



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Jammu & Kashmir



**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

JAMMU & KASHMIR

SEPTEMBER 2017

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Jammu & Kashmir. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.org>

CONTRIBUTORS

S.K. Singh
Chander Shekhar
Abhishek Singh
Pav Govindasamy

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Barsharani Maharana

Anita Pal

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	10
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health.....	16
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	18
Adult Health and Health Care.....	22
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Sexual Behaviour	25
Women's Empowerment.....	26
Domestic Violence	29

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics.....	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse..... 60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods..... 62
Table 26	Informed choice..... 65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge..... 67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women..... 68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district 70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome 71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions 72
Table 33	Age at first marriage..... 73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates 74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour 76
Table 37	Antenatal care..... 77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received..... 78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators 79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district 80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy 81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done 82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card..... 84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care..... 85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics..... 87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district..... 88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance..... 89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district..... 90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn..... 91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators..... 92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report 93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics 94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district 96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever..... 97
Table 55	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea..... 98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea 100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets 101
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 102
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding 104
Table 60	Nutritional status of children..... 105
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding..... 108
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age 109
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 110
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district 112

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children.....113
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children.....115
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household.....117
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district.....118
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption119
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults.....120
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults121
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district122
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS.....123
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS.....125
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections127
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth128
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis129
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis130
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men131
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households.....132
Table 81	Health problems.....133
Table 82	Health examinations.....135
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women136
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men137
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women.....138
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men.....139
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men.....140
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection141
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men142
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings143
Table 89	Decision making.....144
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics.....145
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit147
Table 92	Ownership of assets.....149
Table 93	Gender role attitudes.....150
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics.....151
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence153
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy154
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence155
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics.....156
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators.....158
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence.....160
Table 101	Help seeking161

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	163
-----------------------------------	-----

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 Jammu & Kashmir was conducted in all 22 districts of the state from 31 January to 16 November 2016 by the Population Research Centre (PRC), University of Kashmir, Srinagar. For Jammu & Kashmir information was collected from 17,894 households, 23,800 women age 15-49 (including 7,163 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 6,013 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 97 percent for women, and 92 percent for men.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Thirty-two percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir are located in urban areas. On average, households in Jammu & Kashmir are comprised of 5.1 members. Nine percent of households are headed by women, with 7 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Slightly more than two-thirds of households (68%) in Jammu & Kashmir have household heads who are Muslim. Twenty-nine percent of households have household heads who are Hindu, and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh and 1 percent of households have household heads who belong to “other” religions.

Ten percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have household heads who belong to scheduled castes, 9 percent belong to scheduled tribes, 5 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC) and 77 percent belong to other groups. More than half (56%) of households are nuclear households.

Twenty-eight percent of Jammu & Kashmir’s population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 972 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is low (917 females per 1,000 males). Sixty-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining children live with neither parent. Births of more than three-fourths of children under five years of age (77%) were registered with the civil authorities, and only 47 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Seventy-one percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (97%) have electricity. Eighty-nine percent of households use an improved drinking water source, but only 53 percent of households use an improved sanitation facility (66% in urban areas and 46% in rural areas). One in five households (21%) have no sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation.

Less than half (46%) of households in rural Jammu & Kashmir have improved sanitation facilities.

Almost two-thirds of households (64%) have drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Forty-seven percent of households appropriately treat their drinking water to make it potable. More than half of households (58%) use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-eight percent of urban households and 96 percent of rural households in Jammu & Kashmir have a mobile phone. Only 23 percent of households possesses a motorcycle or a scooter. Agricultural land is owned by 80 percent of rural households and 30 percent of urban households. Overall, 64 percent of all households in Jammu & Kashmir own some agricultural land and 44 percent own irrigated land. BPL cards are held by 38 percent of households. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Only four percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have at least one member covered under some health scheme or health insurance.

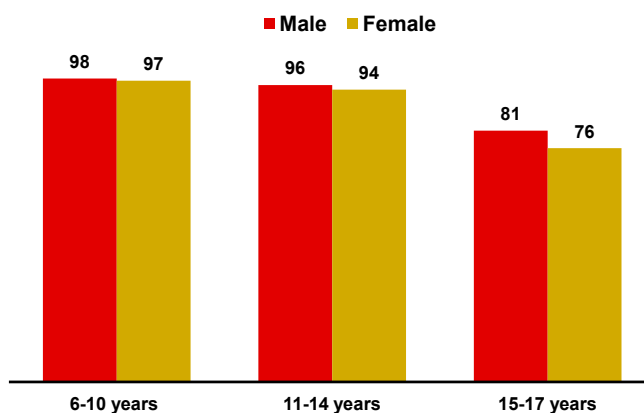
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Jammu & Kashmir attend school (91% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas). School attendance is 96 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops sharply to 78 percent at ages 15-17. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 16-17 years, 63 percent of girls are attending school, compared with 71 percent 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, 69 percent of women age 15-49 and 87 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Less than one-fourth (22%) of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Twenty-nine percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 22 percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Jammu & Kashmir. About 7 in every 10 women (68%) and 8 in every 10 men (78%) watch television at least once a week. However, men (48%) are twice as likely as women (24%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Ten percent of men and 21 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

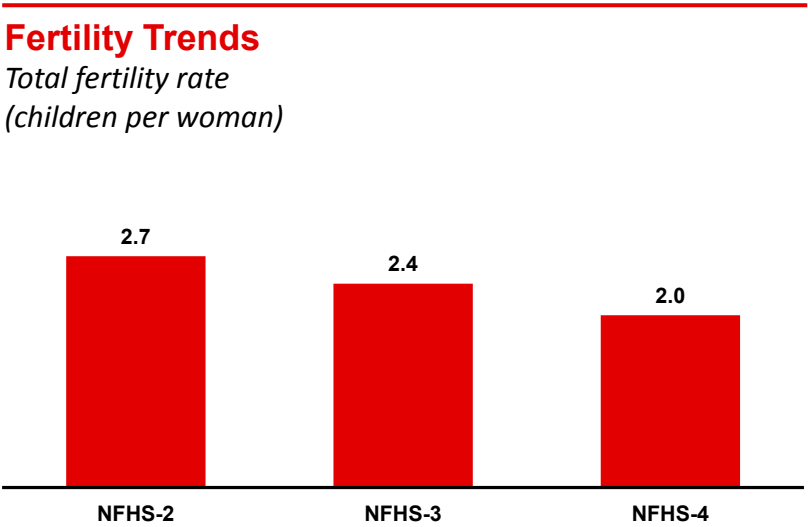
FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Jammu & Kashmir, the median age at first marriage is 21.8 years among women age 25-49 years. Twenty-three percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 31 percent of men in the same age group. Nine percent women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 14 percent in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of men age 25-29 were married before the legal minimum age of 21 years.

Fertility levels

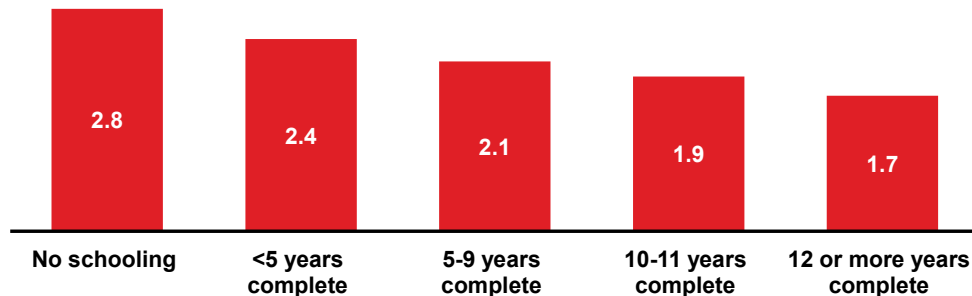
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jammu & Kashmir is 2.0 children per woman, which is slightly below replacement level fertility. Fertility declined by 0.4 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. Fertility in urban areas (1.6 children per woman) is well below the replacement level and is much lower than in rural areas (2.2 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, only 12 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 23 percent in NFHS-3.



The greatest differentials in fertility are by place of residence, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.1 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, scheduled tribe women will have on average one child more than women who are not in a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 11 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and induced abortions accounted for 4 percent. A majority of the abortions (54%) were performed in the public health sector and 38 percent were performed in private health sector facilities. One in five women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Almost three-fourths of the induced abortions in Jammu & Kashmir (73%) are performed by doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 years in Jammu & Kashmir, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down slightly from 4 percent in NFHS-3. The percentage of women who have begun childbearing rises sharply from 4 percent at age 18 years to 9 percent at age 19 years. Young women who had no schooling are much more likely to have begun childbearing (15%) than women who have been to school (1-3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Jammu & Kashmir is 35.3 months. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 22 percent occur within 24 months. Fifty-one percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fifty-one percent of births in Jammu & Kashmir occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

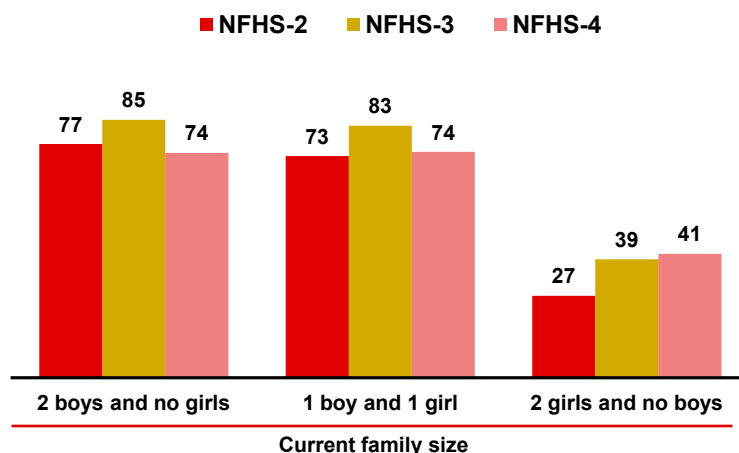
Sixty-two percent of currently married women and 57 percent of currently married men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 45 percent of women and 37 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Sixty-two percent of women and 55 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

There is a strong preference for sons in Jammu & Kashmir. The percentage of women and men who want more sons than daughters is 20 and 26 percent, respectively, but only 5 percent of women and men each want more more daughters than sons. However, more than three-fourths of men (78-80%) and women (80-82%) 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, 74 percent with at least one son want no more children, compared with 41 percent with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased to 69 percent in NFHS-4 from 78 percent in NFHS-3, but for men it has gone up from 58 percent to 65 percent during the same period.

