	57.2	93.2	1.8	1,210	
Don't know	86.0	296	42.4	42.1	91.4	2.5	254	*	*	*	*	11	
Total	93.0	17,668	58.8	65.3	92.4	3.0	16,439	65.0	59.2	93.2	2.8	2,294	

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	25.0	2,933	37.5	364
20-24	21.0	3,196	29.5	353
25-34	24.8	5,256	29.7	715
35-49	30.0	6,284	36.0	957
Residence				
Urban	21.3	5,694	32.9	799
Rural	28.2	11,974	33.6	1,590
Schooling				
No schooling	32.4	3,896	36.9	342
<5 years complete	30.9	2,257	38.0	319
5-9 years complete	24.5	6,833	32.6	921
10-11 years complete	20.0	2,284	30.5	284
12 or more years complete	20.8	2,398	31.1	522
Religion				
Hindu	26.4	12,552	34.6	1,749
Muslim	26.0	4,546	30.8	583
Christian	21.4	91	*	8
Other	16.5	479	21.8	49
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	31.1	4,978	39.3	663
Scheduled tribe	29.4	1,075	35.9	176
Other backward class	24.2	2,234	32.3	290
Other	23.5	9,084	30.3	1,249
Don't know	17.9	296	*	12
Total age 15-49	26.0	17,668	33.4	2,389
Age 50-54	na	na	33.6	256
Total age 15-54	na	na	33.4	2,645

na = Not applicable

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

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 among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	52.5	56.7	55.3
Government/municipal hospital	36.0	24.5	28.3
Government dispensary	2.4	1.9	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	0.6	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	8.7	21.1	17.0
PHC/additional PHC	2.4	5.7	4.6
Sub-centre	0.8	1.9	1.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.6	0.3	0.4
Other public health sector	0.6	0.5	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	43.3	30.3	34.5
Private hospital	4.5	1.8	2.7
Private doctor/clinic	36.5	23.7	27.9
Private paramedic	0.5	2.0	1.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.8	0.7	0.7
Traditional healer	0.1	0.8	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.5	1.0	0.9
Other private health sector	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other source	4.0	13.0	10.1
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3.8	12.8	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	28.1	36.1	33.4
Number of households	5,020	10,307	15,327
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	12.6	2.0	4.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	11.1	0.9	3.7
State health insurance scheme	4.7	0.4	1.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	53.1	95.4	83.8
Community health insurance programme	1.2	0.3	0.6
Other health insurance through employer	5.2	0.3	1.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.5	0.1	1.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	8.4	0.7	2.8
Other	1.7	0.2	0.6
Number of households	1,409	3,717	5,126

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	166	2,691	1,323	803	0	2,933	315	386	261	191	0	364
20-34	886	2,689	2,609	1,405	19	8,451	372	1,781	169	1,660	207	1,068
35-49	3,586	4,367	4,953	3,232	368	6,284	3,352	2,337	904	2,120	0	957
Residence												
Urban	2,753	3,167	5,030	1,743	266	5,694	2,177	2,562	839	1,127	276	799
Rural	1,239	3,344	2,373	2,055	80	11,974	1,244	1,404	295	1,868	0	1,590
Schooling												
No schooling	1,658	3,712	1,927	2,321	26	3,896	922	1,159	0	2,495	0	342
<5 years complete	1,706	3,810	2,579	3,025	83	2,257	2,025	3,339	845	2,174	0	319
5-9 years complete	1,685	3,540	3,403	1,876	179	6,833	1,048	1,740	615	1,952	240	921
10-11 years complete	922	2,573	3,659	1,090	85	2,284	688	353	675	0	284	
12 or more years complete	2,743	2,060	5,054	1,399	322	2,398	3,054	2,132	213	1,005	0	522
Marital status												
Never married	390	2,567	1,819	1,092	62	3,105	502	1,137	207	1,120	0	827
Currently married	2,013	3,299	3,623	2,077	165	13,836	1,938	2,035	632	1,777	144	1,533
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,994	6,128	1,757	3,303	0	728	*	*	*	*	*	30
Religion												
Hindu	1,787	3,223	3,358	1,904	183	12,552	1,767	2,069	365	1,768	0	1,749
Muslim	1,730	3,385	2,945	2,250	39	4,546	802	940	860	954	379	583
Christian	338	3,524	338	417	0	91	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	379	3,968	3,113	776	0	479	2,615	1,357	0	3,026	0	49

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,313	2,807	2,553	2,158	230	4,978	1,439	2,080	0	1,512	0	663
Scheduled tribe	783	2,826	926	937	0	1,075	762	3,945	0	3,875	0	176
Other backward class	1,239	3,424	3,119	2,011	0	2,234	2,261	635	0	242	0	290
Other	2,198	3,454	3,878	1,866	146	9,084	1,582	1,619	913	1,695	177	1,249
Don't know	1,337	6,833	3,920	4,533	0	296	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total age 15-49	1,727	3,287	3,229	1,955	140	17,668	1,556	1,791	477	1,620	92	2,389
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,746	4,520	233	4,890	899	256
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,671	2,055	453	1,937	171	2,645

na=Not applicable

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.6	0.8	2.2	2,933
20-24	2.6	1.8	2.1	3,196
25-34	4.1	2.6	3.6	5,256
35-49	5.5	2.8	4.0	6,284
Residence				
Urban	4.6	2.6	4.5	5,694
Rural	3.9	2.0	2.7	11,974
Schooling				
No schooling	3.5	2.0	3.0	3,896
<5 years complete	4.0	2.7	2.7	2,257
5-9 years complete	3.9	1.9	2.9	6,833
10-11 years complete	4.7	2.2	3.3	2,284
12 or more years complete	5.3	2.9	5.4	2,398
Religion				
Hindu	4.0	2.2	3.4	12,552
Muslim	4.4	2.1	3.0	4,546
Christian	2.7	5.1	6.1	91
Other	3.6	2.2	2.4	479
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.6	2.5	2.9	4,978
Scheduled tribe	3.0	1.7	2.9	1,075
Other backward class	4.3	2.0	3.3	2,234
Other	4.4	2.2	3.4	9,084
Don't know	5.2	3.3	5.6	296
Total	4.1	2.2	3.3	17,668

