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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Rajasthan



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

RAJASTHAN

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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 Rajasthan was conducted in all 33 districts of the state from 23 January to 21 July 2016 by the Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and collected information from 34,915 households, 41,965 women age 15-49 (including 6,624 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 6,309 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 98 percent for women, and 95 percent for men.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-quarter of Rajasthan's households (25%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Rajasthan are comprised of 5 members. Twelve percent of households are headed by women, with 9 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

A vast majority of households in Rajasthan have household heads who are Hindu (90%). Eight percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Less than one-fifth (19%) of households in Rajasthan have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 46 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and 14 percent belong to a scheduled tribe. Twenty percent of Rajasthan's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Less than one-third (31%) of Rajasthan's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 973 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (887 females per 1,000 males). Seventy-eight 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, 85 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of more than two-thirds (67%) of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 48 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Slightly less than two-thirds (64%) of households in Rajasthan live in a pucca house and 91 percent of households have electricity. Forty-six percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 69 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (58%) than urban households (11%).

More than one-third (36%) of households in Rajasthan have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 36 percent of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (71%) are more likely than rural households (24%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Half of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly strain the water through cloth). Thirty-two percent of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-three percent of rural and 98 percent of urban households in Rajasthan have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 23 percent of households, up from 15 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 66 percent of rural households and 15 percent of urban households. Overall, more than half (53%) of all households in Rajasthan own agricultural land.

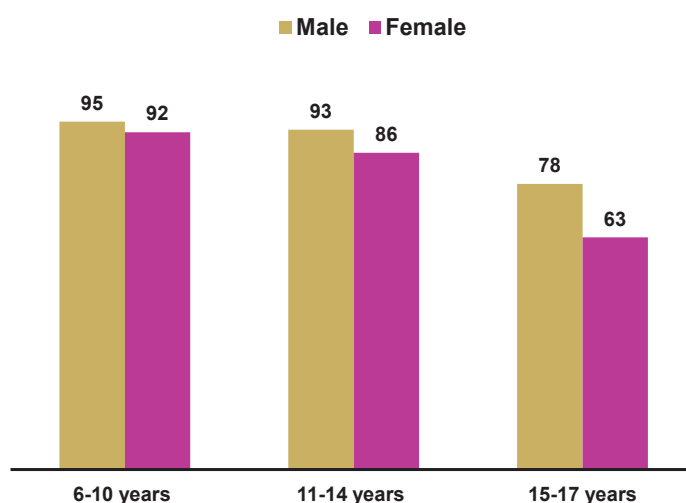
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-four percent of children age 6-17 years in Rajasthan attend school (87% in urban areas and 83% in rural areas). School attendance is 90 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 71 percent at ages 15-17 years. Gender disparity in school attendance is smaller in the age group 6-14 years (87% of girls compared with 93% of boys) than in the age group 15-17 years (63% of girls compared with 78% of boys).

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, 57 percent of women age 15-49 and 85 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 16 percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Forty-one percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 16 percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Media exposure is higher among men than women in Rajasthan. Two-thirds of women and 69 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (57%) are much more likely than women (22%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-one

percent of men and 32 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

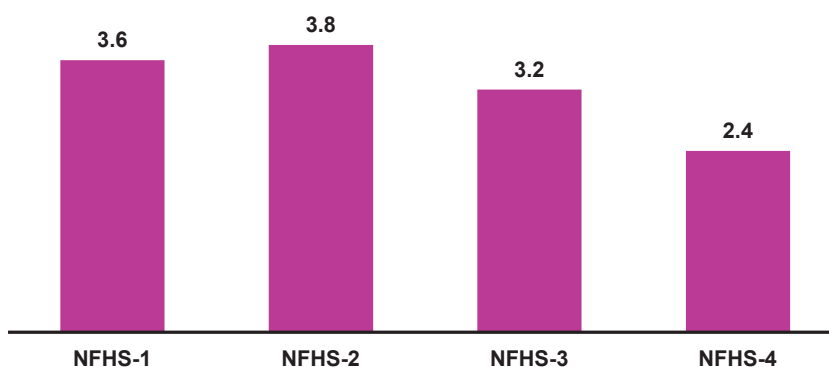
The median age at first marriage is 18.0 years among women age 20-49 years and 21.8 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married almost four years later than women. More than one-third (35%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 65 percent in NFHS-3. Thirty-six percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 57 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Rajasthan is 2.4 children per woman, somewhat higher than replacement level fertility (2.1). Fertility decreased by 0.4 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.8 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*

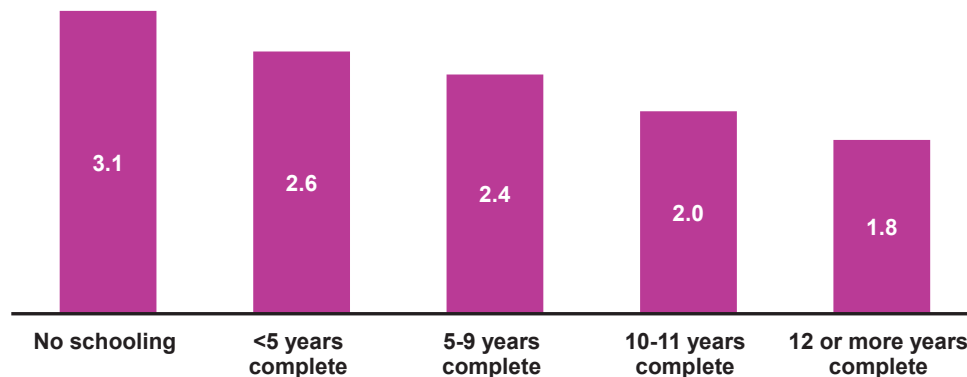


Fertility in urban areas, at 1.9 children per woman, is below replacement level and is well above replacement level in rural areas (2.6 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 17 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 32 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.3 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 3.1, compared with 1.8). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of 0.7 children more than Hindu women (TFR of 3.1, compared with 2.4) and 1.3 children more than Sikh women (TFR of 1.8).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (59%) and 21 percent were performed in the public health sector. One-fourth of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 years in Rajasthan, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 16 percent in NFHS-3. Only 0.2 percent of women age 15 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 9 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 21 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are more than four times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Rajasthan is 30.3 months, the same as in NFHS-3. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 30 percent occur within 24 months. Almost two-thirds (63%) 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.

Almost two-thirds (63%) of births in Rajasthan occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

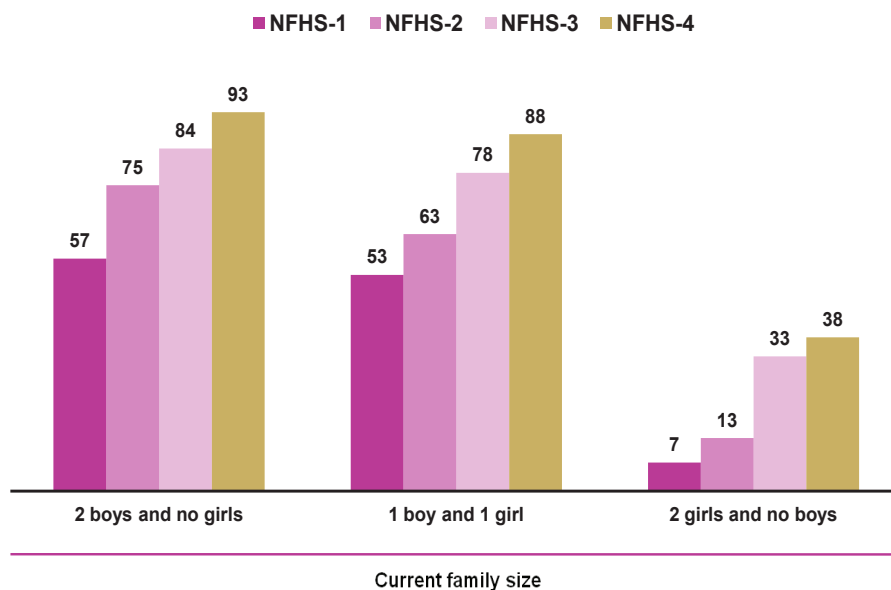
More than two-thirds of currently married women and men (69-70%) age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seventy-six percent of both women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Rajasthan there is a strong preference for sons. Nineteen percent of both women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 1 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 percent with two sons and 88 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 38 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 11 percentage points 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 Rajasthan, there are some unplanned pregnancies are common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.4 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

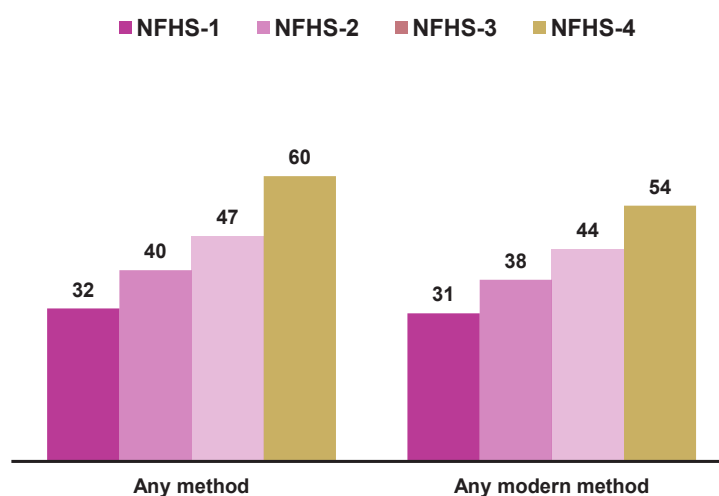
Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Rajasthan. However, some methods are still less well known. Eighty-one percent of currently married women know about injectables and 11 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 45 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 60 percent, up from 47 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 54 percent, is also up, from 44 percent in NFHS-3. Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use is 68 percent, down slightly from 72 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 14 percent for women age 15-19 to 75 percent for women age 30-49.

In Rajasthan, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (64%) than in rural areas (58%). Contraceptive prevalence generally decreases as schooling increases; for example, 53 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 16 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (46%) are much less likely to use contraception than Sikh (65%) and Hindu women (61%).

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



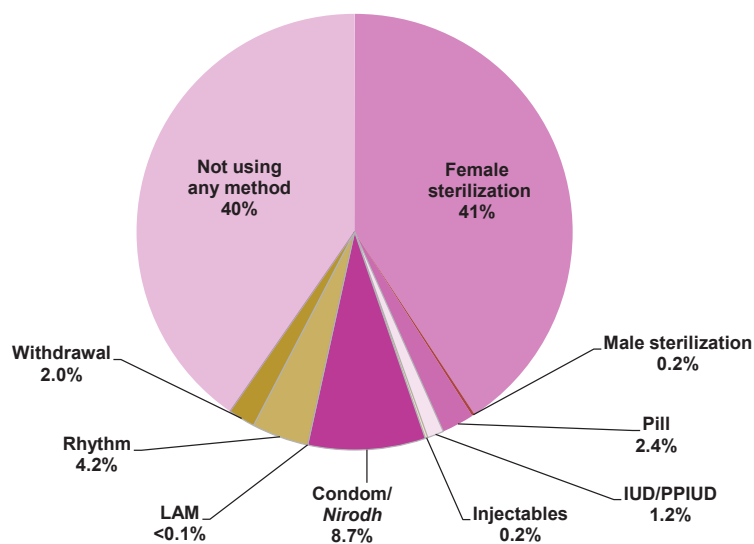
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 60 percent, up from 47 percent in NFHS-3.

Women in Rajasthan are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 74 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 37 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Rajasthan are condoms/*Nirodhs* (9%) and pill (2%). In general, urban women and educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a camp or CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC, and 73 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



The majority of condom/*Nirodh* users say they get their supply from their husbands (53%) and a plurality of pill users get their supply from a public sector health facility (38%). Nonetheless, 30 percent of pill users get their supply from a private sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 32 percent. Forty-three 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.

Informed choice

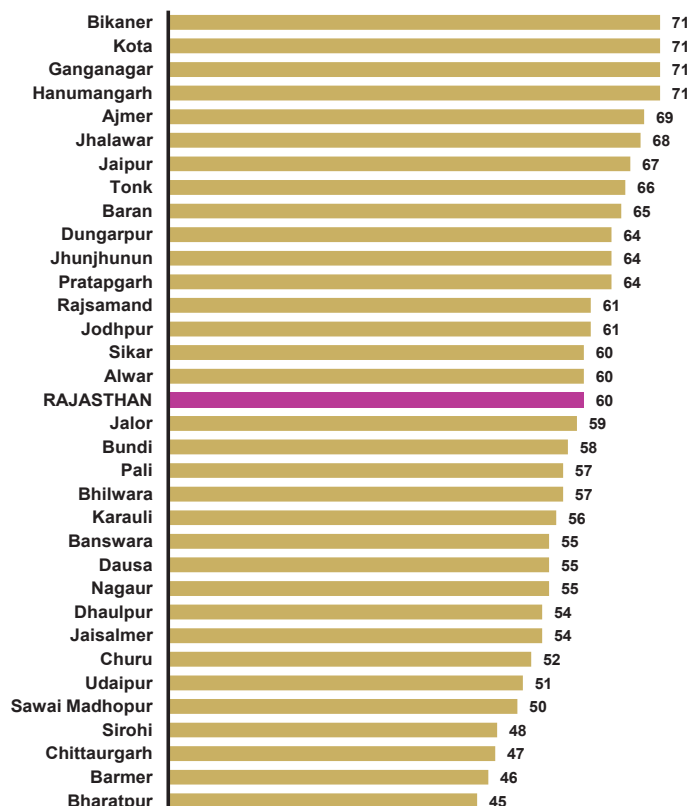
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. About half (51%) of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 44 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (34%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Forty-five percent of men age 15-49 in Rajasthan agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 17 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (65%) 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, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 16 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 83 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 74 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has increased in the 10-year period since NFHS-3, from 75 percent to 83 percent.

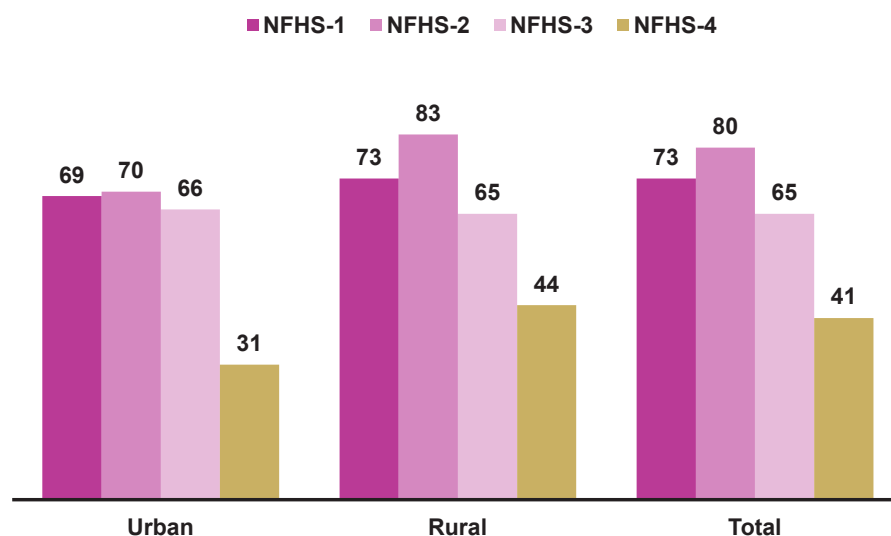
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Rajasthan in NFHS-4 is estimated at 41 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 65, the NFHS-2 estimate of 80, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73.

As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months), mortality rates are almost identical, and between ages 1 and 5 years, girls have higher mortality rates than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

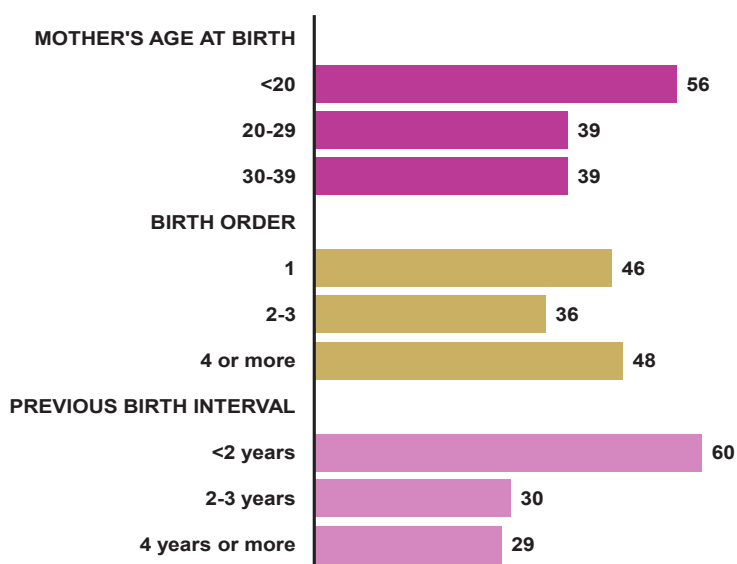
Deaths per 1,000 live births



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 56 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 39 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than twice as 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.

The infant mortality rate is slightly higher for Muslim children than for Hindu children and is higher for scheduled caste children than for children belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and child mortality is almost twice as high in rural areas as urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (45 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (29 per 1,000 live births).

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than twice as likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

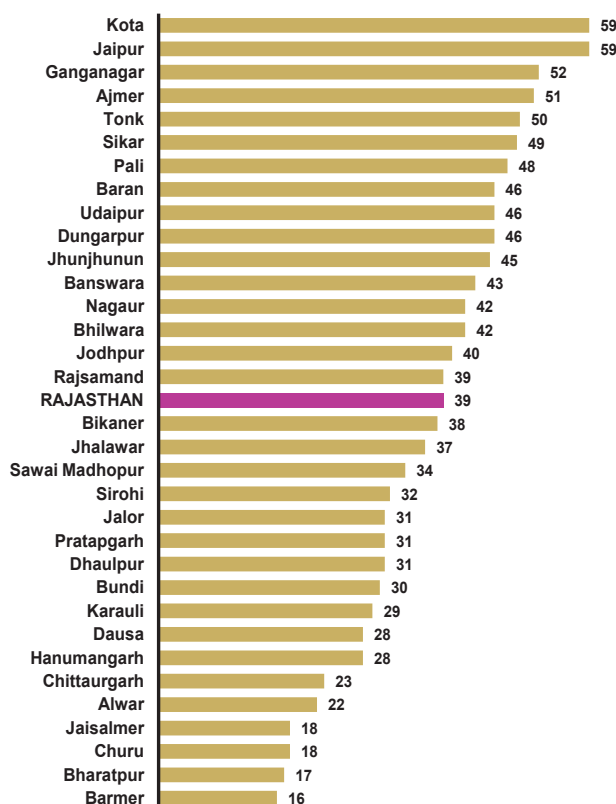
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than four-fifths (83%) received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (55% from a doctor and 28% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Fourteen percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (85%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 92 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fifths (63%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Thirty-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were 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 their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 65 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 17 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Seven 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

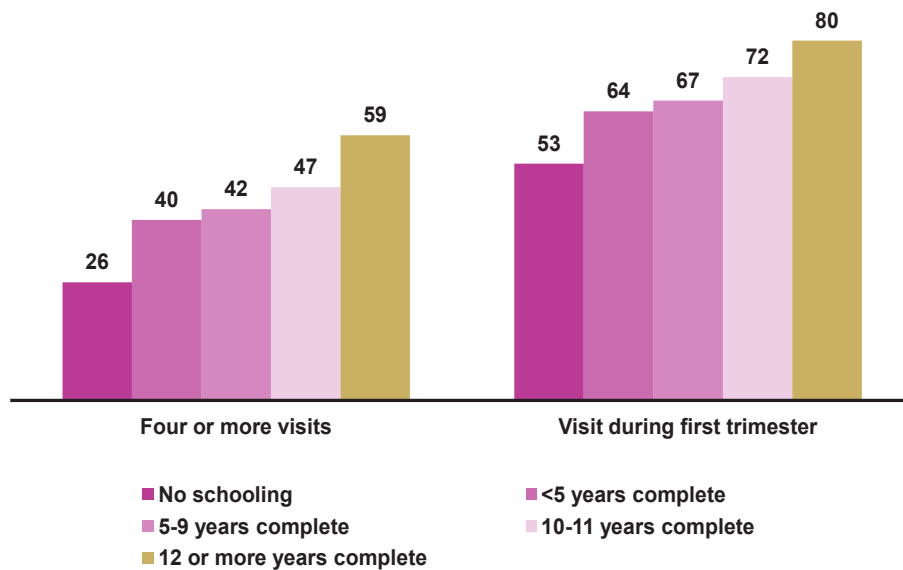


Only 39 percent of mothers in Rajasthan received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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, 59-73 percent of women received advice on each of the five different areas (73% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 70% on breastfeeding, 64% on family planning, 60% on cord care and 59% on keeping the baby warm).

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 Rajasthan, more than 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 (90-92%), having urine and blood samples taken (88-90%), and having their abdomen examined (86%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 67 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 no schooling. Eighty-eight percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 53 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Delivery care

More than four-fifths of births (84%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 16 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility nearly tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 30 percent in NFHS-3 to 84 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, urban women, and Sikh women.

For 93 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 32 percent of deliveries. Eighty-two percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

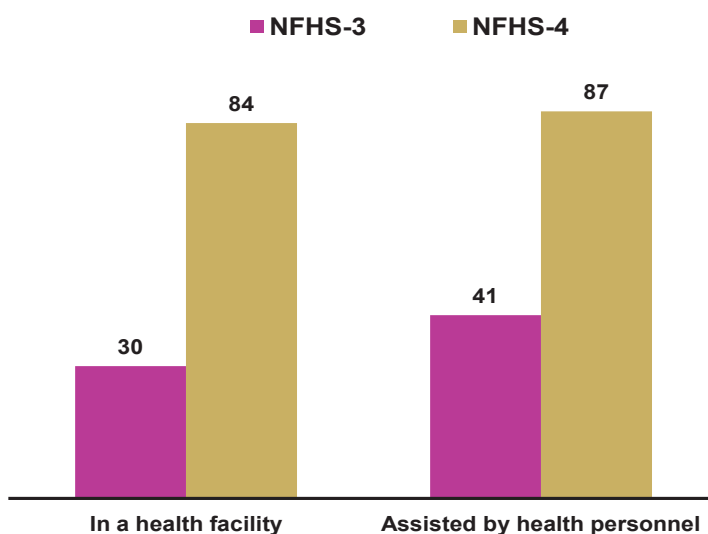
Eighty-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 9 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Nine percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (4% 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, 56 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than 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?

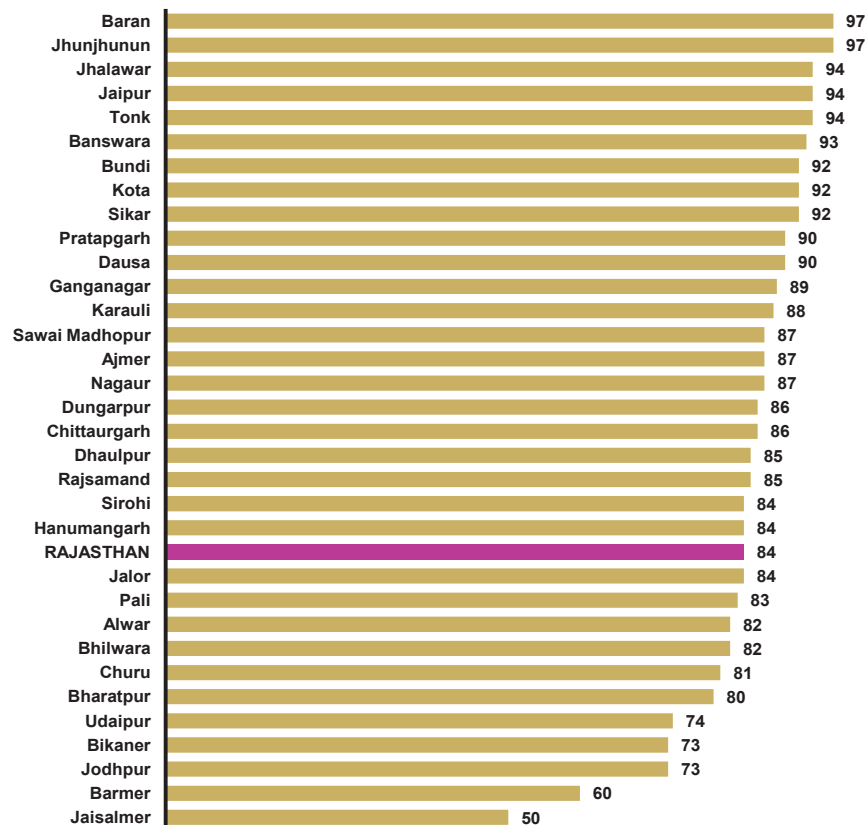
Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty-four percent of children in Rajasthan 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 Rajasthan, 67 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 65 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 health facility. Seventy-one percent of births in public health facilities and 80 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 13 percent of home births.

Only 24 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Ten percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-one percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (80% in urban areas and 68% in rural areas), but only 40 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 35-45 percent of

men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 56-58 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Fifty-eight percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 56 percent each were told by a health provider or a health worker about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and family planning or delaying the next child. Only 22-29 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

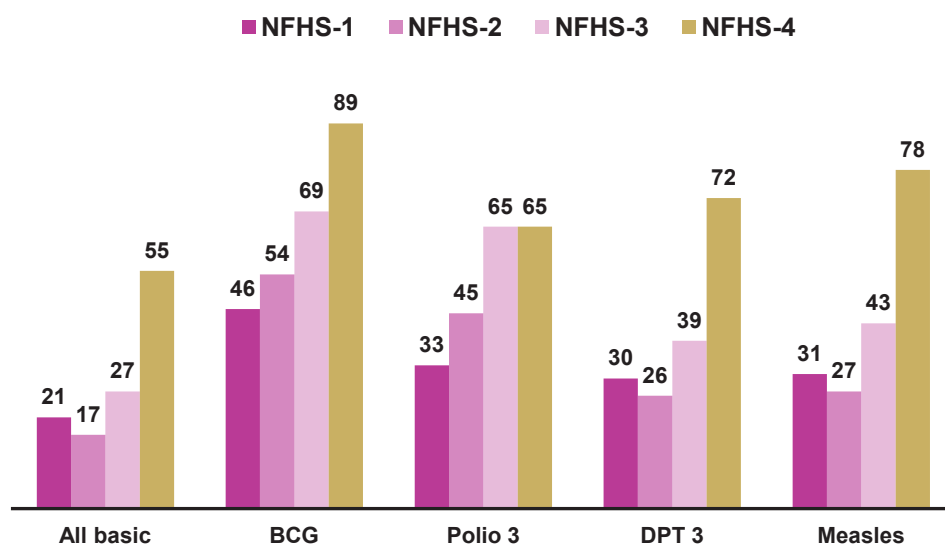
Vaccination of children

More than half (55%) 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 7 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-nine percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, far fewer children have received other basic vaccinations (65% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 72% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 78% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 86% to 72%) and polio vaccine (from 88% to 65%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

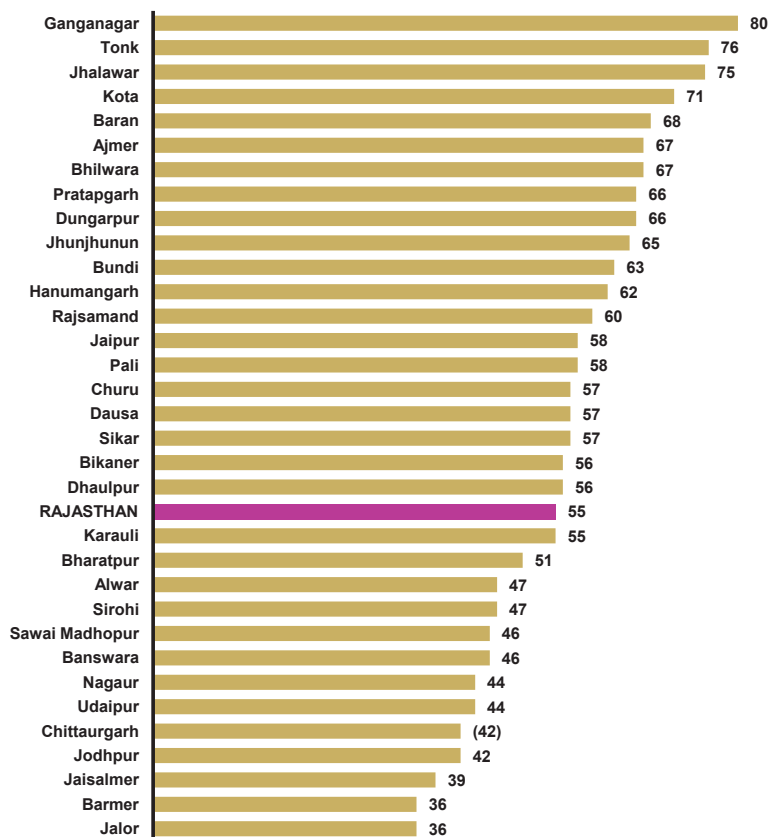
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there were large increases in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 39% to 72%), measles (from 43% to 78%), and BCG (from 69% to 89%); however, coverage for three doses of polio vaccine has remained unchanged at 65 percent during this period. Overall, there was a large increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 27% to 55%). In addition, more than three-quarters of children (77%) have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over half of children (53%) 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 urban areas than in rural areas (61% versus 53%) and is high for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling, for first births and for female children. Muslim children have lower vaccination coverage than Hindu children and scheduled tribe children have lower vaccination coverage than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is high for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 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, 88 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Ten percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 83 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four 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 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and about two-thirds (63%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Eighteen percent were given zinc supplements. Sixteen 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 Rajasthan only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-third (35%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost three-fifths (58%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 34 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. More than two-fifths (42%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

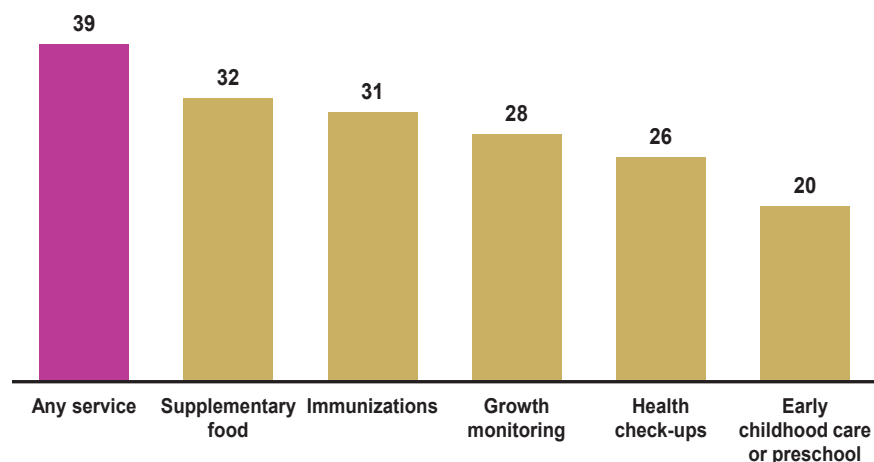
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Thirty-nine 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 (32%), immunizations (31%), growth monitoring (28%) and health check-ups (26%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (20% of children age 3-6 years). Three-fifths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM).

Among children under 6 years, slightly less than half (48%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and almost two-fifths (38%) 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 Rajasthan, only 58 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-five percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 28 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 expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 17 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 87 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 71 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 26.5 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. However, at age 6-8 months only 29 percent of children in Rajasthan 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. About one-third (34%) of

children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and only one-tenth are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 3 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 Rajasthan, about two-fifths (41%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 31 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. Only 3 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 14 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

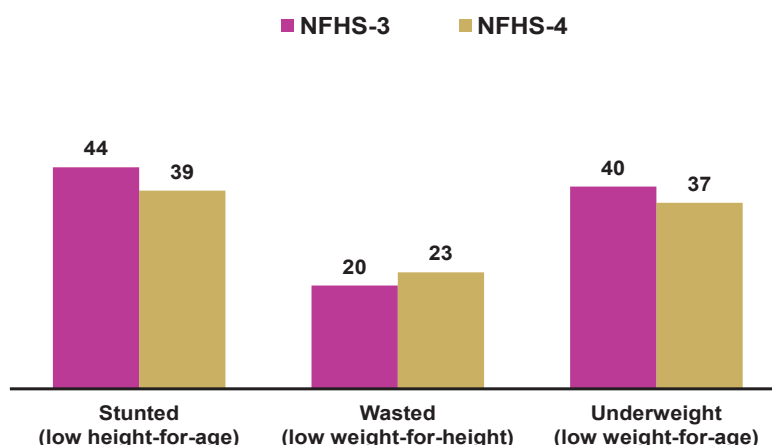
Children’s nutritional status

Thirty-nine percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-three 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 9 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 23 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are underweight, and 31 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status measured in terms of stunting and underweight in Rajasthan has improved since NFHS-3. Stunting among children decreased from 44 percent to 39 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 40 percent to 37 percent. However, in the same period, wasting among children increased from 20 percent to 23 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Rajasthan.