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

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



In Jammu & Kashmir, unplanned pregnancies are less common now. Even then, if all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below the replacement level, at 1.7 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.0 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

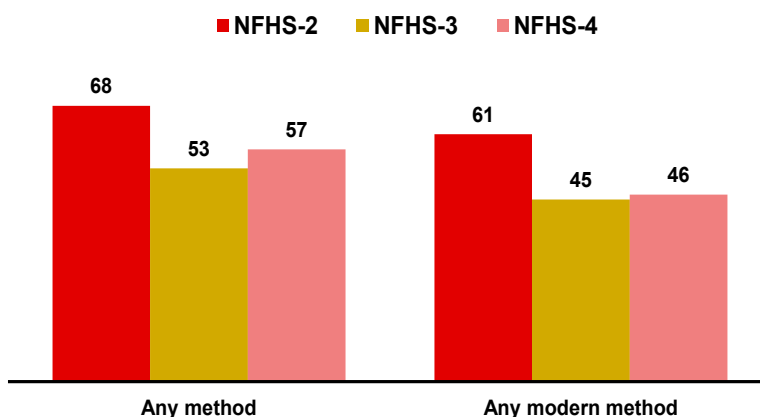
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Jammu & Kashmir. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 27 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and only 30 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 52 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 57 percent, up slightly from NFHS-3 (53%). Modern method use, at 46 percent, is almost the same as it was in NFHS-3 (45%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has declined to 43 percent in Jammu & Kashmir in NFHS-4 from 50 percent in NFHS-3. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 13 percent for women age 15-19 to 65-66 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



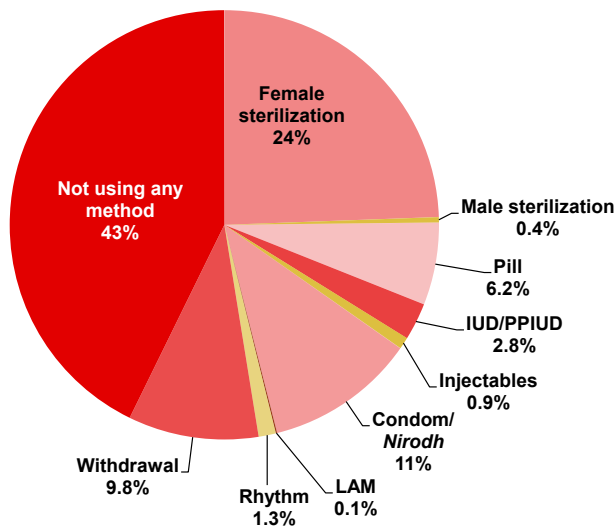
In Jammu & Kashmir, contraceptive use is lower in rural areas (54%) than in urban areas (65%). With the exception of women who have less than 5 years of completed schooling (72%), contraceptive prevalence does not vary much by levels of schooling (54%-58%). Women with little or no schooling are much more likely to use female sterilization than women with higher levels of schooling. Contraceptive use does not vary much by religion and caste/tribe, except that use is relatively low among women belonging to scheduled tribes.

Women in Jammu & Kashmir are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 69 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 59 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women are condoms (11%), followed by the pill (6%). Women with some schooling are much more likely to use condoms than women with no schooling.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 83 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private sector health facility. Nonetheless, 45 percent of pill users and 30 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 47 percent. Fifty-two percent of users of modern spacing methods and all spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

More than half (52%) of modern spacing methods users discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

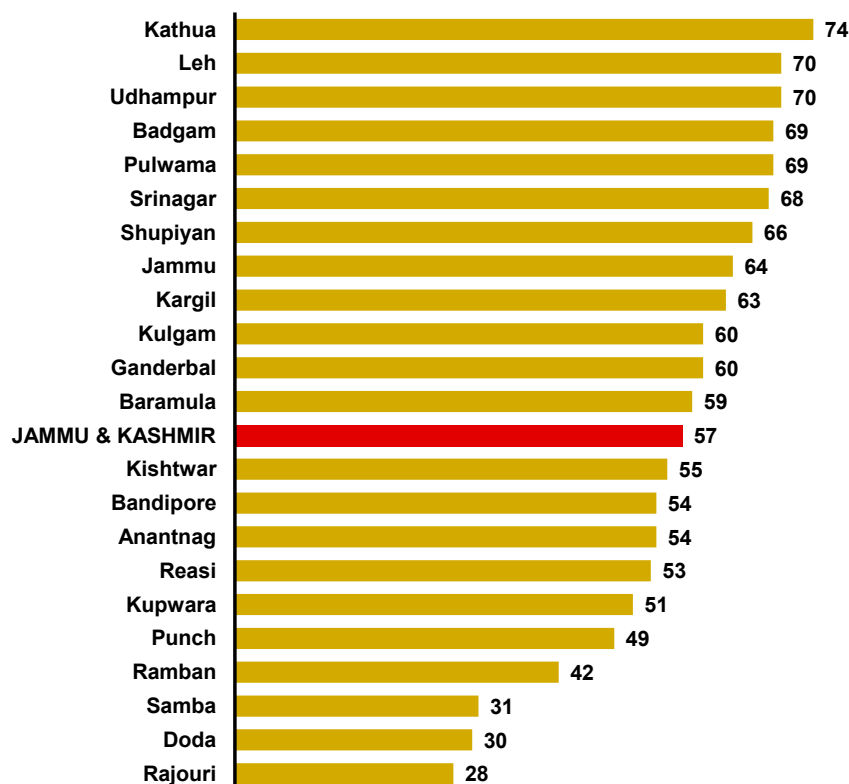
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. More than half of the users (52%) of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 38 percent of users were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (26%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

More than one-fourth (26%) of men age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir agree with the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Twenty-nine percent of men agree with the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men (59%) 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, 82 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and two-thirds of the demand (66%) is being satisfied by modern methods.

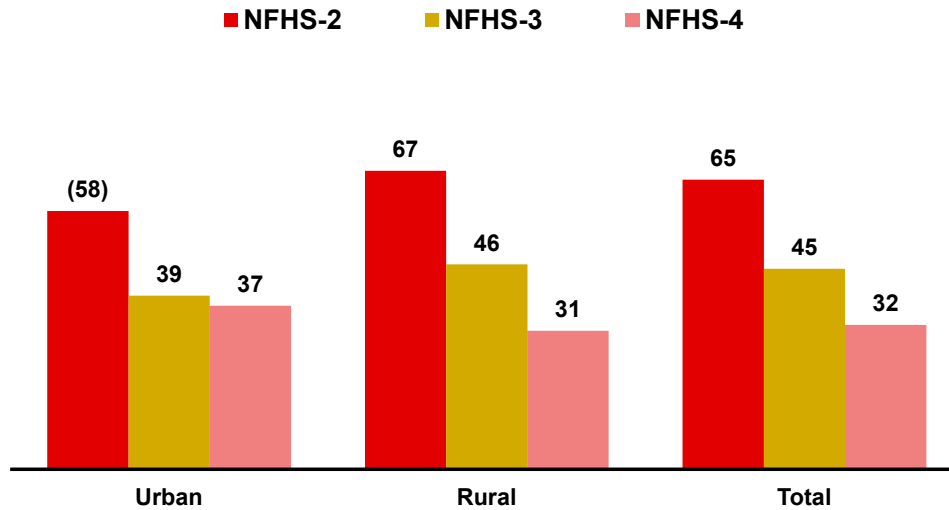
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Jammu & Kashmir in NFHS-4 is estimated at 32 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 45 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 65. The under-five mortality rate is 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, down substantially from the NFHS-3 estimate of 51 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 80.

In Jammu & Kashmir, all infant and child mortality rates are higher for boys than for girls, with the exception of child mortality. In fact, 1 in 25 boys die before the age of five, compared with 1 in 28 girls.

Trends in Infant Mortality

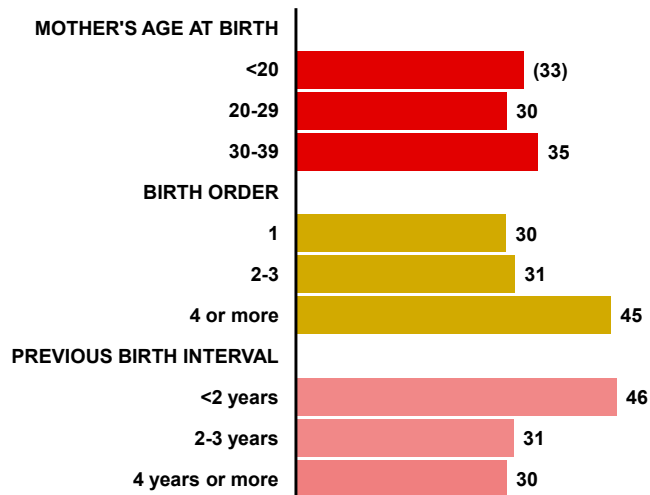
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers age 30-39 are slightly more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are about one and a half times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two 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" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for scheduled tribes (38 per 1,000 live births) than for scheduled castes and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (32 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is also relatively high in urban areas, among infants whose mothers have no schooling, and for children of birth order 4 or higher.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

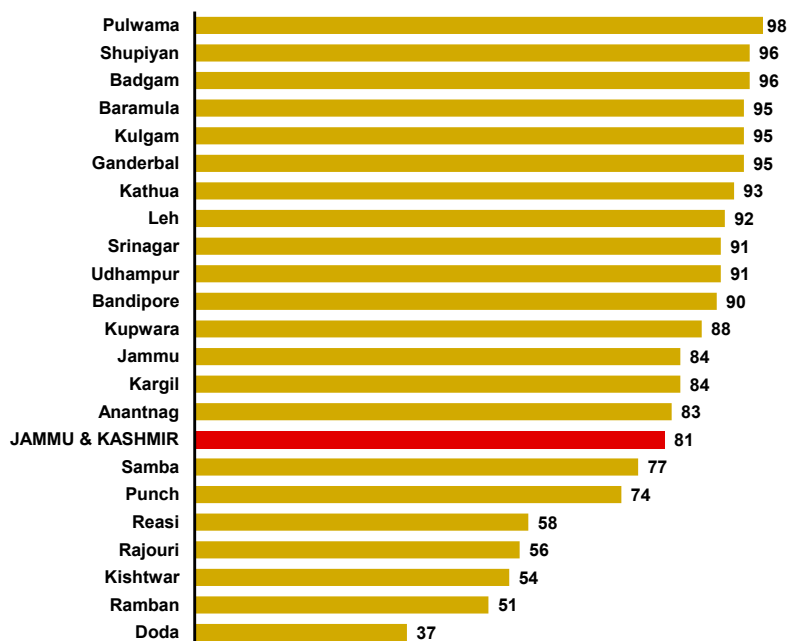
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 90 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled provider (82% from a doctor and 9% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 90 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 89 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fourths of women (77%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. More than four-fifths of mothers (81%) had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births increased by 22 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For three-fourths of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 30 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Eighty-seven percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only 10 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