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	2.5	76.5	21.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.5	2,848			
20-24	4.0	65.3	31.5	2.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	3,103			
25-29	7.5	54.4	38.9	5.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.3	2,706			
30-34	11.4	47.4	42.4	8.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	2,400			
35-39	15.9	41.5	44.3	10.8	2.5	1.0	100.0	0.8	2,198			
40-44	23.9	33.2	45.7	15.2	4.3	1.6	100.0	0.4	1,944			
45-49	29.3	26.9	48.1	17.2	5.1	2.7	100.0	0.3	1,964			
Residence												
Urban	14.0	48.5	39.5	9.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.3	5,344			
Rural	11.1	53.4	36.9	7.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.5	11,819			
Schooling												
No schooling	17.4	43.1	41.1	11.1	3.3	1.4	100.0	0.6	3,827			
<5 years complete	14.6	46.4	40.6	10.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.4	2,228			
5-9 years complete	10.5	55.0	35.9	6.9	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.4	6,694			
10-11 years complete	8.6	60.2	33.4	5.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.5	2,195			
12 or more years complete	8.0	54.9	38.6	5.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.3	2,220			
Religion												
Hindu	11.9	51.8	37.9	7.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.5	12,162			
Muslim	12.0	52.0	37.4	8.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.4	4,435			
Christian	20.5	48.5	32.6	10.5	5.4	3.0	100.0	0.8	90			
Other	11.9	53.5	36.6	7.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	1.0	477			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.0	51.9	37.5	7.8	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.6	4,886			
Scheduled tribe	11.9	51.5	37.3	7.6	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.2	1,056			
Other backward class	12.4	52.7	36.5	8.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	0.6	2,201			
Other	11.9	51.6	38.2	7.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.3	8,730			
Don't know	13.1	52.6	37.1	9.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	1.8	290			
Total	12.0	51.9	37.7	7.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.5	17,164			

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	1.2	60.7	38.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	350	
20-24	6.9	53.6	40.3	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	325	
25-29	8.1	41.6	50.5	6.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	345	
30-34	12.4	35.4	52.3	10.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	328	
35-39	16.9	26.4	57.2	12.4	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	340	
40-44	23.9	31.6	45.3	20.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	332	
45-49	23.5	25.7	51.3	14.5	5.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	262	
Residence												
Urban	16.1	38.4	46.0	12.2	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	722	
Rural	11.4	40.5	48.6	8.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,560	
Schooling												
No schooling	13.7	34.2	52.4	11.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	337	
<5 years complete	13.3	39.6	47.3	9.7	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	302	
5-9 years complete	11.4	41.6	47.6	8.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	877	
10-11 years complete	11.0	49.8	39.6	7.4	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	271	
12 or more years complete	15.7	35.2	49.6	12.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	496	
Religion												
Hindu	14.3	38.8	47.5	11.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,680	
Muslim	8.3	43.5	48.2	6.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	545	
Other ²	11.9	36.9	51.1	9.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	49	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.9	38.6	49.0	9.7	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	643	
Scheduled tribe	17.9	33.1	50.7	13.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	174	
Other backward class	11.8	42.8	45.7	10.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	286	
Other	12.5	40.6	47.2	9.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,168	
Total age 15-49	12.9	39.8	47.8	10.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	2,282	
Age 50-54	31.2	30.2	42.4	17.7	5.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	234	
Total age 15-54	14.6	38.9	47.3	10.7	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	2,516	

Note: Total includes Christian men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	2,829
20-24	95.6	2.5	1.9	100.0	3,079
25-29	93.9	3.6	2.5	100.0	2,688
30-34	92.4	4.5	3.1	100.0	2,370
35-39	91.1	4.3	4.5	100.0	2,177
40-44	88.1	5.7	6.2	100.0	1,928
45-49	85.4	6.7	7.9	100.0	1,951
Residence					
Urban	91.3	4.5	4.2	100.0	5,268
Rural	93.2	3.7	3.2	100.0	11,755
Schooling					
No schooling	91.0	4.7	4.3	100.0	3,801
<5 years complete	92.6	4.1	3.3	100.0	2,208
5-9 years complete	93.0	3.6	3.4	100.0	6,638
10-11 years complete	93.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	2,177
12 or more years complete	93.0	3.9	3.2	100.0	2,198
Religion					
Hindu	92.0	4.4	3.7	100.0	12,069
Muslim	94.2	2.9	2.9	100.0	4,391
Christian	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	89
Other	92.3	2.8	4.9	100.0	474
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	92.1	4.4	3.5	100.0	4,866
Scheduled tribe	95.4	3.0	1.6	100.0	1,055
Other backward class	93.2	3.2	3.6	100.0	2,192
Other	92.3	4.0	3.6	100.0	8,627
Don't know	92.7	2.9	4.4	100.0	283
Total	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	17,023

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	349
20-24	93.3	5.1	1.6	100.0	321
25-29	91.0	4.5	4.5	100.0	339
30-34	88.5	6.6	4.9	100.0	325
35-39	84.6	7.4	8.0	100.0	338
40-44	83.5	7.3	9.1	100.0	332
45-49	80.0	5.9	14.1	100.0	261
Residence					
Urban	87.1	5.7	7.1	100.0	714
Rural	89.4	5.4	5.3	100.0	1,552
Schooling					
No schooling	88.8	5.8	5.4	100.0	336
<5 years complete	89.8	5.4	4.8	100.0	299
5-9 years complete	88.6	5.2	6.2	100.0	871
10-11 years complete	89.5	4.4	6.1	100.0	271
12 or more years complete	87.4	6.5	6.1	100.0	489
Religion					
Hindu	88.4	5.6	6.0	100.0	1,667
Muslim	89.2	5.0	5.8	100.0	542
Other ¹	90.5	5.9	3.6	100.0	49
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	88.3	5.9	5.8	100.0	636
Scheduled tribe	94.9	2.5	2.6	100.0	174
Other backward class	89.4	6.1	4.5	100.0	286
Other	87.6	5.6	6.8	100.0	1,158
Total age 15-49	88.7	5.5	5.9	100.0	2,265
Age 50-54	83.3	6.6	10.1	100.0	226
Total age 15-54	88.2	5.6	6.3	100.0	2,492

Note: Total includes Christian men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 85 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 percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.2	0.0	0.1	32.0	20.3	24.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.4	0.3	26.9	35.7	32.8
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	2.3	3.3	3.0	5.3	8.0	7.1
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	2.1	2.0	2.0	7.6	3.5	4.9
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.6	2.1	2.0	18.0	17.4	17.6
Uses snuff	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	7.4	9.3	8.7	59.9	58.3	58.8
Drinks alcohol	0.7	0.9	0.8	35.7	25.1	28.7
Number of respondents	5,694	11,974	17,668	799	1,590	2,389
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.8	4.6
1-2	*	10.0	13.7	14.6	12.1	13.0
3-5	*	56.7	58.1	21.8	20.2	20.8
6-9	*	18.4	14.6	20.8	20.2	20.4
10 or more	*	14.9	13.7	36.9	43.3	41.1
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	12	48	60	351	664	1,015
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	1.4	9.5	7.3	8.6	5.4	6.7
About once a week	41.9	40.4	40.8	29.2	34.9	32.5
Less than once a week	56.7	50.1	51.9	62.2	59.7	60.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	41	106	147	285	400	685