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 or the child’s living arrangements. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling and it increases with birth order. Children who were small or very small at birth are more likely to be undernourished than those who were of average or larger size at birth. Children whose mothers are underweight are more likely to also be undernourished than those whose mother’s weight is normal or who are overweight. Stunting and underweight are higher among children in rural areas than in urban areas.

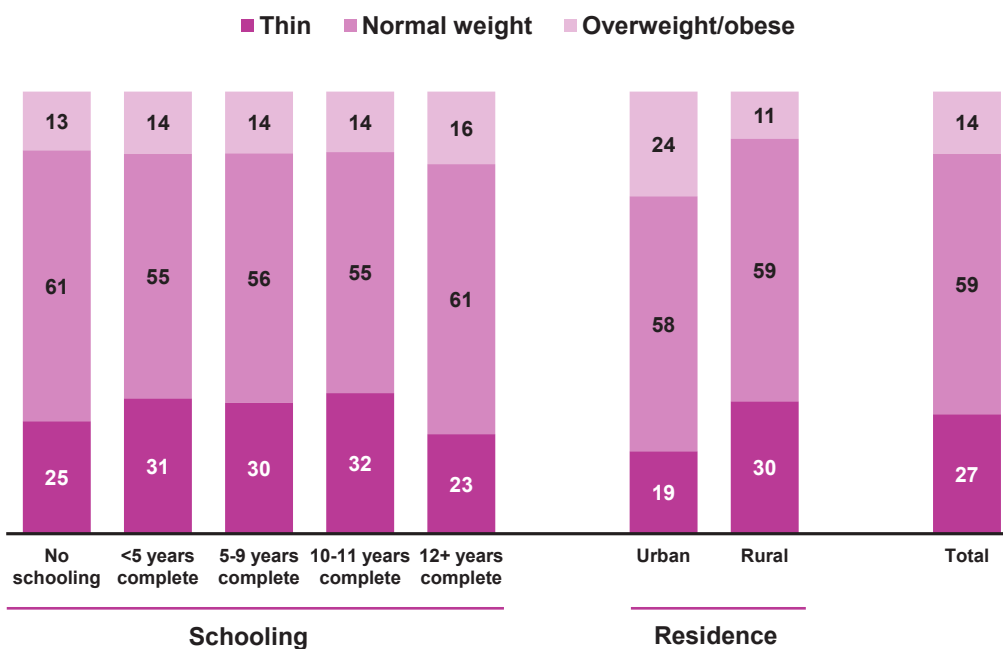
Adults’ nutritional status

More than two-fifths (41%) of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are thin than overweight or obese, which is the same as the pattern in NFHS-3. Twenty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men in Rajasthan are too thin which represents a substantial improvement since NFHS-3, but the percentage overweight or obese has increased substantially for women (from 9% to 14%) and it has doubled from 6 percent to 13 percent for men. About three-fifths of women (59%) and men (64%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, those who are well-educated, and those belonging to Sikh religion. 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 many groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

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

Percent distribution of women



The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-three percent of Rajasthan’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, a considerable improvement since NFHS-3 (63%).

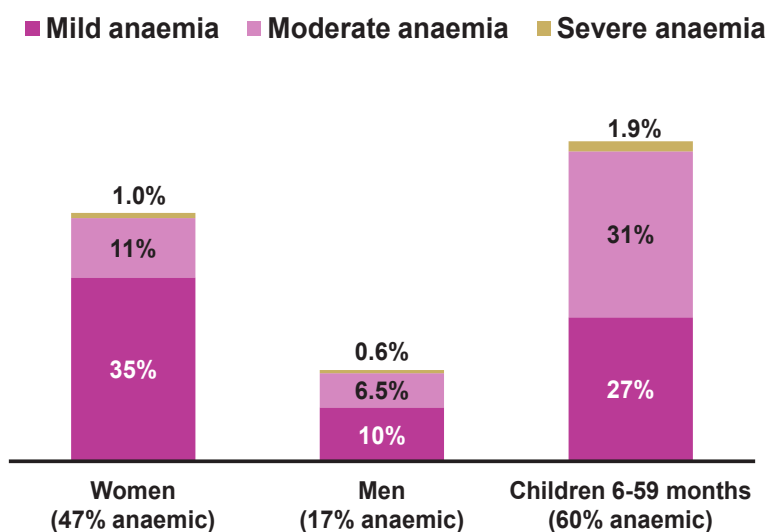
Anaemia

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 Rajasthan, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority (60%) are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 31 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia and children from scheduled tribes are much more likely to be anaemic than other children. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than half (53%) of children in Rajasthan are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Forty-seven percent of women in Rajasthan have anaemia, including 35 percent with mild anaemia, 11 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for scheduled tribe women (63%) and women who are breastfeeding (52%), but anaemia exceeds 40 percent for every group of women except Sikh women. Seventeen percent of men are anaemic. Men under age 20, men with less than five years of schooling, and men from scheduled tribes are particularly likely to be anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Rajasthan, 215 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 (292) than among women (135) and is higher in rural areas (237) than in urban areas (148). The prevalence of tuberculosis rises rapidly with the respondent's age.

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 92% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 66 percent of women and 72 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fifths (65%) of women and 72 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 95 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 7 percent of women and 10 percent of men 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, 649 women and 907 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 942 women and 667 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is generally higher among older age groups, those who have no schooling, and women in rural areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is more common than asthma in women (1,137 per 100,000). However, among men, goitre or any other thyroid disorder is much less common than asthma (266 per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is much higher among women (613 per 100,000) than among men (399 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 57 women and 50 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Nine percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. A little over three-fifth (62%) of women have normal blood pressure including, 1 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 somewhat higher than among women. Thirteen percent of men in Rajasthan 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 increases steadily with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Two percent of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have high blood glucose levels, and another 1 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and another 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Rajasthan, 19 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 5 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 8 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

A little less than half (47%) of men, but only 6 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (22%), smoke *bidis* (19%) and use *khaini* (12%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with *bidis* and *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco being especially popular among men in rural areas. A little more than three-fifths (62%) of 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 (16%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, 44 percent 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 three-fifths of both urban and rural households. Household members are much more likely to go to a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC (29% of households) than to a PHC/additional PHC (16% of households) or a government/municipal hospital (14% of households). Households in urban areas (30%) are most likely to go to a government/municipal hospital, whereas households in rural areas are most likely to go to a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC (32%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 19 percent of households in Rajasthan have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. In Rajasthan, two types of health schemes/health insurance dominate: the State health insurance scheme (59% of households) and much fewer households (14%) are covered under the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY).

Only 12 percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 years in Rajasthan are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than men with no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Only 65 percent of women in Rajasthan have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 84 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 58 percent in rural areas. Older women age 40-49 years are least likely (55%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (42%), women not having regular exposure to media (40%) and scheduled tribe women (50%) 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. Over four-fifths of men (86%) in Rajasthan have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 95 percent in urban areas.

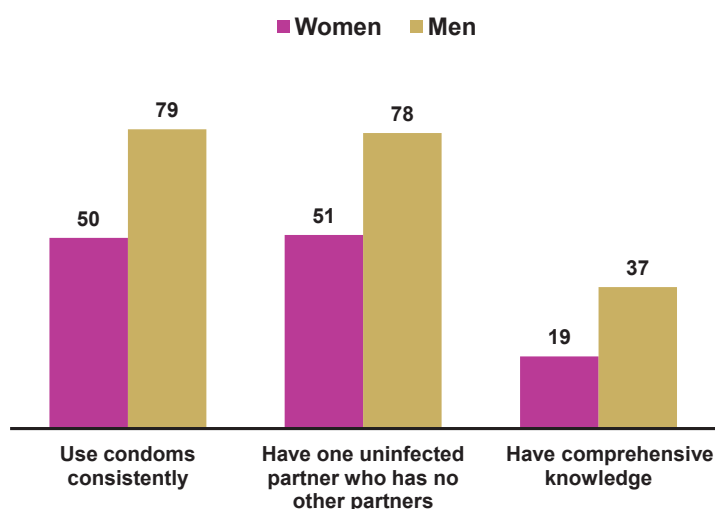
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 50 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 79 percent of men, and only about half of women (51%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men.

Only 19 percent of women and 37 percent of men in Rajasthan 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

Four-fifths of women and 88 percent of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (80%) and men (84%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. At least three-fourths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Almost three-fifths (59%) of women and 77 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 6 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 10 percent 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 (17%) are more likely than rural women (8%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 10 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Rajasthan, women (6%) are more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (49% of women, compared with 38% of men).

For more than nine-tenths (93%) of adults 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 0.3 percent of women and 6 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 similar in urban areas (7%) and rural areas (6%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.1% of women and 1% of men). Only about one-third of men (35%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. The proportion of men using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex is more than twice as high in urban than in rural areas.

One percent of men said they paid for sex in the past year. Thirty-five percent of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

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 Rajasthan, most women (68%) use cloth, while 42 percent use sanitary napkins, 13 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 12 years of schooling are almost 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 79 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 29 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 75 percent of men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 65 percent earned cash, including 10 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 31 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (94%) and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Thirty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 70 percent of employed men.

Only 29 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 82 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Forty-four of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 63 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 visits to their own family or relatives. Women are slightly more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (73%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (69-71%). Overall, 59 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 18 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 39 percent among women age 15-19 to 67 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: 95 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 96 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 46 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 (65%) and those who are employed for cash (60%) than any other group of women.

About three-fifths (58%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About three-fifths (58%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is higher, at 75 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling than among women with less schooling or no schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-six percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 37 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 only groups of women in which more than two-fifths are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 30-49, urban women, women with at least 12 years of schooling, employed women who earn cash, women with children, and women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-three percent of women and 57 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 19 percent of women and 44 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 both women and men.

Twenty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 19 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Over two-fifths (41%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 61 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 34 percent of rural women. Only 26 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with more than two-fifths of women in other backward class and 62 percent of women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class. Scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they can use are also much less likely to be able to read SMS messages than women in other caste/tribe groups who have a mobile phone that they can use.

Forty-one percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-three percent of women 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 (25%), followed by if she argues with her husband (18%), if she neglects the house or children (18%), and if she goes out without telling her husband (17%). Men are slightly less likely to agree: 30 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (23%), if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (16%), and if she argues with her husband (15%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 18 percent of women and 23 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eight-three percent of women and 76 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, 86 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, 23 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, a little more than one-fifth (23%) of women in Rajasthan 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 (90%) and for never-married women, it was mother/step-mother (68%), teacher (18%), father/step-father (16%), and sister/brother (15%).

A little more than one-fifth (23%) of women age 15-49 in Rajasthan have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Only one percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (7%) are much more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

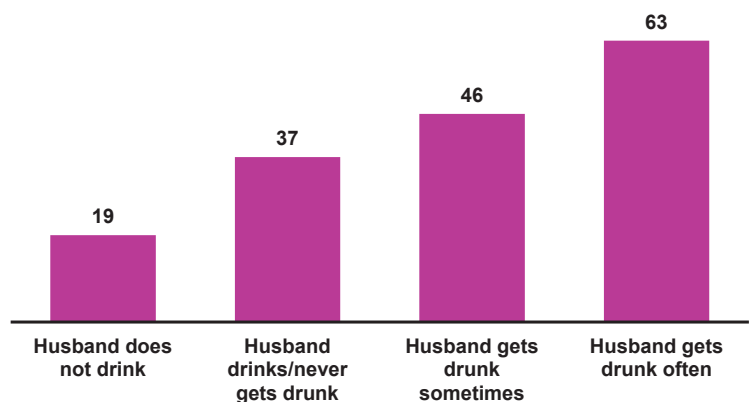
Twenty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 4-10 percent report being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. One percent have either been choked or burned on purpose, and less than 1 percent have been

threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Three percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 25 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. Eight 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, 1 in 7 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, 19 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



One-fifth of women who have ever 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 52 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Seventy-seven percent 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 families. Only 2 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	9,659	26,292	35,951
Households occupied	9,523	25,958	35,481
Households interviewed	9,312	25,603	34,915
Household response rate ¹	97.8	98.6	98.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	11,686	31,193	42,879
Number of eligible women interviewed	11,428	30,537	41,965
Eligible women response rate ²	97.8	97.9	97.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,963	4,661	6,624
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,863	4,446	6,309
Eligible men response rate ²	94.9	95.4	95.2

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

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	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
	Ajmer	919	935	1,854	99.1	1,111	1,224	2,335	98.9	180	156	336	92.1	180	156	336	92.1	180	156
Alwar	170	743	913	98.4	166	947	1,113	97.5	31	118	149	94.9	31	118	149	94.9	31	118	149
Banswara	86	850	936	99.5	114	986	1,100	98.7	26	142	168	99.4	26	142	168	99.4	26	142	168
Baran	194	734	928	99.0	255	918	1,173	97.0	41	120	161	86.6	41	120	161	86.6	41	120	161
Barmer	59	831	890	97.7	68	895	963	97.1	10	112	122	88.4	10	112	122	88.4	10	112	122
Bharatpur	188	723	911	98.5	211	866	1,077	97.4	34	150	184	92.0	34	150	184	92.0	34	150	184
Bhilwara	212	708	920	98.9	246	765	1,011	98.4	35	98	133	93.7	35	98	133	93.7	35	98	133
Bikaner	926	934	1,860	99.3	1,254	1,202	2,456	98.3	169	186	355	95.4	169	186	355	95.4	169	186	355
Bundi	192	725	917	98.9	223	762	985	97.2	47	126	173	94.5	47	126	173	94.5	47	126	173
Chittaurgarh	157	730	887	96.5	163	709	872	95.9	36	120	156	95.1	36	120	156	95.1	36	120	156
Churu	280	652	932	99.0	359	785	1,144	98.5	58	109	167	93.8	58	109	167	93.8	58	109	167
Dausa	127	787	914	98.7	162	935	1,097	97.3	25	139	164	93.2	25	139	164	93.2	25	139	164
Dhaulpur	193	736	929	98.6	246	896	1,142	98.4	51	126	177	99.4	51	126	177	99.4	51	126	177
Dungarpur	66	875	941	99.8	69	1,018	1,087	98.9	11	138	149	99.3	11	138	149	99.3	11	138	149
Ganganagar	257	672	929	98.7	340	885	1,225	99.4	62	156	218	98.2	62	156	218	98.2	62	156	218
Hanumangarh	195	741	936	99.7	237	885	1,122	98.9	43	164	207	99.0	43	164	207	99.0	43	164	207
Jaipur	901	915	1,816	97.9	1,082	1,252	2,334	96.3	173	178	351	91.4	173	178	351	91.4	173	178	351
Jaisalmer	121	789	910	97.8	128	889	1,017	98.9	23	130	153	99.4	23	130	153	99.4	23	130	153
Jalor	82	824	906	97.3	101	1,021	1,122	97.1	25	165	190	91.8	25	165	190	91.8	25	165	190
Jhalawar	150	782	932	98.9	180	858	1,038	99.2	35	126	161	98.2	35	126	161	98.2	35	126	161
Jhunjhunun	215	704	919	98.6	295	939	1,234	98.5	40	133	173	99.4	40	133	173	99.4	40	133	173
Jodhpur	910	929	1,839	98.0	1,073	1,192	2,265	97.5	157	157	314	95.4	157	157	314	95.4	157	157	314
Karauli	148	762	910	97.3	190	910	1,100	97.0	40	137	177	97.3	40	137	177	97.3	40	137	177
Kota	914	932	1,846	98.2	1,047	1,109	2,156	98.8	174	201	375	98.2	174	201	375	98.2	174	201	375
Nagaur	194	739	933	99.0	263	904	1,167	98.1	38	139	177	98.3	38	139	177	98.3	38	139	177
Pali	212	708	920	98.1	280	781	1,061	98.9	38	101	139	97.2	38	101	139	97.2	38	101	139
Pratapgarh	84	844	928	99.1	101	962	1,063	98.9	21	132	153	96.2	21	132	153	96.2	21	132	153
Rajsamand	148	782	930	99.4	186	874	1,060	98.0	33	116	149	98.7	33	116	149	98.7	33	116	149
Sawai Madhopur	191	720	911	97.2	247	868	1,115	95.2	34	128	162	90.5	34	128	162	90.5	34	128	162
Sikar	231	669	900	97.1	336	925	1,261	95.2	54	111	165	88.7	54	111	165	88.7	54	111	165
Sirohi	189	718	907	97.4	198	798	996	98.0	47	108	155	96.9	47	108	155	96.9	47	108	155
Tonk	213	692	905	98.5	307	777	1,084	98.1	41	113	154	96.9	41	113	154	96.9	41	113	154
Udaipur	188	718	906	96.4	190	800	990	97.7	31	111	142	100.0	31	111	142	100.0	31	111	142
Rajasthan	9,312	25,603	34,915	98.4	11,428	30,537	41,965	97.9	1,863	4,446	6,309	95.2	1,863	4,446	6,309	95.2	1,863	4,446	6,309

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.9	8.2	8.5	10.7	9.8	10.3	10.2	9.4	9.8
5-9	9.4	8.6	9.0	11.5	10.4	10.9	10.9	9.9	10.4
10-14	9.9	9.2	9.5	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	10.5	10.9
15-19	10.6	9.3	10.0	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.6	9.9	10.2
20-24	10.1	10.4	10.3	8.7	9.8	9.3	9.1	10.0	9.5
25-29	8.6	9.1	8.8	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.7
30-34	7.1	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.7
35-39	6.7	7.1	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0
40-44	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0
45-49	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
50-54	4.1	5.1	4.6	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.2
55-59	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.4
60-64	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.9
65-69	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
80 +	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	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	80.3	79.0	79.7	78.4	76.8	77.6	78.8	77.3	78.1
Number	21,780	20,211	41,991	65,387	64,642	130,029	87,168	84,852	172,020
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	928	na	na	989	na	na	973
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	852	na	na	897	na	na	887
Schooling²									
No schooling	9.5	26.2	17.6	21.0	47.9	34.4	18.1	42.6	30.2
<5 years complete	14.6	13.6	14.2	17.6	15.1	16.4	16.9	14.8	15.8
5-9 years complete	31.4	30.0	30.7	37.0	26.1	31.5	35.6	27.0	31.3
10-11 years complete	13.0	8.9	11.0	10.0	4.6	7.3	10.7	5.7	8.2
12 or more years complete	31.1	21.1	26.2	14.1	6.2	10.1	18.4	9.8	14.1
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19,472	18,243	37,715	57,038	57,095	114,132	76,509	75,338	151,847
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.1	5.2	7.2	5.4	a	3.7	6.3	1.7	4.4

na = Not applicable

a= Omitted because less than 50 percent of the household population has completed at least one year of school

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	88.7	88.5	88.5	91.1
Female	11.3	11.5	11.5	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	5.0	4.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	56.2	53.6	54.2	42.7
Non-nuclear	43.8	46.4	45.8	57.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	82.5	92.0	89.6	88.5
Muslim	14.1	5.9	8.0	9.2
Sikh	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6
Other	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	16.6	20.0	19.1	19.2
Scheduled tribe	3.8	17.9	14.3	14.1
Other backward class	43.5	46.2	45.5	46.6
Other	35.5	15.2	20.4	19.4
Don't know	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.6	88.4	91.0	91.2
No	1.4	11.6	9.0	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	91.7	83.3	85.5	85.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	70.6	23.9	35.8	35.2
Public tap/standpipe	7.4	15.7	13.6	13.2
Tube well or borehole	11.4	37.9	31.2	31.7
Other improved ²	2.3	5.9	5.0	5.0
Unimproved source ³	8.1	16.5	14.4	14.7
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	88.6	51.7	61.1	61.6
Less than 30 minutes	7.3	28.5	23.1	22.4
Thirty minutes or longer	4.1	19.8	15.8	16.0
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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.1
Strain through cloth	25.6	32.4	30.6	30.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	8.3	1.1	3.0	2.8
Electronic purifier	12.4	1.2	4.0	3.8
Other treatment	15.1	13.8	14.1	14.5
No treatment	40.6	52.9	49.8	50.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	23.9	4.5	9.4	9.0
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	72.5	35.6	45.0	46.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	70.5	32.5	42.2	43.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.7
Other ⁶	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Shared facility ⁷	12.8	4.1	6.3	5.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	12.1	3.7	5.8	4.9
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other ⁶	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	14.7	60.3	48.7	48.6
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.6	0.6	1.1	1.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.5
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	11.0	57.9	46.0	45.8
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	6.0	4.6	4.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.4	37.8	30.6	30.5
<i>Pucca</i>	89.7	55.5	64.2	64.5
Missing	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	80.0	15.1	31.6	29.8
Biogas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	16.5	75.2	60.2	61.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
Agricultural crop waste	0.6	6.1	4.7	4.9
Dung cakes	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
No food cooked in the household	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	80.4	15.2	31.8	30.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	18.7	84.6	67.8	69.9

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	66.5	36.5	44.1	45.1
In the house, no separate room	21.3	33.8	30.6	29.2
In a separate building	5.5	8.4	7.7	8.1
Outdoors	6.2	21.2	17.4	17.6
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,900	26,015	34,915	172,438
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Chullah</i>	98.4	99.1	99.0	99.0
Open fire	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,661	22,011	23,672	120,456
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	24.6	43.9	39.0	42.0
Weekly	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.8
Monthly	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.6
Less than monthly	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Never	61.4	40.5	45.8	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,900	26,015	34,915	172,438

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 plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ 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, LPC/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	84.6	58.5	65.1	66.2
Pressure cooker	80.7	33.6	45.6	46.4
Chair	84.8	59.2	65.7	67.2
Cot or bed	94.5	97.9	97.0	97.4
Table	69.1	34.4	43.3	44.6
Electric fan	96.5	78.9	83.4	84.0
Radio or transistor	5.9	3.4	4.0	4.3
Television (black and white)	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7
Television (colour)	84.8	50.1	59.0	61.2
Any television	86.1	51.7	60.5	62.8
Sewing machine	60.6	36.7	42.8	46.5
Mobile telephone	97.6	92.5	93.8	95.7
Landline telephone	7.9	0.9	2.7	2.7
Internet	25.2	6.6	11.4	12.2
Computer	22.3	3.6	8.3	8.6
Refrigerator	62.4	22.4	32.6	34.8
Air conditioner/cooler	69.6	27.3	38.0	39.9
Washing machine	34.3	5.7	13.0	13.3
Watch or clock	92.5	73.9	78.6	79.8
Water pump	30.9	17.4	20.9	22.0
Thresher	0.6	2.1	1.7	2.0
Tractor	1.1	7.4	5.8	7.3
None of the above	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	34.0	29.9	30.9	33.3
Motorcycle or scooter	63.9	41.9	47.5	51.1
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	4.3	3.4	3.8
Car	15.3	3.9	6.8	7.2
None of the above	23.0	41.1	36.5	32.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	85.1	33.8	46.9	44.0
Agricultural land	14.9	66.2	53.1	56.0
Irrigated land only	7.8	30.1	24.4	25.8
Non-irrigated land only	4.5	26.1	20.6	21.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.7	9.1	7.2	7.8
Irrigation not determined	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	78.1	85.7	83.8	85.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	16.1	78.6	62.7	67.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.8	95.4	95.5	96.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	19.4	18.5	18.7	19.1
Percentage having a BPL card	13.1	25.7	22.5	22.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number	8,900	26,015	34,915	172,438

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.1	94.6	94.9	95.4	91.2	92.0	95.8	93.0	93.6
6-13 (Elementary)	95.1	94.0	94.2	93.6	87.8	89.0	94.4	91.0	91.8
11-13 (Upper primary)	93.3	93.0	93.0	90.6	82.4	84.1	92.0	87.9	88.7
14-15 (Secondary)	84.2	81.3	81.9	75.7	66.1	68.2	80.3	74.1	75.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	71.4	67.4	68.5	63.1	44.7	48.8	67.8	56.4	59.1
11-14 years	93.6	92.5	92.7	91.2	85.1	86.4	92.5	89.0	89.7
15-17 years	80.4	77.0	77.9	74.3	60.0	63.3	77.7	68.8	71.0
6-14 years	93.8	92.8	93.0	91.9	85.9	87.1	92.9	89.5	90.2
6-17 years	88.9	87.7	88.0	85.2	77.3	79.0	87.2	82.7	83.7
Religion									
Hindu	91.5	88.6	89.2	88.2	79.1	80.8	90.0	84.0	85.2
Muslim	76.4	77.2	76.9	71.8	55.7	62.1	74.2	66.7	69.7
Sikh	(93.8)	86.2	87.3	(96.8)	86.0	88.2	95.2	86.1	87.7
Other	99.2	(98.7)	99.1	100.0	*	99.2	99.6	98.2	99.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	83.3	85.3	84.9	79.1	76.9	77.4	81.3	81.4	81.3
Scheduled tribe	89.3	82.2	82.6	81.1	71.9	72.4	85.7	77.2	77.7
Other backward class	87.8	89.5	89.1	83.2	78.3	79.4	85.7	84.1	84.5
Other	94.1	93.4	93.7	94.4	83.2	87.3	94.2	88.7	90.8
Don't know	(85.6)	75.8	78.7	(47.0)	55.9	54.2	71.2	65.5	66.9

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, Rajasthan, 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	87.3	10.8	0.4	1.5	100.0	0.8	16,545
5-9 years	85.7	9.9	1.2	3.1	100.0	2.9	17,956
10-14 years	84.4	9.9	2.0	3.7	100.0	5.7	18,906
15-17 years	81.6	10.4	2.6	5.4	100.0	8.2	10,736
Residence							
Urban	87.4	8.1	1.4	3.1	100.0	4.0	13,835
Rural	84.4	10.8	1.5	3.3	100.0	4.1	50,308
Sex							
Male	85.5	10.2	1.6	2.7	100.0	4.1	33,962
Female	84.5	10.3	1.4	3.8	100.0	4.1	30,181
Total age <15 years	85.7	10.2	1.3	2.8	100.0	3.2	53,407
Total age <18 years	85.0	10.2	1.5	3.2	100.0	4.1	64,143

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	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	
Age				
<2 years	50.3	18.9	69.2	6,378
2-4 years	46.5	18.4	64.9	10,167
Sex				
Male	47.7	18.7	66.4	8,719
Female	48.3	18.5	66.7	7,826
Residence				
Urban	68.7	12.8	81.5	3,544
Rural	42.3	20.2	62.5	13,001
Total	48.0	18.6	66.6	16,545

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, Rajasthan, 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	
Ajmer	60.3	22.3	82.6	627
Alwar	44.1	11.9	56.0	964
Banswara	32.8	32.3	65.1	519
Baran	45.5	33.4	78.9	304
Barmer	31.5	20.7	52.3	787
Bharatpur	36.2	16.0	52.2	840
Bhilwara	56.4	19.8	76.2	529
Bikaner	43.2	21.5	64.7	541
Bundi	52.0	26.7	78.7	230
Chittaurgarh	42.1	30.7	72.8	286
Churu	56.7	15.6	72.3	454
Dausa	40.9	12.2	53.1	385
Dhaulpur	25.4	21.8	47.2	348
Dungarpur	37.0	29.8	66.9	383
Ganganagar	75.4	6.5	82.0	457
Hanumangarh	61.0	16.6	77.6	346
Jaipur	52.9	15.4	68.3	1,335
Jaisalmer	35.0	17.8	52.7	201
Jalor	59.0	5.9	64.9	535
Jhalawar	63.7	14.8	78.4	276
Jhunjhunun	69.6	7.5	77.1	436
Jodhpur	48.5	19.9	68.4	879
Karauli	30.8	20.0	50.8	377
Kota	59.8	16.0	75.9	399
Nagaur	49.9	20.2	70.2	674
Pali	52.9	18.4	71.3	492
Pratapgarh	46.0	17.7	63.7	246
Rajsamand	51.4	26.1	77.5	272
Sawai Madhopur	40.4	19.2	59.7	396
Sikar	50.9	16.8	67.7	648
Sirohi	51.1	16.9	68.0	254
Tonk	57.3	22.0	79.3	325
Udaipur	36.2	23.6	59.7	801
Rajasthan	48.0	18.6	66.6	16,545

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.4	20.5	8,136	8,132	1,208	1,193
20-24	19.6	17.7	8,230	8,201	1,038	1,045
25-29	15.8	15.8	6,636	6,632	930	930
30-34	13.9	13.7	5,823	5,796	803	802
35-39	12.0	13.1	5,027	5,070	771	757
40-44	9.9	9.9	4,168	4,207	584	606
45-49	9.4	9.3	3,945	3,927	547	559
Residence						
Urban	25.7	28.4	10,800	11,428	1,670	1,727
Rural	74.3	71.6	31,165	30,537	4,210	4,165
Schooling						
No schooling	40.6	13.2	17,050	17,020	773	795
<5 years complete	4.1	3.9	1,711	1,782	230	240
5-9 years complete	30.2	39.2	12,692	12,848	2,302	2,350
10-11 years complete	9.1	14.8	3,800	3,726	872	865
12 or more years complete	16.0	29.0	6,713	6,589	1,703	1,642
Literacy						
Literate ¹	56.5	85.4	23,712	23,681	5,019	4,992
Not literate	42.9	14.4	17,984	17,992	847	886
Not measured	0.6	0.2	269	292	13	14
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	22.3	56.9	9,378	9,264	3,346	3,327
Watches television at least once a week	65.5	69.2	27,488	27,457	4,067	4,107
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.3	12.0	2,228	2,107	705	665
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.3	10.5	1,796	1,798	615	576
Not regularly exposed to any media	31.7	21.1	13,311	13,374	1,239	1,241
Marital status						
Never married	21.2	35.6	8,897	8,945	2,096	2,086
Currently married	74.6	61.6	31,303	31,230	3,624	3,642
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.4	1.4	573	589	80	85
Widowed	2.2	0.6	939	933	38	34
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.6	0.7	253	268	43	45
Religion						
Hindu	89.1	90.3	37,386	37,444	5,309	5,311
Muslim	8.7	7.4	3,658	3,671	433	456
Sikh	1.6	1.6	680	610	91	80
Other	0.6	0.8	241	240	47	45

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.8	21.5	7,883	7,784	1,266	1,252
Scheduled tribe	13.3	13.5	5,600	5,883	792	826
Other backward class	47.5	45.6	19,938	19,786	2,683	2,677
Other	19.5	19.1	8,186	8,189	1,124	1,125
Don't know	0.9	0.2	359	323	15	12
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	41,965	41,965	5,880	5,892
Age 50-54	na	6.8	na	na	429	417
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,309	6,309
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	28.8	75.0	1,928	1,887	4,411	4,481
In agricultural occupation	17.8	22.9	1,190	1,137	1,346	1,381
In non-agricultural occupation	10.4	50.5	694	708	2,972	3,015
Don't know	0.7	1.6	44	42	94	85
Not employed	71.2	25.0	4,760	4,737	1,469	1,411
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,689	6,624	5,880	5,892
Age 50-54	na	6.8	na	na	429	417
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,309	6,309

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, Rajasthan

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.032	0.050	0.046	0.069	0.109	0.098	0.092	0.139	0.126	0.063	0.124	0.112
20-24	0.157	0.230	0.211	0.177	0.273	0.245	0.219	0.280	0.264	0.184	0.264	0.247
25-29	0.131	0.143	0.140	0.129	0.189	0.171	0.157	0.190	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.181
30-34	0.050	0.057	0.055	0.057	0.097	0.085	0.076	0.113	0.103	0.087	0.113	0.107
35-39	0.014	0.019	0.018	0.004	0.036	0.026	0.036	0.053	0.048	0.031	0.063	0.055
40-44	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.013	0.012	0.013	0.027	0.023	0.000	0.017	0.014
45-49	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.010
TFR (15-49)	1.94	2.56	2.40	2.21	3.62	3.21	2.98	4.06	3.78	2.76	3.87	3.63
CBR	17.5	22.0	20.8	19.8	27.9	25.7	25.4	31.6	30.0	22.5	28.1	27.0