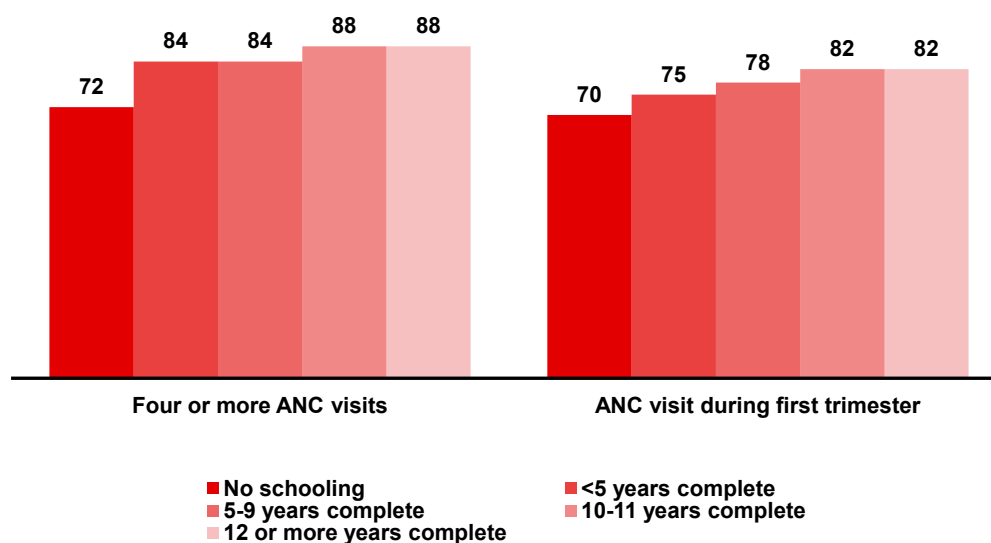


Eighty-one percent of mothers in Jammu & Kashmir received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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, at least three-fifths received advice on each of the five different areas (80% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 79% on breastfeeding, 73% on keeping the baby warm, 63% on cord care, and 61% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Jammu & Kashmir, more than four-fifths of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having a urine and blood samples taken (97% each), having their abdomen examined and their blood pressure measured (96% each), and having their weight taken (87%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 86 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 (94%) than women with no schooling (77%). Pregnant women with no sons were somewhat more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, 86 percent of women with two children and no sons had an ultrasound test, compared with 78 percent of women with two children and at least 1 son.

Delivery care

Eighty-six percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 14 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased substantially in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 50 percent in NFHS-3 to 86 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received antenatal checks, women with at least some schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

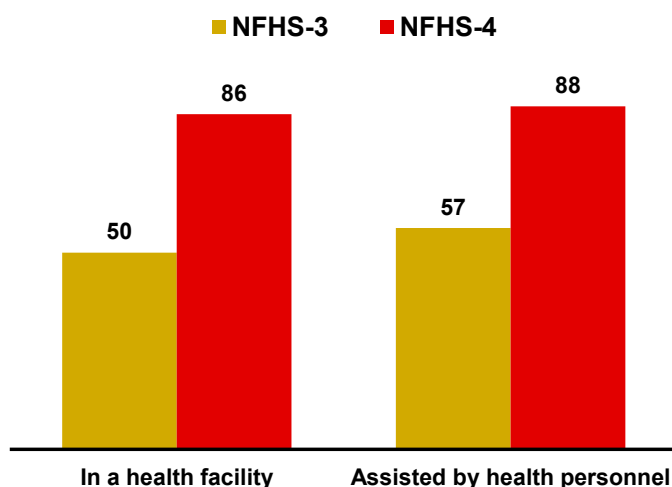
For 81 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 54 percent of deliveries. Seventy-six percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and 10 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. One-third of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section, and one-third of caesarean sections (11% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 54 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth. Rural women were somewhat more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were least likely to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Are babies being delivered safely?

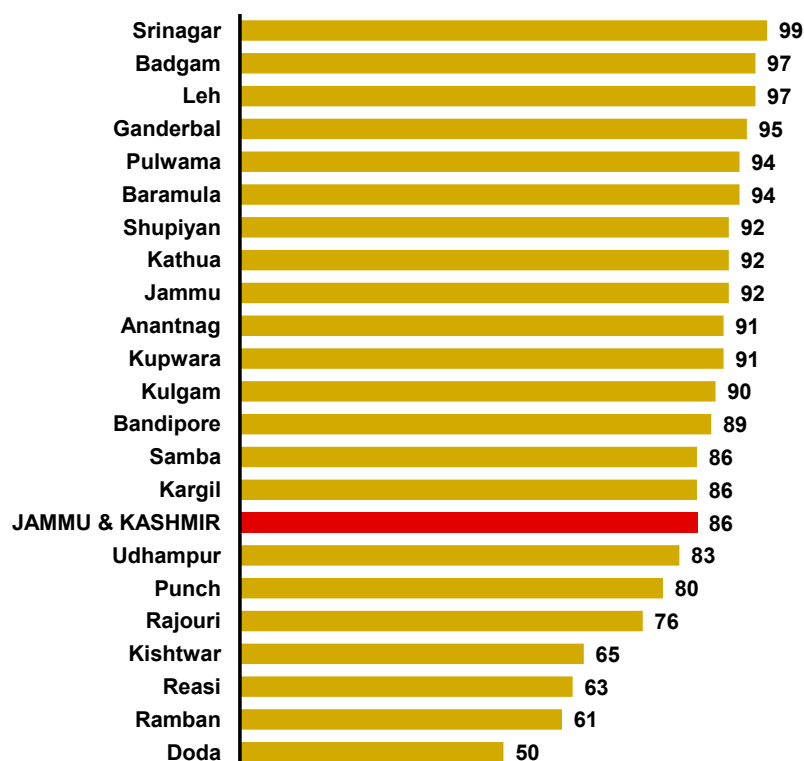
Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty-six percent of children in Jammu & Kashmir who were born in the past 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 Jammu & Kashmir, 80 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 76 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; 85 percent of births in public health facilities as well as in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 14 percent of home births.

Only 22 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 9 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-six percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother (90% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas), but only 41 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 37-53 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, severe abdominal pain, prolonged labour, and high blood pressure).

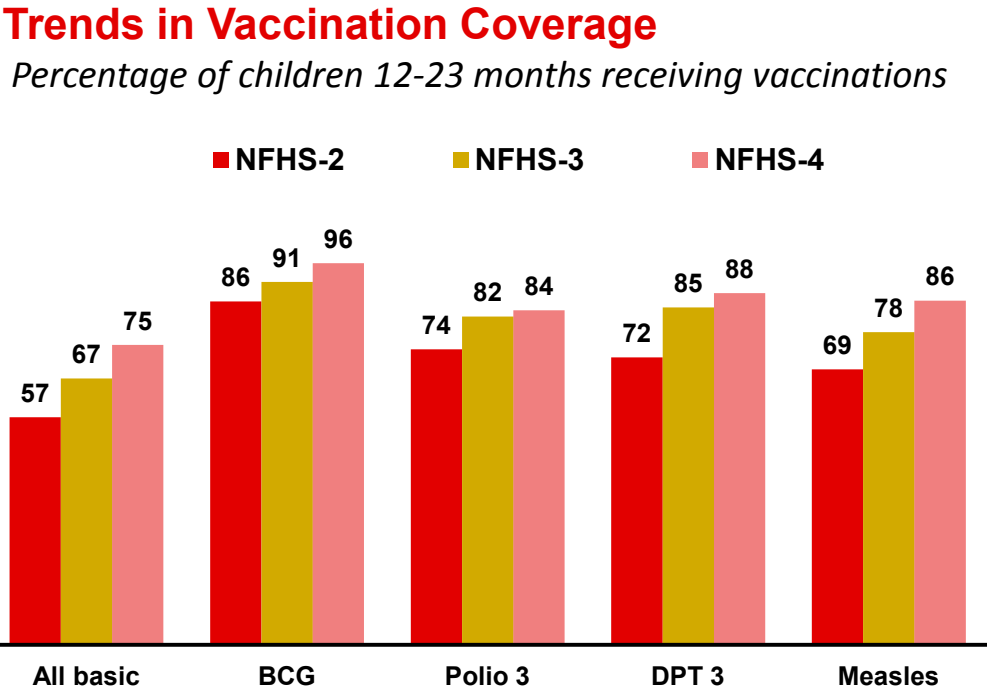
Forty-eight to 75 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-five percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 70 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Only 48 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Forty-four to 68 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

Three-fourths (75%) 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. Most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths have received other basic vaccinations (84% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 86% have been vaccinated against measles, and 88% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 88%) and polio vaccine (from 94% to 84%).

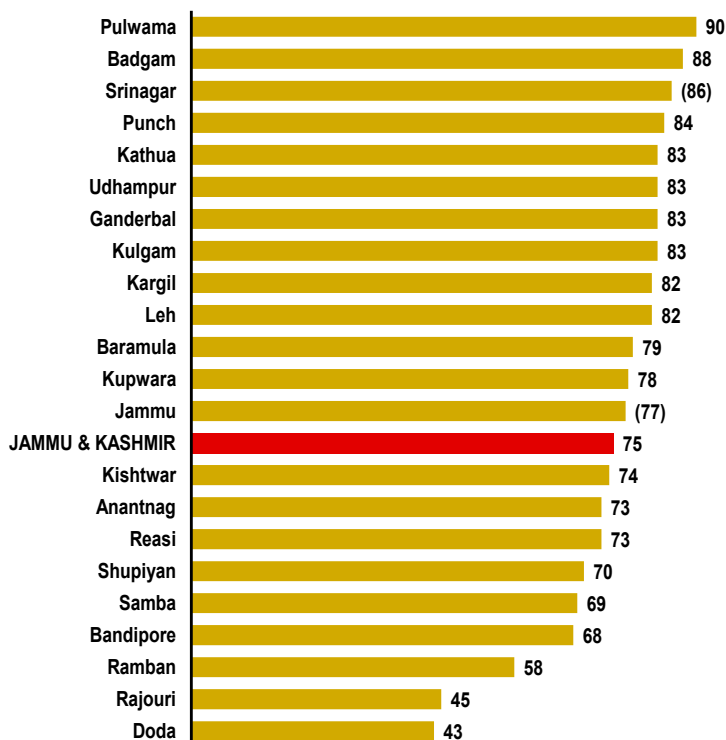


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 85% to 88%), measles (from 78% to 86%), BCG (from 91% to 96%), and three doses of polio vaccine (82% to 84%). Overall, there has been a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 67% to 75%). In addition, in NFHS-4, 82 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine and 70 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for children of first birth order (79%) than higher birth orders. Urban children were more likely than rural children to receive all basic vaccinations.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Three-fourths of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 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, 82 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Fourteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 78 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 8 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. Nine out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 69 percent of children with diarrhoea were given oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea. Thirty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 72 percent were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Fourteen 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 Jammu & Kashmir only 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 43 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, a little more than half of children (51%) with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. A little less than two-fifths of children (39%) with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Forty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

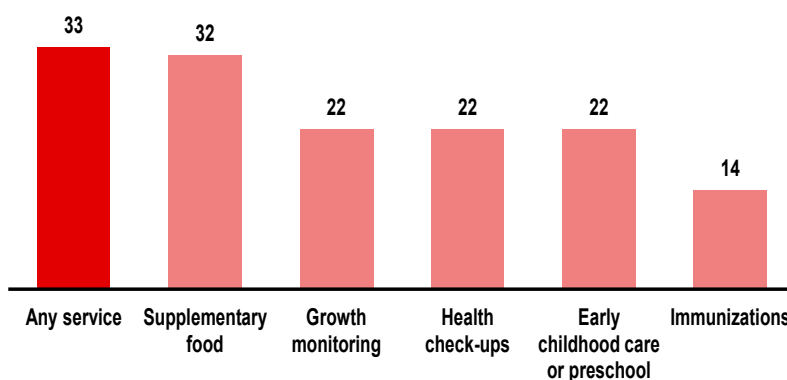
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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-three 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%), and early childhood care or preschool, health check-ups, and growth monitoring (22% each). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (14%). A little more than half (54%) 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, 27 percent of their mothers received any services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 20 percent received any services 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 Jammu & Kashmir, only 65 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 47 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 breast milk 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, 83 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 76 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 28.8 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breast milk 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 half of children in Jammu & Kashmir 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. Forty-three percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and 45 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 24 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 Jammu & Kashmir, 66 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months. Seventy 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 51 percent children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 19 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey. Thirty-nine percent of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in last 6 months.