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹					Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Nothing		
Age							
15-19	63.9	14.9	42.3	2.4	0.0	59.5	2,933
20-24	67.6	13.5	35.9	1.9	0.1	50.7	3,196
Residence							
Urban	46.6	20.0	50.4	3.2	0.0	72.9	1,771
Rural	73.7	11.8	34.3	1.7	0.1	47.6	4,357
Schooling							
No schooling	88.5	5.5	12.3	0.5	0.5	18.3	421
<5 years complete	86.1	6.0	18.5	2.0	0.2	26.5	510
5-9 years complete	73.2	12.7	32.8	2.0	0.1	47.2	2,846
10-11 years complete	56.9	15.7	53.4	2.7	0.1	71.0	1,264
12 or more years complete	38.5	23.4	58.3	2.7	0.0	83.8	1,088
Religion							
Hindu	62.8	14.4	42.2	1.7	0.1	58.0	4,029
Muslim	70.5	13.5	34.5	1.3	0.1	49.0	1,871
Christian	88.5	4.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	44.8	30
Other	80.0	17.5	16.7	19.6	0.0	49.4	198
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	70.8	11.8	35.9	2.4	0.1	50.0	1,744
Scheduled tribe	78.3	11.2	28.9	0.4	0.6	40.5	399
Other backward class	69.7	12.1	41.3	4.9	0.0	57.8	833
Other	60.0	16.7	41.8	1.6	0.0	59.5	3,030
Don't know	73.6	8.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	38.5	123
Total	65.8	14.2	39.0	2.2	0.1	54.9	6,128

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, West Bengal, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents		
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture		Non-agriculture	Total
WOMEN											
15-19	11.7	472	79.6	12.5	1.4	6.5	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0	55
20-24	18.8	492	91.4	1.0	0.9	6.8	100.0	9.9	90.1	100.0	93
25-29	23.8	451	91.0	5.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	107
30-34	31.1	431	90.7	4.0	1.7	3.5	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	134
35-39	31.8	349	91.3	2.4	0.7	5.6	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	111
40-44	31.1	296	90.5	4.5	1.7	3.3	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	92
45-49	26.8	322	94.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	100.0	23.4	76.6	100.0	86
Total	24.1	2,813	90.5	4.0	1.1	4.4	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	678
MEN											
15-19	47.6	364	78.1	2.8	0.7	18.4	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	173
20-24	74.6	353	90.5	3.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	264
25-29	95.2	364	90.4	4.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	27.8	72.2	100.0	346
30-34	95.0	351	87.8	8.1	0.1	4.0	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	334
35-39	99.1	354	92.1	3.6	0.5	3.8	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0	351
40-44	98.3	336	90.0	6.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	330
45-49	98.0	267	86.9	7.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	45.4	54.6	100.0	261
Total	86.2	2,389	88.7	5.4	0.2	5.7	100.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	2,059

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wives' earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	*	58.7	96	*	6	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	86.3	68.4	570	31.3	101	*	19	59.7	309
30-39	88.6	70.7	573	34.9	169	70.8	79	68.8	600
40-49	96.1	71.7	303	50.4	74	63.0	71	70.2	537
Residence									
Urban	94.5	77.2	460	47.5	99	(50.6)	50	68.8	460
Rural	88.0	66.0	1,083	33.4	251	73.7	119	66.7	992
Schooling									
No schooling	88.8	68.1	343	41.5	113	(76.4)	41	66.0	276
<5 years complete	88.2	66.0	229	32.9	67	(81.5)	36	61.3	252
5-9 years complete	91.1	68.1	617	36.6	116	54.2	50	65.8	542
10-11 years complete	(91.1)	74.5	166	*	16	*	16	68.4	132
12 or more years complete	92.5	74.8	188	(36.6)	37	(64.8)	26	78.1	250
Religion									
Hindu	89.6	70.5	1,134	38.0	278	65.4	133	69.4	1,071
Muslim	91.4	65.5	359	34.0	63	(71.7)	30	60.6	339
Other ¹	*	68.5	44	*	6	*	4	(70.7)	38
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	91.0	71.1	451	40.9	137	63.6	65	67.5	430
Scheduled tribe	87.9	64.1	104	35.3	40	(80.0)	27	59.5	107
Other backward class	(88.8)	67.1	203	(30.0)	31	*	16	60.3	165
Other	90.0	69.2	760	37.2	135	67.4	60	70.0	743
Total	89.9	69.3	1,542	37.4	349	66.9	169	67.4	1,452

Note: Total includes Christian women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually makes decisions about specific issues, by residence, West Bengal, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	10.9	72.8	15.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	29.0	55.0	15.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	5.6	78.7	12.5	1.9	1.3	100.0	15.2	78.7	5.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.3	77.8	12.5	1.7	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	13.3	66.7	18.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	36.6	51.2	11.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.2	73.9	18.3	1.6	0.9	100.0	23.7	68.4	5.7	2.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.8	73.3	17.2	1.7	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	12.6	68.5	17.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	34.3	52.4	12.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.3	75.4	16.6	1.7	1.1	100.0	21.0	71.6	5.5	1.8	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	74.6	15.8	1.7	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	75.1	68.5	72.7	60.7	15.7	129	*	*	*	7	
20-24	78.8	78.5	79.1	67.5	12.8	379	86.5	90.5	81.2	112	
25-29	80.2	78.6	80.2	70.1	10.1	414	87.2	93.9	81.8	214	
30-39	82.0	82.2	81.4	72.0	10.1	730	88.9	92.9	83.4	630	
40-49	83.4	84.6	86.9	74.4	7.0	540	84.2	92.4	80.2	570	
Residence											
Urban	83.7	84.3	85.1	75.5	8.0	652	84.0	93.8	80.6	472	
Rural	79.9	79.1	80.1	68.8	11.0	1,539	87.8	92.1	82.2	1,060	
Schooling											
No schooling	79.2	80.8	80.3	68.7	10.0	515	84.9	95.0	82.7	291	
<5 years complete	78.6	77.7	79.3	66.7	13.2	316	89.0	91.8	83.4	260	
5-9 years complete	81.4	80.7	81.9	71.7	10.2	853	85.0	91.7	79.6	572	
10-11 years complete	79.8	79.5	82.6	70.8	10.7	241	85.2	95.0	81.7	143	
12 or more years complete	87.7	85.0	84.8	77.0	5.9	267	90.3	91.5	83.6	266	
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	85.9	86.7	85.3	76.0	6.6	512	86.8	93.0	82.0	1,513	
Employed, for cash	86.3	87.4	85.6	76.4	6.3	483	86.4	93.0	81.8	1,452	
Employed, not for cash	(79.7)	(74.4)	(81.0)	(69.0)	(11.9)	30	94.4	92.6	88.6	61	
Not employed	79.6	78.9	80.5	69.2	11.2	1,680	*	*	*	20	