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 total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	1.94	3.9	3.2	1.52
Rural	2.56	5.2	3.9	1.91
Schooling				
No schooling	3.05	4.2	4.0	2.23
<5 years complete	2.64	5.8	3.6	1.91
5-9 years complete	2.41	5.9	3.2	1.91
10-11 years complete	2.04	3.8	2.6	1.66
12 or more years complete	1.75	5.1	2.1	1.61
Religion				
Hindu	2.35	4.7	3.7	1.77
Muslim	3.07	6.7	4.5	2.26
Sikh	1.77	5.0	2.7	1.44
Other	1.93	3.5	2.5	1.79
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.61	5.4	4.1	1.83
Scheduled tribe	2.86	6.1	4.2	2.01
Other backward class	2.37	4.7	3.7	1.83
Other	1.94	3.9	3.2	1.57
Don't know	2.97	6.7	4.4	1.95
Total	2.40	4.9	3.7	1.81

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, Rajasthan, 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	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,609
16	0.3	0.4	0.8	1,677
17	0.6	1.3	2.0	1,558
18	4.9	3.9	8.8	1,863
19	14.3	6.9	21.3	1,430
Residence				
Urban	2.9	1.6	4.5	1,825
Rural	4.1	2.7	6.9	6,311
Schooling				
No schooling	9.5	5.2	14.7	993
<5 years complete	4.0	1.7	5.7	293
5-9 years complete	4.2	2.6	6.8	3,641
10-11 years complete	1.5	1.5	3.0	1,909
12 or more years complete	1.8	1.7	3.5	1,301
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,865
Currently married	24.7	16.2	40.9	1,250
Religion				
Hindu	3.8	2.2	6.0	7,223
Muslim	4.9	4.6	9.5	793
Sikh	1.2	4.4	5.6	91
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.7	2.9	7.5	1,663
Scheduled tribe	4.9	3.2	8.1	1,159
Other backward class	3.7	2.3	6.0	3,893
Other	2.5	1.7	4.3	1,365
Don't know	(2.0)	(5.8)	(7.8)	57
Total	3.9	2.5	6.3	8,136

() 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, Rajasthan, 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	86.6	12.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	339
20-29	41.7	34.2	15.6	8.4	100.0	7,791
30-39	6.3	20.6	23.0	50.2	100.0	1,716
40-49	3.5	4.7	4.9	86.8	100.0	161
Residence						
Urban	41.2	33.1	14.4	11.4	100.0	2,067
Rural	35.4	30.0	16.7	17.9	100.0	7,940
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	23.2	25.7	20.0	31.1	100.0	3,987
<5 years complete	31.9	30.2	22.2	15.8	100.0	500
5-9 years complete	40.0	34.7	16.3	9.0	100.0	3,510
10-11 years complete	48.2	36.9	12.0	2.9	100.0	625
12 or more years complete	62.8	32.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,386
Religion						
Hindu	37.3	31.0	16.0	15.7	100.0	8,724
Muslim	29.9	27.0	18.3	24.8	100.0	1,115
Sikh	40.8	34.1	13.1	12.0	100.0	131
Other	(42.9)	(46.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	35.1	28.1	17.6	19.2	100.0	2,076
Scheduled tribe	32.6	27.4	16.2	23.8	100.0	1,556
Other backward class	37.6	31.5	15.7	15.2	100.0	4,712
Other	40.3	35.2	15.2	9.3	100.0	1,554
Don't know	23.7	27.8	23.2	25.3	100.0	111
Total	36.6	30.7	16.2	16.6	100.0	10,008
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.9	23.1	15.7	32.4	100.0	1,218

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	(34.1)	(24.1)	(31.9)	(3.6)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	46	(22.3)
20-29	14.4	20.8	36.2	16.1	7.4	5.0	100.0	6,965	27.8
30-39	7.8	11.8	29.1	20.1	11.7	19.5	100.0	3,370	36.6
40-49	5.1	7.6	24.9	18.7	12.9	30.8	100.0	337	42.4
Residence									
Urban	10.5	14.7	29.7	16.9	11.3	16.8	100.0	2,081	33.9
Rural	12.5	18.3	34.5	17.5	8.4	8.7	100.0	8,637	29.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	11.8	17.3	35.5	17.3	8.6	9.4	100.0	5,487	29.9
<5 years complete	12.4	18.7	33.3	17.4	7.5	10.7	100.0	575	30.3
5-9 years complete	13.7	18.9	33.8	17.0	8.0	8.6	100.0	3,400	29.4
10-11 years complete	9.4	19.5	26.1	16.2	12.2	16.7	100.0	475	33.1
12 or more years complete	9.3	11.8	24.3	20.4	14.6	19.7	100.0	781	39.3
Religion									
Hindu	12.0	17.6	33.8	17.4	9.0	10.2	100.0	9,274	30.3
Muslim	12.5	18.0	32.9	17.2	8.9	10.6	100.0	1,282	30.2
Sikh	19.1	17.1	27.8	18.7	9.4	7.9	100.0	126	30.9
Other	(16.1)	(2.4)	(21.8)	(22.4)	(11.2)	(26.2)	100.0	35	(42.5)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	18.6	37.0	15.3	8.0	8.6	100.0	2,289	28.6
Scheduled tribe	10.9	17.3	36.3	19.5	8.2	7.8	100.0	1,831	30.4
Other backward class	12.2	18.0	32.6	17.1	8.9	11.2	100.0	4,894	30.3
Other	12.4	15.3	28.8	18.7	11.5	13.3	100.0	1,560	32.9
Don't know	18.1	17.3	30.0	20.6	6.5	7.5	100.0	145	27.2
Birth order									
2-3	12.3	18.2	32.9	16.9	9.0	10.6	100.0	7,870	30.2
4-6	11.4	16.3	35.6	18.5	8.8	9.4	100.0	2,484	30.2
7+	13.2	12.3	35.4	20.4	9.0	9.7	100.0	364	31.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.8	17.0	34.2	17.3	9.3	10.4	100.0	4,905	30.4
Female	12.4	18.1	33.1	17.5	8.7	10.2	100.0	5,813	30.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.7	17.4	34.0	18.1	9.3	10.5	100.0	10,003	30.8
Dead	32.2	19.7	28.4	8.1	4.6	7.0	100.0	715	23.4
Total	12.1	17.6	33.6	17.4	9.0	10.3	100.0	10,718	30.3

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.

() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	68.8	23.1	5.0	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	12.3
Want another later ³	15.8	46.7	5.4	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	11.6
Want another, undecided when	3.7	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.1
Undecided	2.5	3.7	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.3
Want no more	2.4	15.0	39.0	29.4	29.4	33.4	44.3	28.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	5.3	44.5	61.5	62.6	57.9	46.0	40.9
Declared infecund	6.6	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,679	5,256	9,682	7,156	3,657	1,729	1,145	31,303
MEN								
Want another soon ²	58.2	23.8	6.9	3.7	2.5	3.8	8.2	13.4
Want another later ³	25.4	49.3	6.0	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	13.7
Want another, undecided when	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Undecided	1.5	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	4.7	1.7
Want no more	7.4	21.6	77.3	83.1	86.8	84.3	78.5	64.0
Sterilized ⁴	1.1	0.8	6.1	8.7	7.2	9.2	7.5	5.6
Declared infecund	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	350	605	1,166	791	408	179	125	3,624

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	1.5	7.9	65.6	73.2	83.1	25.1	2.4	6.9	60.8	*	*	15.4
25-34	3.0	25.9	84.0	88.8	87.6	74.1	7.5	11.8	78.6	81.3	84.7	56.5
35-49	11.7	65.4	92.7	95.0	93.2	90.7	(33.5)	77.4	90.8	97.3	94.4	91.6
Residence												
Urban	3.2	25.7	87.2	93.5	94.2	70.9	5.9	22.8	85.2	94.2	96.9	68.8
Rural	2.5	18.2	82.0	90.2	90.9	68.8	9.3	22.3	82.7	91.2	91.5	70.0
Schooling												
No schooling	3.6	24.3	81.8	91.0	91.5	78.8	(13.2)	39.8	81.5	92.7	92.0	79.8
<5 years complete	6.0	16.5	82.3	88.7	94.0	69.3	*	*	(74.6)	91.1	87.9	77.7
5-9 years complete	2.0	17.2	82.2	90.4	90.4	64.0	7.3	16.9	83.9	88.8	92.6	70.0
10-11 years complete	1.2	16.7	88.0	94.7	92.6	58.8	(6.0)	29.9	84.3	97.7	95.4	71.7
12 or more years complete	2.3	22.3	88.6	92.3	(98.0)	48.9	9.3	20.3	84.0	95.9	94.6	59.7
Religion												
Hindu	2.6	20.9	84.3	91.6	92.4	70.0	9.2	23.3	84.0	92.8	93.8	70.6
Muslim	3.3	9.9	68.7	83.9	85.4	62.2	(3.6)	(6.7)	68.5	78.3	80.3	58.8
Sikh	(0.0)	33.1	86.1	93.9	(89.4)	70.1	*	*	(96.1)	*	*	62.8
Other	*	(40.0)	92.2	(96.2)	*	78.7	*	*	*	*	*	(71.5)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.0	14.3	79.3	90.7	92.7	68.1	9.3	15.2	76.2	94.9	96.0	69.4
Scheduled tribe	1.0	12.8	80.8	88.9	91.5	68.3	11.4	8.3	78.4	90.9	93.6	67.2
Other backward class	2.5	21.1	83.1	90.7	90.7	68.9	5.2	28.0	86.6	90.2	90.1	71.2
Other	4.8	28.5	88.7	93.3	92.7	72.6	13.8	25.5	86.3	94.5	94.4	68.6
Don't know	(4.0)	(12.7)	69.8	91.2	87.6	66.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	2.6	9.5	37.7	40.6	53.6	15.2	8.5	8.4	31.2	38.6	(47.5)	15.5
1	na	30.5	87.5	92.0	90.5	76.0	na	35.7	88.0	91.0	90.9	77.4
2	na	na	92.9	96.2	95.3	94.7	na	na	95.7	97.7	99.8	97.6
3	na	na	na	94.3	93.8	94.0	na	na	na	95.2	93.9	94.4
4+	na	na	na	na	na	91.1	na	na	na	na	na	89.2
Total	2.6	20.4	83.5	90.9	91.5	69.3	8.5	22.4	83.5	91.9	92.5	69.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.3	14.6	72.8	86.2	93.6	67.2	0.0	9.7	64.5	71.7	82.4	57.7

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, Rajasthan, 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	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.5
1	8.1	11.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.4	4.2
2	81.9	80.5	86.2	54.5	40.7	31.4	22.6	70.3	51.4
3	5.3	6.3	10.3	37.0	32.4	32.9	27.6	16.5	25.3
4	1.0	1.1	1.3	6.1	24.2	28.0	35.2	6.2	13.3
5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.4	5.1	0.5	2.5
6+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	6.3	0.3	1.8
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,303	5,448	9,953	7,444	3,820	1,804	1,193	41,965	3,892
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.6
Number of all respondents	12,237	5,437	9,943	7,424	3,803	1,787	1,172	41,803	3,854
Currently married respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	2,676	5,248	9,673	7,137	3,640	1,712	1,125	31,210	3,046
MEN									
0	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.4
1	5.4	8.5	2.1	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	3.9	3.3
2	78.8	78.1	82.9	55.1	39.9	37.1	17.3	71.0	55.5
3	8.7	10.0	10.1	31.9	22.8	26.1	31.8	14.3	22.5
4	4.1	2.6	3.7	10.3	32.8	25.3	32.4	8.0	12.8
5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	8.2	1.9	0.7	3.1
6+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	10.6	0.4	1.6
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.5	4.0	0.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,555	619	1,184	806	411	180	125	5,880	1,376
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.6
Number of all respondents	2,546	618	1,182	801	409	178	120	5,854	1,364
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	349	604	1,164	787	407	176	120	3,607	927

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter
Age						
15-19	7.9	83.4	81.5	14.5	90.8	86.1
20-29	14.3	88.3	85.6	14.9	90.6	86.6
30-39	23.6	92.4	89.2	21.7	93.4	89.0
40-49	30.1	92.7	90.3	27.0	95.2	90.8
						Number of men
						1,202
						1,959
						1,568
						1,119
Residence						
Urban	13.1	85.7	83.6	15.0	89.7	85.8
Rural	20.4	90.5	87.7	20.5	93.3	88.8
Schooling						
No schooling	29.8	93.8	90.8	30.3	95.2	90.9
<5 years complete	19.7	92.1	89.9	30.0	95.5	91.1
5-9 years complete	14.0	89.9	87.1	21.2	94.5	90.3
10-11 years complete	7.1	84.2	81.4	14.7	92.1	87.7
12 or more years complete	4.7	78.9	77.2	11.5	87.6	83.1
Marital status						
Never married	6.8	80.8	79.2	13.5	89.1	84.6
Currently married	21.9	91.8	88.9	22.3	94.3	90.0
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.3	90.7	87.4	16.1	89.6	85.8
Religion						
Hindu	18.2	89.2	86.5	18.8	92.3	87.8
Muslim	24.1	91.4	89.1	24.3	93.2	89.7
Sikh	14.3	86.6	81.9	13.3	96.6	92.0
Other	5.6	81.0	79.9	(3.2)	(75.1)	(75.1)

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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	20.5	1.0	90.4	87.5	22.0	0.5	94.3	89.8	1,260
Scheduled tribe	22.5	0.7	91.8	89.3	21.7	0.8	93.7	90.2	789
Other backward class	18.7	1.3	89.5	86.9	18.6	1.7	92.5	88.3	2,669
Other	13.3	1.6	85.8	83.5	14.4	2.0	88.3	83.2	1,115
Don't know	21.7	1.7	90.8	87.6	*	*	*	*	15
Total	18.5	1.2	89.3	86.6	19.0	1.4	92.3	87.9	5,848
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.3	1.5	86.9	81.5	24.0	1.8	77.9	75.3	1,364

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Rajasthan, 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	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.2
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	99.0	99.6	100.0	99.1
Female sterilization	99.3	99.9	97.7	97.6	99.7	94.7
Male sterilization	93.2	96.3	84.2	94.2	96.2	91.4
IUD or PPIUD	85.4	91.3	69.3	55.9	61.7	47.4
Injectables	86.1	90.8	73.6	76.5	83.6	66.9
Pill	96.1	98.2	90.5	92.3	96.0	86.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	95.3	97.7	88.8	99.0	99.5	98.3
Female condom	17.4	18.0	15.7	37.0	39.9	33.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.4	8.5	4.0	8.6	9.4	7.5
Emergency contraception	61.8	66.5	49.8	62.0	67.6	54.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	83.1	89.5	65.4	55.6	61.3	47.1
Any traditional method	76.2	87.8	43.0	68.5	78.8	53.8
Rhythm	68.2	78.7	38.0	53.3	62.0	40.8
Withdrawal	61.5	74.5	25.0	58.2	68.1	43.8
Other	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.2	6.4	7.4	7.9	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,800	7,701	2,767	1,670	965	690
RURAL						
Any method	99.5	99.8	98.2	98.9	99.7	97.6
Any modern method	99.4	99.8	98.1	98.9	99.7	97.6
Female sterilization	99.1	99.6	96.9	95.9	98.5	91.5
Male sterilization	88.6	91.7	77.5	88.3	91.2	83.3
IUD or PPIUD	75.3	80.9	55.4	42.3	47.4	33.4
Injectables	73.9	77.8	60.7	61.9	65.7	55.5
Pill	91.1	93.6	82.7	81.4	85.0	75.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.4	91.2	79.5	94.6	95.2	93.5
Female condom	8.4	9.0	6.9	25.0	26.3	23.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.3	5.2	1.2	5.5	6.4	3.9
Emergency contraception	39.0	41.7	30.2	45.4	48.8	39.5
Other modern method	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	69.6	75.4	49.4	41.1	46.0	32.3
Any traditional method	73.0	83.8	34.0	59.0	67.1	44.1
Rhythm	65.0	74.8	29.4	44.8	52.1	31.2
Withdrawal	56.5	67.6	16.6	46.8	54.1	33.5
Other	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.5	2.8	2.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.3	5.4	6.3	6.7	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	31,165	23,602	6,703	4,210	2,659	1,485

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.5	99.8	98.4	99.1	99.8	98.1
Any modern method	99.5	99.8	98.4	99.1	99.7	98.1
Female sterilization	99.1	99.7	97.1	96.4	98.8	92.5
Male sterilization	89.8	92.8	79.5	90.0	92.5	85.9
IUD or PPIUD	77.9	83.4	59.4	46.2	51.2	37.8
Injectables	77.0	81.0	64.5	66.0	70.5	59.1
Pill	92.4	94.7	85.0	84.5	87.9	78.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.2	92.8	82.2	95.8	96.3	95.1
Female condom	10.7	11.2	9.4	28.4	29.9	26.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	5.1	6.0	2.0	6.3	7.2	5.0
Emergency contraception	44.9	47.8	35.9	50.1	53.8	44.2
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	73.0	78.9	54.0	45.2	50.1	37.0
Any traditional method	73.8	84.8	36.6	61.7	70.2	47.2
Rhythm	65.8	75.8	31.9	47.2	54.7	34.2
Withdrawal	57.8	69.3	19.1	50.1	57.8	36.8
Other	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.0	2.4	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.6	7.0	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	41,965	31,303	9,469	5,880	3,624	2,175

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Number of women									
	Modern method					Traditional 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	14.2	10.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.1	3.7	2.1	1.6	85.8	100.0	1,250	
20-24	29.6	22.2	7.1	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.3	10.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	10.8	0.1	7.4	4.8	2.6	70.4	100.0	5,933	
25-29	54.3	46.9	28.6	0.2	3.3	1.6	0.3	12.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	12.9	0.1	7.4	4.9	2.6	45.7	100.0	6,227	
30-39	74.8	68.1	54.0	0.3	2.8	1.6	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	6.6	4.6	2.0	25.2	100.0	10,436	
40-49	74.8	70.8	65.8	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.1	25.2	100.0	7,458	
Residence																				
Urban	64.1	57.9	35.3	0.2	3.5	2.1	0.4	16.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	16.5	0.0	6.2	4.1	2.1	35.9	100.0	7,701	
Rural	58.3	52.1	42.5	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.1	0.1	6.2	4.2	2.0	41.7	100.0	23,602	
Schooling																				
No schooling	64.4	58.8	52.8	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.6	4.1	1.5	35.6	100.0	15,409	
<5 years complete	57.2	50.6	39.4	0.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	6.6	4.3	2.3	42.8	100.0	1,377	
5-9 years complete	55.6	48.8	33.8	0.2	3.1	1.7	0.2	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.8	0.1	6.9	4.5	2.4	44.4	100.0	8,832	
10-11 years complete	58.6	51.3	27.1	0.2	4.3	1.8	0.4	17.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.3	0.1	7.3	4.6	2.7	41.4	100.0	1,849	
12 or more years complete	51.8	45.6	15.5	0.2	3.0	2.9	0.4	23.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	23.6	0.0	6.2	3.6	2.6	48.2	100.0	3,836	
Religion																				
Hindu	60.9	54.6	42.6	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.3	4.2	2.0	39.1	100.0	27,931	
Muslim	46.4	40.6	21.7	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.7	11.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	11.6	0.1	5.8	3.9	1.9	53.6	100.0	2,685	
Sikh	65.4	60.0	40.2	0.9	1.5	4.3	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	5.3	3.8	1.5	34.6	100.0	518	
Other	67.5	63.2	29.1	0.0	5.5	5.7	0.4	22.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	22.4	0.0	4.3	2.8	1.6	32.5	100.0	170	
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	58.0	52.7	42.8	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.4	4.0	1.4	42.0	100.0	5,782	
Scheduled tribe	55.7	48.3	41.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.1	7.4	5.3	2.1	44.3	100.0	4,248	
Other backward class	60.0	53.8	41.0	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.3	8.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	6.1	4.2	2.0	40.0	100.0	15,066	
Other	64.2	58.0	38.0	0.2	3.3	1.7	0.3	14.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	14.5	0.0	6.2	3.6	2.6	35.8	100.0	5,916	
Don't know	48.1	40.9	34.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.2	5.4	1.8	51.9	100.0	291	

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Number of women								
	Modern method					Traditional method													
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodth	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total				
Number of living children																			
No children	10.3	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	89.7	100.0	3,530
1 child	34.8	26.3	5.4	0.1	3.0	1.8	0.3	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	5.5	3.0	65.2	100.0	5,045
1 son	38.1	30.2	7.8	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.3	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.9	2.9	61.9	100.0	3,051
No sons	29.8	20.4	1.7	0.1	2.7	1.3	0.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	6.4	3.0	70.2	100.0	1,993
2 children	70.5	63.3	45.9	0.2	2.8	1.9	0.2	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.7	2.5	29.5	100.0	9,345
1 or more sons	74.4	67.5	50.5	0.3	2.7	2.0	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.5	2.5	25.6	100.0	8,378
No sons	36.7	26.7	6.5	0.0	3.4	1.0	0.2	15.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.2	2.8	63.3	100.0	967
3 children	77.1	72.2	62.8	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.5	1.3	22.9	100.0	6,985
1 or more sons	79.6	74.9	65.9	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.3	20.4	100.0	6,613
No sons	31.8	24.3	6.9	0.2	3.6	1.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.4	2.2	68.2	100.0	372
4+ children	71.9	65.8	59.4	0.3	2.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.5	1.6	28.1	100.0	6,399
1 or more sons	73.4	67.3	61.3	0.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.5	1.6	26.6	100.0	6,153
No sons	34.6	26.6	10.5	0.0	4.8	0.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.5	1.5	65.4	100.0	247
Total	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	4.2	2.0	40.3	100.0	31,303
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	47.2	44.4	34.2	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.1	5.7	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.1	52.8	100.0	3,065

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ajmer	68.7	61.7	45.0	0.1	16.6	6.9	1,246
Alwar	59.8	56.5	47.0	0.3	9.1	3.3	1,704
Banswara	54.9	51.6	43.3	0.0	8.4	3.3	892
Baran	65.4	62.3	50.9	0.0	11.4	3.1	618
Barmar	46.2	37.4	31.7	0.0	5.7	8.8	1,032
Bharatpur	44.6	40.4	31.3	0.1	8.9	4.2	1,089
Bhilwara	57.0	49.2	38.5	0.1	10.6	7.8	1,154
Bikaner	71.4	66.8	43.8	0.2	22.7	4.7	1,049
Bundi	57.7	52.1	39.5	0.1	12.4	5.6	447
Chittaurgarh	47.2	38.8	29.5	0.1	9.2	8.5	700
Churu	52.4	47.7	37.8	1.0	8.9	4.7	930
Dausa	54.8	50.0	43.8	0.0	6.2	4.8	717
Dhaulpur	53.7	45.1	37.5	0.0	7.6	8.6	484
Dungarpur	64.2	55.1	40.0	0.1	14.9	9.1	665
Ganganagar	71.1	64.7	46.9	0.6	17.2	6.4	1,039
Hanumangarh	70.6	67.4	53.4	0.3	13.7	3.2	833
Jaipur	66.7	63.6	45.1	0.4	18.0	3.1	2,672
Jaisalmer	53.5	45.0	36.6	0.1	8.3	8.4	291
Jalor	59.0	48.8	41.7	0.0	7.1	10.2	863
Jhalawar	68.2	60.0	47.4	0.0	12.5	8.3	659
Jhunjhunun	63.7	58.6	47.3	0.7	10.6	5.0	1,050
Jodhpur	61.2	55.8	39.3	0.2	16.3	5.5	1,735
Karauli	56.0	47.9	41.0	0.1	6.7	8.1	624
Kota	71.3	62.0	41.8	0.0	20.2	9.3	915
Nagaur	54.7	52.4	43.2	0.1	9.2	2.3	1,498
Pali	57.1	46.7	34.6	0.1	11.9	10.4	918
Pratapgarh	63.6	54.6	44.4	0.0	10.2	9.0	427
Rajsamand	61.2	52.3	32.2	0.3	19.9	8.9	574
Sawai Madhopur	50.4	46.2	36.7	0.2	9.3	4.1	657
Sikar	59.8	56.0	41.6	0.1	14.2	3.8	1,325
Sirohi	47.5	40.1	29.3	0.0	10.8	7.4	442
Tonk	66.0	56.0	41.7	0.4	14.0	9.9	649
Udaipur	51.2	37.8	25.4	0.0	12.5	13.4	1,406
Rajasthan	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	12.6	6.2	31,303

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, Rajasthan, 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	0.2	23,003	(25.8)	(72.2)	(2.0)	100.0	43
30-39	2.8	10,850	31.1	68.9	0.0	100.0	308
40-49	7.3	8,112	35.8	64.2	0.0	100.0	593
Residence							
Urban	2.1	10,800	38.5	61.5	0.0	100.0	229
Rural	2.3	31,165	32.3	67.6	0.1	100.0	716
Schooling							
No schooling	3.9	17,050	34.6	65.4	0.0	100.0	660
<5 years complete	1.8	1,711	(35.8)	(64.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
5-9 years complete	1.5	12,692	32.4	67.6	0.0	100.0	190
10-11 years complete	0.6	3,800	(27.0)	(73.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
12 or more years complete	0.6	6,713	(29.1)	(68.8)	(2.1)	100.0	41
Religion							
Hindu	2.3	37,386	34.1	65.8	0.1	100.0	856
Muslim	1.9	3,658	31.1	68.9	0.0	100.0	70
Sikh	1.5	680	*	*	*	100.0	10
Other	3.6	241	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.1	7,883	42.6	57.4	0.0	100.0	165
Scheduled tribe	1.6	5,600	30.7	68.4	1.0	100.0	91
Other backward class	2.4	19,938	32.4	67.6	0.0	100.0	482
Other	2.4	8,186	30.2	69.8	0.0	100.0	200
Don't know	1.8	359	*	*	*	100.0	6
Total	2.3	41,965	33.8	66.1	0.1	100.0	944

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, Rajasthan, 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	Total	
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	20.5	17.0	10.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.0	79.5	100.0	3,624
Wife	21.0	17.4	10.6	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	3.6	2.8	0.7	0.0	79.0	100.0	3,500
Other	5.7	5.7	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	100.0	125
Not currently married	33.8	33.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	100.0	106
Age																
15-19	19.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	100.0	69
20-24	12.4	9.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	87.6	100.0	398
25-29	17.7	12.2	4.5	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.1	5.5	4.3	1.1	0.1	82.3	100.0	715
30-34	17.6	13.2	6.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.3	3.8	0.6	0.0	82.4	100.0	734
35-39	28.1	24.9	16.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	0.0	71.9	100.0	731
40-44	25.0	22.9	15.6	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	75.0	100.0	561
45-49	21.9	20.6	16.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	78.1	100.0	522
Residence																
Urban	27.5	23.5	10.1	0.1	3.6	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.1	4.1	2.8	1.1	0.1	72.5	100.0	1,005
Rural	18.4	15.3	10.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	81.6	100.0	2,725
Schooling																
No schooling	18.7	16.8	13.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	81.3	100.0	622
<5 years complete	24.0	20.7	16.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	76.0	100.0	168
5-9 years complete	20.4	16.9	10.6	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	3.3	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	79.6	100.0	1,535
10-11 years complete	22.9	17.3	8.1	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.6	3.6	1.8	0.2	77.1	100.0	456
12 or more years complete	21.5	18.4	6.4	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.0	8.7	0.1	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	78.5	100.0	950
Marital status																
Never married	36.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	100.0	100
Currently married	20.5	17.0	10.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.0	79.5	100.0	3,624

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of men						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Injectables		IUD or PPIUD	Pill	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Religion																
Hindu	21.1	17.6	10.5	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.8	0.0	78.9	100.0	3,383
Muslim	15.4	13.8	3.7	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	84.6	100.0	266
Sikh	24.7	24.7	9.9	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	100.0	56
Other	(35.5)	(22.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.5)	100.0	25
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	21.5	19.0	12.3	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	78.5	100.0	781
Scheduled tribe	17.4	13.4	9.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	82.6	100.0	533
Other backward class	20.4	17.4	10.1	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	4.2	0.1	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.1	79.6	100.0	1,713
Other	24.2	19.4	7.7	0.1	3.2	0.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.0	75.8	100.0	696
Total age 15-49	20.9	17.5	10.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	4.7	0.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	79.1	100.0	3,730
Age 50-54	20.6	19.0	16.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	79.4	100.0	413
Total age 15-54	20.8	17.7	10.7	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	4.3	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	79.2	100.0	4,143

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	87.9	*	21.1	60.6	(23.4)	7.5	60.2
Government/municipal hospital	42.6	*	10.6	36.9	(7.3)	2.9	29.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.8	*	2.2	6.4	(2.4)	1.6	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	*	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.3	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	22.1	*	3.0	13.9	(10.8)	1.4	14.7
PHC/Additional PHC	2.0	*	0.0	2.2	(0.0)	0.1	1.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Camp	17.6	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	10.9
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	4.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.5
ASHA	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(2.8)	0.1	0.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	*	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	*	1.8	1.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.3
Private health sector	11.8	*	39.3	36.3	(74.0)	24.2	18.1
Private hospital	10.8	*	5.5	30.4	(52.9)	1.8	8.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	*	8.7	5.9	(21.1)	5.8	3.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	24.5	0.0	(0.0)	15.7	5.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.1	*	37.8	1.6	(2.6)	68.2	21.3
Shop	0.0	*	21.2	1.2	(2.6)	11.6	4.5
Husband	0.0	*	16.6	0.0	(0.0)	56.4	16.7
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	*	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,822	16	268	164	28	1,273	4,572

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	94.2	(93.6)	47.0	81.9	(39.5)	20.1	83.5
Government/municipal hospital	17.3	(18.6)	4.0	24.8	(14.0)	2.3	15.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	30.8	(43.1)	4.0	39.0	(19.4)	2.3	26.7
PHC/Additional PHC	9.2	(12.3)	5.0	14.4	(6.1)	1.2	8.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	(0.0)	4.9	1.1	(0.0)	2.0	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	35.2	(19.6)	0.5	0.3	(0.0)	0.2	29.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	22.8	1.3	(0.0)	8.4	1.9
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	2.6	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.4	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	5.6	(6.4)	24.3	17.5	(60.5)	20.1	8.4
Private hospital	5.1	(6.4)	2.0	15.7	(24.7)	0.7	4.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	8.8	1.3	(35.8)	8.4	1.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	12.6	0.5	(0.0)	9.7	1.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	28.3	0.0	(0.0)	59.8	8.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	9.2	0.0	(0.0)	10.3	1.5
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	19.0	0.0	(0.0)	49.4	6.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	10,368	51	485	225	38	1,451	12,620

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	92.9	95.1	37.8	72.9	32.7	14.2	77.3
Government/municipal hospital	22.7	31.8	6.4	29.9	11.2	2.6	19.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	28.9	33.9	3.6	28.4	15.7	1.8	23.5
PHC/Additional PHC	7.6	11.9	3.2	9.3	3.5	0.7	6.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	31.4	17.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.2
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.7	0.0	4.9	1.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	6.9	4.9	29.7	25.4	66.2	22.0	11.0
Private hospital	6.3	4.9	3.3	21.9	36.7	1.2	5.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	0.0	8.8	3.2	29.6	7.2	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.3	0.0	12.5	2.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	31.7	0.7	1.1	63.7	11.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.5	1.1	10.9	2.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	52.7	9.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	13,190	67	753	389	66	2,724	17,192

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.