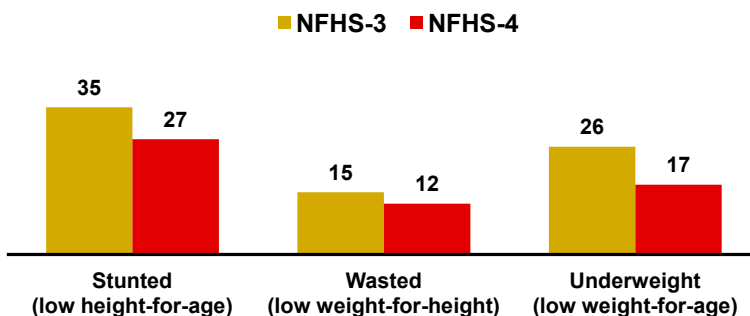
Children's nutritional status

Twenty-seven 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. Twelve 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 6 percent are severely wasted. Seventeen 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, 15 percent of children are stunted, 12 percent are underweight, and 19 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Jammu & Kashmir has improved since NFHS-3 by all the three measures. Stunting decreased from 35 percent to 27 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 26 percent to 17 percent. However, in the same period, wasting declined only marginally from 15 percent to 12 percent. Despite the gains in stunting, and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Jammu & Kashmir.

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 almost no differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for urban-rural residence and other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s level of schooling and mother’s body mass index (BMI). The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders.

Adults’ nutritional status

More than two-fifths of women (41%) and 32 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are overweight or obese than thin, which is opposite to the pattern observed in NFHS-3. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 29 percent, which is considerably higher than a decade ago (17% in NFHS-3). Twelve percent each of women and men are too thin and 21 percent of men are overweight or obese. Almost three-fifths of women (59%) and 68 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of Jammu & Kashmir’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, a higher proportion (91%) than reported in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

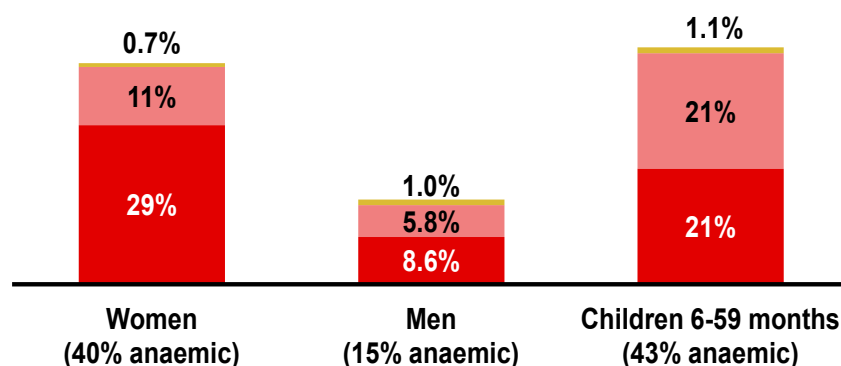
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Jammu & Kashmir, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 43 percent are anaemic. This includes 21 percent each who are mildly anaemic and moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Younger children (age 6-23 months) are much more likely to be anaemic than children age 24-59 months. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Two-fifths of children in Jammu & Kashmir are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Forty percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir have anaemia, including 29 percent with mild anaemia, 11 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 35 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has declined by 11 percentage points since NFHS-3. Almost one in seven men (15%) are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Jammu & Kashmir, 165 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is slightly higher among women (175) than among men (154) and is higher in rural areas (187) than in urban areas (111).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 85% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 75 percent of women and 71 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over half of women (52%) and 43 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 17 percent of women and 13 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, 1,925 women age 15-49 and 2,953 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 890 women and 1,341 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is much more common than asthma, especially among women (7,011 per 100,000 women and 1,718 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is nearly two times as high among women (4,526 per 100,000) as among men (2,351 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 118 women per 100,000 and 37 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer. The prevalence of almost all of these health problems is much higher among older (age 35-49) women and men and among those with little or no schooling.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Sixteen percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Fifty-four percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 2 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension is almost the same for men and women. Fifteen percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-one percent of men have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have high blood glucose levels, and 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have of high blood glucose levels and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, women and men in urban areas, and women with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Jammu & Kashmir, 35 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 14 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 39 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Almost two-fifths of men (38%), but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are most likely to smoke cigarettes (29%) or *bidis* (8%). Almost two-fifths of men (37%) who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (11%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. More than half of men (54%) who drink alcohol, drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for 76 percent of urban and 83 percent of rural households. Household members are more likely to go to government/municipal hospitals (40%) than CHCs/rural hospitals/Block PHCs (18%) and PHCs/additional PHCs (15%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 4 percent of households in Jammu & Kashmir have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in urban areas (6%) than in rural areas (3%). Three types of programmes dominate: the Central

Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State health insurance scheme, and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Only 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-two percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 95 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 90 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (93%) than older women age 40-49 (87%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (83%) and women not having regular exposure to media (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (97%) have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 99 percent of men in urban areas.

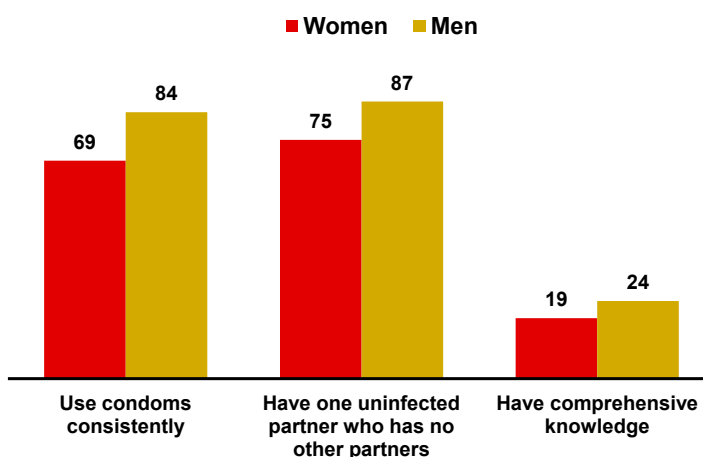
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 69 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 84 percent of men, and almost seven-tenths of women (75%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 87 percent of men.

Only 19 percent of women and 24 percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir have '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 the 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

Fifty-eight percent of women and 71 percent of men in Jammu & Kashmir would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Two thirds of women (67%) and 72 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Almost three-fifths of women (58%) and 66 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-two percent of women and 65 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 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Just over one-fourth of women (27%) who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (39%) are more likely than rural women (23%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Just over one-fourth (27%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

Women and men are equally likely (7%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (52% of women, compared with 40% of men).

For over nine-tenths of adults (94%) 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 0.1 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is the same in urban and rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 0.7% of men).

Forty-three percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Less than 1 percent of men who have ever had sexual intercourse said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Jammu & Kashmir, 62 percent use cloth, 49 percent use sanitary napkins, 20 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 67 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are two and half times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Notably, only 60 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 85 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 18 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 75 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 69 percent earned cash, including 5 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 17 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (95%) and only 3 percent were not paid at all. Seventy-five percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 77 percent of employed men.

Only 18 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 83 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over one-fourth (27%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 72 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 24 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 somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (75%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (72-74%). Overall 62 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 16 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 48 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: 94 percent participated in making each of the two decisions about their own health care and about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-two 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 up to 40 years, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (57%) and women who are employed for cash (82%) than any other group of women.

Three-fifths of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 77 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-eight percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area but only 1 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Three-fifths of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Only 47 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 60 percent are allowed to go to all three places alone are women who are employed for cash, Sikh women, and women from "other" religions.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-three percent of women and 81 percent of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women and 73 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of a house for women as well as for men either alone or jointly with someone else is almost the same in urban and rural areas. However, ownership of land alone or jointly with someone else among women and men is more common in rural than urban areas.

Thirty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Fifty-four percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use 68 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 47 percent of rural women. Ownership of a mobile phone that they themselves use is highest among Sikh women (84%) and women with 12 or more years of schooling (81%).

Fifty-four percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Fifty-seven 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 (44%), if she argues with him (38%), if she neglects the house or children (37%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (36%). Men are less likely to agree: 42 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (27%) if he suspects her of being unfaithful (25%), if she neglects the house or children (22%), or if she argues with him (22%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 47 percent of women and 34 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Fifty-eight percent of women and 64 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of the following reasons: 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, 68 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, 10 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 11 percent of women in Jammu & Kashmir 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 and for never-married women, it was a father/step-father, mother/step-mother, and sister/brother.