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	76.9	73.8	80.0	64.6	12.5	187	79.3	86.2	69.9	4.4	239
1-2	81.4	81.3	82.0	71.6	10.3	1,456	87.9	94.1	83.9	1.9	998
3-4	80.7	80.5	81.8	70.7	9.1	481	89.2	93.4	85.8	3.2	267
5+	88.2	87.7	76.4	71.3	6.4	67	(78.7)	(88.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	30
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	83.8	83.5	84.6	74.7	8.0	1,136	85.7	92.7	81.6	3.1	770
Non-nuclear	78.1	77.6	78.3	66.6	12.4	1,056	87.5	92.6	81.9	1.8	763
Religion											
Hindu	81.0	80.8	82.8	71.4	10.1	1,575	85.2	92.4	80.1	2.4	1,126
Muslim	80.3	80.8	78.2	68.5	10.7	551	91.1	93.5	87.1	2.6	364
Other ²	91.0	76.8	83.9	75.6	5.3	57	(82.4)	(94.4)	(80.3)	(3.5)	38
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	80.5	81.1	83.8	72.3	10.5	599	82.4	90.6	76.0	3.0	450
Scheduled tribe	79.9	80.7	80.2	69.8	10.2	140	82.2	92.5	76.0	1.2	112
Other backward class	77.0	75.0	78.0	65.5	11.8	257	87.2	90.4	82.4	4.8	178
Other	82.3	81.7	81.3	71.3	9.6	1,161	89.5	94.4	85.7	1.8	785
Don't know	(82.9)	(80.2)	(87.1)	(73.2)	(8.9)	35	*	*	*	*	7
Total	81.1	80.7	81.6	70.8	10.1	2,192	86.6	92.6	81.7	2.5	1,533

Note: Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Percentage of women			
						allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women		
Age									
15-19	47.9	49.7	34.3	1.4	36.6			472	
20-24	58.3	35.4	42.8	6.0	45.6			492	
25-29	56.6	40.1	47.0	11.5	56.4			451	
30-39	62.1	46.4	49.7	13.0	65.3			781	
40-49	61.6	44.1	47.1	9.3	65.2			617	
Residence									
Urban	67.3	54.8	46.2	8.4	63.7			896	
Rural	53.8	38.3	44.3	9.0	51.8			1,916	
Schooling									
No schooling	56.7	31.2	43.0	11.2	59.3			587	
<5 years complete	53.9	31.9	48.3	13.6	57.9			367	
5-9 years complete	54.9	39.5	43.8	8.7	48.5			1,085	
10-11 years complete	60.1	54.0	43.6	5.9	56.7			360	
12 or more years complete	70.4	72.7	48.8	4.0	65.9			414	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	73.3	52.0	54.1	14.3	65.4			678	
Employed, for cash	75.0	52.1	54.4	14.8	65.7			641	
Employed, not for cash	(44.6)	(49.0)	(49.2)	(6.2)	(60.0)			37	
Not employed	53.2	40.8	42.0	7.0	52.5			2,134	
Number of living children									
0	54.2	52.4	39.3	2.2	44.1			703	
1-2	59.5	41.8	46.3	10.3	59.8			1,526	
3-4	57.9	37.1	48.4	13.2	59.6			508	
5+	67.0	38.8	45.5	10.3	50.7			76	

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who know of a microcredit programme			
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	56.9	44.7	46.9	10.0	56.6	1,488
Non-nuclear	59.4	42.2	42.7	7.4	54.4	1,324
Religion						
Hindu	57.8	46.7	46.4	9.4	59.7	2,017
Muslim	58.9	36.0	39.2	7.8	42.9	710
Christian	(67.2)	(42.5)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(80.6)	16
Other ³	54.5	29.4	61.2	4.2	60.1	70
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.4	45.5	48.5	13.1	57.4	742
Scheduled tribe	51.6	30.2	41.5	6.7	59.7	191
Other backward class	51.3	41.9	45.9	8.1	48.6	339
Other	62.4	45.5	44.0	7.1	56.0	1,498
Don't know	(54.5)	(14.5)	(22.1)	(6.3)	(48.2)	44
Total	58.1	43.5	44.9	8.8	55.6	2,813

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

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92. Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	13.9	10.7	30.1	472	88.5	142	38.4	29.4	364
20-24	16.3	13.7	52.5	492	75.3	258	53.8	36.3	353
25-29	22.8	18.8	48.3	451	69.5	218	62.0	45.7	364
30-34	22.5	16.1	46.0	431	64.3	198	72.0	51.3	351
35-39	28.9	22.7	42.1	349	61.6	147	87.5	61.1	354
40-44	28.0	21.9	35.8	296	52.4	106	88.4	64.0	336
45-49	33.1	22.2	33.2	322	47.8	107	92.2	59.9	267
Residence									
Urban	24.7	17.4	58.7	896	79.2	527	61.5	33.1	799
Rural	21.6	17.3	33.9	1,916	58.4	650	73.6	57.1	1,590
Religion									
Hindu	23.8	18.3	44.4	2,017	71.0	897	70.9	52.6	1,749
Muslim	18.7	14.1	34.6	710	53.9	245	66.2	39.6	583
Christian	(24.3)	(17.6)	(41.0)	16	*	6	*	*	8
Other	26.9	22.7	40.1	70	(88.4)	28	61.5	40.8	49
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	24.8	20.1	34.9	742	58.9	259	76.6	57.1	663
Scheduled tribe	21.6	15.1	25.9	191	61.7	50	66.5	48.2	176
Other backward class	19.7	18.0	40.9	339	72.4	139	65.4	45.0	290
Other	22.5	16.4	48.0	1,498	70.6	720	67.2	45.9	1,249
Don't know	(17.1)	(6.5)	(23.0)	44	*	10	*	*	12
Schooling									
No schooling	24.4	17.7	17.3	587	10.2	101	81.5	45.8	342
<5 years complete	26.9	19.8	23.5	367	6.7	86	77.5	54.8	319
5-9 years complete	20.2	16.2	40.4	1,085	57.0	438	69.0	50.4	921
10-11 years complete	22.6	17.5	56.1	360	92.1	202	61.0	52.0	284
12 or more years complete	22.5	17.5	84.2	414	98.9	349	62.4	43.9	522
Total age 15-49	22.6	17.3	41.8	2,813	67.7	1,176	69.5	49.1	2,389
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.5	66.5	256
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.5	50.8	2,645

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 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 to have sex with him, according to marital status, West Bengal, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	20.7	7.8	17.7	9.3	20.2	8.3
She neglects the house or children	27.6	10.0	25.5	12.3	27.2	10.8
She argues with him	33.7	15.0	28.0	17.3	32.7	15.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	12.1	3.7	8.4	8.3	11.4	5.3
She doesn't cook properly	11.1	3.3	8.4	5.0	10.6	3.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	25.9	13.8	19.9	15.3	24.9	14.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	35.9	12.0	28.4	15.4	34.6	13.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	50.2	26.3	44.5	31.3	49.2	28.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	71.9	83.9	68.2	77.8	71.3	81.8
Knows her husband has sex with other women	71.7	78.5	70.9	75.1	71.5	77.3
Is tired or not in the mood	65.5	80.5	66.2	73.7	65.6	78.1
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	60.5	73.7	61.7	68.9	60.7	72.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	22.8	13.5	26.3	18.8	23.4	15.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	20.1	na	20.8	na	20.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	14.2	na	15.0	na	14.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	10.8	na	13.4	na	11.7
Have sex with another woman	na	10.8	na	14.2	na	12.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.6	na	8.5	na	7.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	73.6	na	72.7	na	73.3
Number of respondents	2,316	1,562	496	827	2,813	2,389