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, Rajasthan, 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	46.5	36.7	54.3	518
Pill	47.8	41.6	68.4	158
IUD or PPIUD	72.8	62.6	71.5	104
Total	50.3	41.2	59.4	780
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	40.1	30.4	44.8	2,531
Pill	47.7	36.1	68.1	294
IUD or PPIUD	60.4	46.2	68.0	163
Total	41.9	31.8	48.4	2,988
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	41.2	31.5	46.4	3,049
Pill	47.7	38.0	68.2	452
IUD or PPIUD	65.3	52.6	69.3	268
Total	43.7	33.8	50.7	3,769

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

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation									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	Switched to another method ⁴	
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,059
Pill	1.2	14.4	9.7	9.4	2.4	6.9	7.8	51.9	3.4	1,234
IUD or PPIUD	0.7	5.8	1.4	7.4	1.7	1.5	2.6	21.1	2.1	366
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.8	15.1	7.1	1.9	1.2	3.1	12.0	42.2	2.4	3,756
Rhythm	4.2	19.1	4.5	0.8	2.6	1.1	7.7	40.1	4.2	1,759
Other ⁶	1.6	18.4	6.6	2.3	2.6	1.6	18.2	51.4	3.4	1,223
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.6	14.2	7.2	4.1	1.6	3.9	10.4	43.0	2.7	5,467
All spacing methods ⁸	2.2	15.9	6.6	3.1	1.9	3.0	11.0	43.7	3.1	8,339
All methods	1.6	11.5	4.8	2.2	1.4	2.2	8.0	31.8	2.2	11,418

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	42.4	17.8	56.3	25.2	1.6	16.9	100.0	1,208
20-24	42.7	17.3	70.4	24.1	0.5	5.0	100.0	1,038
25-29	47.4	18.5	66.4	28.6	0.8	4.2	100.0	930
30-34	48.9	16.6	67.5	26.3	0.8	5.5	100.0	803
35-39	47.2	15.6	66.2	23.9	0.5	9.4	100.0	771
40-44	45.6	18.3	63.7	26.6	0.7	9.0	100.0	584
45-49	44.4	17.1	65.2	21.9	0.5	12.4	100.0	547
Residence								
Urban	43.1	16.3	72.1	23.6	0.4	3.9	100.0	1,670
Rural	46.1	17.8	61.9	26.0	1.0	11.1	100.0	4,210
Schooling								
No schooling	45.6	19.9	50.4	25.3	1.3	23.0	100.0	773
<5 years complete	41.8	18.3	58.8	27.5	1.1	12.6	100.0	230
5-9 years complete	45.9	19.1	62.7	26.4	0.8	10.2	100.0	2,302
10-11 years complete	47.0	16.2	67.3	24.7	1.3	6.6	100.0	872
12 or more years complete	43.8	14.3	73.7	23.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	1,703
Religion								
Hindu	45.0	16.8	65.6	24.8	0.8	8.8	100.0	5,309
Muslim	48.3	24.2	59.6	26.3	1.4	12.6	100.0	433
Sikh	58.2	20.5	39.8	49.2	1.0	10.0	100.0	91
Other	(20.9)	(10.7)	(69.2)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	47.3	19.5	64.8	25.8	0.9	8.4	100.0	1,266
Scheduled tribe	39.7	16.3	56.8	27.2	1.7	14.3	100.0	792
Other backward class	47.6	18.1	63.9	26.1	0.7	9.2	100.0	2,683
Other	41.0	13.8	72.7	21.6	0.4	5.3	100.0	1,124
Total age 15-49	45.3	17.4	64.8	25.3	0.8	9.0	100.0	5,880
Age 50-54	47.5	17.3	62.2	23.6	0.3	14.0	100.0	429
Total age 15-54	45.4	17.4	64.6	25.2	0.8	9.4	100.0	6,309

Note: Total includes 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Rajasthan, 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	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	22.1	1.2	23.3	12.8	1.4	14.2	34.9	2.6	37.5	37.9	27.9	1,250
20-24	15.3	6.7	22.0	15.9	13.7	29.6	31.2	20.4	51.5	57.4	43.1	5,933
25-29	6.7	10.9	17.6	9.7	44.7	54.3	16.4	55.6	72.0	75.5	65.2	6,227
30-34	2.2	7.4	9.6	3.0	69.7	72.7	5.2	77.1	82.3	88.3	80.2	5,632
35-39	0.6	6.2	6.8	1.0	76.2	77.2	1.6	82.4	84.0	91.9	84.1	4,804
40-44	0.2	4.2	4.4	0.2	77.2	77.5	0.5	81.4	81.9	94.6	89.2	3,900
45-49	0.2	3.1	3.4	0.1	71.8	71.8	0.3	74.9	75.2	95.5	90.8	3,558
Residence												
Urban	5.2	7.2	12.4	8.4	55.7	64.1	13.6	62.8	76.5	83.8	75.7	7,701
Rural	5.8	6.5	12.3	5.5	52.9	58.3	11.3	59.3	70.6	82.6	73.8	23,602
Schooling												
No schooling	3.3	6.0	9.3	2.7	61.7	64.4	6.0	67.7	73.7	87.4	79.7	15,409
<5 years complete	4.9	9.2	14.0	5.4	51.8	57.2	10.3	61.0	71.3	80.3	71.0	1,377
5-9 years complete	7.5	7.6	15.2	7.1	48.6	55.6	14.6	56.2	70.8	78.6	68.9	8,832
10-11 years complete	8.0	6.1	14.1	11.5	47.0	58.6	19.5	53.1	72.7	80.6	70.6	1,849
12 or more years complete	10.0	6.3	16.3	15.8	36.0	51.8	25.8	42.3	68.1	76.0	67.0	3,836
Religion												
Hindu	5.6	6.4	11.9	6.1	54.8	60.9	11.6	61.1	72.8	83.6	75.0	27,931
Muslim	7.4	9.7	17.1	6.7	39.7	46.4	14.1	49.4	63.5	73.1	64.0	2,685
Sikh	2.8	7.1	9.9	9.3	56.0	65.4	12.1	63.2	75.3	86.9	79.8	518
Other	3.8	4.1	7.8	5.2	62.4	67.5	8.9	66.4	75.4	89.6	83.9	170

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	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting				Total
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.2	6.6	12.8	5.4	52.6	58.0	11.7	59.2	70.8	81.9	74.4	5,782
Scheduled tribe	5.2	6.8	12.0	5.0	50.7	55.7	10.2	57.5	67.7	82.3	71.4	4,248
Other backward class	5.9	6.4	12.3	6.5	53.4	60.0	12.4	59.9	72.3	83.0	74.4	15,066
Other	4.9	7.0	11.9	7.0	57.2	64.2	11.9	64.2	76.1	84.4	76.2	5,916
Don't know	5.4	9.2	14.7	3.5	44.6	48.1	8.9	53.8	62.8	76.6	65.1	291
Total	5.7	6.6	12.3	6.2	53.5	59.7	11.8	60.2	72.0	82.9	74.3	31,303

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.

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ajmer	7.9	4.5	3.4	1,246
Alwar	11.7	6.5	5.3	1,704
Banswara	9.7	3.4	6.3	892
Baran	8.1	2.7	5.4	618
Barmer	14.8	7.5	7.4	1,032
Bharatpur	18.1	7.7	10.4	1,089
Bhilwara	12.4	5.7	6.7	1,154
Bikaner	8.5	4.0	4.5	1,049
Bundi	10.7	5.0	5.8	447
Chittaurgarh	15.2	7.7	7.5	700
Churu	15.9	5.8	10.1	930
Dausa	14.1	7.0	7.1	717
Dhaulpur	16.4	7.3	9.2	484
Dungarpur	9.7	3.7	6.0	665
Ganganagar	8.5	3.8	4.7	1,039
Hanumangarh	9.2	4.0	5.1	833
Jaipur	13.4	6.1	7.3	2,672
Jaisalmer	13.5	8.0	5.5	291
Jalor	13.1	6.7	6.5	863
Jhalawar	9.4	4.7	4.7	659
Jhunjhunun	12.8	5.9	6.9	1,050
Jodhpur	11.4	4.8	6.6	1,735
Karauli	13.6	6.5	7.1	624
Kota	7.1	3.3	3.8	915
Nagaur	14.9	6.4	8.5	1,498
Pali	12.3	5.9	6.3	918
Pratapgarh	9.1	5.1	4.0	427
Rajsamand	13.5	6.4	7.1	574
Sawai Madhopur	15.6	6.4	9.2	657
Sikar	15.7	7.3	8.4	1,325
Sirohi	14.4	6.3	8.0	442
Tonk	9.9	5.7	4.1	649
Udaipur	12.7	5.4	7.4	1,406
Rajasthan	12.3	5.7	6.6	31,303
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.7	7.3	8.4	3,065

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	80.6	3.2	14.9	1.2	100.0	376
20-29	91.5	1.5	6.4	0.6	100.0	8,937
30-39	90.0	3.2	6.1	0.8	100.0	2,977
40-49	90.5	2.6	6.4	0.6	100.0	300
Residence						
Urban	88.2	3.3	8.0	0.6	100.0	2,902
Rural	91.5	1.6	6.2	0.7	100.0	9,689
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.0	1.2	5.0	0.7	100.0	4,999
<5 years complete	88.2	2.4	8.1	1.3	100.0	624
5-9 years complete	89.4	2.4	7.7	0.5	100.0	4,314
10-11 years complete	89.5	2.1	7.7	0.8	100.0	769
12 or more years complete	89.2	2.9	7.4	0.5	100.0	1,884
Religion						
Hindu	90.8	2.0	6.6	0.6	100.0	11,036
Muslim	90.9	1.8	6.4	1.0	100.0	1,324
Sikh	88.1	2.9	7.9	1.2	100.0	172
Other	90.7	2.3	5.4	1.5	100.0	59
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.7	2.6	6.9	0.8	100.0	2,506
Scheduled tribe	91.7	1.3	6.4	0.6	100.0	1,918
Other backward class	91.3	1.6	6.3	0.7	100.0	5,900
Other	89.9	2.9	6.8	0.4	100.0	2,133
Don't know	86.3	1.9	10.9	0.9	100.0	133
Total	90.8	2.0	6.6	0.6	100.0	12,590

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	18.4	23.3	21.4
Private health sector ¹	62.3	57.7	59.4
At home	19.3	18.3	18.7
Other	0.0	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	56.9	48.3	51.5
Nurse/ANM/LHV	14.9	28.0	23.1
Family member/relative/friend	1.1	1.7	1.5
Self	27.1	21.5	23.6
Other	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	25.5	25.4	25.4
Number of women with abortions	95	156	251
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(88.8)	83.5
Number of women with complications	24	40	64
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(26.3)	(28.4)
Private health sector ¹	*	(73.7)	(71.6)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	18	35	53

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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, Rajasthan, 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	6.1	na	na	na	na	84.4	8,136	a	a	a
20-24	12.2	35.4	57.0	na	na	27.1	8,230	19.3	19.7	19.7
25-29	20.2	48.7	68.3	75.1	91.2	4.6	6,636	18.1	18.5	18.6
30-34	25.7	57.9	75.7	81.2	93.1	0.7	5,823	17.3	17.8	17.9
35-39	26.3	57.8	76.1	82.0	93.7	0.4	5,027	17.3	17.9	18.0
40-44	27.1	59.0	78.0	84.0	93.9	0.1	4,168	17.2	18.1	18.1
45-49	24.6	54.4	71.7	78.2	91.1	0.2	3,945	17.6	18.7	18.6
20-49	21.5	50.3	69.6	na	na	7.7	33,829	18.0	18.6	18.6
25-49	24.4	55.1	73.6	79.8	92.6	1.5	25,599	17.5	18.2	18.2
MEN										
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	96.5	1,208	a	a	a
20-24	3.4	11.1	19.0	na	na	65.8	1,038	a	a	a
25-29	6.7	16.5	29.0	35.7	65.7	23.6	930	22.8	23.2	22.8
30-34	8.5	20.2	37.0	44.5	72.4	7.6	803	21.6	22.2	22.0
35-39	7.8	22.4	36.1	44.8	76.6	3.4	771	21.7	22.0	21.7
40-44	7.8	23.3	40.6	50.3	77.6	1.7	584	21.0	22.0	21.7
45-49	8.6	22.4	38.0	46.2	79.8	1.9	547	21.4	22.0	22.0
20-49	6.8	18.5	31.8	na	na	21.6	4,672	a	a	a
25-49	7.8	20.5	35.5	43.5	73.5	9.0	3,634	21.8	22.3	22.1

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had 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, Rajasthan, 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	20.4	10.3	30.7	6.2	36.7
5-9	27.9	10.4	38.3	9.7	47.6
10-14	31.2	12.7	43.9	6.1	49.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.1	20.8	66.0	12.3	77.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	45.2	24.5	69.7	24.2	92.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	44.7	23.8	68.6	9.8	77.7
RURAL					
0-4	32.3	11.8	44.2	10.7	54.4
5-9	32.7	13.1	45.8	11.6	56.8
10-14	30.8	14.8	45.6	17.1	61.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	43.5	21.6	65.1	23.8	87.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.6	32.5	83.0	41.0	120.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	35.7	37.6	73.4	36.8	107.5
TOTAL					
0-4	29.8	11.5	41.3	9.7	50.7
5-9	31.7	12.5	44.2	11.2	54.9
10-14	30.9	14.3	45.2	14.7	59.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	43.9	21.4	65.3	21.5	85.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	49.5	30.9	80.4	37.6	114.9
NFHS-1 (0-4)	37.2	35.4	72.6	32.3	102.6

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	20.4	10.3	30.7	6.2	36.7
Rural	32.3	11.8	44.2	10.7	54.4
Schooling					
No schooling	29.6	15.8	45.4	14.3	59.1
<10 years complete	33.3	9.1	42.4	5.9	48.0
10 or more years complete	22.6	6.0	28.6	3.6	32.1
Religion					
Hindu	30.0	11.2	41.2	9.6	50.4
Muslim	28.9	13.6	42.5	11.5	53.6
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	36.4	13.9	50.2	12.2	61.8
Scheduled tribe	26.3	13.2	39.5	19.1	57.8
Other backward class	30.3	10.8	41.0	7.4	48.1
Other	23.7	8.2	31.9	3.6	35.4
Child's sex					
Male	31.1	11.4	42.5	8.4	50.6
Female	28.4	11.6	40.0	11.3	50.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	43.2	12.6	55.8	7.2	62.6
20-29	28.2	10.8	39.0	10.1	48.7
30-39	24.9	13.6	38.5	9.6	47.7
Birth order					
1	37.5	8.4	45.8	6.9	52.4
2-3	24.5	11.1	35.6	10.3	45.5
4+	28.3	19.2	47.5	13.4	60.3
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	37.8	21.9	59.7	16.0	74.7
2-3 years	20.5	9.7	30.2	9.5	39.4
4 years or more	19.7	9.1	28.8	7.4	36.0
Total	29.8	11.5	41.3	9.7	50.7

Note: Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions, 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

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, Rajasthan, 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	31.8	1.0	57.4
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	33.8	1.4	9.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.5	2.2	0.3
Mother's age >34	0.7	1.4	5.7
Birth interval <24 months	14.1	1.7	8.2
Birth order >3	9.9	1.1	5.8
Subtotal	27.2	1.5	20.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.4	1.9	9.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	4.1	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.2	2.5	3.1
Subtotal	7.2	2.4	12.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	34.4	1.7	32.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	16,814	na	31,303

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 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth										
<20	55.4	27.6	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.5	13.8	100.0	1,189	83.0
20-34	55.6	27.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.6	13.5	100.0	10,258	83.4
35-49	39.3	28.4	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	27.7	100.0	500	67.7
Birth order										
1	63.6	24.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	8.8	100.0	3,736	88.5
2-3	55.6	27.8	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.4	13.6	100.0	5,994	83.3
4+	38.3	32.8	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.4	24.4	100.0	2,217	71.1
Residence										
Urban	74.0	17.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	7.5	100.0	2,694	91.4
Rural	49.3	30.8	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.6	16.0	100.0	9,252	80.2
Schooling										
No schooling	41.8	32.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.4	22.2	100.0	4,807	73.8
<5 years complete	58.1	24.9	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.8	11.7	100.0	591	83.0
5-9 years complete	58.7	27.8	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	10.5	100.0	4,057	86.5
10-11 years complete	67.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	6.9	100.0	724	90.7
12 or more years complete	75.6	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	4.0	100.0	1,767	94.9
Religion										
Hindu	55.0	28.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.5	13.4	100.0	10,480	83.3
Muslim	53.2	24.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	20.4	100.0	1,254	77.3
Sikh	52.8	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	15.4	100.0	158	83.2
Other	74.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54	97.0
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	51.9	29.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.7	15.5	100.0	2,381	81.0
Scheduled tribe	42.6	34.1	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.2	18.9	100.0	1,830	76.7
Other backward class	55.1	27.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.5	13.8	100.0	5,606	82.9
Other	69.6	20.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	8.5	100.0	2,008	89.7
Don't know	45.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	18.0	100.0	121	80.7
Total	54.9	27.8	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.5	14.1	100.0	11,947	82.7

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	93.8	91.8	92.8	92.9	95.3	87.0	92.3
Blood pressure measured	93.6	88.8	89.3	93.9	94.9	85.6	89.9
Urine sample taken	95.3	86.2	87.1	94.1	93.3	83.5	88.4
Blood sample taken	95.2	87.9	88.4	96.1	96.5	83.8	89.7
Abdomen examined	92.0	84.2	84.5	93.1	93.5	82.7	86.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	47.2	39.7	40.6	44.2	42.4	39.5	41.5
Convulsions	42.5	36.1	36.3	39.1	34.9	43.9	37.7
Prolonged labour	46.4	40.5	40.9	43.6	41.2	45.5	41.9
Severe abdominal pain	49.0	42.8	43.1	46.2	43.1	48.7	44.3
High blood pressure	52.5	44.9	45.8	49.6	48.5	47.5	46.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	63.7	59.4	59.8	63.8	65.1	61.1	60.4
Number of women	2,491	7,771	7,860	3,473	1,387	308	10,262

¹Includes 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, Rajasthan, 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	37.8	61.3	82.9	89.1	61.7	15.9	7.5	7.3	1,189
20-34	39.2	64.0	82.3	90.3	65.6	17.8	10.2	7.4	10,258
35-49	24.7	47.9	71.9	78.6	51.2	8.4	5.5	3.9	500
Birth order									
1	46.7	69.9	89.5	92.2	70.5	20.9	12.8	8.5	3,736
2-3	38.9	63.3	80.7	91.0	64.7	17.6	9.8	7.2	5,994
4+	23.4	50.7	72.4	82.1	54.5	10.2	4.2	5.3	2,217
Residence									
Urban	53.8	74.8	87.0	93.5	73.0	25.6	17.4	8.8	2,694
Rural	34.0	59.6	80.4	88.6	62.1	14.8	7.4	6.8	9,252
Schooling									
No schooling	26.2	52.5	76.3	84.3	54.8	11.0	5.0	5.6	4,807
<5 years complete	40.0	64.1	81.4	90.7	64.4	13.3	7.6	6.5	591
5-9 years complete	42.4	66.5	84.2	93.1	66.7	17.0	9.2	7.6	4,057
10-11 years complete	47.3	71.7	86.8	93.8	75.4	25.5	13.6	9.8	724
12 or more years complete	58.8	79.8	90.0	94.8	81.9	32.9	22.6	10.2	1,767
Religion									
Hindu	38.6	63.2	82.5	90.4	65.6	17.5	9.6	7.3	10,480
Muslim	36.4	60.9	75.9	82.7	55.1	14.0	9.0	6.2	1,254
Sikh	38.6	65.9	89.1	98.0	65.4	24.6	13.8	8.1	158
Other	68.7	79.5	91.8	94.7	79.6	33.8	25.7	14.4	54
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	36.0	60.2	80.6	90.7	65.4	15.3	7.8	7.6	2,381
Scheduled tribe	30.9	55.9	78.4	86.8	64.3	13.2	7.1	7.0	1,830
Other backward class	38.3	64.1	82.3	89.4	62.8	16.9	9.4	6.7	5,606
Other	49.4	70.9	86.0	92.4	70.1	24.8	15.7	8.8	2,008
Don't know	29.0	47.2	73.8	84.4	47.2	7.9	1.3	3.4	121
Total	38.5	63.0	81.9	89.7	64.6	17.3	9.7	7.2	11,947

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

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, Rajasthan, 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
Ajmer	51.4	75.2	9.0	89.6	6.2	480	95.3	462
Alwar	21.7	52.0	13.0	80.1	5.0	630	92.3	492
Banswara	43.4	62.7	13.5	87.5	10.4	355	93.9	313
Baran	46.2	76.8	8.5	91.4	6.1	228	96.4	220
Barmer	16.2	48.0	10.6	63.4	4.2	495	86.6	363
Bharatpur	17.2	44.8	5.3	77.5	2.1	511	89.2	375
Bhilwara	41.9	70.0	31.7	91.3	13.6	396	97.0	384
Bikaner	38.2	67.5	10.5	84.3	5.6	415	95.0	382
Bundi	30.3	81.1	10.8	85.2	5.6	165	94.5	155
Chittaurgarh	22.7	69.4	16.1	83.7	6.8	236	88.9	208
Churu	18.3	56.7	17.7	87.4	3.7	345	94.3	299
Dausa	28.3	57.3	17.8	74.4	7.9	262	91.1	211
Dhaulpur	30.7	52.0	12.8	76.2	9.1	221	87.8	169
Dungarpur	45.9	73.1	8.9	87.1	5.8	290	95.1	280
Ganganagar	52.1	64.8	31.3	85.7	17.7	327	96.9	305
Hanumangarh	24.7	70.7	15.5	82.9	6.7	238	93.8	223
Jaipur	58.7	71.4	31.2	83.1	21.3	966	89.9	825
Jaisalmer	18.4	40.9	10.4	66.5	5.3	134	78.5	87
Jalor	31.0	55.0	21.2	73.8	12.1	382	87.7	283
Jhalawar	36.5	66.0	19.3	91.5	10.4	229	98.8	216
Jhunjhunun	45.4	63.3	30.1	85.4	16.8	358	94.3	319
Jodhpur	40.2	60.5	14.7	79.7	9.5	642	91.2	516
Karauli	29.3	47.6	11.9	74.2	6.6	261	88.9	199
Kota	58.7	85.5	31.2	86.7	20.2	312	93.6	287
Nagaur	42.2	52.6	11.8	77.7	7.0	521	91.8	391
Pali	47.8	67.1	16.0	86.3	9.8	357	92.9	295
Pratapgarh	30.7	54.2	30.3	89.9	16.7	174	91.4	164
Rajsamand	39.2	70.1	8.6	87.0	4.9	223	95.3	216
Sawai Madhopur	33.8	57.5	8.2	71.7	4.7	264	88.8	208
Sikar	49.1	81.3	16.6	88.4	10.8	484	92.0	448
Sirohi	31.7	54.2	18.4	82.0	9.2	204	89.9	182
Tonk	49.5	74.6	19.5	84.3	9.7	241	97.8	237
Udaipur	45.9	59.9	19.5	76.7	10.9	602	90.0	490
Rajasthan	38.5	63.0	17.3	81.9	9.7	11,947	92.3	10,202

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, Rajasthan, 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	70.9	59.1	68.2	58.6	58.7	489
20-34	73.1	60.9	70.5	59.7	64.9	4,327
35-49	72.2	53.8	63.1	54.2	58.6	168
Birth order						
1	72.2	60.9	71.2	60.7	62.2	1,579
2-3	73.3	61.5	70.2	60.1	65.8	2,562
4+	73.0	56.3	67.1	54.9	62.4	843
Residence						
Urban	69.9	60.4	69.7	61.6	64.8	924
Rural	73.6	60.4	70.0	58.9	63.9	4,060
Schooling						
No schooling	71.8	57.8	67.5	55.2	60.8	1,823
<5 years complete	74.3	60.9	69.7	63.5	63.7	272
5-9 years complete	71.7	60.5	70.3	59.7	65.3	1,839
10-11 years complete	76.9	64.1	70.4	63.7	63.7	324
12 or more years complete	76.4	65.3	75.6	66.0	69.4	727
Religion						
Hindu	72.9	60.3	69.9	59.2	63.9	4,488
Muslim	72.8	61.0	70.1	61.2	65.2	415
Sikh	75.0	68.5	77.2	66.9	70.2	61
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	72.0	60.4	70.0	59.2	59.5	1,043
Scheduled tribe	76.3	58.9	68.9	56.9	64.7	845
Other backward class	72.0	61.2	70.8	60.4	65.8	2,287
Other	72.5	62.2	71.7	61.6	65.7	762
Don't know	(79.9)	(20.5)	(25.1)	(28.3)	(42.4)	47
Total	72.9	60.4	70.0	59.4	64.1	4,984

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Rajasthan, 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		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	70.7	3,861	46.5	42.2	6.5	4.8	2,732
20-34	67.1	16,183	46.1	40.4	5.5	8.0	10,854
35-49	44.7	651	42.5	32.9	13.0	11.7	291
Residence							
Urban	81.7	4,426	45.8	39.2	7.0	8.0	3,615
Rural	63.1	16,270	46.2	41.1	5.5	7.2	10,262
Antenatal care visits²							
None	32.8	2,026	47.7	35.4	7.0	9.9	665
1-3	69.4	6,846	50.1	38.4	5.3	6.2	4,749
4+	82.6	5,773	48.9	38.5	6.4	6.3	4,768
Don't know	70.1	61	(41.8)	(37.0)	(8.5)	(12.7)	43
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	53.0	8,448	47.3	41.9	4.8	6.1	4,478
<5 years complete	64.7	1,074	48.2	39.7	6.1	5.9	695
5-9 years complete	73.6	7,222	46.1	40.5	6.1	7.2	5,315
10-11 years complete	81.3	1,219	43.2	41.7	6.2	8.8	991
12 or more years complete	87.8	2,733	44.7	37.9	7.2	10.2	2,399
Religion							
Hindu	67.4	18,047	46.6	40.4	5.7	7.2	12,155
Muslim	62.3	2,286	43.2	41.3	7.0	8.4	1,425
Sikh	79.5	283	38.2	43.8	8.7	9.3	225
Other	90.1	80	45.2	40.5	5.6	8.7	72
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	66.3	4,280	45.3	41.5	6.3	7.0	2,837
Scheduled tribe	50.5	3,268	44.7	43.1	5.5	6.7	1,651
Other backward class	69.3	9,591	46.5	39.9	6.0	7.6	6,651
Other	78.8	3,311	47.0	39.7	5.5	7.8	2,609
Don't know	52.6	246	46.7	40.6	6.3	6.3	129

Continued...

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

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, Rajasthan, 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 number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	77.3	7,963	45.8	40.0	6.4	7.8	6,158	
1 child	69.4	6,444	45.6	42.0	4.8	7.6	4,470	
0 sons	71.2	3,205	47.4	40.6	5.1	6.9	2,282	
1 son	67.5	3,239	43.7	43.4	4.5	8.3	2,188	
2 children	58.4	3,404	48.0	39.6	6.4	6.0	1,987	
0 sons	66.5	1,273	49.1	38.2	5.6	7.0	847	
1 or more sons	53.5	2,131	47.1	40.6	7.0	5.2	1,141	
3 children	50.0	1,532	45.7	41.3	6.0	7.0	766	
0 sons	63.1	459	50.3	38.3	5.0	6.5	290	
1 or more sons	44.4	1,073	42.9	43.1	6.7	7.3	476	
4+ children	36.6	1,352	48.6	37.7	7.4	6.4	494	
0 sons	57.5	276	45.6	38.6	8.5	7.4	159	
1 or more sons	31.2	1,076	50.0	37.3	6.8	5.9	336	
Total	67.1	20,696	46.1	40.6	5.9	7.4	13,877	

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	85.7	1,189	82.4	17.3	94.9	1,019
20-34	85.9	10,258	83.0	16.6	92.2	8,816
35-49	73.4	500	75.7	23.5	87.4	367
Birth order						
1	88.5	3,736	86.7	13.1	93.9	3,307
2-3	86.7	5,994	82.2	17.3	92.1	5,196
4+	76.6	2,217	76.3	23.0	89.8	1,699
Residence						
Urban	87.9	2,694	87.3	12.5	91.3	2,367
Rural	84.7	9,252	81.3	18.2	92.6	7,835
Schooling						
No schooling	79.2	4,807	78.0	21.5	89.9	3,805
<5 years complete	87.0	591	81.8	18.1	95.7	514
5-9 years complete	89.1	4,057	84.5	15.1	93.7	3,615
10-11 years complete	91.1	724	87.7	12.2	94.6	660
12 or more years complete	91.0	1,767	88.0	11.7	92.8	1,608
Religion						
Hindu	85.9	10,480	82.4	17.2	92.8	9,005
Muslim	79.7	1,254	84.0	15.4	87.4	1,000
Sikh	93.3	158	91.3	8.0	96.7	147
Other	91.3	54	(79.7)	(20.3)	(87.5)	50
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.2	2,381	81.7	17.7	92.2	2,053
Scheduled tribe	83.5	1,830	79.0	20.7	91.6	1,528
Other backward class	85.4	5,606	83.5	16.2	92.8	4,787
Other	86.4	2,008	85.8	13.9	91.6	1,736
Don't know	81.2	121	67.0	28.5	92.3	98
Total	85.4	11,947	82.7	16.9	92.3	10,202

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	90.3	82.3	84.0
Public sector	57.6	65.1	63.5
NGO/trust	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private sector	32.5	17.2	20.4
At home	9.5	17.5	15.8
Own home	8.2	15.4	13.9
Parent's home	1.0	1.9	1.7
Other home	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	67.1	51.0	54.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	25.3	33.7	31.9
Other health personnel	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dai (TBA)	5.5	10.3	9.3
Friends/relatives	1.5	4.3	3.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3
No one	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	92.8	84.9	86.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	2.9	3.3	3.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	16.4	6.5	8.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	7.2	3.1	4.0
Number of births	3,526	13,284	16,811
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	49.9	29.0	31.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.6	92.7	93.3
Either of the above	98.3	92.9	93.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	95.4	80.3	82.3
Number of births delivered at home	220	1,452	1,671
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	62.1	55.3	56.8
4-23 hours	5.4	3.5	4.0
1-2 days	4.5	4.0	4.1
3-41 days	1.6	1.7	1.7
Don't know ¹	0.3	0.2	0.3
No postnatal check	26.0	35.3	33.2
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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	46.5	29.7	33.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	26.4	33.2	31.7
Other health personnel	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.7	1.3	1.2
Other	0.3	0.5	0.4
No postnatal check	26.0	35.3	33.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,694	9,252	11,947

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, Rajasthan, 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	66.5	21.2	87.7	89.6	2,212	67.4	65.9	1,189
20-34	63.5	20.6	84.1	86.8	13,999	67.4	65.4	10,258
35-49	52.1	15.3	67.4	70.5	599	53.3	51.1	500
Residence								
Urban	57.6	32.7	90.3	92.8	3,526	74.0	72.1	2,694
Rural	65.1	17.2	82.3	84.9	13,284	64.7	62.8	9,252
Birth order								
1	64.8	27.0	91.8	93.2	6,096	74.2	72.7	3,736
2-3	64.3	18.8	83.0	86.1	7,869	66.9	64.8	5,994
4+	58.5	11.3	69.8	73.5	2,845	54.3	52.0	2,217
Antenatal care visits²								
None	51.6	10.9	62.5	65.1	1,684	33.0	31.6	1,684
1-3	67.5	18.7	86.2	89.0	5,615	66.4	64.2	5,615
4+	63.9	29.9	93.8	95.6	4,599	79.7	77.9	4,599
Don't know	51.8	26.9	78.7	87.6	48	67.5	65.8	48
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	62.5	12.6	75.1	78.3	7,159	58.4	56.4	4,807
<5 years complete	64.6	18.5	83.1	86.4	862	67.8	64.3	591
5-9 years complete	68.7	20.3	89.0	91.5	5,760	70.2	68.2	4,057
10-11 years complete	60.3	32.5	92.8	94.4	938	74.5	73.6	724
12 or more years complete	53.4	43.6	97.0	97.7	2,091	78.6	77.0	1,767
Religion								
Hindu	64.9	20.1	85.0	87.3	14,678	67.8	65.8	10,480
Muslim	53.5	20.5	74.0	79.2	1,851	58.4	56.7	1,254
Sikh	62.1	32.9	94.9	97.6	217	60.6	60.6	158
Other	40.4	59.6	100.0	100.0	64	85.6	85.6	54
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	70.0	15.4	85.4	87.1	3,441	66.2	63.9	2,381
Scheduled tribe	68.0	10.3	78.3	79.9	2,680	62.5	60.7	1,830
Other backward class	60.4	23.0	83.5	86.7	7,841	66.6	64.9	5,606
Other	59.5	30.1	89.6	92.1	2,659	73.1	70.9	2,008
Don't know	64.7	15.9	80.6	87.9	190	49.7	48.1	121
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	10,673	72.7	71.3	7,621
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	3,443	81.0	79.6	2,625
Home	na	na	na	20.1	2,661	18.1	13.0	1,671
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(32.5)	34	(36.9)	(31.1)	29
Total	63.5	20.5	84.0	86.6	16,811	66.8	64.9	11,947