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Jammu & Kashmir have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

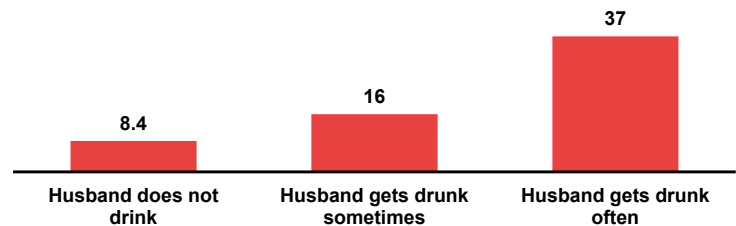
Spousal violence

Seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 2-4 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. One percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose. Two percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 1 percent report that their husbands forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 9 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. Ten 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 25 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and inter-generational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost four times 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, 8 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



Note: Category "Husband drinks alcohol, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Fifteen percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 20 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 16 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (77%) 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 4 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,677	14,747	18,424
Households occupied	3,623	14,591	18,214
Households interviewed	3,513	14,381	17,894
Household response rate ¹	97.0	98.6	98.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,436	20,009	24,445
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,325	19,475	23,800
Eligible women response rate ²	97.5	97.3	97.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,450	5,072	6,522
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,321	4,692	6,013
Eligible men response rate ²	91.1	92.5	92.2

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

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Anantnag	210	602	812	98.1	280	882	1,162	96.3	70	217	287	88.3
Badgam	110	720	830	99.6	172	1,081	1,253	98.6	54	225	279	90.0
Bandipore	128	688	816	98.9	177	1,024	1,201	96.3	56	261	317	90.1
Baramulla	143	666	809	98.1	184	878	1,062	95.7	78	233	311	92.0
Doda	61	738	799	97.0	71	862	933	96.2	26	194	220	93.2
Ganderbal	129	698	827	99.2	186	965	1,151	96.8	60	251	311	98.4
Jammu	402	407	809	98.3	437	507	944	97.7	117	136	253	88.8
Kargil	85	719	804	98.8	110	922	1,032	95.6	54	201	255	95.1
Kathua	125	696	821	99.3	152	929	1,081	98.3	50	232	282	95.6
Kishtwar	42	772	814	98.1	51	878	929	99.0	23	217	240	97.6
Kulgam	150	672	822	98.9	223	964	1,187	97.9	89	271	360	91.1
Kupwara	106	712	818	98.8	141	957	1,098	97.1	47	233	280	91.8
Leh	394	399	793	95.8	393	414	807	97.6	92	80	172	94.0
Pulwama	106	705	811	98.2	134	944	1,078	97.6	36	229	265	90.8
Punch	66	767	833	99.8	106	1,281	1,387	99.4	39	294	333	99.7
Rajouri	64	754	818	98.8	83	1,045	1,128	98.5	22	250	272	92.8
Ramban	40	768	808	97.9	41	904	945	96.9	17	203	220	89.4
Reasi	63	755	818	98.9	88	1,122	1,210	98.1	24	266	290	87.9
Samba	127	664	791	96.0	134	814	948	93.4	51	173	224	83.3
Shupiyyan	42	775	817	98.3	58	1,126	1,184	97.6	29	292	321	94.1
Srinagar	776	42	818	96.7	924	58	982	97.4	216	28	244	90.4
Udhampur	144	662	806	98.1	180	918	1,098	98.9	71	206	277	94.5
Jammu and Kashmir	3,513	14,381	17,894	98.2	4,325	19,475	23,800	97.4	1,321	4,692	6,013	92.2

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.9	6.6	6.8	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.4
5-9	8.0	7.5	7.8	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.2
10-14	9.0	8.8	8.9	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.9
15-19	8.6	7.3	8.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.2	9.4
20-24	8.3	9.2	8.7	8.6	10.0	9.3	8.5	9.7	9.1
25-29	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.5	9.7	9.1	8.7	9.6	9.2
30-34	7.7	8.8	8.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.5
35-39	7.7	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.3
40-44	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7
45-49	6.1	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.0
50-54	3.9	6.2	5.0	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.4
55-59	5.8	5.4	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8
60-64	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.6
65-69	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5
70-74	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
75-79	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
80 +	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2
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	67.6	65.1	66.4	67.7	64.3	66.0	67.7	64.5	66.1
Number	13,696	13,118	26,813	32,164	31,444	63,608	45,859	44,562	90,421
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	958	na	na	978	na	na	972
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	895	na	na	924	na	na	917
Schooling²									
No schooling	14.4	28.0	21.1	16.5	36.9	26.6	15.9	34.2	25.0
<5 years complete	12.1	11.5	11.8	14.8	13.4	14.1	13.9	12.9	13.4
5-9 years complete	28.9	25.7	27.3	36.7	29.6	33.2	34.3	28.4	31.4
10-11 years complete	14.7	11.8	13.3	15.5	9.4	12.5	15.2	10.1	12.7
12 or more years complete	29.6	22.8	26.3	16.3	10.5	13.4	20.3	14.2	17.3
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	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	12,580	12,109	24,689	28,641	28,185	56,826	41,221	40,294	81,515
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	3.9	6.1	7.8	4.6	6.8

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristicsPercent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	90.1	91.1	90.8	92.6
Female	9.9	8.9	9.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	5.3	5.1	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	60.3	54.4	56.3	46.9
Non-nuclear	39.7	45.6	43.7	53.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	23.3	31.8	29.1	27.2
Muslim	72.6	65.5	67.8	70.1
Sikh	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.9
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	5.5	11.4	9.5	9.3
Scheduled tribe	4.2	11.0	8.8	9.4
Other backward class	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.8
Other	86.1	72.4	76.8	76.3
Don't know	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.7	96.3	97.4	97.3
No	0.3	3.7	2.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.9	85.0	89.2	88.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	84.2	53.9	63.7	62.9
Public tap/standpipe	3.1	7.4	6.0	6.1
Tube well or borehole	7.8	13.1	11.4	11.1
Other improved ²	2.8	10.6	8.1	8.7
Unimproved source ³	2.1	14.9	10.8	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	94.4	69.3	77.4	76.4
Less than 30 minutes	4.6	23.3	17.2	17.9
Thirty minutes or longer	1.0	7.4	5.3	5.6
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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	50.4	33.0	38.6	38.8
Strain through cloth	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	12.7	3.2	6.3	6.0
Electronic purifier	15.8	2.4	6.7	6.0
Other treatment	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.3
No treatment	30.4	60.6	50.8	51.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	68.4	37.1	47.3	46.6
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	66.2	45.9	52.5	53.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	65.6	43.3	50.5	51.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	2.5	1.9	2.0
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility ⁷	9.1	5.6	6.7	5.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	8.8	5.0	6.2	5.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Unimproved	24.7	48.5	40.8	41.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	13.0	0.9	4.8	4.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.1
Other unimproved facility ⁸	7.7	17.1	14.1	14.7
No facility/open space/field	3.4	29.0	20.7	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.8	8.4	5.9	6.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.7	29.3	23.0	23.4
<i>Pucca</i>	89.1	62.2	70.9	70.4
Missing	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	34.2	13.5	20.2	19.5
LPG/natural gas	56.7	27.3	36.8	34.1
Biogas	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Kerosene	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Wood	6.9	56.2	40.2	43.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	91.2	41.6	57.6	54.3
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	7.4	57.8	41.5	45.0

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	82.8	66.0	71.5	71.6
In the house, no separate room	13.8	18.4	16.9	16.0
In a separate building	2.7	8.4	6.6	7.1
Outdoors	0.7	7.1	5.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,796	12,098	17,894	91,003
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Chullah</i>	92.7	92.4	92.4	92.5
Open fire	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	427	6,991	7,418	40,949
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	43.3	48.3	46.7	49.5
Weekly	8.5	11.3	10.4	10.4
Monthly	4.3	5.3	4.9	5.0
Less than monthly	5.4	3.4	4.1	3.7
Never	38.5	31.7	33.9	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,796	12,098	17,894	91,003

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, LPG/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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.5	82.6	86.8	87.2
Pressure cooker	96.7	87.6	90.6	90.6
Chair	65.7	58.6	60.9	60.7
Cot or bed	69.9	63.2	65.4	64.8
Table	63.4	51.6	55.4	54.9
Electric fan	90.1	62.2	71.2	70.9
Radio or transistor	46.5	41.4	43.1	44.9
Television (black and white)	3.2	5.9	5.0	5.0
Television (colour)	87.2	59.2	68.3	68.0
Any television	88.7	63.3	71.5	71.2
Sewing machine	36.5	35.6	35.9	36.7
Mobile telephone	98.3	95.7	96.5	97.1
Landline telephone	11.6	2.5	5.5	5.1
Internet	47.9	23.5	31.4	32.2
Computer	24.5	5.9	11.9	11.5
Refrigerator	71.0	35.8	47.2	46.5
Air conditioner/cooler	31.2	16.0	20.9	20.0
Washing machine	64.1	21.6	35.4	35.0
Watch or clock	89.5	74.9	79.6	80.0
Water pump	14.3	9.8	11.2	11.1
Thresher	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tractor	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.6
None of the above	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	19.0	13.0	15.0	15.7
Motorcycle or scooter	35.3	17.4	23.2	23.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Car	27.9	10.1	15.9	16.4
None of the above	44.3	69.8	61.5	61.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	69.8	20.3	36.3	32.6
Agricultural land	30.2	79.7	63.7	67.4
Irrigated land only	16.1	33.1	27.6	29.0
Non-irrigated land only	7.2	24.5	18.9	19.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	6.1	20.6	15.9	17.5
Irrigation not determined	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	92.4	92.5	92.5	93.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	21.9	73.8	57.0	62.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.5	95.3	95.7	96.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	5.9	3.4	4.2	4.0
Percentage having a BPL card	24.6	43.7	37.5	38.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Number	5,796	12,098	17,894	91,003

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.1	98.0	98.0	99.4	96.5	97.3	98.8	97.3	97.7
6-13 (Elementary)	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.8	95.2	95.9	97.4	96.1	96.4
11-13 (Upper primary)	95.6	95.2	95.3	95.1	92.9	93.5	95.4	94.1	94.5
14-15 (Secondary)	85.9	87.3	86.9	89.4	79.3	81.5	87.4	83.5	84.4
16-17 (Higher secondary)	68.6	71.8	70.9	72.0	59.5	62.6	70.2	65.7	66.9
11-14 years	96.1	95.9	95.9	96.6	93.6	94.4	96.3	94.8	95.2
15-17 years	79.7	81.7	81.2	84.4	72.3	75.5	81.9	77.1	78.4
6-14 years	96.6	96.2	96.3	97.1	94.0	94.8	96.8	95.2	95.6
6-17 years	90.0	91.1	90.8	92.2	86.2	87.7	91.0	88.8	89.4
Religion									
Hindu	95.8	93.0	93.6	96.5	89.6	90.9	96.1	91.5	92.4
Muslim	88.0	90.3	89.6	90.8	84.8	86.4	89.3	87.6	88.1
Sikh	(100.0)	94.5	96.6	(100.0)	96.6	98.4	100.0	95.3	97.4
Other	96.9	95.0	95.5	100.0	96.7	97.9	98.9	95.8	96.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	94.9	89.7	90.6	94.3	83.6	85.1	94.7	86.9	88.1
Scheduled tribe	84.0	90.6	89.9	87.3	78.6	79.8	85.7	85.0	85.1
Other backward class	92.3	93.8	93.5	90.3	87.6	88.2	91.4	90.8	91.0
Other	89.9	91.3	90.9	92.5	87.9	89.2	91.1	89.7	90.1
Don't know	*	(82.9)	(79.0)	*	(81.0)	(83.1)	*	82.0	81.0