na = Not applicable

Table 94 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, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	50.2	36.8	63.3	67.0	71.3	71.3	472	364
20-24	48.6	27.8	65.3	72.9	69.6	69.6	492	353
25-29	47.7	29.5	63.3	71.6	72.2	72.2	451	364
30-39	47.4	23.5	57.8	72.3	72.5	72.5	781	705
40-49	52.1	27.3	56.8	74.6	73.0	73.0	617	603
Residence								
Urban	33.9	29.5	63.0	76.0	66.2	66.2	896	799
Rural	56.3	27.3	59.6	70.1	74.9	74.9	1,916	1,590
Schooling								
No schooling	59.7	38.5	55.4	74.9	69.3	69.3	587	342
<5 years complete	58.9	30.7	59.6	71.6	63.9	63.9	367	319
5-9 years complete	53.2	30.6	62.6	69.0	72.2	72.2	1,085	921
10-11 years complete	38.7	25.7	58.2	71.0	75.1	75.1	360	284
12 or more years complete	24.3	16.2	66.4	76.3	76.5	76.5	414	522
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	53.5	28.2	61.9	72.5	71.8	71.8	678	2,059
Employed, for cash	52.3	28.1	62.1	72.8	71.6	71.6	641	1,938
Employed, not for cash	(74.1)	30.5	(59.2)	67.6	75.2	75.2	37	121
Not employed	47.8	26.8	60.3	69.3	72.9	72.9	2,134	330
Marital status								
Never married	44.5	31.3	61.7	68.9	69.9	69.9	496	827
Currently married	50.2	25.6	60.6	73.5	73.1	73.1	2,192	1,533
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	48.7	*	57.7	*	*	*	125	30

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	44.2	33.2	62.0	67.5	67.3	67.3	703	1,080
1-2	47.6	21.1	60.2	75.2	76.9	76.9	1,526	1,011
3-4	58.5	31.8	59.0	77.1	72.7	72.7	508	268
5+	63.1	(41.6)	69.4	(82.9)	(68.2)	(68.2)	76	30
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	51.3	32.0	60.1	71.2	69.8	69.8	1,488	1,187
Non-nuclear	46.7	24.1	61.4	72.9	74.1	74.1	1,324	1,202
Religion								
Hindu	45.6	25.6	57.8	70.3	74.7	74.7	2,017	1,749
Muslim	57.4	31.2	67.2	78.1	65.7	65.7	710	583
Christian	(44.0)	*	(26.1)	*	*	*	16	8
Other	68.4	73.2	86.2	66.4	51.8	51.8	70	49
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.6	26.8	57.7	67.4	75.5	75.5	742	663
Scheduled tribe	46.7	39.1	52.8	64.0	71.3	71.3	191	176
Other backward class	47.9	29.9	65.2	77.1	73.0	73.0	339	290
Other	46.8	26.5	61.7	74.4	69.9	69.9	1,498	1,249
Don't know	(42.6)	*	(76.2)	*	*	*	44	12
Total	49.2	28.0	60.7	72.1	72.0	72.0	2,813	2,389

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her; refuses to give her financial support; uses force to have sex; and has sex with another woman.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, West Bengal, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	27.3	12.8	24.8
Sexual violence only	1.3	1.2	1.3
Physical and sexual violence	7.5	2.8	6.7
Physical or sexual violence	36.0	16.8	32.8
Number of women	1,614	329	1,943
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.4	(0.0)	82.9
Former husband	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Father/step-father	7.5	(34.1)	9.8
Mother/step-mother	9.1	(63.9)	13.7
Sister/brother	3.2	(28.4)	5.3
Other relative	1.1	(6.2)	1.5
Mother in-law	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Teacher	1.1	(0.0)	1.0
Other	0.2	(3.8)	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	561	51	612
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	94.9	*	86.9
Former husband	0.5	*	0.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	2.5
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	1.8
Other relative	2.8	*	4.6
Own friend/acquaintance	0.5	*	0.4
Family friend	0.0	*	1.4
Teacher	1.4	*	1.2
Other	0.0	*	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	142	13	155

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.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(4.1)	59
20-24	9.1	255
25-29	5.1	280
30-39	3.6	493
40-49	4.1	428
Residence		
Urban	5.4	481
Rural	4.8	1,034
Marital status		
Currently married	4.8	1,431
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	7.5	82
Number of living children		
0	0.6	53
1-2	4.8	1,058
3-4	6.7	338
5+	1.3	66
Schooling		
No schooling	6.4	386
<5 years complete	11.2	243
5-9 years complete	3.6	580
10-11 years complete	0.2	142
12 or more years complete	1.4	163
Religion		
Hindu	4.7	1,088
Muslim	4.7	383
Other ¹	12.7	40
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.7	389
Scheduled tribe	7.6	104
Other backward class	6.5	172
Other	4.9	825
Don't know	(4.5)	26
Total	5.0	1,515

Note: Total includes Christian women and never married women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, West Bengal, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	31.4	1.9	16.7	18.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.0	0.8	6.2	7.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	10.9	0.7	6.1	6.8
Slapped her	29.3	1.2	15.0	16.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.1	0.4	4.3	4.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.5	0.5	4.1	4.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.3	0.9	5.1	6.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.4	0.6	4.7	5.3
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.2	0.5	2.1	2.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.6	0.5	3.0	3.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.1	1.4	7.8	9.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.1	0.8	4.9	5.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.9	0.5	2.6	3.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.6	0.8	4.1	5.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	32.8	2.1	18.0	20.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.0	0.6	3.8	4.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	35.1	2.8	20.6	23.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.3	0.5	1.8	2.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.8	0.1	1.2	1.3
Number of ever-married women	1,614	1,614	1,614	1,614

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	9.6	16.8	10.0	17.6	20.9	100
20-24	10.7	26.1	5.7	27.9	30.4	278
25-29	13.7	31.5	10.6	33.2	35.6	288
30-39	13.4	35.0	7.3	36.8	38.8	507
40-49	14.6	34.0	9.2	34.3	36.7	440
Residence						
Urban	9.8	22.8	5.0	23.7	25.3	509
Rural	14.6	35.4	9.8	36.9	39.6	1,105
Schooling						
No schooling	18.3	39.7	11.5	41.3	44.9	400
<5 years complete	13.3	47.7	9.4	48.4	50.0	246
5-9 years complete	13.2	32.1	7.9	33.2	35.3	622
10-11 years complete	9.4	14.3	6.4	17.5	20.3	163
12 or more years complete	4.0	4.6	3.0	5.0	6.0	183
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	11.2	28.4	6.8	29.6	32.3	1,197
Employed for cash	19.3	40.5	13.2	42.2	43.3	393
Employed not for cash	(1.8)	(35.4)	(4.4)	(38.1)	(38.1)	23
Marital status						
Currently married	12.3	29.9	7.6	31.3	33.6	1,517
Widowed	14.6	42.2	16.4	42.2	44.6	61
Divorced/separated/deserted	(45.2)	(77.8)	(21.8)	(77.8)	(80.1)	36
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	12.3	30.0	7.6	31.4	33.7	1,504
0-4 years	8.4	14.0	7.2	15.9	18.6	275
5-9 years	11.3	26.1	9.5	27.3	29.0	260
10+ years	13.6	35.6	7.2	36.9	39.2	969
Number of living children						
0	11.4	16.7	6.0	18.6	21.4	152
1-2	11.8	30.5	6.9	31.7	33.5	1,058
3-4	13.5	40.2	11.8	40.7	43.2	338
5+	35.1	35.3	16.9	41.2	49.9	66
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.3	34.5	8.2	35.7	39.1	818
Non-nuclear	10.8	28.3	8.4	29.7	31.0	796
Religion						
Hindu	11.2	31.0	7.4	32.2	33.7	1,163
Muslim	18.1	32.4	8.2	34.1	39.2	404
Other ³	11.0	29.3	27.0	30.6	30.6	41