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

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, Rajasthan, 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
Ajmer	69.5	17.7	87.2	88.4	10.7	643	72.3	480
Alwar	64.4	17.5	81.9	81.0	7.4	912	51.3	630
Banswara	84.4	8.8	93.1	95.6	7.0	509	61.4	355
Baran	90.4	6.6	97.0	96.5	8.0	304	68.3	228
Barmer	44.5	15.7	60.2	70.4	5.1	791	43.3	495
Bharatpur	67.8	11.7	79.6	79.8	6.9	808	45.7	511
Bhilwara	61.4	20.5	81.8	84.2	9.2	525	74.5	396
Bikaner	59.8	13.6	73.4	80.8	7.6	588	67.3	415
Bundi	82.9	9.5	92.4	93.6	10.7	232	63.0	165
Chittaurgarh	77.5	8.1	85.6	88.8	6.9	292	55.0	236
Churu	61.8	18.9	80.6	86.0	3.6	462	63.6	345
Dausa	58.1	31.4	89.5	91.2	11.9	388	75.8	262
Dhaulpur	77.0	8.4	85.4	85.8	5.7	340	56.8	221
Dungarpur	71.7	14.7	86.4	87.0	6.7	408	73.8	290
Ganganagar	65.2	23.6	88.8	90.8	13.3	452	69.7	327
Hanumangarh	53.9	30.3	84.2	90.3	8.7	330	61.3	238
Jaipur	55.4	38.4	93.9	95.2	15.5	1,339	75.2	966
Jaisalmer	42.2	7.6	49.8	62.0	4.6	205	47.4	134
Jalor	44.5	39.4	83.9	87.9	5.9	561	66.8	382
Jhalawar	88.0	5.9	93.9	95.3	7.7	295	74.5	229
Jhunjhunun	59.4	37.6	96.9	98.0	6.5	459	71.7	358
Jodhpur	57.4	15.2	72.7	78.0	10.1	920	60.3	642
Karauli	60.3	28.0	88.3	83.6	7.6	401	56.6	261
Kota	66.0	26.2	92.1	92.9	15.2	400	75.7	312
Nagaur	67.4	19.6	87.0	90.9	8.3	669	68.0	521
Pali	67.4	15.7	83.1	85.5	8.8	506	54.3	357
Pratapgarh	84.3	5.2	89.5	90.8	2.7	252	70.3	174
Rajsamand	67.1	17.5	84.6	87.4	8.1	313	75.4	223
Sawai Madhopur	68.9	18.5	87.4	89.4	4.8	401	59.6	264
Sikar	49.1	42.9	92.0	95.3	10.8	640	74.2	484
Sirohi	56.0	28.2	84.2	85.9	5.8	292	75.6	204
Tonk	76.5	17.1	93.6	96.0	6.2	335	86.1	241
Udaipur	63.8	9.9	73.7	74.8	8.4	840	60.3	602
Rajasthan	63.5	20.5	84.0	86.6	8.6	16,811	64.9	11,947

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, Rajasthan, 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	3,059	12,261	5,235	57.2	1,721
20-34	3,119	13,678	5,981	56.0	8,226
35-49	1,246	15,974	5,023	52.9	300
Birth order					
1	3,433	14,850	6,740	53.6	5,516
2-3	3,188	11,904	5,409	58.4	3,604
4+	1,051	10,617	2,737	61.2	1,127
Residence					
Urban	3,387	15,475	8,020	46.6	2,470
Rural	2,969	12,509	5,142	59.1	7,776
Schooling					
No schooling	2,931	11,269	4,391	60.8	3,682
<5 years complete	2,334	12,023	4,670	57.0	496
5-9 years complete	3,056	12,932	5,483	58.7	3,670
10-11 years complete	3,008	13,397	6,895	48.2	679
12 or more years complete	3,760	16,332	9,582	43.5	1,720
Religion					
Hindu	2,988	13,839	5,754	57.1	9,058
Muslim	3,982	10,883	6,124	50.4	983
Sikh	1,057	13,731	6,639	44.8	151
Other	897	16,350	10,998	32.1	54
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,963	12,856	4,733	60.3	2,059
Scheduled tribe	1,444	11,983	2,949	63.3	1,436
Other backward class	2,809	12,999	5,830	55.1	4,815
Other	5,880	15,552	9,547	48.4	1,836
Don't know	904	11,669	3,341	58.5	101
Total	3,052	13,533	5,828	56.1	10,247

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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, Rajasthan, 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
Ajmer	30.8	367	70.2	85.1	480	61.0	427
Alwar	32.1	535	29.1	43.8	630	61.9	540
Banswara	38.7	296	40.2	65.5	355	62.9	332
Baran	28.7	168	43.7	68.3	228	72.0	221
Barmer	49.5	458	29.5	56.7	495	47.9	315
Bharatpur	43.1	513	29.5	35.9	511	65.6	428
Bhilwara	27.3	330	65.2	71.0	396	67.9	331
Bikaner	33.3	348	67.1	73.6	415	54.9	321
Bundi	34.7	149	48.9	85.4	165	68.2	153
Chittaurgarh	22.6	167	33.5	72.0	236	71.9	205
Churu	31.3	286	55.1	49.1	345	64.8	270
Dausa	29.1	220	48.9	55.1	262	58.3	233
Dhaulpur	45.0	205	39.7	57.2	221	61.2	192
Dungarpur	37.3	247	60.9	82.7	290	52.9	255
Ganganagar	22.0	266	61.9	68.8	327	54.3	300
Hanumangarh	22.0	204	45.2	68.0	238	44.6	204
Jaipur	30.0	793	67.7	61.4	966	46.5	913
Jaisalmer	40.5	118	38.7	40.6	134	58.6	72
Jalor	37.8	343	53.5	61.0	382	36.8	323
Jhalawar	29.0	164	63.2	65.8	229	69.2	216
Jhunjhunun	22.2	277	64.6	64.4	358	43.3	349
Jodhpur	33.5	543	59.4	42.1	642	50.7	488
Karauli	33.7	251	43.2	49.6	261	52.9	231
Kota	23.8	218	80.4	67.0	312	54.5	288
Nagaur	20.6	416	57.4	46.9	521	48.8	463
Pali	32.3	285	69.2	69.1	357	61.3	299
Pratapgarh	35.7	144	52.0	63.8	174	61.2	156
Rajsamand	35.8	192	66.6	77.9	223	57.1	193
Sawai Madhopur	32.8	232	53.9	45.4	264	57.5	231
Sikar	31.6	412	72.6	69.3	484	36.7	446
Sirohi	36.7	180	53.6	56.2	204	71.3	174
Tonk	29.2	191	65.7	73.9	241	69.9	226
Udaipur	36.4	489	55.4	62.1	602	61.9	452
Rajasthan	32.8	10,008	54.9	60.8	11,947	56.1	10,247

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	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				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	6.5	12.8	1.4	3.3	1.5	0.2	74.3	100.0	24.0	1,962
20-34	6.8	13.7	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.2	74.8	100.0	23.7	9,559
35-49	5.0	11.4	1.5	3.4	1.1	0.4	77.3	100.0	21.2	425
Birth order										
1	6.9	14.5	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.2	73.8	100.0	24.7	3,736
2-3	6.8	13.5	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	74.3	100.0	24.1	5,994
4-5	6.1	11.7	0.9	2.6	1.4	0.0	77.3	100.0	21.3	1,672
6+	4.4	11.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.3	79.7	100.0	18.9	545
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	6.3	14.9	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.2	73.5	100.0	25.0	7,621
Private health facility ²	10.6	15.5	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.1	69.9	100.0	28.8	2,625
Home	2.2	3.9	0.6	3.1	1.7	0.1	88.5	100.0	9.7	1,671
Other ³	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.7)	(86.7)	100.0	(6.1)	29
Residence										
Urban	7.5	14.2	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.3	73.5	100.0	25.4	2,694
Rural	6.4	13.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.2	75.2	100.0	23.2	9,252
Religion										
Hindu	6.7	13.9	1.4	2.2	1.3	0.2	74.4	100.0	24.1	10,480
Muslim	6.1	10.0	1.0	2.7	1.3	0.3	78.7	100.0	19.7	1,254
Sikh	8.4	11.8	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	76.3	100.0	22.3	158
Other	12.3	19.8	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	60.1	100.0	39.9	54
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	5.8	14.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	74.7	100.0	23.9	2,381
Scheduled tribe	6.3	13.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.3	75.1	100.0	23.2	1,830
Other backward class	6.8	12.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.2	75.8	100.0	22.8	5,606
Other	7.2	14.4	1.7	2.6	1.5	0.1	72.5	100.0	26.0	2,008
Don't know	9.6	20.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	68.9	100.0	30.4	121
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	5.7	11.8	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.3	77.8	100.0	20.5	4,807
<5 years complete	9.2	14.9	2.0	3.7	0.8	0.0	69.4	100.0	29.8	591
5-9 years complete	6.9	14.3	1.4	2.4	1.3	0.1	73.6	100.0	24.9	4,057
10-11 years complete	6.9	14.4	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.2	73.3	100.0	25.2	724
12 or more years complete	7.8	15.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.2	71.9	100.0	26.7	1,767
Total	6.6	13.5	1.3	2.3	1.3	0.2	74.8	100.0	23.7	11,947

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() 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, Rajasthan

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.5	91.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	53.3	56.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.7	58.8
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	17.5	19.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	92.9	67.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	94.6	76.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	84.9	71.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	34.6	13.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	60.4	27.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	7.5	2.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	85.2	23.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	87.5	34.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	86.5	75.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	38.6	22.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.4	33.8
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	9.6	6.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	86.7	32.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	89.0	43.3

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	92.8	83.2	85.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	80.3	67.6	70.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	40.7	32.6	34.7
Convulsions	44.9	34.9	37.4
Prolonged labour	45.7	37.4	39.5
Severe abdominal pain	50.2	43.3	45.1
High blood pressure	51.0	41.9	44.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	46.5	37.4	39.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	91.5	87.0	88.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	59.3	54.5	55.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	63.5	56.3	58.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	59.4	54.5	55.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	314	944	1,258
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	(17.3)	22.4	21.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(29.0)	28.5	28.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(22.9)	27.9	27.0
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	27	123	150

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			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	66.2	75.1	67.9	50.0	87.7	85.1	79.6	68.6	75.2	87.0	79.1	61.7	76.0	50.2	7.9	47.5	1,676
Female	68.8	78.8	71.9	56.4	90.1	87.1	82.7	75.0	77.5	88.8	83.4	69.6	80.5	59.9	6.9	53.5	1,499
Birth order																	
1	70.3	77.8	70.8	54.5	92.5	88.6	83.3	74.1	80.0	90.3	82.5	67.6	79.7	57.8	5.1	54.6	1,153
2-3	68.6	78.7	71.1	54.4	88.8	87.6	82.2	72.2	76.7	87.9	81.3	65.3	79.9	54.5	7.0	49.8	1,495
4-5	62.3	72.7	65.9	48.3	84.1	79.1	74.8	67.3	72.0	84.9	80.3	64.0	72.7	51.7	11.0	44.4	417
6+	41.1	58.1	56.1	37.9	68.6	64.6	64.1	54.5	48.6	73.3	67.8	49.5	58.3	39.2	23.4	33.6	110
Residence																	
Urban	72.0	82.8	74.1	58.0	95.3	93.0	87.6	78.4	83.2	92.6	85.3	68.5	86.5	60.9	3.3	54.3	694
Rural	66.2	75.2	68.6	51.7	87.0	84.1	79.2	69.8	74.4	86.5	79.9	64.5	75.8	53.1	8.6	49.2	2,481
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	60.5	68.7	62.6	44.8	82.8	77.7	72.8	62.7	70.5	83.0	75.8	57.4	69.9	45.6	12.3	41.8	1,257
<5 years complete	75.8	83.9	71.2	58.1	91.3	88.6	80.4	70.3	79.0	88.5	80.5	68.8	80.3	60.4	4.9	55.3	170
5-9 years complete	69.3	79.6	71.5	55.3	91.1	89.6	84.0	74.8	76.8	88.6	82.5	67.8	80.9	57.2	5.4	54.5	1,072
10-11 years complete	67.4	80.1	73.2	56.2	93.4	91.4	83.4	75.2	79.1	92.4	83.8	70.0	80.1	55.8	3.2	57.4	193
12 or more years complete	78.6	88.4	82.9	66.4	96.6	96.9	94.9	86.8	88.3	96.8	90.9	78.0	91.8	71.3	1.9	58.5	483
Religion																	
Hindu	68.8	78.3	70.8	54.0	90.2	87.4	82.2	72.5	77.7	89.3	82.2	66.0	79.3	55.3	6.2	51.1	2,739
Muslim	56.3	66.0	61.8	44.4	77.9	75.5	71.3	63.6	65.1	75.9	71.6	58.2	68.2	48.3	17.3	40.8	382
Sikh	(74.0)	(79.2)	(71.7)	(61.4)	(94.8)	(97.4)	(92.1)	(84.4)	(84.5)	(97.4)	(90.7)	(85.2)	(91.8)	(79.9)	(2.6)	(72.0)	42

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			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	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	68.0	76.2	70.1	54.1	90.2	87.3	82.7	72.0	77.5	89.7	80.9	65.7	78.9	55.4	5.9	54.4	637
Scheduled tribe	65.7	73.6	66.9	48.6	86.2	81.5	77.4	67.0	74.6	84.7	77.3	59.5	73.6	47.9	9.1	46.4	523
Other backward class	67.3	77.8	70.0	53.3	88.8	86.3	80.8	71.5	76.1	87.2	81.3	65.5	77.7	55.0	7.8	48.7	1,506
Other	69.6	79.6	73.0	57.4	90.7	88.8	84.3	77.8	77.8	91.1	85.3	71.7	84.4	61.9	6.5	54.0	478
Don't know	(60.3)	(60.4)	(49.5)	(28.8)	(76.9)	(81.0)	(67.6)	(53.3)	(66.0)	(87.1)	(77.3)	(61.9)	(59.6)	(39.0)	(8.6)	(50.2)	31
Total	67.4	76.9	69.8	53.0	88.8	86.1	81.0	71.6	76.3	87.9	81.1	65.4	78.1	54.8	7.4	50.3	3,175
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	68.5	65.0	53.2	38.7	30.0	93.0	84.0	65.2	42.7	26.5	5.5	20.8	374

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, which 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.

() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vacci-nations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Ajmer	71.7	93.8	86.2	78.5	83.0	67.1	3.8	106	97.4	102
Alwar	37.7	80.7	69.3	54.1	78.4	47.4	12.8	171	97.5	149
Banswara	45.1	90.1	70.9	66.2	77.3	46.0	4.7	107	95.9	102
Baran	61.2	99.0	81.1	75.1	95.2	68.0	1.0	56	95.7	56
Barmer	38.0	68.8	51.4	52.3	49.7	36.0	21.6	138	89.9	109
Bharatpur	42.7	77.5	60.7	56.6	70.3	50.5	17.5	162	97.0	134
Bhilwara	77.4	96.2	90.7	74.5	87.0	66.5	2.6	121	93.4	118
Bikaner	53.4	87.3	69.9	61.5	73.8	56.0	9.8	108	96.8	98
Bundi	61.7	95.8	75.0	67.3	85.9	63.0	2.8	45	100.0	44
Chittaurgarh	(44.8)	(95.8)	(57.5)	(56.1)	(80.7)	(42.4)	(4.2)	48	(95.7)	46
Churu	58.5	94.1	79.6	64.9	83.7	57.4	4.8	86	98.9	82
Dausa	62.0	96.1	81.4	64.5	84.0	57.0	2.4	71	96.0	69
Dhaulpur	57.6	90.8	69.9	75.4	77.2	55.8	2.8	66	94.5	64
Dungarpur	65.3	93.7	75.8	78.1	83.8	65.8	6.3	79	97.0	74
Ganganagar	74.9	97.8	90.9	87.6	93.0	79.9	1.0	96	94.8	95
Hanumangarh	58.7	92.2	84.2	72.2	89.9	62.1	1.4	78	95.6	77
Jaipur	49.4	98.0	76.9	67.6	87.3	58.2	2.0	256	89.0	250
Jaisalmer	40.6	81.3	55.0	53.3	56.4	38.6	13.0	35	88.5	31
Jalor	34.9	74.1	46.6	44.3	52.9	35.7	20.6	103	85.4	82
Jhalawar	72.0	96.7	82.3	77.1	91.4	75.4	3.3	48	100.0	47
Jhunjhunun	62.8	94.5	82.5	75.6	89.4	65.1	4.0	87	98.5	83
Jodhpur	41.0	84.9	63.1	57.0	75.2	42.1	8.7	161	92.9	147
Karauli	47.3	92.8	66.4	67.5	79.1	54.6	3.1	74	95.5	71
Kota	70.5	97.8	85.3	78.8	86.0	71.2	1.4	74	90.7	73
Nagaur	39.6	83.9	62.7	62.5	76.1	44.4	12.1	126	99.0	111
Pali	55.5	93.5	68.6	69.7	75.4	57.6	2.7	93	95.8	90
Pratapgarh	59.8	97.5	79.3	73.5	83.5	66.3	2.5	45	100.0	44
Rajsamand	58.6	97.5	78.0	69.7	83.8	60.0	1.3	55	94.8	54
Sawai Madhopur	49.8	82.7	62.9	64.8	71.3	46.0	10.4	74	95.5	66
Sikar	54.5	90.7	69.1	63.9	82.0	56.8	6.9	125	84.4	116
Sirohi	51.1	76.8	66.2	59.0	65.0	47.1	14.5	65	93.4	55
Tonk	74.3	98.7	92.8	82.7	93.2	75.9	0.0	62	98.6	62
Udaipur	47.6	80.4	63.8	54.8	66.2	43.9	10.3	152	96.1	137
Rajasthan	53.0	88.8	71.6	65.4	78.1	54.8	7.4	3,175	94.5	2,939

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, 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, Rajasthan, 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	2.5	9.4	1,567	(84.0)	(29.2)	39	71.2	148
6-11	3.1	13.7	1,591	(83.8)	(18.5)	50	88.8	217
12-23	2.6	13.0	3,175	91.4	23.5	81	83.3	413
24-35	1.9	9.5	3,237	89.6	31.3	61	83.5	307
36-47	1.7	7.8	3,335	91.4	22.2	56	84.2	260
48-59	1.4	7.4	3,146	(81.9)	(20.5)	44	82.7	231
Sex								
Male	2.2	10.4	8,505	89.6	26.0	190	84.0	885
Female	1.9	9.2	7,545	85.4	21.9	141	81.8	691
Residence								
Urban	1.8	11.5	3,414	94.0	16.6	61	85.8	391
Rural	2.1	9.4	12,636	86.4	26.0	270	82.1	1,185
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.7	8.0	6,778	87.5	18.8	118	81.4	545
<5 years complete	1.8	11.4	814	*	*	15	81.1	93
5-9 years complete	2.6	11.6	5,516	87.8	26.1	143	83.7	642
10-11 years complete	1.3	9.7	911	*	*	12	87.5	88
12 or more years complete	2.1	10.2	2,031	(82.8)	(36.4)	43	84.2	207
Religion								
Hindu	2.1	9.7	14,018	87.4	25.6	287	83.0	1,363
Muslim	2.0	10.7	1,762	(91.8)	(10.6)	36	82.4	189
Sikh	3.7	10.6	210	*	*	8	*	22
Other	0.0	2.5	60	nc	nc	0	*	2
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.4	11.5	3,253	84.2	20.6	78	80.4	375
Scheduled tribe	1.1	6.5	2,548	(90.6)	(29.4)	28	80.7	165
Other backward class	2.0	9.9	7,497	87.9	25.3	151	84.6	743
Other	2.6	10.2	2,574	89.2	26.8	67	85.8	262
Don't know	4.2	17.0	180	*	*	8	(65.3)	31
Total	2.1	9.8	16,050	87.8	24.3	331	83.0	1,576

nc = No cases

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹										Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments				
			Percent- age given 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	Number of children with diarrhoea								
Age in months																						
<6	11.1	1,567	68.1	33.5	12.3	34.9	6.9	39.9	20.1	20.4	10.1	0.7	16.3	25.3	174							
6-11	14.7	1,591	75.4	53.9	21.4	58.0	7.8	62.8	28.1	19.4	18.9	0.2	8.3	15.3	234							
12-23	10.9	3,175	73.9	58.4	27.0	62.7	4.2	64.4	27.4	21.4	19.0	0.0	6.7	14.6	347							
24-35	6.3	3,237	76.2	61.4	36.0	64.9	4.8	67.0	29.9	23.9	17.5	0.0	3.4	14.6	204							
36-47	3.3	3,335	79.3	63.2	37.8	68.4	2.8	68.4	32.4	6.7	21.0	0.0	6.8	12.8	112							
48-59	3.5	3,146	70.7	72.3	40.7	76.3	5.7	78.4	26.8	17.3	17.9	0.0	7.6	10.3	111							
Sex																						
Male	7.6	8,505	75.9	57.2	26.1	60.8	6.5	64.6	28.5	19.6	19.6	0.1	8.3	14.0	643							
Female	7.1	7,545	71.6	55.0	29.4	58.8	4.2	60.3	25.9	19.3	15.0	0.2	7.6	17.8	538							
Residence																						
Urban	8.9	3,414	82.0	64.6	35.4	69.8	6.0	72.6	29.8	15.6	18.9	0.0	7.4	14.1	303							
Rural	6.9	12,636	71.2	53.2	24.9	56.5	5.2	59.2	26.5	20.8	17.0	0.2	8.2	16.3	877							
Mother's schooling																						
No schooling	6.0	6,778	71.0	54.4	26.8	58.7	3.7	60.4	26.8	19.3	13.4	0.3	5.3	16.0	409							
<5 years complete	8.3	814	77.2	48.9	25.4	54.6	8.3	59.4	26.5	24.7	11.7	0.8	9.3	11.6	67							
5-9 years complete	8.1	5,516	75.1	54.6	25.4	58.2	5.6	61.0	30.1	19.1	18.9	0.0	9.6	17.1	447							
10-11 years complete	9.0	911	78.8	59.0	27.9	61.1	7.9	67.3	23.1	16.7	20.7	0.0	8.8	15.7	82							
12 or more years complete	8.7	2,031	74.3	65.6	35.4	68.5	6.7	71.0	23.9	20.2	24.2	0.0	9.1	13.0	176							

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)										Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
		Percentage of children taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage of children given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage of children given gruel	Percentage of children given either ORS or gruel	Percentage of children given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage of children given antibiotic drug ²	Percentage of children given other drug ²	Percentage of children given zinc supplements	Percentage of children given intravenous solution	Percentage of children given home remedy/herbal/other	Percentage of children not receiving any treatment					
Religion																		
Hindu	7.3	14,018	74.5	57.6	28.0	61.1	5.2	63.8	28.0	19.5	17.8	0.2	8.1	14.8	1,017			
Muslim	8.4	1,762	69.6	45.5	21.7	49.2	5.2	51.5	20.8	21.3	13.3	0.0	7.2	23.1	147			
Sikh	5.4	210	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11			
Other	8.3	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5			
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	8.0	3,253	79.7	60.2	34.9	65.3	3.8	67.2	34.8	25.6	19.3	0.2	7.8	7.8	260			
Scheduled tribe	6.1	2,548	71.0	60.2	33.2	65.6	1.1	65.9	31.5	14.6	15.5	0.0	4.8	16.1	157			
Other backward class	7.2	7,497	72.5	52.8	23.5	55.4	7.1	59.3	23.3	19.5	16.8	0.2	7.5	18.6	540			
Other	7.6	2,574	75.1	60.7	28.6	65.0	6.0	66.7	28.7	15.0	20.5	0.0	8.6	16.6	196			
Don't know	15.5	180	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28			
Total	7.4	16,050	73.9	56.2	27.6	59.9	5.4	62.6	27.3	19.5	17.5	0.1	8.0	15.7	1,181			

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

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None					Never gave food	Don't know	
Age in months																	
<6	6.9	34.9	27.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	3.6	17.7	19.4	17.9	1.3	40.1	0.0	100.0	3.9	15.4	174
6-11	7.8	38.8	32.6	18.1	1.8	100.0	4.4	27.7	29.3	13.6	2.3	21.3	1.5	100.0	4.8	39.9	234
12-23	4.2	32.1	38.5	22.5	1.2	100.0	5.1	29.2	37.1	21.2	1.0	5.4	1.0	100.0	4.2	46.2	347
24-35	4.8	35.4	34.7	21.8	1.2	100.0	3.3	35.9	35.1	22.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	3.6	49.2	204
36-47	2.8	39.6	35.6	20.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	34.1	35.4	22.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	100.0	2.8	48.8	112
48-59	5.7	30.8	35.7	26.2	0.0	100.0	3.6	32.9	34.9	26.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	4.6	54.4	111
Sex																	
Male	6.5	32.9	35.7	21.6	1.9	100.0	4.9	27.6	33.6	19.6	1.6	11.1	1.5	100.0	4.4	42.9	643
Female	4.2	37.5	33.2	22.5	1.9	100.0	3.7	31.0	30.6	20.5	0.5	13.0	0.7	100.0	3.7	40.9	538
Residence																	
Urban	6.0	36.8	33.6	20.4	1.2	100.0	5.1	28.5	36.4	16.3	1.2	11.0	1.5	100.0	4.9	52.4	303
Rural	5.2	34.4	34.9	22.5	2.1	100.0	4.1	29.4	30.8	21.3	1.1	12.3	1.0	100.0	3.8	38.4	877
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	3.7	32.5	36.6	23.9	1.9	100.0	3.8	29.2	32.7	23.7	0.9	8.8	0.9	100.0	2.5	40.6	409
<5 years complete	8.3	29.6	35.2	24.7	2.2	100.0	3.5	32.5	26.1	21.4	0.8	15.7	0.0	100.0	5.3	37.4	67
5-9 years complete	5.6	36.9	34.4	19.8	1.8	100.0	3.8	29.4	33.2	18.1	1.8	12.0	1.9	100.0	3.9	40.6	447
10-11 years complete	7.9	27.6	31.8	29.2	1.6	100.0	5.3	18.9	31.8	24.1	0.0	18.5	1.4	100.0	6.2	38.0	82
12 or more years complete	6.7	41.4	31.1	18.6	2.1	100.0	7.0	32.1	31.5	14.0	0.4	14.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	52.3	176
Religion																	
Hindu	5.2	34.2	34.9	22.3	2.1	100.0	4.0	29.3	32.3	20.3	1.3	11.7	1.2	100.0	4.0	42.2	1,017
Muslim	5.2	39.0	33.2	21.6	0.9	100.0	7.7	28.3	31.1	18.4	0.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	37.6	147

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea												
	More		Same		Much less		None		Don't know		Total					More		Same		Much less		None		Don't know		Total	
	3.8	34.9	32.5	25.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	100.0	4.4	29.3	33.8	21.4				1.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	3.2	46.6						
Caste/tribe																											
Scheduled caste	1.1	42.2	33.5	19.2	1.3	2.7	100.0	3.8	37.2	28.1	20.0	0.0	9.4	1.5	100.0	1.1	46.1								260		
Scheduled tribe	7.1	31.3	37.9	21.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	3.2	25.6	34.4	19.8	1.2	14.3	1.5	100.0	4.7	37.5								157		
Other backward class	6.0	39.7	30.5	20.5	2.6	0.6	100.0	8.5	33.9	28.4	16.7	0.9	10.1	1.4	100.0	6.0	48.3								540		
Other	5.4	35.0	34.5	22.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	4.4	29.2	32.2	20.0	1.1	12.0	1.1	100.0	4.1	42.0								196		
Total																										1,181	

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes Sikh children and children belonging to "other" religions, and children who don't know their caste/tribe, 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

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, Rajasthan, 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	88.4	8,136	89.0	313
20-24	93.0	8,230	92.8	4,158
25-34	91.8	12,459	92.1	6,477
35-49	86.8	13,140	84.5	1,001
Residence				
Urban	95.6	10,800	97.1	2,694
Rural	87.8	31,165	90.0	9,255
Schooling				
No schooling	83.1	17,050	84.5	4,807
<5 years complete	87.7	1,711	93.1	593
5-9 years complete	93.0	12,692	95.5	4,058
10-11 years complete	95.9	3,800	98.3	724
12 or more years complete	97.8	6,713	98.8	1,767
Religion				
Hindu	89.9	37,386	91.9	10,482
Muslim	87.8	3,658	88.3	1,254
Sikh	95.0	680	97.6	158
Other	99.0	241	100.0	54
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	88.7	7,883	91.2	2,381
Scheduled tribe	84.8	5,600	86.8	1,830
Other backward class	90.2	19,938	92.3	5,607
Other	94.2	8,186	95.6	2,009
Don't know	74.8	359	75.3	121
Total	89.8	41,965	91.6	11,949

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

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, Rajasthan, 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	Supple-mentary food ²	Any immuni-zations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	47.6	37.1	40.6	30.6	3,158	na	na	30.7	3,158	60.3
12-23	51.7	42.8	45.6	33.2	3,175	na	na	34.9	3,175	57.5
24-35	41.4	36.1	32.1	27.8	3,237	na	na	29.7	3,237	61.6
36-47	36.2	31.5	26.2	24.6	3,335	23.1	3,335	25.2	3,335	62.9
48-59	28.7	25.0	20.7	19.9	3,146	19.2	3,146	21.1	3,146	59.9
60-71	25.8	21.6	19.5	17.8	3,093	18.0	3,093	na	na	na
0-35	46.8	38.6	39.4	30.5	9,569	na	na	31.8	9,569	59.7
36-71	30.4	26.2	22.3	20.9	9,574	20.1	9,574	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	37.5	31.6	29.9	25.3	10,170	19.4	5,185	27.7	8,505	58.7
Female	39.8	33.3	31.9	26.2	8,973	21.1	4,389	29.1	7,545	62.1
Residence										
Urban	26.3	20.8	20.5	15.9	4,079	13.2	2,076	18.6	3,414	53.3
Rural	42.0	35.5	33.6	28.4	15,065	22.1	7,498	30.9	12,636	61.5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	37.0	31.8	29.3	24.6	8,374	20.2	4,605	26.9	6,778	61.8
<5 years complete	40.8	32.9	33.4	25.2	977	21.5	497	26.6	814	64.8
5-9 years complete	42.6	35.5	33.7	28.1	6,455	21.4	3,094	31.2	5,516	58.7
10-11 years complete	38.6	31.7	31.5	28.2	1,060	17.8	453	31.7	911	53.9
12 or more years complete	32.6	26.0	26.6	21.9	2,277	15.8	925	24.6	2,031	62.4

Continued...