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	90.3	8.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	1.8	7,534
5-9 years	89.3	7.6	2.2	0.9	100.0	2.5	8,361
10-14 years	86.0	8.9	2.8	2.2	100.0	5.0	8,953
15-17 years	84.4	9.4	3.4	2.8	100.0	7.3	4,995
Residence							
Urban	88.4	7.5	2.3	1.9	100.0	3.6	7,537
Rural	87.5	8.8	2.2	1.4	100.0	4.0	22,307
Sex							
Male	88.0	8.6	2.1	1.3	100.0	3.9	15,590
Female	87.4	8.4	2.4	1.8	100.0	3.9	14,254
Total age <15 years	88.4	8.3	2.0	1.3	100.0	3.2	24,849
Total age <18 years	87.7	8.5	2.2	1.5	100.0	3.9	29,844

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	48.2	30.5	78.7	2,903
2-4 years	46.8	29.8	76.6	4,631
Sex				
Male	47.7	29.6	77.3	3,889
Female	46.9	30.6	77.5	3,645
Residence				
Urban	66.5	24.0	90.5	1,806
Rural	41.3	32.0	73.3	5,728
Total	47.4	30.1	77.4	7,534

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	
Anantnag	30.9	35.1	66.0	569
Badgam	46.0	38.6	84.6	313
Bandipore	37.2	35.8	73.0	243
Baramula	42.6	36.9	79.5	475
Doda	34.9	45.0	79.9	308
Ganderbal	31.9	41.8	73.7	189
Jammu	80.0	16.4	96.5	817
Kargil	21.7	51.8	73.6	70
Kathua	71.4	23.7	95.1	367
Kishtwar	32.1	60.9	93.0	177
Kulgam	25.6	36.9	62.5	264
Kupwara	23.2	36.9	60.1	492
Leh	52.3	29.4	81.7	59
Pulwama	42.8	25.6	68.4	224
Punch	37.2	31.6	68.8	508
Rajouri	31.7	13.5	45.2	605
Ramban	34.9	53.7	88.5	219
Reasi	41.4	25.6	67.0	282
Samba	69.1	18.8	87.9	192
Shupiyan	28.6	36.3	64.9	145
Srinagar	74.7	18.7	93.4	653
Udhampur	70.2	28.3	98.5	365
Jammu & Kashmir	47.4	30.1	77.4	7,534

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.7	18.4	3,972	4,156	1,031	1,053
20-24	17.7	14.9	4,222	4,283	832	840
25-29	17.7	15.7	4,209	4,254	876	881
30-34	14.5	14.6	3,444	3,347	816	818
35-39	13.6	14.4	3,242	3,185	807	797
40-44	10.7	12.1	2,551	2,425	679	646
45-49	9.1	9.9	2,160	2,150	555	549
Residence						
Urban	29.9	33.5	7,114	4,325	1,874	1,230
Rural	70.1	66.5	16,686	19,475	3,723	4,354
Schooling						
No schooling	29.2	11.6	6,949	7,768	647	671
<5 years complete	1.9	2.2	442	449	124	135
5-9 years complete	31.7	37.2	7,549	7,350	2,080	2,091
10-11 years complete	15.2	19.8	3,607	3,535	1,108	1,119
12 or more years complete	22.1	29.3	5,254	4,698	1,637	1,568
Literacy						
Literate ¹	69.0	87.0	16,426	15,575	4,871	4,815
Not literate	30.9	12.9	7,356	8,200	723	766
Not measured	0.1	0.0	18	25	2	3
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	24.3	47.8	5,776	4,607	2,675	2,491
Watches television at least once a week	68.2	78.3	16,230	15,049	4,381	4,088
Listens to the radio at least once a week	33.9	47.7	8,066	8,606	2,667	2,754
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.4	4.5	1,047	798	254	230
Not regularly exposed to any media	21.2	10.2	5,049	5,763	570	728
Marital status						
Never married	34.6	43.8	8,242	8,224	2,449	2,417
Currently married	62.9	55.4	14,977	15,032	3,099	3,106
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.2	68	71	10	11
Widowed	1.5	0.3	346	319	18	23
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.7	0.4	167	154	20	27
Religion						
Hindu	27.1	27.2	6,459	5,557	1,523	1,314
Muslim	70.1	70.3	16,694	17,023	3,935	4,038
Sikh	1.9	1.8	449	349	99	75
Other	0.8	0.7	199	871	40	157

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.0	9.4	2,152	1,856	524	442
Scheduled tribe	9.1	9.4	2,176	3,633	524	812
Other backward class	5.0	3.9	1,196	1,136	216	235
Other	76.6	77.2	18,235	17,126	4,321	4,080
Don't know	0.2	0.2	41	49	12	15
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	23,800	23,800	5,597	5,584
Age 50-54	na	6.9	na	na	416	429
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,013	6,013
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	17.8	74.9	1,290	1,352	4,194	4,177
In agricultural occupation	4.4	17.0	317	366	949	1,086
In non-agricultural occupation	13.3	56.3	960	974	3,152	3,017
Don't know	0.2	1.6	12	12	92	74
Not employed	82.2	25.1	5,954	5,811	1,403	1,407
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,244	7,163	5,597	5,584
Age 50-54	na	6.9	na	na	416	429
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,013	6,013

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, and NFHS-2 by residence, Jammu & Kashmir

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.008	0.022	0.019	0.013	0.038	0.032	0.028	0.048	0.044
20-24	0.072	0.128	0.113	0.082	0.174	0.148	0.082	0.192	0.171
25-29	0.106	0.158	0.142	0.134	0.181	0.167	0.145	0.192	0.181
30-34	0.102	0.085	0.090	0.070	0.099	0.089	0.063	0.112	0.100
35-39	0.022	0.031	0.028	0.028	0.022	0.024	0.010	0.039	0.033
40-44	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.000	0.014	0.009	0.003	0.013	0.010
45-49	0.001	0.004	0.003	(0.000)	0.012	0.007	0.000	0.004	0.003
TFR (15-49)	1.58	2.18	2.01	1.63	2.69	2.38	1.66	3.00	2.71
CBR	13.9	19.4	17.7	15.0	23.2	20.9	16.4	24.6	23.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 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

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	1.58	3.9	2.8	1.39
Rural	2.18	4.4	3.6	1.77
Schooling				
No schooling	2.79	4.3	3.8	2.23
<5 years complete	2.41	2.9	3.6	1.95
5-9 years complete	2.13	4.1	3.0	1.79
10-11 years complete	1.94	4.0	2.5	1.72
12 or more years complete	1.70	4.8	2.1	1.57
Religion				
Hindu	1.92	4.1	3.0	1.63
Muslim	2.06	4.4	3.6	1.69
Sikh	1.65	3.1	2.4	1.52
Other	2.02	3.9	2.5	1.92
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.01	5.2	3.3	1.70
Scheduled tribe	3.09	5.9	4.0	2.41
Other backward class	2.02	5.1	3.5	1.75
Other	1.87	3.9	3.3	1.57
Don't know	(2.32)	(1.1)	*	(2.18)
Total	2.01	4.3	3.3	1.67

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the total fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage of women currently pregnant

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	725
16	0.1	0.3	0.4	750
17	0.5	0.6	1.1	748
18	2.4	1.1	3.5	967
19	7.0	1.9	8.9	782
Residence				
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.8	963
Rural	2.6	1.0	3.6	3,009
Schooling				
No schooling	12.6	2.3	14.8	191
<5 years complete	0.5	0.0	0.5	50
5-9 years complete	1.8	0.9	2.7	1,937
10-11 years complete	1.6	0.5	2.1	1,216
12 or more years complete	0.8	0.9	1.7	578
Religion				
Hindu	2.7	0.9	3.6	1,001
Muslim	1.9	0.8	2.7	2,909
Other ¹	4.1	0.0	4.1	24
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.9	1.6	5.5	375
Scheduled tribe	4.2	1.4	5.6	431
Other backward class	1.5	1.6	3.1	219
Other	1.5	0.6	2.2	2,938
Total	2.1	0.8	2.9	3,972

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

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	92.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	83
20-29	49.4	31.8	13.8	5.0	100.0	2,761
30-39	22.7	33.9	22.1	21.3	100.0	1,620
40-49	5.6	9.2	29.7	55.5	100.0	120
Residence						
Urban	44.4	33.2	15.1	7.2	100.0	1,082
Rural	38.1	30.9	17.5	13.5	100.0	3,503
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.8	25.2	21.3	26.7	100.0	1,407
<5 years complete	24.6	28.0	30.6	16.7	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	38.6	35.1	18.6	7.8	100.0	1,542
10-11 years complete	49.8	33.1	12.3	4.7	100.0	605
12 or more years complete	55.4	34.4	9.1	1.2	100.0	937
Religion						
Hindu	44.5	34.2	14.7	6.7	100.0	1,191
Muslim	37.3	30.3	18.1	14.3	100.0	3,277
Sikh	58.1	38.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	77
Other	50.6	32.2	11.7	5.5	100.0	39
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	43.7	30.8	16.5	9.1	100.0	420
Scheduled tribe	33.1	25.7	18.5	22.7	100.0	659
Other backward class	47.4	31.1	11.7	9.8	100.0	224
Other	39.8	32.8	17.0	10.3	100.0	3,270
Total	39.6	31.5	16.9	12.0	100.0	4,584
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.1	28.6	19.6	22.7	100.0	728

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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									
20-29	11.4	18.7	36.2	17.9	8.7	7.2	100.0	2,068	29.3
30-39	5.5	10.1	25.0	22.5	15.4	21.5	100.0	2,342	40.7
40-49	3.5	3.6	21.5	19.6	13.8	38.0	100.0	274	49.4
Residence									
Urban	7.8	10.2	22.6	22.4	14.9	22.1	100.0	1,037	40.9
Rural	8.0	14.5	31.8	19.7	11.6	14.4	100.0	3,653	34.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.1	12.3	31.9	20.1	11.7	16.8	100.0	1,880	35.3
<5 years complete	10.7	10.3	29.9	19.5	14.7	14.9	100.0	129	35.7
5-9 years complete	10.0	14.9	28.7	19.9	11.1	15.4	100.0	1,559	34.3
10-11 years complete	6.8	13.8	32.6	18.7	14.5	13.6	100.0	489	34.1
12 or more years complete	5.7	14.2	24.0	23.2	14.8	18.0	100.0	633	39.4
Religion									
Hindu	7.3	15.6	32.3	21.0	11.2	12.6	100.0	1,129	32.9
Muslim	8.2	13.0	29.1	20.2	12.6	16.9	100.0	3,487	35.8
Sikh	(4.1)	(5.4)	(24.8)	(9.8)	(15.8)	(40.1)	100.0	41	(55.3)
Other	7.8	12.8	18.5	18.8	12.0	30.0	100.0	34	42.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.9	14.0	34.4	19.8	10.9	13.0	100.0	405	33.4
Scheduled tribe	11.1	16.1	32.1	18.2	9.5	13.0	100.0	730	31.6
Other backward class	7.6	13.0	28.5	21.7	11.4	17.9	100.0	188	36.5
Other	7.3	12.9	28.8	20.7	13.2	17.1	100.0	3,357	36.5
Birth order									
2-3	8.4	14.1	30.1	19.7	12.5	15.1	100.0	3,767	34.6
4-6	6.6	11.2	28.0	23.1	11.5	19.7	100.0	842	37.5
7+	3.6	11.1	34.3	16.8	10.3	24.0	100.0	81	36.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.0	13.7	29.5	21.1	11.9	15.9	100.0	2,273	35.3
Female	7.9	13.4	30.1	19.6	12.7	16.3	100.0	2,417	35.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.2	13.3	29.6	20.6	12.7	16.6	100.0	4,475	36.0
Dead	24.8	18.4	33.1	14.1	3.1	6.6	100.0	215	26.3
Total	8.0	13.5	29.8	20.3	12.3	16.1	100.0	4,690	35.3