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.8	33.9	7.8	35.2	37.7	425
Scheduled tribe	11.5	32.7	17.2	34.0	34.0	111
Other backward class	15.3	35.9	6.3	36.2	39.4	186
Other	12.6	29.5	8.1	31.1	33.4	866
Don't know	(7.4)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(23.2)	26
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.9	57.8	20.9	60.5	62.5	275
No	10.8	26.2	5.8	27.3	29.4	1,287
Don't know	16.3	21.0	2.0	22.1	30.0	51
Total	13.1	31.4	8.3	32.8	35.1	1,614

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 Christian women and women who are married more than once, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	19.2	42.6	11.8	44.1	46.3	359
<5 years complete	14.7	32.2	9.9	33.5	37.2	254
5-9 years complete	14.3	36.1	8.4	37.4	39.8	560
10-11 years complete	4.9	26.1	4.7	28.3	29.6	152
12 or more years complete	6.0	10.5	4.3	11.3	12.7	286
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.6	23.4	5.6	24.5	26.9	1,210
Drinks/never gets drunk	26.3	32.5	1.0	33.5	39.6	51
Gets drunk sometimes	18.0	52.4	14.3	55.0	57.1	287
Gets drunk often	45.4	86.8	37.0	86.8	87.3	65
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife is same age	(7.8)	(16.1)	(6.3)	(16.1)	(23.4)	39
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.9	31.6	6.8	32.8	35.2	409
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.2	28.0	6.8	29.2	31.0	680
Wife 10+ years younger	14.2	32.7	9.6	34.9	37.6	383
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.6	33.7	7.3	34.7	37.0	681
Wife has more schooling	13.9	26.9	9.0	28.5	31.0	439
Both have equal schooling	9.6	22.5	6.3	23.6	25.9	252
Neither attended school	19.6	42.7	11.9	44.5	46.9	239
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.5	21.6	2.8	22.4	23.6	797
1-2	14.4	36.9	10.9	38.7	40.0	460
3-4	26.1	43.1	15.1	45.0	52.0	282
5-6	36.3	58.7	25.5	61.4	63.2	75
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	16.7	30.8	6.3	32.4	36.7	132
1-2	17.5	37.6	14.6	40.6	42.8	271
3	10.5	27.9	6.1	28.9	31.1	1,114
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	9.2	20.8	4.4	21.4	23.0	806
1-2	13.8	38.4	8.1	40.0	42.0	299
3-4	17.2	50.2	16.0	53.0	56.0	297
5-6	19.3	38.6	15.0	40.8	44.9	150
7	25.4	28.5	7.2	28.5	35.1	61

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, West Bengal, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	15.0	35.8	9.2	37.1	38.8	352
1-2	13.1	37.6	11.5	39.5	41.6	268
3	12.4	28.2	7.1	29.4	32.0	993
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	26.4	64.9	16.5	66.2	69.6	252
Sometimes	12.1	28.3	7.6	29.8	32.1	1,125
Never	3.4	10.7	2.9	11.4	12.4	237
Total	13.1	31.4	8.3	32.8	35.1	1,614

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 who are older than their husbands, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, West Bengal, 2015-16

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 minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	24.7	0.2	8.3	6.0	27.7	507
In the past 12 months	29.8	0.4	10.9	8.1	34.5	301
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	38.3	0.3	14.1	14.7	41.3	134
In the past 12 months	34.0	0.5	16.8	15.0	38.3	96
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	23.7	0.2	7.9	5.8	26.6	529
In the past 12 months	28.2	0.4	10.5	8.1	32.5	326
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	45.6	0.4	16.8	17.4	49.2	112
In the past 12 months	43.0	0.6	20.8	17.6	48.7	71

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, West Bengal, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	88.0	(97.5)	64.2	83.3	(86.1)	83.5
Never sought help but told someone	3.9	(0.0)	10.9	5.2	(5.1)	5.1
Sought help	8.1	(2.5)	24.9	11.6	(8.8)	11.3
Number of women who experienced violence	482	24	130	582	55	637
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(68.7)	*	(34.7)	55.3	*	53.7
Husband's family	(26.6)	*	(61.9)	45.3	*	42.3
Friend	(7.7)	*	(14.7)	11.6	*	10.8
Neighbour	(27.0)	*	(27.8)	24.1	*	27.1
Religious leader	(2.7)	*	(6.4)	4.6	*	4.3
Police	(6.5)	*	(5.1)	6.3	*	5.8
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	(9.3)	4.5	*	4.2
Social service organization	(0.7)	*	(0.0)	0.4	*	0.4
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	39	1	32	67	5	72

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

() 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) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling 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 fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling 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-4 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-4 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-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for West Bengal, there were 722 clusters. Hence, 722 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 722 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 721 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for West Bengal 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).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, West Bengal, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	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)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (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 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 received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (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
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, West Bengal, 2015-16