Table 58 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, Rajasthan, 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	Supple-mentary food ²	Any immuni-zations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage 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
Religion											
Hindu	40.0	33.5	32.0	26.7	16,709	21.1	8,363	29.4	14,018	61.0	4,116
Muslim	27.2	22.4	20.9	17.1	2,102	12.3	1,041	19.5	1,762	56.7	344
Sikh	49.7	44.8	41.6	37.8	258	24.6	131	37.0	210	40.2	78
Other	22.3	18.5	15.3	13.5	74	(7.5)	39	11.8	60	*	7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	40.1	34.3	31.0	27.0	3,863	21.4	1,901	29.8	3,253	54.6	969
Scheduled tribe	47.1	41.4	38.1	33.0	3,037	26.5	1,552	34.7	2,548	66.1	885
Other backward class	38.0	31.6	30.7	25.2	8,940	19.4	4,423	27.7	7,497	61.0	2,079
Other	30.8	24.0	24.2	19.2	3,081	15.1	1,581	22.7	2,574	58.7	585
Don't know	30.2	23.7	25.1	14.5	222	12.8	117	14.6	180	(59.1)	26
Total	38.6	32.4	30.8	25.7	19,143	20.1	9,574	28.3	16,050	60.3	4,544

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supple-mentary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supple-mentary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	28.7	25.5	22.6	17.9	4,079	22.4	21.2	16.0	13.6	4,076
Rural	52.9	48.7	42.8	30.9	15,065	42.4	40.9	30.5	25.1	15,055
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	47.4	43.3	37.6	27.5	8,374	37.9	36.6	26.1	22.0	8,367
<5 years complete	50.5	46.3	42.1	29.4	977	39.5	37.8	27.9	22.6	977
5-9 years complete	52.4	48.3	42.0	30.5	6,455	41.8	40.4	30.1	24.6	6,452
10-11 years complete	43.7	40.3	37.9	25.6	1,060	36.2	34.7	28.9	22.2	1,060
12 or more years complete	36.5	32.6	30.7	24.2	2,277	29.1	27.0	23.8	19.5	2,275
Religion										
Hindu	49.8	45.7	40.2	29.4	16,709	39.8	38.2	28.6	23.6	16,699
Muslim	32.1	28.2	25.5	18.6	2,102	24.9	24.0	17.7	15.0	2,099
Sikh	48.8	47.6	38.1	28.2	258	49.4	48.9	35.7	24.2	258
Other	23.1	15.3	17.9	10.1	74	17.9	15.7	13.6	9.0	74
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.7	47.2	40.4	28.5	3,863	40.3	38.9	28.6	22.7	3,858
Scheduled tribe	59.1	55.1	49.7	37.5	3,037	48.9	47.6	35.5	30.2	3,036
Other backward class	47.2	42.8	38.0	27.8	8,940	37.4	36.0	26.9	22.3	8,935
Other	35.1	31.6	27.6	20.2	3,081	27.9	26.0	20.6	16.8	3,080
Don't know	36.5	33.6	22.8	15.2	222	28.2	27.5	12.6	11.1	222
Total	47.7	43.7	38.5	28.1	19,143	38.2	36.7	27.4	22.6	19,131

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	11.6	22.6	-0.7	15.9	30.8	6.6	10.8	28.0	0.8	-1.3	1,352
6-8	11.7	22.9	-0.8	9.1	25.3	3.1	8.6	26.9	0.1	-1.3	808
9-11	13.6	27.0	-1.1	11.8	30.3	2.4	13.6	34.8	0.3	-1.5	685
12-17	16.8	37.5	-1.4	9.3	24.4	2.5	9.3	29.7	0.5	-1.4	1,537
18-23	24.2	48.0	-1.9	6.5	20.6	1.5	12.4	37.8	0.4	-1.6	1,499
24-35	18.3	41.6	-1.7	8.4	21.9	1.1	12.8	39.4	0.3	-1.7	3,126
36-47	17.9	44.6	-1.8	8.0	21.2	1.3	14.9	39.8	0.2	-1.8	3,261
48-59	17.4	41.4	-1.7	5.9	20.8	1.5	11.1	40.5	0.1	-1.7	3,082
Sex											
Male	18.6	40.6	-1.6	9.5	24.2	2.2	12.8	38.2	0.3	-1.7	8,040
Female	15.9	37.4	-1.5	7.5	21.6	1.9	11.4	35.0	0.3	-1.6	7,310
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	15.2	35.2	-1.4	8.1	21.4	2.2	10.1	32.6	0.3	-1.5	5,319
<24	21.8	45.4	-1.8	9.4	23.4	1.5	15.6	42.0	0.3	-1.8	2,777
24-47	18.6	42.1	-1.6	8.8	24.3	1.9	13.5	39.8	0.2	-1.7	4,890
48+	13.8	33.2	-1.3	8.1	23.8	2.9	9.9	31.9	0.6	-1.5	1,846
Birth order³											
1	15.1	35.1	-1.4	8.1	21.3	2.3	9.9	32.5	0.3	-1.5	5,279
2-3	17.0	39.6	-1.5	8.7	23.5	2.2	12.3	37.3	0.4	-1.6	7,007
4-5	22.2	45.2	-1.8	9.5	24.7	1.4	15.6	43.0	0.2	-1.8	1,919
6+	25.3	48.9	-1.9	8.7	27.2	1.2	19.6	45.4	0.1	-1.9	628
Size at birth³											
Very small	29.7	52.1	-2.0	13.8	28.3	1.0	21.8	46.8	0.0	-2.0	332
Small	23.6	45.7	-1.8	9.3	27.4	2.1	18.1	47.0	0.1	-1.9	1,166
Average or larger	16.3	38.0	-1.5	8.4	22.4	2.1	11.3	35.2	0.3	-1.6	13,079
Don't know	26.9	48.2	-1.8	8.9	27.1	1.2	21.6	48.3	0.0	-2.0	254

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, Rajasthan, 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)	
Residence												
Urban	13.8	33.0	-1.3	7.9	21.6	2.4	-1.0	8.9	30.7	0.4	-1.4	3,255
Rural	18.3	40.8	-1.6	8.7	23.4	2.0	-1.1	13.0	38.3	0.3	-1.7	12,096
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	21.9	45.9	-1.8	10.2	26.8	1.6	-1.2	16.7	44.7	0.2	-1.9	6,361
<5 years complete	19.7	43.7	-1.7	8.5	25.6	1.2	-1.2	13.5	44.2	0.3	-1.8	782
5-9 years complete	15.4	37.3	-1.5	7.2	20.6	2.0	-1.0	9.8	32.7	0.2	-1.5	5,169
10-11 years complete	10.3	28.3	-1.2	8.1	17.9	2.0	-0.9	5.8	27.5	0.4	-1.3	840
12 or more years complete	9.9	24.4	-1.0	7.4	18.7	4.3	-0.7	6.1	21.5	0.8	-1.1	1,867
Religion												
Hindu	17.2	39.1	-1.5	8.6	23.2	2.0	-1.1	12.2	37.0	0.3	-1.6	13,380
Muslim	19.4	41.0	-1.6	8.8	21.8	2.6	-1.0	12.8	36.1	0.5	-1.6	1,710
Sikh	11.1	27.0	-1.1	5.5	18.6	2.2	-0.9	7.8	24.9	0.0	-1.2	205
Other	12.7	31.7	-1.2	4.3	18.3	6.7	-0.7	6.1	29.8	1.2	-1.2	56
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	19.5	43.3	-1.7	7.9	22.4	1.7	-1.1	12.6	39.3	0.3	-1.7	3,198
Scheduled tribe	25.0	49.3	-1.9	12.2	31.3	1.5	-1.4	22.0	52.1	0.2	-2.1	2,452
Other backward class	15.0	36.2	-1.4	7.8	21.2	2.3	-1.0	9.9	33.0	0.3	-1.5	7,045
Other	13.1	31.7	-1.3	7.7	20.6	2.3	-0.9	8.1	28.7	0.5	-1.4	2,513
Don't know	24.2	44.7	-1.7	11.5	22.2	1.8	-1.1	15.3	39.4	0.0	-1.7	144
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	17.4	39.1	-1.5	8.6	23.0	2.1	-1.1	12.2	36.6	0.3	-1.6	14,832
Not interviewed but in the household	19.9	42.0	-1.5	13.1	28.0	0.9	-1.2	13.4	40.5	0.0	-1.7	188
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	13.7	37.3	-1.6	4.8	18.0	1.8	-0.9	9.7	37.7	0.5	-1.5	331

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-age, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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)
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	22.3	46.4	-1.8	8.6	27.3	1.4	16.8	47.9	0.1	-1.9	4,207
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	15.9	37.3	-1.4	9.2	22.3	2.2	10.9	33.6	0.4	-1.5	9,233
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	12.6	29.9	-1.2	5.0	15.5	3.4	7.1	24.1	0.3	-1.2	1,451
Missing	14.7	37.1	-1.4	7.9	23.6	0.0	10.0	34.6	0.0	-1.5	119
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	17.9	39.9	-1.6	8.9	23.5	2.0	12.9	37.6	0.3	-1.7	12,521
Living with one or neither parent	14.8	35.5	-1.4	6.8	20.9	2.4	9.1	32.7	0.2	-1.5	2,830
Total	17.3	39.1	-1.5	8.5	23.0	2.1	12.2	36.7	0.3	-1.6	15,351
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.7	43.7	-1.7	7.3	20.4	1.6	15.3	39.9	0.4	-1.7	1,807

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 whose mother's schooling is not known, 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 were 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.

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, Rajasthan, 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	96.6	26.7	84.9	1,314	20.0	1,270
Rural	96.5	28.8	85.0	5,021	16.0	4,844
Sex						
Male	96.7	28.4	85.1	3,370	16.8	3,260
Female	96.2	28.3	84.9	2,965	16.8	2,853
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.4	28.7	85.3	2,435	14.5	2,346
<5 years complete	97.1	27.2	84.5	313	17.0	304
5-9 years complete	96.5	27.4	85.6	2,244	17.7	2,164
10-11 years complete	96.6	29.1	83.9	404	18.2	390
12 or more years complete	96.7	29.8	83.3	940	20.0	909
Religion						
Hindu	96.5	28.2	85.2	5,486	16.2	5,293
Muslim	96.4	29.7	84.7	733	19.2	706
Sikh	100.0	26.3	79.3	86	30.4	86
Other	(93.1)	(25.0)	(75.6)	31	(27.2)	29
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.3	26.9	86.5	1,266	15.2	1,219
Scheduled tribe	96.9	25.4	83.0	1,034	17.8	1,002
Other backward class	96.1	29.4	84.8	2,996	16.4	2,880
Other	97.5	29.3	85.4	977	18.8	952
Don't know	95.7	43.3	89.9	63	23.4	60
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	96.4	28.8	85.5	5,699	15.8	5,497
Dai (TBA)	97.7	27.5	84.5	435	24.1	424
Other/no one	95.7	19.4	70.8	201	31.3	192
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.5	28.6	85.6	5,574	15.6	5,377
At home	96.7	26.4	80.8	745	25.4	720
Total	96.5	28.4	85.0	6,335	16.8	6,113

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 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 breastmilk during the first three days of life

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	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
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	2.6	78.1	13.8	0.3	3.2	1.9	100.0	97.4	362	3.3	362
2-3	2.7	61.0	24.8	0.0	8.0	3.5	100.0	97.3	579	5.6	585
4-5	2.9	43.9	33.3	0.7	13.1	6.1	100.0	97.1	614	11.4	620
6-8	4.9	16.1	31.3	2.3	16.5	28.9	100.0	95.1	865	14.9	873
9-11	7.6	6.5	17.7	2.3	14.3	51.5	100.0	92.4	708	19.6	718
12-17	15.1	2.7	6.9	1.0	9.0	65.4	100.0	84.9	1,554	17.8	1,599
18-23	27.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.8	61.4	100.0	72.8	1,408	15.9	1,576
<4	2.7	67.6	20.6	0.1	6.2	2.9	100.0	97.3	940	4.7	947
<6	2.8	58.2	25.6	0.3	8.9	4.1	100.0	97.2	1,554	7.4	1,567
6-9	5.1	14.4	28.8	2.2	16.7	32.9	100.0	94.9	1,114	15.9	1,126
12-15	13.0	3.1	7.3	1.3	10.0	65.3	100.0	87.0	1,002	17.4	1,025
12-23	20.8	2.5	5.3	0.9	7.0	63.5	100.0	79.2	2,962	16.9	3,175
20-23	29.4	1.7	3.4	0.8	4.6	60.1	100.0	70.6	854	14.7	969

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

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹							Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among 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	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and 4+ meal frequency ⁵	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months																			
6-8	na	na	na	905	1.6	25.7	1.0	823	(64.9)	(6.7)	(58.6)	(0.0)	46	98.2	1.9	27.4	1.0	869	
9-11	na	na	na	736	3.2	17.7	0.8	654	69.1	8.8	59.6	1.5	56	97.6	3.6	20.9	0.9	710	
12-17	na	na	na	1,611	10.6	28.5	4.1	1,320	79.0	12.9	71.9	3.3	234	96.8	11.0	35.1	4.0	1,554	
18-23	na	na	na	1,445	14.7	31.0	5.9	1,026	74.0	20.4	73.0	4.9	372	93.1	16.2	42.2	5.7	1,398	
Sex																			
Male	27.4	3.4	7.1	4,663	8.6	26.4	3.3	2,042	78.0	17.0	72.4	4.7	382	96.5	9.9	33.7	3.5	2,425	
Female	25.9	2.8	7.0	4,033	8.4	27.0	3.4	1,781	70.6	14.8	68.5	2.6	332	95.4	9.4	33.5	3.3	2,112	
Residence																			
Urban	24.2	3.5	6.3	1,845	13.3	27.6	3.5	793	78.3	16.4	77.3	4.7	186	95.9	13.9	37.0	3.8	979	
Rural	27.9	3.1	7.2	6,851	7.2	26.5	3.3	3,030	73.2	15.8	68.3	3.4	529	96.0	8.5	32.7	3.3	3,558	
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	28.6	2.9	7.5	3,397	6.8	24.9	3.3	1,491	69.4	13.0	64.7	2.8	244	95.7	7.7	30.5	3.2	1,735	
<5 years complete	28.6	3.4	8.1	441	6.5	25.1	1.1	212	(85.2)	(13.6)	(76.2)	(1.6)	23	98.5	7.2	30.2	1.2	235	
5-9 years complete	26.0	3.0	6.7	3,015	9.4	27.2	2.9	1,349	73.5	17.2	70.1	2.7	258	95.7	10.7	34.1	2.9	1,606	
10-11 years complete	25.6	2.7	7.0	560	10.0	28.8	3.8	231	(85.5)	(17.5)	(85.0)	(5.8)	58	97.1	11.5	40.0	4.2	289	
12 or more years complete	23.3	4.3	6.7	1,283	11.0	30.3	5.3	540	79.6	18.8	75.3	7.0	131	96.0	12.5	39.1	5.6	671	
Religion																			
Hindu	27.4	3.1	7.0	7,581	8.0	25.8	3.2	3,327	74.2	14.1	70.1	3.1	600	96.1	9.0	32.5	3.2	3,927	
Muslim	24.2	3.2	7.4	964	12.6	32.9	4.7	435	74.4	29.1	73.3	7.6	92	95.5	15.5	40.0	5.2	527	
Sikh	*	*	*	114	(2.5)	(28.6)	(2.5)	46	*	*	*	*	13	94.6	5.3	37.2	2.0	59	

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										Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:									
	Exclusive breastfeeding		Predominant breastfeeding		Number of children		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Breast-milk, or milk products ⁷		4+ food groups ³		Minimum meal frequency ⁸		With 3 IYCF practices ⁶		Number of children	
	Any feeding	Any feeding	Any feeding	Any feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	4+ food groups ³	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Scheduled caste	29.0	3.4	7.3	1,777	10.4	24.5	3.1	739	74.5	12.9	71.5	3.2	138	96.0	10.8	31.9	3.2	877		
Scheduled tribe	28.0	2.3	7.8	1,347	6.5	25.2	2.9	644	55.0	13.2	55.2	2.1	84	94.8	7.2	28.6	2.8	728		
Other backward class	26.0	3.2	6.8	4,087	8.4	27.6	3.5	1,834	77.7	17.2	72.5	4.0	355	96.4	9.8	34.8	3.6	2,189		
Other	24.9	3.5	6.8	1,394	9.0	27.8	3.7	575	78.9	15.9	74.5	3.3	131	96.1	10.3	36.4	3.6	706		
Don't know	*	*	*	91	(2.5)	(41.6)	(2.5)	30	*	*	*	*	6	(95.3)	(11.3)	(46.2)	(8.1)	36		
Total	26.5	3.2	7.0	8,696	8.5	26.7	3.4	3,823	74.5	16.0	70.6	3.7	714	96.0	9.7	33.6	3.4	4,537		

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

na = Not applicable

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 breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, 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 Nonbreastfed 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Ajmer	20.8	225	54.0	56	33.5	31.6	39.6	611
Alwar	31.5	354	(55.0)	81	41.7	18.5	35.5	831
Banswara	38.7	197	(57.1)	43	50.0	30.8	50.7	494
Baran	45.2	110	(63.5)	24	40.2	28.5	41.1	285
Barker	27.6	278	34.9	70	36.6	25.9	39.6	689
Bharatpur	35.6	314	55.3	97	47.6	14.6	30.9	721
Bhilwara	33.7	205	*	35	35.4	33.8	42.6	493
Bikaner	14.6	226	78.5	45	33.7	24.4	33.2	525
Bundi	27.9	87	(36.5)	17	38.4	27.7	43.4	214
Chittaurgarh	25.0	109	(35.9)	28	37.4	23.8	41.9	254
Churu	39.4	169	(91.3)	38	31.2	21.7	27.1	423
Dausa	24.0	147	(68.1)	36	33.8	15.3	28.1	356
Dhaulpur	35.1	130	56.3	31	54.3	15.8	39.8	326
Dungarpur	15.8	152	44.4	44	46.8	37.5	53.3	384
Ganganagar	28.1	185	(70.5)	38	29.1	20.6	29.3	433
Hanumangarh	28.8	135	(61.8)	32	35.0	20.7	23.3	327
Jaipur	25.6	504	72.4	145	35.7	12.8	25.2	1,175
Jaisalmer	30.1	72	55.6	19	37.4	21.9	37.4	186
Jalor	24.9	212	56.2	66	45.0	27.2	42.7	501
Jhalawar	31.1	108	(60.6)	29	38.1	31.8	47.2	253
Jhunjhunun	27.4	186	(89.1)	54	32.5	13.6	19.5	427
Jodhpur	31.9	307	49.3	85	40.3	23.8	38.6	832
Karauli	36.5	154	(64.2)	39	45.5	18.9	35.7	360
Kota	28.9	133	(42.8)	25	32.0	27.7	39.7	391
Nagaur	23.6	260	(71.0)	60	39.1	18.4	31.4	643
Pali	29.3	173	(48.8)	40	44.3	21.7	41.3	483
Pratapgarh	33.3	96	44.7	27	46.3	38.2	54.6	235
Rajsamand	13.1	130	(64.2)	27	38.6	28.9	38.8	267
Sawai Madhopur	31.8	148	(57.6)	39	39.4	16.4	34.3	354
Sikar	27.0	254	(67.8)	72	28.4	11.5	20.5	531
Sirohi	29.0	122	(39.6)	26	42.2	36.6	50.4	253
Tonk	41.3	126	(40.5)	23	32.0	23.6	37.3	321
Udaipur	19.7	329	(48.0)	65	47.5	29.9	52.0	774
Rajasthan	28.4	6,335	58.3	1,552	39.1	23.0	36.7	15,351

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, Rajasthan, 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	27.3	34.9	2.7	64.9	1,433
12-23	26.4	41.3	2.7	70.3	3,146
24-35	27.8	34.6	2.3	64.8	3,216
36-47	27.4	27.4	1.5	56.3	3,343
48-59	26.9	20.3	0.7	47.9	3,149
Sex					
Male	26.9	31.5	1.9	60.3	7,549
Female	27.4	30.9	2.0	60.3	6,739
Birth order¹					
1	28.2	28.8	1.9	58.9	4,857
2-3	27.4	31.2	1.7	60.3	6,526
4-5	24.4	37.1	2.3	63.8	1,778
6+	24.4	38.3	2.6	65.4	592
Residence					
Urban	27.3	26.7	1.6	55.7	3,033
Rural	27.1	32.5	2.0	61.6	11,254
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	26.4	35.0	2.2	63.5	6,024
<5 years complete	27.4	31.7	2.2	61.3	729
5-9 years complete	27.2	30.7	1.7	59.5	4,733
10-11 years complete	27.5	28.8	1.2	57.5	772
12 or more years complete	29.6	21.6	1.7	52.9	1,694
Religion					
Hindu	27.2	31.4	1.9	60.6	12,453
Muslim	26.8	31.0	2.0	59.8	1,591
Sikh	22.7	25.4	0.4	48.5	193
Other	40.4	16.7	0.0	57.1	50
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.1	31.0	1.5	58.6	2,965
Scheduled tribe	26.1	45.0	2.9	74.0	2,290
Other backward class	27.2	28.7	1.6	57.6	6,569
Other	29.2	24.9	2.0	56.2	2,332
Don't know	26.8	35.6	3.8	66.2	131

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.2	31.4	1.9	60.5	13,753
Not interviewed but in the household	25.5	27.5	3.0	56.0	199
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	27.0	26.9	2.2	56.2	336
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.1	31.6	1.9	60.6	11,766
Living with one or neither parent	27.3	29.7	2.0	58.9	2,522
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	26.9	23.7	1.1	51.7	6,666
Mildly anaemic	28.0	35.3	2.1	65.3	5,111
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.6	47.4	4.1	77.2	2,057
Total	27.1	31.3	1.9	60.3	14,287
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.8	40.2	6.6	69.6	1,691

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).

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ 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, Rajasthan, 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 foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	14.4	10.7	873	91.9	910		
9-11	16.5	1.7	708	50.9	718	13.9	14.2	718	92.2	740		
12-17	31.0	2.9	1,554	56.0	1,599	14.9	15.9	1,599	92.9	1,682		
18-23	39.0	4.3	1,408	47.6	1,576	15.4	17.5	1,576	92.7	1,636		
24-35	na	na	na	38.4	3,237	13.8	16.4	3,237	91.8	3,368		
36-47	na	na	na	35.6	3,335	14.0	15.9	3,335	91.9	3,526		
48-59	na	na	na	34.0	3,146	13.5	15.3	3,146	91.9	3,301		
Sex												
Male	31.0	3.3	1,963	40.4	7,222	14.1	15.8	7,687	92.1	7,995		
Female	31.6	3.2	1,708	40.6	6,388	14.1	15.5	6,796	92.1	7,169		
Birth order												
1	30.9	2.2	1,316	43.0	4,900	15.1	15.8	5,216	93.2	5,061		
2-3	31.4	3.7	1,766	41.5	6,410	14.7	16.7	6,828	92.5	6,756		
4-5	31.5	3.7	464	35.1	1,733	11.9	14.0	1,827	90.3	1,828		
6+	32.1	5.1	125	23.7	567	5.2	7.6	612	84.2	611		
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	29.2	2.9	3,000	47.9	4,582	14.6	15.5	5,405	92.4	5,387		
Not breastfeeding	40.2	4.7	671	36.7	9,029	13.8	15.7	9,078	92.0	8,867		
Residence												
Urban	37.1	6.0	802	48.3	2,929	17.8	17.3	3,105	97.1	3,223		
Rural	29.6	2.5	2,869	38.3	10,682	13.1	15.2	11,378	90.8	11,941		

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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 foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	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	27.4	3.8	1,418	34.9	5,872	12.0	12.6	6,190	89.5	6,369	
<5 years complete	25.9	4.8	192	36.8	704	13.5	15.2	747	89.9	760	
5-9 years complete	33.1	3.4	1,260	42.8	4,608	14.4	16.9	4,957	93.3	5,031	
10-11 years complete	35.4	2.3	232	44.8	749	16.8	21.2	808	95.8	830	
12 or more years complete	36.9	1.2	568	53.0	1,678	19.7	20.4	1,781	97.2	1,817	
Religion											
Hindu	30.1	1.8	3,181	40.9	11,908	14.4	16.1	12,660	91.9	13,201	
Muslim	39.6	14.5	422	34.4	1,478	11.0	11.3	1,583	92.8	1,711	
Sikh	(31.4)	(0.0)	53	65.3	180	23.9	18.2	186	98.3	194	
Other	*	*	14	(41.5)	44	11.1	16.7	54	98.8	57	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	32.2	3.6	713	42.2	2,756	14.6	15.4	2,923	92.7	3,134	
Scheduled tribe	28.8	2.7	597	35.5	2,156	13.7	14.7	2,288	85.7	2,407	
Other backward class	31.4	3.3	1,760	40.2	6,357	13.5	15.2	6,790	93.0	6,962	
Other	32.0	3.2	569	44.8	2,191	16.5	18.4	2,328	95.2	2,520	
Don't know	(35.8)	(0.0)	31	27.8	149	3.0	9.7	154	88.2	141	
Total	31.2	3.2	3,670	40.5	13,610	14.1	15.6	14,483	92.1	15,163	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.4	0.8	431	8.6	1,598	1.0	1.6	1,699	58.6	1,756	

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. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, and 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 mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.8	8,839
Rural	92.0	25,933
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.3	31,158
Muslim	93.8	2,791
Sikh	97.1	575
Other	98.3	247
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	94.1	6,650
Scheduled tribe	86.8	4,968
Other backward class	94.2	15,845
Other	96.0	7,065
Don't know	89.2	244
Total	93.4	34,772
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	63.3	3,266

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ajmer	96.9	1,394
Alwar	95.2	1,767
Banswara	79.3	998
Baran	97.6	662
Barmer	87.1	1,189
Bharatpur	91.7	1,232
Bhilwara	96.1	1,404
Bikaner	90.3	1,091
Bundi	96.8	582
Chittaurgarh	99.0	870
Churu	92.5	990
Dausa	92.9	802
Dhaulpur	85.6	543
Dungarpur	92.3	770
Ganganagar	97.3	1,075
Hanumangarh	97.0	925
Jaipur	96.6	2,852
Jaisalmer	90.7	318
Jalor	99.2	922
Jhalawar	96.5	810
Jhunjhunun	96.9	1,098
Jodhpur	88.6	1,834
Karauli	87.4	696
Kota	98.0	1,108
Nagaur	88.9	1,594
Pali	97.6	1,154
Pratapgarh	95.2	489
Rajsamand	94.8	659
Sawai Madhopur	88.9	690
Sikar	94.0	1,278
Sirohi	98.0	546
Tonk	96.4	750
Udaipur	88.8	1,680
Rajasthan	93.4	34,772

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	58.7	21.6	16.9	2.9	100.0	41,965
Pulses or beans	14.0	65.4	20.3	0.3	100.0	41,965
Dark green leafy vegetables	16.5	44.2	38.9	0.4	100.0	41,965
Fruits	5.8	23.6	68.2	2.4	100.0	41,965
Eggs	0.6	6.5	18.0	74.9	100.0	41,965
Fish	0.1	2.8	13.4	83.7	100.0	41,965
Chicken or meat	0.2	5.2	15.9	78.6	100.0	41,965
Fish or chicken or meat	0.3	5.7	16.0	78.0	100.0	41,965
Fried foods	1.0	21.8	72.1	5.1	100.0	41,965
Aerated drinks	2.1	15.1	72.4	10.4	100.0	41,965
MEN						
Milk or curd	58.1	29.6	10.5	1.7	100.0	5,880
Pulses or beans	16.0	71.0	12.9	0.1	100.0	5,880
Dark green leafy vegetables	13.5	59.8	26.5	0.2	100.0	5,880
Fruits	5.9	35.5	57.1	1.6	100.0	5,880
Eggs	0.8	12.6	29.0	57.6	100.0	5,880
Fish	0.1	6.1	22.0	71.8	100.0	5,880
Chicken or meat	0.2	8.7	24.4	66.6	100.0	5,880
Fish or chicken or meat	0.3	9.9	24.7	65.1	100.0	5,880
Fried foods	2.5	26.3	60.2	11.1	100.0	5,880
Aerated drinks	2.4	21.6	66.3	9.7	100.0	5,880

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹			Body Mass Index: Men			Number of men			
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)				
Age										
15-19	45.6	21.5	2.2	0.5	7,755	44.1	23.6	3.4	0.4	1,191
20-29	29.5	11.8	8.7	1.6	12,890	19.1	6.9	11.4	1.4	1,933
30-39	19.0	7.3	20.0	4.7	10,453	15.8	5.8	16.3	2.4	1,552
40-49	15.2	6.6	26.5	6.9	7,990	15.7	6.0	22.2	4.5	1,106
Marital status										
Never married	42.6	19.6	3.4	0.6	9,328	33.0	16.2	6.2	0.8	2,135
Currently married	22.1	8.8	17.4	4.1	28,593	16.2	6.0	17.3	2.9	3,569
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.8	10.6	17.2	4.1	1,167	37.5	12.5	11.6	0.5	78
Residence										
Urban	18.6	7.9	23.7	7.0	10,152	16.7	7.4	19.7	4.1	1,639
Rural	29.9	12.7	10.7	2.0	28,936	25.1	10.8	10.6	1.3	4,143
Schooling										
No schooling	25.4	10.6	13.3	2.7	16,013	24.3	10.1	8.1	1.3	759
<5 years complete	30.6	13.5	14.1	3.7	1,582	28.6	14.1	14.2	1.7	227
5-9 years complete	29.6	12.9	14.0	3.5	11,698	26.0	12.3	11.2	1.8	2,269
10-11 years complete	31.8	13.7	13.7	3.6	3,581	25.9	11.3	13.0	2.5	857
12 or more years complete	22.5	9.1	16.4	4.3	6,215	15.1	5.1	18.1	2.7	1,669
Religion										
Hindu	27.6	11.7	13.4	3.0	34,897	22.8	10.0	12.7	2.0	5,225
Muslim	22.8	10.0	17.3	5.3	3,330	25.5	10.0	13.8	2.2	423
Sikh	17.7	8.4	24.7	5.6	636	9.6	4.1	34.3	8.0	90
Other	10.3	3.3	37.2	8.8	225	(6.3)	(5.2)	(16.2)	(1.8)	44

Continued...