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. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	73.4	29.2	8.2	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	13.2
Want another later ³	3.2	41.4	9.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	11.4
Want another, undecided when	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Undecided	4.8	10.4	8.9	4.1	3.1	3.2	5.1	6.7
Want no more	1.2	8.8	46.7	44.0	46.9	54.6	55.4	37.1
Sterilized ⁴	1.4	2.5	22.0	41.4	39.4	32.3	29.0	24.7
Declared infecund	14.3	5.7	4.1	5.6	8.3	8.4	9.8	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	885	2,726	4,794	3,711	1,739	706	415	14,977
MEN								
Want another soon ²	39.0	35.3	10.7	4.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	16.9
Want another later ³	5.5	37.7	8.5	4.6	1.0	2.9	0.8	11.9
Want another, undecided when	6.1	7.9	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Undecided	9.3	8.7	11.9	6.3	4.1	2.7	11.6	8.6
Want no more	33.9	8.2	62.0	76.8	82.2	81.3	79.4	53.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	0.1	3.0	5.3	7.0	7.4	1.2	3.1
Declared infecund	5.8	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	415	613	912	662	284	146	67	3,099

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	1.4	4.5	37.2	64.0	*	16.6	(0.0)	0.6	*	*	*	7.4
25-34	0.8	7.6	62.4	80.8	84.5	50.3	18.0	4.2	46.1	69.0	86.9	31.5
35-49	9.6	32.9	80.7	88.7	86.5	80.3	52.4	20.2	74.4	85.6	88.0	73.2
Residence												
Urban	3.7	13.2	73.4	88.8	90.1	62.5	36.8	10.2	69.0	80.7	89.0	56.0
Rural	2.1	10.4	66.2	84.0	85.4	61.5	33.5	7.1	62.2	82.7	87.6	57.5
Schooling												
No schooling	4.0	15.4	63.8	84.6	85.2	69.9	(49.4)	8.4	58.3	86.5	88.3	69.2
<5 years complete	*	(21.3)	70.7	91.5	88.1	75.9	*	*	(58.9)	(83.8)	(91.4)	60.6
5-9 years complete	3.6	10.0	66.9	85.7	89.0	59.9	39.1	9.2	65.7	82.1	88.4	60.3
10-11 years complete	2.2	10.5	72.5	89.0	90.1	55.7	30.6	9.9	73.1	79.5	86.9	54.1
12 or more years complete	0.5	9.2	75.1	83.2	85.5	47.0	22.1	6.5	62.5	79.9	83.0	44.5
Religion												
Hindu	2.2	18.5	83.9	90.4	89.8	69.3	54.1	19.2	79.9	92.7	90.0	67.6
Muslim	2.5	7.5	58.1	83.3	85.4	58.4	20.9	3.4	56.0	78.9	87.5	52.7
Sikh	*	26.6	84.4	(85.0)	*	66.2	*	*	*	*	*	(63.0)
Other	*	13.7	70.6	87.3	(74.9)	58.2	*	*	(87.1)	*	*	63.1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.6	15.3	79.3	90.6	91.3	69.7	(65.3)	(18.6)	72.9	93.8	(94.1)	72.3
Scheduled tribe	0.9	9.4	46.8	74.2	86.8	55.5	29.4	2.9	64.1	79.5	89.9	58.6
Other backward class	4.6	10.9	71.8	90.4	88.2	62.3	*	(16.9)	(61.5)	*	*	51.4
Other	2.5	11.1	69.1	85.7	85.1	61.6	28.8	7.7	64.0	81.6	86.7	55.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(68.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	2.6	7.6	40.8	64.6	71.8	20.6	34.3	7.0	38.6	61.2	(65.3)	27.9
1	na	15.4	74.4	85.2	84.7	65.5	na	9.7	68.0	81.4	87.5	58.8
2	na	na	74.1	88.2	88.5	83.5	na	na	71.5	83.8	94.2	81.5
3	na	na	na	88.8	87.1	87.8	na	na	na	92.8	81.2	85.8
4+	na	na	na	na	na	85.4	na	na	na	na	na	92.6
Total	2.6	11.3	68.7	85.4	86.1	61.8	34.3	8.4	64.9	82.1	87.9	57.0
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	2.8	15.6	77.6	90.5	95.0	73.7	(5.3)	16.8	58.1	73.8	87.3	60.0

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	10.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.4	6.6	0.8
1	3.7	6.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	5.4
2	62.9	64.9	67.8	29.9	17.8	13.4	8.0	53.0	63.1
3	18.2	21.0	22.1	51.5	28.4	27.6	21.2	25.8	23.8
4	3.4	3.2	4.2	12.3	45.4	34.0	42.5	9.8	4.6
5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	16.5	5.5	1.1	0.4
6+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	15.1	0.5	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,242	2,833	4,952	3,812	1,803	728	431	23,800	3,281
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.3
Number of all respondents	9,150	2,824	4,941	3,806	1,799	721	421	23,661	3,228
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	881	2,717	4,783	3,705	1,734	700	406	14,927	2,023
MEN									
0	5.8	3.4	4.3	6.1	4.8	8.0	19.8	5.5	0.7
1	1.9	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4
2	54.9	52.4	59.5	21.3	16.3	12.2	0.2	47.6	59.1
3	25.3	32.4	26.3	55.8	25.5	20.0	20.0	29.7	23.9
4	7.6	5.3	5.8	10.8	38.9	24.0	16.4	9.6	6.6
5	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.5	5.5	26.6	9.8	2.5	0.5
6+	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.9	5.7	26.2	1.0	0.7
Non-numeric responses	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.4	5.5	3.5	7.6	2.6	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,884	622	917	668	291	147	68	5,597	1,011
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.4
Number of all respondents	2,814	610	895	651	275	142	63	5,450	980
Currently married respondents	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.7	2.5
Number of currently married respondents	412	601	889	646	268	141	62	3,020	477

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men		
Age												
15-19	13.7	3.7	75.8	74.0	3,909	20.7	3.2	78.7	75.5	994		
20-29	17.5	4.1	81.3	79.7	8,388	25.2	3.8	80.7	79.2	1,666		
30-39	23.3	5.4	83.8	81.4	6,665	29.6	6.2	79.5	77.3	1,588		
40-49	25.9	5.9	85.2	82.5	4,689	28.6	7.3	80.6	78.5	1,198		
Residence												
Urban	16.5	4.4	80.5	78.8	7,097	22.8	4.6	73.7	72.3	1,819		
Rural	21.8	4.9	82.5	80.2	16,554	28.2	5.5	83.1	80.6	3,628		
Schooling												
No schooling	29.0	6.1	84.3	82.1	6,906	33.1	6.8	80.6	77.9	626		
<5 years complete	23.2	5.6	83.1	79.3	440	20.5	11.9	86.0	85.3	119		
5-9 years complete	19.8	4.5	82.8	80.6	7,490	28.1	6.4	81.8	79.6	2,013		
10-11 years complete	15.8	4.0	80.6	78.3	3,580	25.0	4.1	79.5	77.4	1,089		
12 or more years complete	12.0	3.9	78.2	76.7	5,235	22.9	3.3	77.2	75.3	1,600		
Marital status												
Never married	12.9	3.8	75.8	74.3	8,220	22.0	3.3	78.8	76.4	2,392		
Currently married	24.1	5.4	85.1	82.8	14,919	29.8	6.7	80.8	78.9	3,017		
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.4	2.5	84.0	80.6	512	(29.4)	(0.0)	(80.8)	(77.1)	38		
Religion												
Hindu	17.2	2.4	84.0	80.7	6,438	18.8	3.4	72.0	69.5	1,501		
Muslim	21.6	5.7	81.4	79.8	16,567	29.9	5.8	83.5	81.5	3,808		
Sikh	9.2	3.4	71.8	68.1	447	9.1	9.1	66.2	65.9	99		
Other	20.2	6.5	78.1	76.7	199	19.4	2.3	76.5	74.2	38		

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	20.8	3.1	84.8	81.8	2,138	20.7	5.5	72.2	70.1	516
Scheduled tribe	28.6	5.5	82.9	80.5	2,129	44.9	5.3	92.4	90.7	489
Other backward class	18.0	3.4	78.8	76.1	1,191	19.3	3.7	72.1	70.5	213
Other	19.3	4.9	81.6	79.7	18,156	25.3	5.2	79.9	77.7	4,220
Don't know	(15.9)	(9.6)	(66.8)	(67.1)	38	*	*	*	*	9
Total	20.2	4.8	81.9	79.8	23,651	26.4	5.2	80.0	77.8	5,447
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.3	3.1	79.9	75.9	3,228	23.9	2.2	75.2	71.3	980

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	99.9	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.2
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.2
Female sterilization	98.7	99.5	97.3	95.9	98.9	92.1
Male sterilization	89.9	94.4	81.9	91.6	94.0	88.4
IUD or PPIUD	88.4	94.0	78.6	64.2	73.8	52.0
Injectables	91.5	95.2	85.0	84.7	90.3	77.7
Pill	97.3	98.7	94.7	94.4	96.3	92.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.8	96.4	89.4	98.8	99.2	98.3
Female condom	29.2	30.2	27.7	46.2	48.7	43.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	25.9	31.5	16.7	28.0	32.5	22.5
Emergency contraception	62.4	67.6	53.7	60.8	63.1	58.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	84.6	91.0	73.3	63.1	72.4	51.3
Any traditional method	73.1	89.2	44.7	79.3	86.2	70.6
Rhythm	50.0	60.6	31.6	49.3	59.0	37.2
Withdrawal	69.5	86.5	39.5	76.8	83.3	68.6
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.0	8.6	7.0	7.9	8.4	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,114	4,346	2,570	1,874	1,034	829
RURAL						
Any method	97.6	98.8	95.4	98.3	99.7	96.5
Any modern method	97.6	98.8	95.4	98.2	99.5	96.5
Female sterilization	95.6	97.4	92.3	92.7	96.6	87.6
Male sterilization	82.0	88.2	70.5	87.2	91.8	81.3
IUD or PPIUD	78.5	85.2	65.9	54.9	60.1	48.2
Injectables	81.1	86.2	71.6	76.9	83.6	68.4
Pill	92.2	95.0	87.1	88.7	94.0	82.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.2	92.0	81.3	95.6	97.6	93.1
Female condom	27.2	29.3	23.6	45.9	50.8	39.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	20.4	24.9	11.7	24.5	28.8	19.3
Emergency contraception	47.7	52.8	38.5	55.4	58.9	50.8
Other modern method	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	73.1	80.7	58.9	53.2	58.9	45.9
Any traditional method	66.7	82.0	38.2	74.9	83.9	63.3
Rhythm	43.9	53.5	25.7	46.7	54.1	37.3
Withdrawal	62.6	78.8	32.1	72.3	82.0	60.0
Other	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.2	7.8	6.0	7.4	8.0	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	16,686	10,631	5,740	3,723	2,065	1,630