Variable	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
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.946	0.005	15,327	15,327	2.631	0.005	0.936	0.956
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.509	0.008	15,327	15,327	2.015	0.016	0.493	0.525
Using iodized salt	0.946	0.003	15,282	15,288	1.640	0.003	0.941	0.952
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1010.971	7.368	32,432	32,163	1.300	0.007	996.234	1025.707
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.258	0.004	29,530	29,468	1.605	0.016	0.250	0.266
Urban residence	0.322	0.006	17,668	17,668	1.790	0.020	0.310	0.335
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.221	0.005	17,668	17,668	1.694	0.024	0.210	0.231
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.265	0.007	17,668	17,668	2.201	0.028	0.250	0.280
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.176	0.004	17,668	17,668	1.293	0.021	0.168	0.183
Currently married	0.783	0.004	17,668	17,668	1.312	0.005	0.775	0.791
Married before age 18	0.506	0.006	14,652	14,735	1.558	0.013	0.493	0.519
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.709	0.006	13,746	13,836	1.601	0.009	0.697	0.721
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.570	0.007	13,746	13,836	1.564	0.012	0.557	0.583
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.139	0.005	13,746	13,836	1.691	0.036	0.129	0.149
Currently using pill	0.200	0.005	13,746	13,836	1.443	0.025	0.190	0.210
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.012	0.001	13,746	13,836	1.279	0.100	0.009	0.014
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.059	0.003	13,746	13,836	1.356	0.046	0.054	0.065
Currently using female sterilization	0.293	0.007	13,746	13,836	1.691	0.022	0.280	0.306
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.582	0.009	8,003	8,044	1.561	0.015	0.565	0.599
Unmet need for family planning	0.075	0.003	13,746	13,836	1.403	0.042	0.068	0.081
Want no more children	0.717	0.005	13,746	13,836	1.254	0.007	0.707	0.726
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.144	0.004	13,746	13,836	1.253	0.026	0.137	0.152
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.765	0.010	4,455	4,461	1.543	0.013	0.745	0.784
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.280	0.009	4,455	4,461	1.385	0.033	0.262	0.299
Birth registration	0.969	0.003	5,371	5,258	1.131	0.003	0.963	0.975
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.816	0.010	5,323	5,252	1.745	0.013	0.796	0.837
Institutional delivery	0.752	0.013	5,323	5,252	1.924	0.017	0.726	0.778
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.637	0.011	4,455	4,461	1.571	0.018	0.614	0.660
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.296	0.010	4,455	4,461	1.466	0.034	0.275	0.316
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.523	0.028	442	407	1.126	0.053	0.467	0.578
Children with diarrhoea	0.059	0.004	5,163	5,096	1.198	0.069	0.051	0.067
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.647	0.031	315	299	1.100	0.048	0.585	0.710
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.747	0.028	315	299	1.089	0.038	0.691	0.803
Child received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.006	1,114	1,097	1.247	0.006	0.963	0.987
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.927	0.010	1,114	1,097	1.281	0.011	0.907	0.947
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.879	0.012	1,114	1,097	1.212	0.014	0.855	0.903
Child received measles vaccination	0.928	0.009	1,114	1,097	1.124	0.009	0.910	0.945
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.864	0.013	1,114	1,097	1.253	0.015	0.838	0.890
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.844	0.013	1,114	1,097	1.182	0.015	0.818	0.870
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.684	0.011	4,445	4,403	1.443	0.015	0.663	0.705
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.325	0.009	4,926	4,868	1.266	0.027	0.308	0.343
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.203	0.007	4,926	4,868	1.202	0.035	0.189	0.217
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.315	0.009	4,926	4,868	1.249	0.027	0.298	0.333
Children with any anaemia	0.542	0.010	4,490	4,460	1.329	0.019	0.521	0.562
Women with any anaemia	0.624	0.006	17,093	17,022	1.560	0.009	0.613	0.636
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.213	0.005	16,521	16,460	1.451	0.022	0.203	0.222
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.199	0.005	16,521	16,460	1.550	0.024	0.189	0.208
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.747	0.016	2,829	2,813	1.919	0.021	0.716	0.779
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.186	0.014	2,829	2,813	1.941	0.076	0.158	0.215
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.328	0.019	1,943	1,943	1.769	0.058	0.290	0.365
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.768	0.036	50,291	50,377	1.236	0.020	1.696	1.840
Neonatal mortality	22.008	2.286	5,396	5,320	1.028	0.104	17.437	26.580
Postneonatal mortality	5.496	1.121	5,409	5,335	1.082	0.204	3.254	7.738
Infant mortality	27.504	2.474	5,396	5,320	1.017	0.090	22.555	32.453
Child mortality	4.427	0.987	5,366	5,271	1.023	0.223	2.453	6.401
Under-five mortality	31.810	2.660	5,407	5,330	1.011	0.084	26.490	37.129
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.154	0.004	29,174	28,956	1.571	0.023	0.147	0.161
Urban residence	0.335	0.017	2,402	2,389	1.731	0.050	0.301	0.368
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.143	0.010	2,402	2,389	1.358	0.068	0.124	0.163
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.338	0.015	2,402	2,389	1.567	0.045	0.307	0.368
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.346	0.011	2,402	2,389	1.101	0.031	0.325	0.367
Currently married	0.642	0.010	2,402	2,389	1.069	0.016	0.621	0.662
Married before age 21	0.196	0.012	1,664	1,672	1.235	0.061	0.172	0.220
Want no more children	0.689	0.014	1,548	1,533	1.230	0.021	0.660	0.717
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.163	0.012	1,548	1,533	1.283	0.074	0.139	0.187
Men with any anaemia	0.302	0.012	2,307	2,265	1.148	0.038	0.279	0.326
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.199	0.010	2,324	2,290	1.090	0.048	0.179	0.218
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.142	0.011	2,324	2,290	1.441	0.078	0.120	0.164
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.907	0.009	2,402	2,389	1.461	0.010	0.890	0.924
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.259	0.018	2,402	2,389	2.019	0.070	0.223	0.295