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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)	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.6	14.2	9.8	1.8	7,290	27.6
Scheduled tribe	37.5	17.2	5.9	0.8	5,143	32.6
Other backward class	24.4	9.9	14.9	3.6	18,615	20.9
Other	20.9	8.7	21.6	5.6	7,714	14.2
Don't know	23.9	12.0	12.3	3.0	326	*
Total age 15-49	27.0	11.4	14.1	3.3	39,088	22.7
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.0
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	22.2
Age 15-49						
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.7	15.2	8.9	1.8	3,596	40.5

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					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	Number of women	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)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	37.0	10.9	1.2	49.1	8,002	12.1	9.7	0.3	22.1	1,185
20-29	34.7	12.2	1.0	47.9	14,715	9.1	5.3	0.4	14.8	1,933
30-39	33.3	10.6	0.9	44.8	10,755	10.5	5.1	0.6	16.2	1,555
40-49	33.8	10.4	1.1	45.3	8,011	9.0	7.3	1.3	17.7	1,109
Marital status										
Never married	35.8	10.3	1.1	47.2	9,322	9.8	7.6	0.3	17.6	2,135
Currently married	34.1	11.4	1.0	46.6	30,982	10.2	5.9	0.8	16.9	3,569
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	36.5	13.0	1.7	51.3	1,179	13.0	6.0	0.5	19.6	78
Maternity status										
Pregnant	20.3	24.7	1.6	46.6	2,030	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	39.3	11.4	1.1	51.8	6,557	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	34.5	10.3	1.0	45.9	32,896	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	31.5	8.6	0.6	40.7	10,633	8.2	6.2	0.7	15.2	1,636
Rural	35.7	12.1	1.2	49.0	30,850	10.8	6.7	0.6	18.0	4,146
Schooling										
No schooling	35.5	12.5	1.2	49.2	16,880	11.9	9.8	0.9	22.5	759
<5 years complete	34.9	13.2	1.3	49.3	1,693	12.4	9.1	0.7	22.2	227
5-9 years complete	34.2	11.3	1.1	46.7	12,551	11.2	7.1	0.7	19.0	2,264
10-11 years complete	35.0	10.1	0.6	45.7	3,738	9.3	6.0	0.7	16.0	863
12 or more years complete	32.7	7.8	0.6	41.1	6,621	7.9	4.2	0.3	12.4	1,669
Religion										
Hindu	34.8	11.5	1.1	47.3	36,980	10.2	6.7	0.6	17.5	5,225
Muslim	33.7	9.3	0.8	43.8	3,589	9.7	5.5	0.4	15.6	422
Sikh	29.7	6.3	0.4	36.4	678	4.9	2.9	1.1	8.8	91
Other	34.9	7.8	0.8	43.5	236	(6.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(11.9)	44
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	32.9	11.9	1.1	45.9	7,792	8.8	6.0	0.6	15.4	1,248
Scheduled tribe	42.9	18.0	2.1	63.0	5,555	17.4	12.0	0.6	30.0	784
Other backward class	34.1	10.0	0.9	45.0	19,710	9.2	5.3	0.7	15.2	2,630
Other	31.8	8.8	0.6	41.2	8,073	8.5	6.2	0.4	15.1	1,105
Don't know	30.6	11.9	1.0	43.5	354	*	*	*	*	15
Total age 15-49	34.6	11.2	1.0	46.8	41,483	10.1	6.5	0.6	17.2	5,782
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.7	7.7	1.1	21.4	423
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.3	6.6	0.6	17.5	6,205
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.0	15.6	2.4	52.9	3859	12.0	10.7	0.9	23.6	1361

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 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
Ajmer	68.7	583	53.4	1,704	24.7	16.8	1,610
Alwar	54.0	795	40.2	2,151	25.4	13.0	2,020
Banswara	84.6	481	76.3	1,156	33.3	9.0	1,054
Baran	76.3	266	66.3	842	30.7	9.7	793
Barmer	60.1	641	42.7	1,252	26.1	11.7	1,159
Bharatpur	56.4	659	41.6	1,446	25.1	14.4	1,327
Bhilwara	71.7	477	56.0	1,527	24.3	14.1	1,456
Bikaner	51.2	510	43.0	1,405	23.7	15.4	1,315
Bundi	80.0	198	63.7	623	33.5	10.9	583
Chittaurgarh	71.1	227	60.3	848	28.7	17.6	804
Churu	42.2	415	34.1	1,186	26.8	13.5	1,111
Dausa	45.2	325	27.1	950	29.6	10.2	892
Dhaulpur	50.1	299	46.5	667	29.8	10.3	619
Dungarpur	76.0	366	73.2	874	38.1	6.2	818
Ganganagar	40.2	407	34.8	1,396	21.1	20.5	1,321
Hanumangarh	46.2	306	33.9	1,087	23.0	14.8	1,036
Jaipur	49.5	1,038	27.1	3,597	22.7	17.4	3,432
Jaisalmer	42.5	174	33.6	350	25.8	12.8	323
Jalor	67.0	447	58.7	1,129	31.2	9.3	1,057
Jhalawar	76.6	243	58.8	882	28.6	8.6	832
Jhunjhunun	46.2	386	38.3	1,453	19.3	17.3	1,388
Jodhpur	63.6	784	44.3	2,287	20.8	18.2	2,150
Karauli	52.8	327	38.1	845	32.2	10.2	798
Kota	73.8	365	59.6	1,264	26.4	20.6	1,206
Nagaur	50.8	591	38.2	1,976	25.2	14.1	1,870
Pali	53.4	453	49.0	1,322	32.6	14.5	1,246
Pratapgarh	75.8	219	63.2	553	35.0	7.8	519
Rajsamand	75.9	254	62.0	738	28.5	12.5	707
Sawai Madhopur	49.8	319	38.5	850	30.0	11.2	791
Sikar	48.8	473	32.8	1,787	23.2	18.4	1,715
Sirohi	69.7	240	59.8	599	34.2	10.1	559
Tonk	74.3	300	62.5	898	32.7	10.5	855
Udaipur	79.1	719	69.7	1,839	37.7	10.4	1,721
Rajasthan	60.3	14,287	46.8	41,483	27.0	14.1	39,088

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people 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	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men			
Age																							
15-24	70.2	86.0	53.7	78.3	54.5	77.6	20.9	36.2	59.6	70.9	2,627	2,246											
15-19	68.5	82.1	49.8	73.0	49.8	72.7	18.8	31.6	56.0	66.1	1,340	1,208											
20-24	72.1	90.6	57.9	84.4	59.5	83.2	23.1	41.7	63.3	76.4	1,287	1,038											
25-29	70.3	90.2	56.4	84.3	58.4	84.5	23.2	41.2	62.5	74.6	1,065	930											
30-39	61.1	85.1	48.6	79.5	48.0	77.1	17.4	36.7	54.0	72.3	1,727	1,573											
40-49	55.2	82.8	41.0	75.9	42.6	75.0	14.2	37.5	47.8	70.7	1,270	1,131											
Residence																							
Urban	84.2	94.5	69.5	88.6	69.4	87.4	31.5	45.6	74.8	79.5	1,732	1,670											
Rural	58.4	82.4	43.8	75.4	44.8	74.4	14.7	34.1	49.9	68.7	4,957	4,210											
Schooling																							
No schooling	41.9	59.9	29.5	51.0	29.5	49.4	7.1	14.6	34.8	45.6	2,613	773											
<5 years complete	58.0	71.6	44.1	64.0	40.9	64.6	11.0	21.8	52.5	58.7	279	230											
5-9 years complete	71.6	83.6	54.6	76.6	55.4	75.2	18.3	31.1	60.8	68.2	2,091	2,302											
10-11 years complete	88.4	94.8	69.7	87.5	71.7	85.8	29.7	43.2	77.6	78.9	600	872											
12 or more years complete	96.5	97.9	83.0	93.0	86.0	92.8	45.0	55.3	88.4	86.7	1,106	1,703											
Regular media exposure³																							
Yes	76.3	91.0	60.3	84.8	61.4	83.9	24.4	41.6	66.7	77.0	4,613	4,641											
No	40.0	66.5	28.5	57.7	28.6	56.2	7.3	21.4	33.3	52.5	2,076	1,239											
Marital status																							
Never married	74.6	85.9	55.5	78.8	56.8	77.9	23.8	37.1	62.5	71.3	1,578	2,175											
Currently married	62.3	85.8	49.2	79.3	49.7	78.3	17.8	37.8	54.6	72.2	4,929	3,624											
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.3	83.4	40.2	75.9	43.0	73.4	11.4	24.3	51.0	71.0	181	80											

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people 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	76.8	88.8	63.5	82.5	66.5	81.6	25.9	32.9	73.2	76.1	310	1,002
Not been away	64.5	85.2	49.8	78.4	50.5	77.3	18.7	38.3	55.6	70.9	6,379	4,878
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	78.6	92.8	67.0	86.0	70.3	87.3	18.6	31.4	76.3	78.5	110	326
Not been away	64.8	85.4	50.1	78.7	50.9	77.5	19.1	37.7	56.0	71.4	6,579	5,554
Religion												
Hindu	64.9	86.5	49.9	79.7	50.9	78.6	19.1	37.7	56.3	72.2	5,998	5,309
Muslim	61.5	77.9	50.5	72.3	48.5	71.0	16.4	31.2	52.6	67.8	542	433
Sikh	80.7	78.7	70.7	70.4	72.6	75.3	24.3	31.6	72.2	59.9	110	91
Other	(88.7)	(90.6)	(72.3)	(90.6)	(78.0)	(90.6)	(37.3)	(64.3)	(78.7)	(87.8)	39	47
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	60.6	84.2	44.7	77.1	45.0	76.3	15.5	33.5	52.1	70.1	1,265	1,266
Scheduled tribe	49.8	80.0	37.7	70.7	36.7	70.9	10.3	30.6	41.8	64.5	954	792
Other backward class	65.1	85.2	50.7	78.4	52.0	77.0	18.4	36.2	56.6	70.7	3,090	2,683
Other	81.5	93.4	65.5	89.1	67.2	87.9	31.1	49.5	71.5	81.5	1,327	1,124
Don't know	(30.3)	*	(20.9)	*	(16.1)	*	(0.0)	*	(27.2)	*	53	15
Total	65.0	85.8	50.4	79.1	51.2	78.1	19.1	37.4	56.4	71.8	6,689	5,880

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 characteristics, Rajasthan, 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		
Age										
15-24	80.8	76.5	79.9	59.5	87.9	78.3	82.3	75.2	54.3	1,932
15-19	80.6	74.4	79.7	62.7	86.3	75.9	81.1	74.7	52.5	991
20-24	81.1	78.6	80.1	56.3	89.5	80.9	83.7	75.7	56.3	940
25-29	79.7	78.6	81.5	59.2	87.2	82.2	86.2	77.6	58.7	839
30-39	79.0	75.2	78.9	57.7	88.8	81.4	84.6	77.0	58.6	1,338
40-49	79.4	74.8	77.7	59.3	88.5	78.8	83.2	77.3	57.0	937
Residence										
Urban	83.4	80.9	86.1	57.6	88.7	82.3	86.2	75.8	58.8	1,578
Rural	78.2	74.0	76.3	59.7	87.9	78.8	82.6	76.8	55.7	3,468
Schooling										
No schooling	73.5	70.2	71.7	58.8	84.7	70.5	74.5	78.3	49.7	463
<5 years complete	71.2	71.5	75.9	60.0	84.9	75.0	84.3	66.8	49.3	165
5-9 years complete	78.8	74.9	77.9	58.8	85.3	75.2	78.5	77.3	53.3	1,925
10-11 years complete	83.6	77.5	84.0	60.1	88.6	80.9	85.5	74.7	56.6	826
12 or more years complete	87.8	84.6	88.5	58.6	92.4	87.8	91.5	76.8	63.4	1,666
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	81.7	77.9	81.4	58.0	88.8	81.2	85.0	76.4	57.8	4,222
No	72.9	69.6	71.7	63.2	84.6	73.1	77.3	76.8	50.8	824
Marital status										
Never married	83.4	78.4	83.1	60.8	87.9	78.9	83.6	75.9	55.3	1,868
Currently married	78.6	75.3	78.1	58.4	88.2	80.5	83.8	76.7	57.6	3,110
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	81.9	82.8	82.1	54.2	91.0	79.0	84.4	78.0	55.8	67

Continued...

Table 7.4 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 characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	
Religion									
Hindu	80.3	76.3	79.4	59.7	88.3	80.1	83.7	76.9	4,595
Muslim	74.3	73.6	78.8	51.7	83.8	75.5	82.5	72.3	337
Sikh	84.5	83.3	83.4	51.9	96.9	83.9	87.2	66.3	72
Other	(84.3)	(81.0)	(96.0)	(59.9)	(92.5)	(85.6)	(95.0)	(77.9)	42
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.1	72.5	76.6	58.7	86.7	78.2	82.6	75.2	1,067
Scheduled tribe	75.1	68.4	70.9	63.5	85.8	76.2	79.0	78.2	633
Other backward class	78.4	77.0	79.8	57.6	88.6	79.6	83.8	75.8	2,285
Other	85.8	81.4	85.4	59.8	90.3	84.7	88.0	77.9	1,049
Total	80.0	76.3	79.6	59.0	88.1	79.9	83.7	76.5	5,046

Note: Total includes 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

() Based on 25-49 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, Rajasthan, 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	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	6.9	0.2	3.3	5.7	0.4	2.7	6.0	0.3	2.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	999	1,176	2,176	2,726	3,524	6,250	3,725	4,700	8,425
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	54.2	*	54.9	26.2	*	24.7	34.8	*	33.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	69	2	72	155	13	168	224	16	240
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,057	1,285	2,342	2,872	3,788	6,660	3,930	5,073	9,003
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.9	na	na	1.0	na	na	1.0	na	na
Number of men	1,670	na	na	4,210	na	na	5,880	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	(18.5)	na	na	34.5	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	na	na	43	na	na	59	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	17.3	na	na	7.9	na	na	10.3	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	414	na	na	1,206	na	na	1,621	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.4	10.4	7.5	1.7	4.3	3.1	2.5	5.8	4.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.9	8.2	5.6	2.1	4.8	3.5	2.3	5.7	4.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	36.7	44.5	40.7	38.2	50.5	44.9	37.8	49.0	43.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Number of respondents	1,670	1,732	3,402	4,210	4,957	9,166	5,880	6,689	12,569
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	96.1	96.1	96.1	89.3	93.1	91.6	91.2	93.8	92.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	612	771	1,384	1,609	2,504	4,113	2,221	3,275	5,496

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, Rajasthan, 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	39.7	31.7	35.7	34.9	17.6	25.3	36.2	20.9	28.0
Percentage who know a condom source	87.5	55.3	71.5	79.5	50.4	63.4	81.7	51.6	65.5
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	22.9	33.2	28.0	29.2	44.9	37.9	27.4	42.2	35.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	3.6	2.6	1.2	3.1	2.2
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.0	5.5	3.7	0.6	4.1	2.5	1.0	4.4	2.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	39.3	44.5	41.9	35.5	47.5	42.1	36.5	46.8	42.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Number age 15-24	625	616	1,241	1,621	2,011	3,632	2,246	2,627	4,872
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	95.2	96.9	96.1	89.3	94.6	92.6	91.1	95.1	93.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	245	274	520	575	956	1,531	821	1,230	2,050
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	37.5	29.1	32.5	15.5	22.7	20.3	20.6	23.9	22.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	144	209	353	476	926	1,402	620	1,135	1,755
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	40.9	0.0	15.4	24.3	1.0	8.5	28.0	0.8	9.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	119	196	315	410	867	1,277	529	1,063	1,592
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	(56.3)	nc	(56.3)	29.3	*	27.7	38.2	*	36.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	49	0	49	99	9	108	148	9	157
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	85.9	98.9	91.4	88.8	97.5	92.9	87.9	97.9	92.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10.0	0.0	5.8	7.5	1.1	4.6	8.3	0.8	4.9
Number never married	560	410	970	1,289	1,112	2,401	1,849	1,523	3,372

nc = No cases

¹Comprehensive 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/AIDS²Sexual 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, Rajasthan, 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	145	145	20,196
Male	152	151	21,957
Age			
< 15	24	24	11,341
15-59	170	168	26,828
60 +	366	366	3,984
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	290	286	8,891
Other fuel	111	111	33,262
Total	149	148	42,153
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	137	132	64,476
Male	352	339	65,809
Age			
< 15	19	19	42,065
15-59	299	290	74,412
60 +	648	615	13,807
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	269	260	111,565
Other fuel	101	97	18,720
Total	245	237	130,285
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	139	135	84,672
Male	302	292	87,766
Age			
< 15	20	20	53,407
15-59	264	257	101,240
60 +	585	559	17,791
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	271	262	120,456
Other fuel	108	106	51,981
Total	222	215	172,438

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, Rajasthan, 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	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB 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	93.2	8,136	67.9	66.3	90.7	6.5	7,579	70.3	68.2	92.1	12.1	1,068
20-34	93.3	20,689	67.9	65.3	92.2	6.6	19,305	73.1	73.7	95.3	10.0	2,590
35-49	91.7	13,140	61.9	62.6	92.1	7.1	12,050	72.7	72.1	95.1	9.6	1,753
Residence												
Urban	97.0	10,800	76.0	69.0	94.9	7.2	10,474	78.6	74.8	95.8	9.7	1,599
Rural	91.3	31,165	62.4	63.0	90.8	6.6	28,460	69.8	71.0	94.1	10.5	3,812
Schooling												
No schooling	88.3	17,050	52.5	55.8	88.2	7.4	15,051	56.2	63.4	89.8	11.3	652
<5 years complete	91.8	1,711	59.8	60.2	91.0	6.9	1,570	63.3	68.1	91.5	10.7	210
5-9 years complete	94.8	12,692	68.5	67.2	92.6	6.6	12,034	70.9	70.8	93.4	11.2	2,078
10-11 years complete	97.0	3,800	79.0	72.7	95.5	5.6	3,688	75.6	73.2	96.0	11.2	827
12 or more years complete	98.2	6,713	86.6	76.8	97.2	6.2	6,592	80.3	77.2	97.7	8.1	1,645
Religion												
Hindu	92.8	37,386	66.2	64.5	91.8	6.8	34,704	72.1	72.4	94.6	10.2	4,900
Muslim	91.2	3,658	61.2	64.4	91.3	6.6	3,336	74.2	68.9	95.2	12.2	384
Sikh	96.9	680	75.3	70.4	94.9	2.0	659	82.2	67.3	90.4	6.7	81
Other	97.7	241	85.4	73.5	97.4	10.8	236	(76.9)	(69.7)	(99.0)	(6.4)	46

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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, Rajasthan, 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	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.6	7,883	64.0	62.9	91.4	7.8	7,296	68.5	71.8	93.8	12.1	1,161
Scheduled tribe	89.8	5,600	55.4	59.6	88.1	7.7	5,029	69.5	72.9	92.9	9.0	704
Other backward class	92.8	19,938	66.1	64.5	91.9	6.2	18,507	72.1	71.0	94.9	9.9	2,459
Other	95.3	8,186	75.4	70.6	95.2	6.4	7,800	79.5	74.6	96.3	9.9	1,074
Don't know	84.0	359	45.9	47.1	82.9	7.1	302	*	*	*	*	13
Total	92.8	41,965	66.0	64.7	91.9	6.7	38,934	72.4	72.1	94.6	10.2	5,411

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 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	11.0	8,136	5.8	1,208
20-24	9.6	8,230	8.3	1,038
25-34	11.4	12,459	9.3	1,732
35-49	15.1	13,140	11.2	1,902
Residence				
Urban	11.0	10,800	10.4	1,670
Rural	12.5	31,165	8.5	4,210
Schooling				
No schooling	12.8	17,050	5.2	773
<5 years complete	12.8	1,711	8.8	230
5-9 years complete	11.5	12,692	7.2	2,302
10-11 years complete	11.1	3,800	8.8	872
12 or more years complete	12.1	6,713	13.4	1,703
Religion				
Hindu	12.5	37,386	9.4	5,309
Muslim	8.8	3,658	3.8	433
Sikh	8.0	680	4.2	91
Other	18.4	241	(25.8)	47
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	13.9	7,883	9.4	1,266
Scheduled tribe	13.2	5,600	9.4	792
Other backward class	11.2	19,938	7.7	2,683
Other	12.1	8,186	11.6	1,124
Don't know	6.7	359	*	15
Total age 15-49	12.1	41,965	9.0	5,880
Age 50-54	na	na	14.9	429
Total age 15-54	na	na	9.4	6,309

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	62.7	66.4	65.4
Government/municipal hospital	30.3	8.8	14.3
Government dispensary	5.9	0.9	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	0.7	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	21.1	31.8	29.1
PHC/additional PHC	3.1	21.0	16.4
Sub-centre	0.2	3.0	2.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	36.3	32.9	33.8
Private hospital	15.6	9.4	11.0
Private doctor/clinic	20.2	22.3	21.8
Private paramedic	0.2	0.5	0.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.8	0.6	0.6
Shop	0.2	0.3	0.3
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.2
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	19.4	18.5	18.7
Number of households	8,900	26,015	34,915
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)	13.8	2.3	5.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	10.6	4.7	6.2
State health insurance scheme	49.1	62.7	59.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	5.6	16.3	13.5
Community health insurance programme	0.6	0.3	0.4
Other health insurance through employer	2.7	0.5	1.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.9	0.6	1.7
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	6.6	1.6	3.0
Other	9.0	12.5	11.6
Number of households	1,728	4,816	6,544

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; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; 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, Rajasthan, 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	120	250	205	177	27	8,136	194	335	138	124	0	1,208
20-34	337	648	929	439	50	20,689	437	496	149	182	0	2,770
35-49	1,467	1,834	2,040	1,158	86	13,140	2,043	1,128	518	890	154	1,902
Residence												
Urban	1,170	847	2,447	715	35	10,800	1,732	665	302	571	0	1,670
Rural	468	975	683	578	65	31,165	579	668	252	331	70	4,210
Schooling												
No schooling	701	1,313	757	880	81	17,050	688	1,481	375	653	59	773
<5 years complete	622	741	1,394	566	87	1,711	773	330	306	780	0	230
5-9 years complete	594	693	1,197	524	40	12,692	657	590	192	612	74	2,302
10-11 years complete	756	893	1,472	311	72	3,800	1,279	602	351	144	88	872
12 or more years complete	566	551	1,730	290	9	6,713	1,170	481	269	75	0	1,703
Marital status												
Never married	151	282	292	183	12	9,469	289	638	139	306	0	2,175
Currently married	788	1,120	1,381	719	71	31,303	1,298	700	326	464	81	3,624
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	943	1,504	1,435	1,273	48	1,192	0	0	1,011	0	0	80
Religion												
Hindu	615	953	1,105	605	56	37,386	867	712	280	419	55	5,309
Muslim	906	892	1,418	781	69	3,658	1,129	331	0	279	0	433
Sikh	1,074	448	1,074	303	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	91
Other	728	1,344	1,991	284	236	241	(5113)	(0)	(1688)	(0)	(0)	47

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, Rajasthan, 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	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	726	913	805	706	44	522	646	347	237	0	1,266
Scheduled tribe	464	887	689	551	42	665	721	264	190	97	792
Other backward class	521	872	950	578	64	592	705	144	495	80	2,683
Other	1,027	1,169	2,256	661	50	2,274	505	474	506	0	1,124
Don't know	358	1,158	209	441	358	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total age 15-49	649	942	1,137	613	57	907	667	266	399	50	5,880
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	3,036	3,225	0	1,735	0	429
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	1,051	841	248	490	46	6,309

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.7	1.1	5.4	8,136
20-24	14.7	4.4	7.3	8,230
25-34	24.3	5.5	8.5	12,459
35-49	26.4	6.6	9.7	13,140
Residence				
Urban	21.5	5.2	10.6	10,800
Rural	18.0	4.7	7.1	31,165
Schooling				
No schooling	22.2	5.3	7.3	17,050
<5 years complete	18.6	4.9	7.9	1,711
5-9 years complete	17.9	4.7	7.9	12,692
10-11 years complete	13.0	3.5	7.8	3,800
12 or more years complete	15.7	4.6	10.4	6,713
Religion				
Hindu	19.0	4.8	8.1	37,386
Muslim	18.9	5.0	7.9	3,658
Sikh	12.9	2.6	6.9	680
Other	16.2	5.6	8.0	241
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	18.1	5.0	8.1	7,883
Scheduled tribe	17.5	3.9	5.9	5,600
Other backward class	19.4	5.0	8.1	19,938
Other	19.7	4.9	9.4	8,186
Don't know	6.5	3.5	3.4	359
Total	18.9	4.8	8.0	41,965

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, Rajasthan, 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	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	2.7	77.6	20.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	8,018			
20-24	4.4	72.8	24.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.1	8,153			
25-29	5.7	65.9	29.8	3.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.9	6,580			
30-34	8.3	56.2	37.1	5.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.7	5,775			
35-39	12.0	48.6	41.2	8.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.8	4,978			
40-44	16.7	43.6	42.1	11.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	1.0	4,123			
45-49	21.5	41.3	40.3	13.7	3.1	1.6	100.0	1.3	3,905			
Residence												
Urban	10.5	60.3	31.2	6.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	1.0	10,667			
Rural	7.9	62.0	31.7	5.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.9	30,866			
Schooling												
No schooling	10.5	54.7	36.5	7.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	0.9	16,893			
<5 years complete	8.0	61.9	31.8	4.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.9	1,697			
5-9 years complete	7.7	65.1	28.8	4.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.9	12,573			
10-11 years complete	7.1	69.0	25.4	4.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.7	3,740			
12 or more years complete	6.1	68.0	27.5	3.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	1.0	6,630			
Religion												
Hindu	8.3	61.9	31.3	5.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.8	37,018			
Muslim	9.5	59.9	32.5	5.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	1.0	3,601			
Sikh	15.5	54.4	35.8	7.3	2.0	0.5	100.0	3.4	678			
Other	10.8	53.4	39.2	5.1	0.7	1.5	100.0	2.3	236			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	8.1	63.6	30.2	4.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	1.1	7,797			
Scheduled tribe	5.8	65.5	29.6	3.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.6	5,559			
Other backward class	8.8	60.7	32.2	5.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.9	19,729			
Other	10.1	59.1	32.6	6.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.8	8,094			
Don't know	11.3	57.6	32.5	7.8	0.6	1.5	100.0	0.8	354			
Total	8.5	61.5	31.6	5.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.9	41,534			

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	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	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg							
Age													
15-19	4.2	61.5	35.2	2.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	0.4	1,191				
20-24	9.1	45.9	45.6	7.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	1,025				
25-29	12.1	41.9	47.1	9.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	911				
30-34	15.4	35.1	50.2	12.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	0.0	795				
35-39	19.2	31.8	50.0	15.0	2.4	0.8	100.0	0.2	762				
40-44	21.5	34.1	46.1	14.9	3.4	1.4	100.0	0.3	576				
45-49	24.6	29.4	47.6	17.9	3.8	1.3	100.0	0.1	536				
Residence													
Urban	15.7	42.3	43.4	11.5	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.3	1,641				
Rural	12.5	42.5	45.8	9.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.2	4,155				
Schooling													
No schooling	12.7	41.0	46.4	10.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	763				
<5 years complete	12.0	40.2	48.2	7.2	3.6	0.9	100.0	0.0	228				
5-9 years complete	12.8	45.0	43.2	9.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.2	2,272				
10-11 years complete	12.7	46.3	42.1	9.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	0.2	863				
12 or more years complete	15.1	38.0	48.3	11.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	0.3	1,670				
Religion													
Hindu	13.4	42.3	45.3	10.4	1.6	0.5	100.0	0.2	5,237				
Muslim	12.1	46.6	42.8	7.4	2.0	1.3	100.0	0.3	425				
Sikh	22.4	33.1	45.7	14.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	1.2	91				
Other	(9.3)	(40.9)	(49.9)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	44				

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total			
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.9	43.6	44.2	10.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.2	1,254	
Scheduled tribe	10.2	50.3	39.8	8.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	0.1	788	
Other backward class	13.5	40.6	46.6	10.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.1	2,633	
Other	15.8	39.7	46.7	10.9	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.6	1,106	
Total age 15-49	13.4	42.4	45.1	10.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.2	5,796	
Age 50-54	23.7	31.0	47.2	15.0	4.7	2.2	100.0	0.4	422	
Total age 15-54	14.1	41.7	45.3	10.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.2	6,218	

Note: Total includes 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	98.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	7,999
20-24	98.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	8,141
25-29	97.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	6,572
30-34	96.5	2.4	1.1	100.0	5,777
35-39	95.2	3.2	1.6	100.0	4,978
40-44	93.3	3.8	2.9	100.0	4,120
45-49	92.3	4.3	3.5	100.0	3,888
Residence					
Urban	96.1	2.2	1.7	100.0	10,634
Rural	96.7	2.2	1.1	100.0	30,842
Schooling					
No schooling	95.7	2.8	1.5	100.0	16,878
<5 years complete	96.3	2.2	1.5	100.0	1,691
5-9 years complete	97.0	2.0	1.1	100.0	12,549
10-11 years complete	97.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	3,737
12 or more years complete	97.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	6,621
Religion					
Hindu	96.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	36,974
Muslim	96.6	2.1	1.4	100.0	3,588
Sikh	92.3	4.8	2.9	100.0	678
Other	95.5	2.9	1.6	100.0	236
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	96.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	7,791
Scheduled tribe	96.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	5,554
Other backward class	96.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	19,704
Other	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	8,073
Don't know	96.4	1.5	2.1	100.0	354
Total	96.5	2.2	1.2	100.0	41,476

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Rajasthan, 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	97.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,185
20-24	96.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	1,024
25-29	96.1	2.3	1.7	100.0	909
30-34	94.3	3.4	2.2	100.0	795
35-39	91.9	4.9	3.3	100.0	762
40-44	88.4	6.0	5.6	100.0	575
45-49	88.2	6.2	5.6	100.0	534
Residence					
Urban	94.2	2.5	3.3	100.0	1,636
Rural	94.3	3.7	2.0	100.0	4,148
Schooling					
No schooling	94.3	2.7	2.9	100.0	761
<5 years complete	92.1	6.0	1.9	100.0	227
5-9 years complete	94.3	3.6	2.1	100.0	2,264
10-11 years complete	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0	863
12 or more years complete	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	1,669
Religion					
Hindu	94.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	5,225
Muslim	95.9	2.9	1.2	100.0	424
Sikh	91.4	3.5	5.1	100.0	91
Other	(90.2)	(2.4)	(7.4)	100.0	44
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.4	3.6	2.0	100.0	1,248
Scheduled tribe	94.1	3.1	2.9	100.0	784
Other backward class	94.4	3.6	2.0	100.0	2,632
Other	94.0	2.7	3.3	100.0	1,105
Total age 15-49	94.3	3.4	2.4	100.0	5,784
Age 50-54	86.6	5.9	7.5	100.0	423
Total age 15-54	93.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	6,206

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	5.6	7.1
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.4	1.6	1.3	10.6	22.9	19.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.9
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.1	0.9	1.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	4.6	3.3	3.6	23.9	21.5	22.2
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	10.1	12.7	12.0
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	6.3	6.3	6.3	43.8	48.1	46.9
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.4	14.5	15.9
Number of respondents	10,800	31,165	41,965	1,670	4,210	5,880
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	0.0	2.4	2.1	2.2
1-2	(26.9)	19.4	19.9	15.5	8.2	9.9
3-5	(16.2)	31.2	30.0	26.7	14.0	16.9
6-9	(11.0)	16.0	15.6	10.5	7.9	8.5
10 or more	(45.9)	33.4	34.4	44.8	67.2	62.1
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	43	517	561	331	1,115	1,446
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(10.9)	(20.8)	15.0	12.7	13.5
About once a week	*	(19.3)	(22.1)	34.7	27.7	30.1
Less than once a week	*	(69.8)	(57.1)	50.3	59.6	56.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	12	30	42	324	609	933

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Rajasthan, 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	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	68.0	13.8	41.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	55.2	8,136
20-24	68.4	13.1	42.3	2.0	0.0	0.9	55.3	8,230
Residence								
Urban	46.8	18.5	61.6	3.0	0.0	0.1	78.8	3,875
Rural	74.8	11.9	35.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	47.9	12,491
Schooling								
No schooling	88.2	5.2	16.2	1.0	0.0	1.6	21.8	2,756
<5 years complete	86.6	7.7	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	28.8	634
5-9 years complete	75.5	11.4	36.8	1.6	0.1	0.7	48.7	6,535
10-11 years complete	59.6	19.4	52.1	2.2	0.0	0.2	71.4	2,569
12 or more years complete	44.2	19.6	65.6	2.8	0.0	0.1	83.7	3,873
Religion								
Hindu	68.6	13.4	41.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	54.9	14,519
Muslim	68.4	12.3	39.9	2.3	0.1	1.3	53.2	1,540
Sikh	54.8	16.5	59.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	75.7	240
Other	20.3	27.6	72.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	91.7	67
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	72.4	13.3	39.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	52.5	3,307
Scheduled tribe	84.8	8.3	22.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	30.7	2,222
Other backward class	67.2	13.9	43.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	57.3	7,799
Other	52.9	16.4	57.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	72.8	2,914
Don't know	79.3	10.7	14.7	3.5	0.0	2.5	23.7	125
Total	68.2	13.4	41.9	1.8	0.0	0.6	55.2	16,366

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, Rajasthan, 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		Agriculture		Non-agriculture		
			Cash only	In-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	19.2	1,340	47.9	9.0	2.4	40.7	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	257
20-24	21.0	1,287	53.7	6.0	4.9	35.4	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	270
25-29	26.3	1,065	56.0	10.4	2.9	30.7	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	280
30-34	37.0	955	58.8	12.0	4.4	24.8	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	353
35-39	41.3	772	55.4	10.7	7.1	26.8	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	319
40-44	37.3	636	53.5	9.6	5.3	31.5	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0	237
45-49	33.3	634	56.4	10.8	1.4	31.3	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	211
Total	28.8	6,689	54.7	9.9	4.2	31.1	100.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	1,928
MEN											
15-19	26.8	1,208	84.1	6.1	1.4	8.4	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	323
20-24	60.7	1,038	88.1	7.7	1.0	3.2	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	630
25-29	88.7	930	87.5	7.5	2.1	2.9	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	824
30-34	96.1	803	87.2	7.2	1.8	3.8	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	771
35-39	98.4	771	80.2	11.1	2.3	6.4	100.0	33.9	66.1	100.0	759
40-44	96.3	584	80.2	14.4	2.0	3.4	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0	563
45-49	98.8	547	79.6	13.7	1.5	5.1	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	540
Total	75.0	5,880	84.1	9.6	1.8	4.4	100.0	30.5	69.5	100.0	4,411

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

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	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Number employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's 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	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	*	43.2	91	9	*	*	3	*	26	2
20-29	79.4	68.1	1,174	181	80.0	75.7	48	75.7	906	42
30-39	81.4	70.8	1,220	328	86.7	77.9	174	77.9	1,335	161
40-49	86.8	75.8	806	179	77.3	77.5	142	77.5	999	124
Residence										
Urban	88.9	75.2	933	145	83.1	78.6	99	78.6	915	94
Rural	80.3	68.4	2,359	551	81.6	76.5	268	76.5	2,350	235
Schooling										
No schooling	82.1	68.0	1,657	418	85.1	81.6	97	81.6	566	82
<5 years complete	82.7	75.4	138	30	*	71.6	25	71.6	157	24
5-9 years complete	78.2	69.9	934	165	81.9	75.4	153	75.4	1,385	137
10-11 years complete	(88.1)	74.7	173	19	*	74.6	22	74.6	393	22
12 or more years complete	88.6	77.1	389	65	69.2	79.2	70	79.2	765	63
Religion										
Hindu	82.1	70.5	2,973	639	82.8	76.7	347	76.7	2,960	312
Muslim	77.4	66.0	236	41	*	79.1	15	79.1	238	12
Sikh	*	(79.0)	57	15	*	(87.3)	3	(87.3)	42	2
Other	*	(63.9)	26	2	*	(83.7)	2	(83.7)	25	2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.3	70.6	685	191	90.0	72.8	108	72.8	707	104
Scheduled tribe	82.2	68.6	486	136	85.7	79.5	68	79.5	462	58
Other backward class	79.0	69.4	1,470	287	76.9	77.6	142	77.6	1,472	123
Other	86.2	74.2	625	73	(73.1)	79.0	47	79.0	617	43
Total	82.1	70.3	3,292	697	82.0	77.1	367	77.1	3,265	329

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

() 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 make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Rajasthan, 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	10.5	67.5	17.7	3.1	1.2	100.0	45.6	48.9	4.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	6.1	69.6	15.8	6.8	1.8	100.0	28.0	66.5	3.4	2.0	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.3	69.6	15.4	4.7	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	8.8	61.9	23.7	4.4	1.2	100.0	44.1	51.4	4.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.1	62.4	24.3	7.5	1.7	100.0	27.3	68.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.9	62.5	24.2	5.8	1.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	9.2	63.3	22.2	4.1	1.2	100.0	44.5	50.8	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.6	64.2	22.2	7.3	1.7	100.0	27.5	67.9	2.5	1.8	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.7	64.3	22.0	5.5	1.5	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; Rajasthan, 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				
	Making major household purchases		Visits to her family or relatives		Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Making major household purchases		Own health care		Percentage who participate in neither decision
	Own health care	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Own health care	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men		
Age										
15-19	56.2	45.9	50.6	38.9	36.5	204	(100.0)	(97.6)	(0.0)	40
20-24	68.7	60.6	64.8	51.9	22.7	889	94.6	88.7	2.2	349
25-29	72.4	66.6	69.3	56.0	17.5	1,004	95.1	94.7	2.2	695
30-39	74.3	72.6	73.6	62.6	16.3	1,666	96.0	96.3	1.2	1,459
40-49	75.9	75.6	77.1	67.1	15.5	1,166	94.6	92.0	1.4	1,080
Residence										
Urban	78.0	75.7	78.9	67.4	13.5	1,231	94.5	90.7	1.7	965
Rural	70.7	66.5	68.4	56.7	19.9	3,698	95.6	92.9	1.5	2,659
Schooling										
No schooling	71.2	68.7	70.6	58.9	18.9	2,377	94.4	96.0	2.1	620
<5 years complete	75.3	70.1	72.0	59.6	16.6	226	93.2	94.8	2.0	168
5-9 years complete	73.4	67.5	70.5	58.6	18.4	1,417	95.5	92.9	1.4	1,494
10-11 years complete	70.3	67.3	66.1	59.9	23.5	270	95.6	96.4	0.2	436
12 or more years complete	75.8	72.3	75.4	62.8	14.8	639	95.8	94.0	1.9	906
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	73.4	69.5	71.8	59.5	17.3	1,518	95.4	95.8	1.4	3,464
Employed, for cash	79.4	75.6	77.1	66.0	12.8	955	95.3	95.7	1.5	3,265
Employed, not for cash	63.3	58.9	62.7	48.4	25.0	562	97.3	97.1	0.5	199
Not employed	72.2	68.5	70.7	59.4	18.8	3,412	93.1	89.4	3.8	160

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, Rajasthan, 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				Number of men		
	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 living children											
0	65.1	56.4	62.0	48.4	26.4	579	94.0	92.7	88.8	2.1	459
1-2	73.5	69.2	71.9	59.8	17.6	2,245	95.5	95.2	92.3	1.7	1,699
3-4	73.7	72.0	72.9	61.9	16.2	1,629	95.2	96.3	92.9	1.3	1,177
5+	73.0	71.1	71.3	62.5	19.5	476	96.8	98.3	95.4	0.3	289
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	75.5	74.9	74.9	64.9	15.6	2,116	94.8	96.8	93.1	1.5	1,524
Non-nuclear	70.4	64.2	68.1	55.2	20.4	2,813	95.6	94.5	91.7	1.6	2,101
Religion											
Hindu	72.8	69.2	71.4	59.5	17.6	4,435	95.5	95.8	92.6	1.3	3,288
Muslim	69.8	63.6	66.7	56.7	25.3	380	95.4	92.8	90.7	2.5	256
Sikh	72.0	70.9	71.0	65.4	22.4	85	81.5	87.2	79.3	10.6	56
Other	(69.6)	(66.7)	(75.8)	(63.8)	(22.0)	29	(98.2)	(95.2)	(93.4)	(0.0)	25
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	74.5	70.0	72.4	60.1	16.4	909	95.1	95.9	92.0	1.0	763
Scheduled tribe	70.0	68.0	70.6	57.4	19.1	735	96.1	97.3	94.4	1.1	519
Other backward class	71.5	67.5	69.7	58.1	19.2	2,302	95.5	95.2	92.6	1.8	1,658
Other	76.6	72.3	73.9	64.6	16.7	938	94.3	94.3	90.3	1.8	676
Don't know	(47.2)	(53.0)	(54.7)	(37.8)	(37.8)	46	*	*	*	*	7
Total	72.6	68.8	71.0	59.4	18.3	4,929	95.3	95.5	92.3	1.5	3,624

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.

() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age							
15-19	29.2	42.0	21.7	0.4	19.3	1,340	
20-24	46.1	53.7	27.4	0.7	29.4	1,287	
25-29	48.4	60.7	28.8	1.3	37.4	1,065	
30-39	50.6	66.2	27.4	2.2	45.3	1,727	
40-49	55.6	67.0	27.0	3.1	49.5	1,270	
Residence							
Urban	57.9	66.8	32.7	2.1	47.1	1,732	
Rural	41.9	55.2	24.2	1.4	32.9	4,957	
Schooling							
No schooling	41.7	53.0	18.8	1.6	36.4	2,613	
<5 years complete	46.5	49.5	23.7	1.3	34.1	279	
5-9 years complete	42.5	55.8	25.8	1.7	32.0	2,091	
10-11 years complete	43.5	62.1	32.3	1.3	30.5	600	
12 or more years complete	64.5	75.1	43.0	1.5	49.3	1,106	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	53.5	60.8	29.5	2.7	41.0	1,928	
Employed, for cash	59.9	64.3	33.0	3.4	44.5	1,246	
Employed, not for cash	41.8	54.5	23.1	1.5	34.7	682	
Not employed	43.0	57.2	25.1	1.1	34.8	4,760	
Number of living children							
0	37.5	46.2	25.5	0.5	25.8	2,186	
1-2	52.1	65.7	29.8	1.9	40.2	2,318	
3-4	49.5	64.0	24.4	2.6	43.9	1,692	
5+	43.9	56.4	21.1	1.2	42.2	492	

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Household structure²						
Nuclear	45.8	59.1	24.7	1.7	39.0	3,033
Non-nuclear	46.2	57.5	27.8	1.5	34.6	3,656
Religion						
Hindu	46.5	59.5	27.2	1.6	37.0	5,998
Muslim	38.4	41.7	17.8	1.5	31.1	542
Sikh	56.6	61.6	28.2	0.8	34.5	110
Other	(60.1)	(78.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(54.2)	39
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	43.4	59.5	28.7	2.2	37.4	1,265
Scheduled tribe	37.0	56.2	17.4	1.2	36.0	954
Other backward class	46.5	54.9	25.3	1.5	33.6	3,090
Other	53.6	67.3	33.5	1.4	43.0	1,327
Don't know	(59.2)	(30.7)	(20.9)	(1.5)	(42.7)	53
Total	46.0	58.2	26.4	1.6	36.6	6,689

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.

() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Own a house 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		Own a house alone or jointly		Number of men
	alone	or jointly	Number of women		alone	or jointly			
Age									
15-19	15.8	14.5	20.5	1,340	81.8	275	30.7	24.6	1,208
20-24	17.1	14.3	46.4	1,287	78.9	597	39.0	29.3	1,038
25-29	21.1	17.3	54.5	1,065	64.6	581	52.3	37.5	930
30-34	26.4	21.0	53.2	955	50.8	508	67.6	51.1	803
35-39	29.7	24.2	44.7	772	48.7	345	75.8	60.2	771
40-44	30.3	22.8	38.6	636	41.8	246	83.2	64.9	584
45-49	35.9	27.3	34.0	634	43.6	215	86.8	66.2	547
Residence									
Urban	22.6	14.8	61.2	1,732	76.6	1,060	49.1	26.3	1,670
Rural	23.5	20.4	34.4	4,957	51.7	1,707	60.1	50.5	4,210
Religion									
Hindu	23.8	19.5	41.6	5,998	60.9	2,497	57.3	44.4	5,309
Muslim	18.7	14.5	36.4	542	58.0	197	54.1	36.0	433
Sikh	14.8	11.9	37.9	110	(66.8)	42	47.3	39.3	91
Other	(30.0)	(23.7)	(77.2)	39	(97.2)	30	(62.2)	(30.5)	47
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	23.4	19.3	33.4	1,265	44.6	422	54.6	38.8	1,266
Scheduled tribe	25.4	21.8	25.6	954	45.2	245	62.0	51.2	792
Other backward class	23.2	18.9	40.6	3,090	57.5	1,255	58.7	47.1	2,683
Other	22.6	17.3	62.2	1,327	81.0	825	51.7	35.3	1,124
Don't know	(8.2)	(6.0)	(37.3)	53	*	20	*	*	15
Schooling									
No schooling	27.8	22.8	27.1	2,613	5.9	709	77.6	59.4	773
<5 years complete	22.2	18.9	38.2	279	20.0	107	66.8	49.8	230
5-9 years complete	20.6	16.7	42.1	2,091	66.6	881	56.3	44.0	2,302
10-11 years complete	21.3	17.8	47.0	600	92.0	282	51.5	40.2	872
12 or more years complete	19.2	14.7	71.2	1,106	99.5	788	49.8	37.0	1,703
Total age 15-49	23.3	19.0	41.4	6,689	61.2	2,766	56.9	43.6	5,880
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.7	71.1	429
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	59.4	45.5	6,309

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, Rajasthan, 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	18.4	11.4	12.1	14.2	16.9	12.4
She neglects the house or children	19.2	10.1	13.2	12.3	17.8	10.9
She argues with him	19.5	13.8	13.8	16.9	18.2	15.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	10.3	5.7	6.9	7.9	9.5	6.5
She doesn't cook properly	16.1	6.6	10.6	8.4	14.8	7.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	15.1	15.3	11.0	16.4	14.2	15.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	26.9	21.9	17.9	25.7	24.8	23.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	35.9	28.8	25.2	33.1	33.4	30.4
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	89.5	88.6	85.7	86.2	88.6	87.7
Knows her husband has sex with other women	89.2	83.4	86.4	79.2	88.6	81.9
Is tired or not in the mood	86.7	85.4	83.3	82.9	85.9	84.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	83.2	77.5	80.1	73.4	82.5	76.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.2	6.9	10.1	9.1	7.9	7.7
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	10.8	na	12.4	na	11.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.1	na	5.2	na	4.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	5.0	na	5.2	na	5.1
Have sex with another woman	na	3.5	na	4.8	na	4.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.6	na	1.5	na	1.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	86.7	na	83.4	na	85.5
Number of respondents	5,111	3,704	1,578	2,175	6,689	5,880
na = Not applicable						

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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	29.2	34.3	77.9	71.5	79.7	79.7	1,340	1,208
20-24	32.2	31.8	85.0	76.3	83.1	83.1	1,287	1,038
25-29	33.6	26.0	84.6	79.0	87.5	87.5	1,065	930
30-39	35.9	30.0	82.8	78.9	85.2	85.2	1,727	1,573
40-49	35.4	29.3	82.3	74.1	87.2	87.2	1,270	1,131
Residence								
Urban	27.1	25.0	86.7	78.6	87.5	87.5	1,732	1,670
Rural	35.6	32.6	81.0	75.0	83.3	83.3	4,957	4,210
Schooling								
No schooling	41.2	37.2	79.1	73.3	82.7	82.7	2,613	773
<5 years complete	41.8	36.1	81.4	72.6	81.7	81.7	279	230
5-9 years complete	32.8	33.7	84.0	76.3	83.9	83.9	2,091	2,302
10-11 years complete	25.6	29.6	83.6	74.3	83.9	83.9	600	872
12 or more years complete	18.1	22.6	87.1	78.2	86.6	86.6	1,106	1,703
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	44.1	30.7	80.6	76.5	85.4	85.4	1,928	4,411
Employed, for cash	41.9	30.3	81.2	76.9	85.7	85.7	1,246	4,136
Employed, not for cash	48.2	37.4	79.5	69.8	80.6	80.6	682	275
Not employed	29.0	29.6	83.2	74.7	81.6	81.6	4,760	1,469
Marital status								
Never married	25.2	33.1	80.1	73.4	81.2	81.2	1,578	2,175
Currently married	36.0	28.7	83.3	77.5	86.4	86.4	4,929	3,624
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	34.3	35.6	79.6	79.3	82.7	82.7	181	80

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, Rajasthan, 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	28.1	32.6	81.2	74.2	81.5		2,186	2,664
1-2	32.6	25.6	85.1	79.3	88.3		2,318	1,730
3-4	38.7	30.3	81.9	76.3	86.0		1,692	1,194
5+	42.1	39.5	77.6	71.8	82.7		492	291
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	34.0	31.9	82.2	75.1	84.3		3,033	2,645
Non-nuclear	32.9	29.2	82.6	76.8	84.6		3,656	3,235
Religion								
Hindu	32.9	29.9	82.9	76.7	84.8		5,998	5,309
Muslim	40.0	39.6	75.3	68.8	80.1		542	433
Sikh	37.4	25.4	89.7	77.4	81.5		110	91
Other	(12.2)	(18.1)	(94.4)	(63.0)	(92.9)		39	47
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	34.0	33.9	81.5	75.7	83.9		1,265	1,266
Scheduled tribe	39.1	32.6	79.1	76.8	84.0		954	792
Other backward class	35.3	30.6	82.8	75.8	84.3		3,090	2,683
Other	23.5	24.7	85.5	76.3	86.0		1,327	1,124
Don't know	(57.8)	*	(70.9)	*	*		53	15
Total	33.4	30.4	82.5	76.0	84.5		6,689	5,880

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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	23.2	8.8	19.9
Sexual violence only	0.9	0.2	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	3.4	0.3	2.7
Physical or sexual violence	27.5	9.3	23.3
Number of women	3,313	984	4,297
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.1	0.0	81.8
Former husband	1.0	0.0	0.9
Father/step-father	5.4	15.8	6.4
Mother/step-mother	11.5	67.6	16.7
Sister/brother	7.0	14.9	7.8
Daughter/son	0.1	0.7	0.2
Other relative	0.3	0.0	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mother in-law	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.2
Teacher	2.2	18.1	3.7
Other	0.0	1.9	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	882	89	972
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	95.2	*	91.9
Former husband	3.3	*	3.2
Other relative	1.4	*	2.4
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	1.4
Stranger	0.0	*	1.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	141	5	146

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

* 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(0.0)	43
20-24	1.3	493
25-29	1.5	627
30-39	1.6	1,113
40-49	1.0	797
Residence		
Urban	1.3	796
Rural	1.4	2,277
Marital status		
Currently married	1.2	2,969
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.7	104
Number of living children		
1-2	1.3	1,515
3-4	1.5	1,099
5+	1.6	315
Schooling		
No schooling	1.6	1,547
<5 years complete	2.7	136
5-9 years complete	1.4	854
12 or more years complete	0.3	374
Religion		
Hindu	1.4	2,758
Muslim	1.3	246
Sikh	1.5	46
Other	(0.0)	24
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.3	554
Scheduled tribe	1.5	450
Other backward class	1.1	1,421
Other	0.4	616
Don't know	(10.6)	34
Total	1.4	3,074

Note: Total includes never married women, women with no living children and women who have completed 10-11 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.
() 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, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	24.2	1.9	16.3	18.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.6	0.7	6.5	7.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.1	0.6	4.5	5.2
Slapped her	22.5	1.3	15.2	16.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.0	0.5	2.4	2.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.9	0.5	2.9	3.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.0	0.5	2.2	2.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.0	0.3	1.8	2.1
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.2	0.9	1.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.2	1.2	1.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	8.4	1.1	5.4	6.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.2	0.6	4.0	4.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.5	0.6	2.9	3.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	25.1	2.2	16.8	19.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.1	0.2	1.8	2.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	26.6	2.7	18.0	20.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.2
Number of ever-married women	3,313	3,313	3,313	3,313

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, Rajasthan, 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	4.2	12.1	2.5	13.6	13.9	120
20-24	5.5	21.8	4.4	23.3	24.4	600
25-29	9.4	25.3	4.3	26.4	27.0	663
30-39	9.3	27.1	4.1	27.5	30.0	1,126
40-49	9.1	22.7	3.5	23.7	25.1	804
Residence						
Urban	8.9	21.1	4.9	22.0	23.9	846
Rural	8.2	25.2	3.7	26.2	27.6	2,468
Schooling						
No schooling	10.1	27.0	4.1	28.0	29.8	1,598
<5 years complete	10.4	30.5	7.2	30.5	31.2	152
5-9 years complete	7.3	24.0	4.8	25.5	26.6	933
10-11 years complete	6.6	18.8	3.9	19.5	21.0	186
12 or more years complete	4.7	14.4	1.0	14.5	16.2	445
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	6.6	20.2	2.8	21.0	22.5	2,291
Employed for cash	13.8	34.1	6.5	35.6	37.0	654
Employed not for cash	9.8	31.0	7.0	32.3	33.9	368
Marital status						
Currently married	8.1	24.0	3.9	25.0	26.6	3,198
Widowed	6.4	15.2	6.0	15.2	15.2	92
Divorced/separated/deserted	(61.3)	(76.2)	(12.6)	(76.2)	(76.2)	23
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	8.0	23.8	3.6	24.7	26.2	3,148
0-4 years	3.5	16.4	3.8	17.9	18.9	658
5-9 years	8.6	26.6	2.7	27.0	28.0	540
10+ years	9.3	25.5	3.8	26.3	28.2	1,950
Married more than once	15.2	43.2	18.8	49.2	50.4	55
Number of living children						
0	4.7	19.1	5.6	21.6	23.0	384
1-2	8.0	22.7	3.0	23.0	24.5	1,515
3-4	9.2	26.9	3.8	27.7	29.1	1,099
5+	12.3	28.0	7.7	30.5	32.9	315
Household structure²						
Nuclear	8.6	27.5	5.0	28.6	29.8	1,418
Non-nuclear	8.2	21.7	3.2	22.5	24.2	1,895
Religion						
Hindu	8.2	24.0	4.0	25.0	26.5	2,977
Muslim	10.8	27.5	4.6	27.5	28.0	260
Sikh	5.7	23.8	1.4	23.8	28.1	51
Other	(8.9)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(20.1)	25

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, Rajasthan, 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	9.3	26.3	5.1	26.9	27.5	593
Scheduled tribe	9.3	30.5	3.3	30.8	32.8	499
Other backward class	8.9	24.1	4.1	25.0	26.6	1,528
Other	5.3	16.8	3.3	18.6	20.4	658
Don't know	(15.3)	(40.8)	(4.7)	(40.8)	(40.8)	36
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.9	53.1	9.7	55.8	57.6	357
No	6.8	20.6	3.3	21.3	22.8	2,768
Don't know	4.2	21.7	4.3	22.7	24.0	189
Total	8.4	24.2	4.0	25.1	26.6	3,313

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

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.

() 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, Rajasthan, 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	12.1	27.9	5.6	29.4	31.9	621
<5 years complete	10.0	35.3	5.1	36.9	36.9	129
5-9 years complete	7.6	26.4	5.4	27.6	28.7	1,277
10-11 years complete	9.8	23.5	3.1	24.1	25.5	439
12 or more years complete	5.8	16.6	1.1	16.9	18.4	844
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.2	18.4	2.3	19.3	20.8	2,644
Drinks/never gets drunk	9.4	35.1	5.1	36.7	38.9	60
Gets drunk sometimes	12.7	45.1	8.3	46.3	47.1	494
Gets drunk often	39.2	60.2	23.4	62.6	65.9	115
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	8.2	27.4	6.2	27.4	29.3	62
Wife is same age	5.0	15.5	2.0	17.1	18.5	114
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.2	24.3	3.8	25.3	26.9	2,048
Wife 5-9 years younger	7.8	24.4	4.3	25.3	26.4	826
Wife 10+ years younger	10.2	23.9	4.0	24.9	28.7	148
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	8.2	23.9	3.4	24.8	26.3	2,059
Wife has more schooling	7.1	26.0	6.9	26.8	27.2	378
Both have equal schooling	6.1	18.2	3.5	18.7	19.7	324
Neither attended school	11.3	27.3	4.5	28.6	31.4	549
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.8	16.6	1.8	17.0	18.4	1,441
1-2	6.3	24.1	4.2	25.5	26.4	1,324
3-4	19.9	42.9	7.2	43.9	47.1	467
5-6	40.8	51.7	22.0	53.0	57.9	82
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	10.1	25.6	5.8	27.0	29.7	597
1-2	10.0	29.3	4.2	30.7	31.5	689
3	6.7	21.7	3.2	22.4	23.8	1,912

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, Rajasthan, 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 for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	7.5	20.1	2.8	20.7	22.2	2,093
1-2	9.5	24.3	4.4	24.9	26.8	497
3-4	9.6	38.4	3.5	38.4	39.5	326
5-6	7.2	37.5	10.7	41.9	42.4	245
7	17.2	28.5	9.6	30.4	33.2	152
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	7.8	18.1	2.9	18.8	20.3	252
1-2	8.9	30.0	5.2	31.6	32.6	315
3	8.4	24.1	4.0	25.0	26.5	2,747
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	17.1	41.2	9.8	42.6	44.6	476
Sometimes	8.0	24.4	3.3	25.3	26.9	2,266
Never	2.8	8.9	2.0	9.9	10.4	571
Total	8.4	24.2	4.0	25.1	26.6	3,313

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

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

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, Rajasthan, 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	19.3	0.7	6.6	5.0	20.9	801
In the past 12 months	18.6	0.6	7.1	4.8	20.4	603
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	39.4	2.0	16.2	13.5	40.1	133
In the past 12 months	37.7	0.8	18.6	14.3	38.2	92
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	18.6	0.7	6.4	4.8	20.2	832
In the past 12 months	18.0	0.6	6.9	4.6	19.7	629
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	51.2	2.6	20.7	17.7	52.1	101
In the past 12 months	51.0	1.1	25.3	19.9	51.7	66

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, Rajasthan, 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	77.9	(81.1)	64.9	76.4	77.4	76.5
Never sought help but told someone	8.8	(7.1)	13.4	9.5	7.1	9.3
Sought help	13.3	(11.8)	21.7	14.0	15.6	14.2
Number of women who experienced violence	857	31	115	911	92	1,002
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	66.5	*	(68.7)	66.2	*	66.7
Husband's family	31.0	*	(42.6)	37.1	*	33.3
Current/former husband	0.4	*	(2.3)	0.8	*	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	19.4	*	(8.1)	18.8	*	16.9
Neighbour	6.6	*	(0.0)	2.6	*	5.3
Religious leader	0.4	*	(0.0)	0.4	*	0.4
Doctor/medical personnel	0.4	*	(1.5)	0.7	*	0.6
Police	1.4	*	(4.5)	2.2	*	1.9
Lawyer	0.9	*	(2.9)	1.3	*	1.2
Social service organization	1.0	*	(0.0)	0.9	*	0.8
Other	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.6	*	0.6
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	114	4	25	128	14	142

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 Rajasthan, there were 1634 clusters. Hence, 1634 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 1634 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1633 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 Rajasthan 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, Rajasthan, 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.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Rajasthan, 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	0.917	0.010	9,312	8,900	3.410	0.011	0.898	0.937
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.725	0.012	9,312	8,900	2.552	0.016	0.701	0.748
Using iodized salt	0.978	0.002	9,254	8,839	1.555	0.002	0.973	0.983
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	927.930	6.964	22,980	21,780	1.091	0.008	914.002	941.857
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.262	0.007	19,394	18,243	2.096	0.027	0.248	0.276
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.641	0.008	8,123	7,701	1.438	0.012	0.625	0.656
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.579	0.008	8,123	7,701	1.375	0.013	0.564	0.594
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.062	0.004	8,123	7,701	1.346	0.058	0.054	0.069
Currently using pill	0.035	0.003	8,123	7,701	1.307	0.076	0.030	0.040
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.021	0.002	8,123	7,701	1.375	0.104	0.017	0.025
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.165	0.006	8,123	7,701	1.512	0.038	0.152	0.177
Currently using female sterilization	0.353	0.008	8,123	7,701	1.433	0.022	0.337	0.368
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.602	0.011	4,889	4,572	1.610	0.019	0.580	0.625
Unmet need for family planning	0.124	0.005	8,123	7,701	1.364	0.040	0.114	0.134
Want no more children	0.709	0.006	8,123	7,701	1.199	0.009	0.697	0.721
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.538	0.016	2,844	2,694	1.701	0.030	0.506	0.569
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.256	0.012	2,844	2,694	1.470	0.047	0.232	0.280
Birth registration	0.815	0.011	3,728	3,544	1.351	0.013	0.794	0.836
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.928	0.007	3,728	3,526	1.386	0.008	0.913	0.942
Institutional delivery	0.903	0.008	3,728	3,526	1.381	0.009	0.887	0.919
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.721	0.015	2,844	2,694	1.732	0.020	0.692	0.750
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.254	0.014	2,844	2,694	1.687	0.054	0.226	0.281
Children with diarrhoea	0.089	0.006	3,611	3,414	1.300	0.071	0.076	0.101
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.646	0.031	307	303	1.117	0.047	0.585	0.707
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.820	0.022	307	303	1.050	0.027	0.775	0.865
Child received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.009	700	694	1.126	0.009	0.936	0.971
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.019	700	694	1.235	0.024	0.746	0.821
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.685	0.022	700	694	1.284	0.032	0.641	0.730
Child received measles vaccination	0.865	0.015	700	694	1.159	0.017	0.836	0.894
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.580	0.024	700	694	1.332	0.042	0.531	0.629
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.609	0.023	700	694	1.266	0.038	0.563	0.655
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.483	0.015	3,108	2,929	1.483	0.031	0.453	0.513
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.330	0.012	3,461	3,255	1.401	0.036	0.306	0.354
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.216	0.009	3,461	3,255	1.173	0.041	0.198	0.233
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.307	0.010	3,461	3,255	1.240	0.034	0.286	0.328
Children with any anaemia	0.557	0.013	3,240	3,033	1.371	0.023	0.532	0.582
Women with any anaemia	0.407	0.008	11,256	10,633	1.673	0.019	0.391	0.422
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.186	0.006	10,750	10,152	1.583	0.032	0.174	0.198
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.238	0.007	10,750	10,152	1.728	0.030	0.224	0.252
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.842	0.017	1,809	1,732	1.968	0.020	0.808	0.875
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.315	0.023	1,809	1,732	2.138	0.074	0.268	0.362
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.937	0.050	32,539	30,743	1.294	0.026	1.838	2.037
Neonatal mortality	20.419	3.188	3,779	3,571	1.333	0.156	14.042	26.795
Postneonatal mortality	10.260	2.175	3,773	3,560	1.291	0.212	5.910	14.610
Infant mortality	30.679	3.626	3,782	3,574	1.247	0.118	23.426	37.931
Child mortality	6.180	1.436	3,773	3,566	1.155	0.232	3.307	9.052
Under-five mortality	36.669	3.926	3,786	3,580	1.278	0.107	28.817	44.521
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.095	0.005	20,559	19,472	1.890	0.048	0.086	0.104
Want no more children	0.688	0.018	1,001	965	1.257	0.027	0.651	0.725
Men with any anaemia	0.151	0.011	1,689	1,631	1.213	0.075	0.129	0.174
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.168	0.015	1,691	1,634	1.462	0.087	0.139	0.197
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.197	0.015	1,691	1,634	1.463	0.078	0.166	0.228
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.945	0.009	1,727	1,670	1.553	0.009	0.928	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.456	0.029	1,727	1,670	2.379	0.063	0.399	0.514

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Rajasthan, 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	0.833	0.007	25,603	26,015	2.884	0.008	0.820	0.847
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.356	0.006	25,603	26,015	1.973	0.017	0.344	0.367
Using iodized salt	0.920	0.003	25,524	25,933	2.044	0.004	0.913	0.927
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	988.597	5.019	64,248	65,387	1.235	0.005	978.559	998.635
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.479	0.003	55,775	57,095	1.485	0.006	0.473	0.485
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.583	0.005	23,107	23,602	1.526	0.008	0.573	0.593
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.521	0.005	23,107	23,602	1.528	0.010	0.511	0.531
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.062	0.002	23,107	23,602	1.418	0.036	0.058	0.067
Currently using pill	0.020	0.001	23,107	23,602	1.187	0.054	0.018	0.023
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.010	0.001	23,107	23,602	1.222	0.082	0.008	0.011
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.061	0.002	23,107	23,602	1.285	0.033	0.057	0.065
Currently using female sterilization	0.425	0.005	23,107	23,602	1.495	0.011	0.416	0.435
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.835	0.004	12,448	12,620	1.308	0.005	0.826	0.844
Unmet need for family planning	0.123	0.003	23,107	23,602	1.300	0.023	0.117	0.128
Want no more children	0.688	0.004	23,107	23,602	1.239	0.005	0.681	0.696
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.340	0.008	9,105	9,252	1.611	0.024	0.324	0.357
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.148	0.005	9,105	9,252	1.412	0.036	0.138	0.159
Birth registration	0.625	0.008	12,719	13,001	1.536	0.013	0.608	0.642
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.849	0.006	13,102	13,284	1.721	0.008	0.836	0.862
Institutional delivery	0.823	0.007	13,102	13,284	1.691	0.008	0.810	0.836
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.628	0.008	9,105	9,252	1.652	0.013	0.611	0.645
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.232	0.008	9,105	9,252	1.725	0.033	0.217	0.247
Children with diarrhoea	0.069	0.003	12,464	12,637	1.271	0.043	0.063	0.075
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.532	0.022	858	877	1.264	0.041	0.488	0.576
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.712	0.020	858	877	1.275	0.028	0.672	0.751
Child received BCG vaccination	0.870	0.009	2,452	2,482	1.357	0.011	0.851	0.888
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.697	0.012	2,452	2,482	1.267	0.017	0.674	0.721
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.645	0.012	2,452	2,482	1.272	0.019	0.620	0.670
Child received measles vaccination	0.758	0.012	2,452	2,482	1.330	0.015	0.735	0.781
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.516	0.013	2,452	2,482	1.280	0.025	0.490	0.542
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.531	0.012	2,452	2,482	1.227	0.023	0.506	0.556
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.383	0.009	10,540	10,683	1.666	0.023	0.365	0.401
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.408	0.006	11,926	12,096	1.230	0.014	0.396	0.419
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.234	0.005	11,926	12,096	1.247	0.022	0.223	0.244
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.383	0.006	11,926	12,096	1.282	0.016	0.371	0.396
Children with any anaemia	0.616	0.007	11,104	11,254	1.356	0.011	0.602	0.629
Women with any anaemia	0.490	0.004	30,256	30,850	1.440	0.008	0.481	0.498
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.299	0.004	28,360	28,936	1.416	0.013	0.291	0.307
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.107	0.002	28,360	28,936	1.250	0.021	0.103	0.112
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.584	0.012	4,815	4,957	1.665	0.020	0.560	0.607
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.147	0.008	4,815	4,957	1.579	0.055	0.131	0.163
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.562	0.041	86,006	87,793	1.303	0.016	2.480	2.643
Neonatal mortality	32.321	1.812	13,207	13,390	1.119	0.056	28.698	35.945
Postneonatal mortality	11.847	1.090	13,186	13,364	1.124	0.092	9.667	14.027
Infant mortality	44.168	2.168	13,215	13,395	1.163	0.049	39.832	48.505
Child mortality	10.704	0.980	13,113	13,270	1.083	0.092	8.743	12.665
Under-five mortality	54.400	2.384	13,277	13,453	1.164	0.044	49.632	59.168
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.210	0.003	56,007	57,038	1.625	0.014	0.204	0.216
Want no more children	0.700	0.010	2,641	2,659	1.110	0.014	0.680	0.719
Men with any anaemia	0.180	0.007	4,101	4,144	1.059	0.037	0.167	0.194
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.250	0.010	4,097	4,141	1.370	0.039	0.231	0.270
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.106	0.007	4,097	4,141	1.307	0.062	0.093	0.119
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.824	0.012	4,165	4,210	1.968	0.014	0.800	0.847
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.341	0.014	4,165	4,210	1.863	0.040	0.314	0.368



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