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, West Bengal, 2015-16

Variable	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
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.935	0.009	4,382	5,020	2.507	0.010	0.916	0.954
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.620	0.018	4,382	5,020	2.463	0.029	0.583	0.656
Using iodized salt	0.981	0.003	4,358	4,999	1.485	0.003	0.975	0.987
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	991.611	14.615	9,189	10,458	1.376	0.015	962.380	1020.842
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.183	0.009	8,301	9,537	1.930	0.047	0.165	0.200
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.690	0.013	3,627	4,232	1.651	0.018	0.664	0.715
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.530	0.013	3,627	4,232	1.528	0.024	0.505	0.555
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.160	0.011	3,627	4,232	1.791	0.068	0.138	0.182
Currently using pill	0.169	0.009	3,627	4,232	1.382	0.051	0.152	0.187
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.003	3,627	4,232	1.344	0.161	0.013	0.025
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.108	0.007	3,627	4,232	1.370	0.065	0.094	0.122
Currently using female sterilization	0.227	0.012	3,627	4,232	1.754	0.054	0.203	0.252
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.455	0.019	2,032	2,300	1.716	0.042	0.417	0.492
Unmet need for family planning	0.084	0.007	3,627	4,232	1.495	0.082	0.071	0.098
Want no more children	0.722	0.009	3,627	4,232	1.204	0.012	0.704	0.740
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.781	0.018	1,077	1,283	1.492	0.024	0.744	0.818
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.315	0.019	1,077	1,283	1.329	0.059	0.278	0.352
Birth registration	0.973	0.006	1,279	1,466	1.121	0.006	0.962	0.984
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.885	0.021	1,241	1,462	2.084	0.024	0.842	0.927
Institutional delivery	0.836	0.027	1,241	1,462	2.337	0.033	0.782	0.891
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.700	0.024	1,077	1,283	1.764	0.035	0.652	0.749
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.282	0.020	1,077	1,283	1.485	0.071	0.242	0.322
Children with diarrhoea	0.057	0.007	1,222	1,438	1.092	0.130	0.043	0.072
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.696	0.063	71	83	1.140	0.090	0.570	0.822
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.826	0.052	71	83	1.177	0.063	0.722	0.930
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.018	267	313	1.365	0.019	0.915	0.987
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.878	0.029	267	313	1.460	0.033	0.820	0.936
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.030	267	313	1.304	0.036	0.765	0.886
Child received measles vaccination	0.884	0.023	267	313	1.177	0.026	0.839	0.930
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.806	0.031	267	313	1.272	0.038	0.745	0.868
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.777	0.031	267	313	1.226	0.040	0.715	0.839
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.657	0.021	1,071	1,261	1.414	0.033	0.614	0.700
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.285	0.018	1,153	1,321	1.314	0.064	0.248	0.322
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.167	0.012	1,153	1,321	1.088	0.071	0.143	0.191
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.262	0.020	1,153	1,321	1.474	0.077	0.222	0.302
Children with any anaemia	0.555	0.021	1,055	1,213	1.334	0.038	0.513	0.597
Women with any anaemia	0.582	0.012	4,578	5,269	1.660	0.021	0.558	0.607
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.140	0.009	4,495	5,162	1.660	0.062	0.123	0.158
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.306	0.013	4,495	5,162	1.813	0.041	0.281	0.331
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.847	0.031	782	896	2.403	0.037	0.785	0.909
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.239	0.030	782	896	1.958	0.125	0.179	0.299
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.568	0.071	14,073	16,322	1.336	0.045	1.427	1.709
Neonatal mortality	10.939	3.189	1,262	1,489	1.112	0.292	4.561	17.317
Postneonatal mortality	5.260	2.237	1,264	1,487	1.106	0.425	0.787	9.734
Infant mortality	16.200	3.838	1,262	1,489	1.104	0.237	8.524	23.876
Child mortality	0.222	0.222	1,277	1,476	0.529	1.002	0.000	0.666
Under-five mortality	16.418	3.841	1,263	1,489	1.098	0.234	8.735	24.101
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.099	0.007	8,370	9,523	1.814	0.069	0.085	0.113
Want no more children	0.698	0.028	408	472	1.250	0.041	0.641	0.755
Men with any anaemia	0.269	0.023	624	714	1.204	0.085	0.223	0.315
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.190	0.019	634	733	1.069	0.098	0.153	0.227
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.207	0.028	634	733	1.514	0.134	0.151	0.262
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.932	0.016	677	799	1.606	0.017	0.900	0.963
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.372	0.038	677	799	2.055	0.103	0.295	0.449

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, West Bengal, 2015-16

Variable	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
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.951	0.006	10,945	10,307	2.675	0.006	0.940	0.962
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.455	0.008	10,945	10,307	1.762	0.018	0.438	0.472
Using iodized salt	0.930	0.004	10,924	10,290	1.713	0.005	0.921	0.938
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1020.299	8.314	23,243	21,705	1.242	0.008	1003.671	1036.927
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.294	0.005	21,229	19,931	1.486	0.016	0.285	0.303
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.718	0.007	10,119	9,604	1.558	0.010	0.704	0.731
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.587	0.008	10,119	9,604	1.576	0.013	0.572	0.603
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.130	0.005	10,119	9,604	1.604	0.041	0.119	0.141
Currently using pill	0.213	0.006	10,119	9,604	1.466	0.028	0.201	0.225
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.001	10,119	9,604	1.113	0.119	0.007	0.011
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.038	0.002	10,119	9,604	1.293	0.065	0.033	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.322	0.008	10,119	9,604	1.681	0.024	0.306	0.337
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.633	0.009	5,971	5,744	1.493	0.015	0.615	0.652
Unmet need for family planning	0.070	0.003	10,119	9,604	1.318	0.048	0.064	0.077
Want no more children	0.714	0.006	10,119	9,604	1.272	0.008	0.703	0.726
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.758	0.012	3,378	3,178	1.568	0.015	0.735	0.781
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.266	0.011	3,378	3,178	1.409	0.040	0.245	0.288
Birth registration	0.967	0.003	4,092	3,792	1.141	0.004	0.960	0.974
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.790	0.012	4,082	3,790	1.663	0.015	0.766	0.814
Institutional delivery	0.719	0.014	4,082	3,790	1.807	0.020	0.691	0.748
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.611	0.013	3,378	3,178	1.497	0.021	0.586	0.637
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.301	0.011	3,378	3,178	1.453	0.038	0.278	0.324
Children with diarrhoea	0.059	0.005	3,941	3,658	1.243	0.082	0.050	0.069
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.628	0.035	244	217	1.068	0.056	0.558	0.699
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.717	0.033	244	217	1.059	0.045	0.651	0.782
Child received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.004	847	785	0.875	0.004	0.977	0.992
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.007	847	785	0.958	0.008	0.932	0.962
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.011	847	785	1.083	0.013	0.878	0.923
Child received measles vaccination	0.945	0.008	847	785	0.992	0.008	0.929	0.961
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.013	847	785	1.187	0.015	0.861	0.913
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.871	0.013	847	785	1.097	0.015	0.845	0.897
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.695	0.012	3,374	3,143	1.439	0.017	0.672	0.719
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.340	0.010	3,773	3,547	1.247	0.029	0.320	0.360
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.216	0.009	3,773	3,547	1.253	0.040	0.199	0.234
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.336	0.009	3,773	3,547	1.165	0.028	0.317	0.354
Children with any anaemia	0.537	0.012	3,435	3,247	1.323	0.021	0.514	0.560
Women with any anaemia	0.643	0.006	12,515	11,753	1.500	0.010	0.630	0.656
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.246	0.006	12,026	11,298	1.421	0.023	0.235	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.150	0.004	12,026	11,298	1.377	0.030	0.141	0.159
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.701	0.018	2,047	1,916	1.805	0.026	0.664	0.737
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.161	0.016	2,047	1,916	1.955	0.099	0.129	0.193
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.846	0.040	36,218	34,055	1.194	0.022	1.766	1.926
Neonatal mortality	26.298	2.891	4,134	3,831	1.038	0.110	20.515	32.081
Postneonatal mortality	5.590	1.298	4,145	3,848	1.071	0.232	2.994	8.185
Infant mortality	31.887	3.074	4,134	3,831	1.021	0.096	25.740	38.035
Child mortality	6.080	1.355	4,089	3,796	1.056	0.223	3.370	8.791
Under-five mortality	37.774	3.320	4,144	3,840	1.016	0.088	31.135	44.413
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.181	0.004	20,804	19,433	1.494	0.023	0.173	0.190
Want no more children	0.684	0.017	1,140	1,060	1.217	0.024	0.651	0.718
Men with any anaemia	0.318	0.013	1,683	1,551	1.108	0.041	0.291	0.344
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.203	0.011	1,690	1,556	1.094	0.055	0.180	0.225
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.112	0.009	1,690	1,556	1.165	0.080	0.094	0.130
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.895	0.010	1,725	1,590	1.412	0.012	0.874	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.202	0.019	1,725	1,590	1.964	0.094	0.164	0.240



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