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.2	99.2	96.6	98.7	99.8	97.4
Any modern method	98.2	99.1	96.6	98.7	99.7	97.4
Female sterilization	96.5	98.0	93.9	93.8	97.4	89.1
Male sterilization	84.3	90.0	74.1	88.6	92.5	83.7
IUD or PPIUD	81.5	87.7	69.9	58.0	64.7	49.5
Injectables	84.2	88.8	75.7	79.5	85.8	71.5
Pill	93.8	96.1	89.5	90.6	94.8	85.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	89.9	93.3	83.8	96.7	98.1	94.9
Female condom	27.8	29.5	24.9	46.0	50.1	41.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	22.0	26.8	13.2	25.7	30.0	20.4
Emergency contraception	52.1	57.1	43.2	57.2	60.3	53.3
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	76.6	83.7	63.4	56.5	63.4	47.7
Any traditional method	68.6	84.1	40.2	76.4	84.7	65.8
Rhythm	45.7	55.6	27.5	47.6	55.8	37.3
Withdrawal	64.6	81.0	34.4	73.8	82.4	62.9
Other	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.4	8.0	6.3	7.6	8.1	6.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	23,800	14,977	8,310	5,597	3,099	2,459

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of women						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodha	LAM		Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																
15-19	12.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	87.3	100.0	175
20-24	28.5	22.8	2.1	0.0	6.0	1.6	1.1	11.4	0.5	0.1	5.7	0.8	4.9	71.5	100.0	1,355
25-29	44.3	34.5	7.9	0.0	7.9	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.1	9.8	1.1	8.7	55.7	100.0	2,895
30-39	65.6	51.9	25.5	0.2	7.5	3.7	1.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.4	12.4	34.4	100.0	6,159
40-49	64.8	54.3	41.4	0.9	3.6	2.3	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	1.7	8.8	35.2	100.0	4,393
Residence																
Urban	65.0	55.9	30.4	0.5	5.5	3.9	1.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.2	7.8	35.0	100.0	4,346
Rural	54.1	42.1	21.9	0.3	6.5	2.4	0.9	9.9	0.1	0.1	12.0	1.4	10.6	45.9	100.0	10,631
Schooling																
No schooling	58.4	48.2	31.1	0.7	6.2	2.7	0.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	10.2	0.9	9.3	41.6	100.0	6,166
<5 years complete	71.7	57.0	33.9	0.3	7.5	1.6	2.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.3	13.5	28.3	100.0	343
5-9 years complete	57.2	44.4	22.0	0.3	6.8	2.6	1.1	11.3	0.1	0.1	12.8	1.9	11.0	42.8	100.0	4,341
10-11 years complete	55.7	44.0	19.5	0.0	5.4	2.6	0.3	16.2	0.0	0.1	11.7	1.5	10.1	44.3	100.0	1,686
12 or more years complete	53.6	43.9	13.4	0.0	5.6	3.8	0.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	1.2	8.4	46.4	100.0	2,440
Religion																
Hindu	60.4	51.0	27.3	0.4	4.6	1.4	0.7	16.5	0.2	0.0	9.4	2.8	6.6	39.6	100.0	4,476
Muslim	55.8	43.6	22.9	0.4	7.1	3.2	1.0	8.9	0.1	0.1	12.2	0.7	11.5	44.2	100.0	10,048
Sikh	55.1	46.7	29.0	0.3	3.5	1.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.3	8.0	44.9	100.0	323
Other	70.1	69.6	23.5	0.1	3.1	30.7	1.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	29.9	100.0	130
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	57.8	50.0	31.3	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.4	13.2	0.2	0.2	7.8	1.5	6.3	42.2	100.0	1,485
Scheduled tribe	45.7	39.3	18.1	0.3	5.0	7.2	1.6	7.0	0.1	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.5	54.3	100.0	1,502
Other backward class	56.3	48.9	26.5	0.5	4.7	2.1	0.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.1	6.3	43.7	100.0	749
Other	58.9	46.4	24.1	0.4	6.9	2.6	0.9	11.4	0.1	0.0	12.5	1.3	11.3	41.1	100.0	11,214
Don't know	(32.3)	(28.0)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(67.7)	100.0	27

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Number of living children														
No children	4.4	3.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	95.6	1,319
1 child	40.1	29.8	2.6	0.1	6.3	3.4	1.0	16.1	0.2	10.4	0.9	9.4	59.9	2,623
1 son	41.5	30.7	3.1	0.1	6.6	2.6	1.2	16.9	0.1	10.9	0.8	10.1	58.5	1,462
No sons	38.4	28.6	2.0	0.0	5.9	4.5	0.8	15.2	0.2	9.7	1.1	8.6	61.6	1,161
2 children	67.4	53.0	22.5	0.3	8.7	3.5	0.8	17.0	0.1	14.4	1.6	12.8	32.6	4,627
1 or more sons	68.9	54.4	24.6	0.3	8.9	3.4	0.7	16.4	0.1	14.5	1.5	13.0	31.1	3,931
No sons	58.7	45.2	11.0	0.2	7.6	4.5	1.1	20.5	0.2	13.5	1.7	11.8	41.3	696
3 children	70.9	59.9	41.8	0.9	5.0	2.3	1.1	8.7	0.1	11.0	1.4	9.6	29.1	3,597
1 or more sons	71.6	60.7	42.5	0.9	5.1	2.2	1.1	8.7	0.1	10.9	1.5	9.4	28.4	3,362
No sons	61.4	49.6	31.9	0.0	4.0	3.5	0.9	9.3	0.0	11.8	0.6	11.1	38.6	235
4+ children	64.0	52.2	36.3	0.4	6.1	3.1	1.1	5.0	0.0	11.8	1.7	10.1	36.0	2,811
1 or more sons	63.9	52.4	36.7	0.5	6.1	3.1	1.1	4.9	0.1	11.6	1.6	10.0	36.1	2,691
No sons	65.0	47.5	26.9	0.0	6.5	4.2	1.4	8.5	0.0	17.5	5.8	11.7	35.0	120
Total	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	6.2	2.8	0.9	11.3	0.1	11.2	1.3	9.8	42.7	14,977
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	52.6	44.9	26.3	2.6	4.7	2.7	0.5	8.0	na	7.7	1.4	6.2	47.4	2,045

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anantnag	53.9	37.9	15.2	0.4	22.3	16.0	1,181
Badgam	69.1	63.1	34.0	1.0	28.1	5.9	672
Bandipore	54.0	37.6	21.5	0.8	15.2	16.4	447
Baramula	58.6	45.6	24.5	0.0	21.1	12.9	931
Doda	30.4	22.1	12.4	0.0	9.7	8.3	511
Ganderbal	60.1	46.5	23.7	1.2	21.6	13.7	344
Jammu	63.8	54.2	27.9	0.2	26.1	9.6	2,062
Kargil	62.9	59.3	19.9	0.1	39.2	3.5	117
Kathua	74.1	62.3	35.3	0.6	26.5	11.8	812
Kishtwar	55.4	38.3	21.7	0.1	16.4	17.1	288
Kulgam	60.4	36.8	11.4	0.0	25.4	23.6	504
Kupwara	51.0	34.6	18.3	0.0	16.3	16.5	720
Leh	70.3	69.8	23.6	0.0	46.3	0.4	121
Pulwama	69.0	37.3	20.9	0.5	15.9	31.7	521
Punch	48.6	44.1	23.1	0.1	21.0	4.5	787
Rajouri	28.0	24.9	13.2	0.0	11.7	3.1	991
Ramban	41.5	28.1	12.7	0.0	15.4	13.4	319
Reasi	53.3	47.1	27.5	0.4	19.3	6.2	483
Samba	31.2	27.4	13.7	0.2	13.6	3.8	435
Shupiyani	66.3	32.9	16.0	0.0	16.9	33.4	297
Srinagar	68.4	64.6	37.9	0.9	25.8	3.8	1,683
Udhampur	70.2	58.3	35.2	1.0	22.0	11.9	751
Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	21.4	11.2	14,977

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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		
Age						
<30	0.1	12,403	*	*	100.0	15
30-39	2.7	6,686	58.8	41.2	100.0	178
40-49	8.9	4,711	63.8	36.2	100.0	418
Residence						
Urban	2.8	7,114	52.7	47.3	100.0	198
Rural	2.5	16,686	67.2	32.8	100.0	412
Schooling						
No schooling	5.5	6,949	62.4	37.6	100.0	380
<5 years complete	3.2	442	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	1.8	7,549	66.7	33.3	100.0	134
10-11 years complete	1.2	3,607	(75.5)	(24.5)	100.0	43
12 or more years complete	0.7	5,254	(27.8)	(72.2)	100.0	38
Religion						
Hindu	2.4	6,459	79.6	20.4	100.0	152
Muslim	2.6	16,694	55.8	44.2	100.0	436
Sikh	4.3	449	*	*	100.0	19
Other	1.2	199	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.0	2,152	(83.6)	(16.4)	100.0	44
Scheduled tribe	2.1	2,176	79.3	20.7	100.0	45
Other backward class	3.0	1,196	(61.8)	(38.2)	100.0	36
Other	2.7	18,235	59.1	40.9	100.0	486
Don't know	(0.0)	41	nc	nc	100.0	0
Total	2.6	23,800	62.5	37.5	100.0	610

nc=No cases

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of men	
	Any 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
				Any modern method	Any method	Any method										
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	34.7	26.2	11.0	0.4	5.5	2.1	1.0	5.6	0.6	8.5	0.9	7.6	0.0	65.3	100.0	3,099
Wife	39.7	30.0	12.8	0.4	6.1	2.4	1.2	6.5	0.6	9.8	1.0	8.7	0.0	60.3	100.0	2,671
Other	3.6	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	96.4	100.0	428
Not currently married	(58.1)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(41.9)	100.0	33
Age																
20-24	18.7	12.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.7	0.9	5.9	0.0	81.3	100.0	122
25-29	21.3	14.1	1.3	0.0	6.4	0.6	1.5	4.2	0.3	7.1	0.4	6.5	0.0	78.7	100.0	397
30-34	31.9	18.6	6.2	0.4	4.5	1.0	0.1	5.4	1.1	13.3	1.7	11.6	0.0	68.1	100.0	641
35-39	41.4	32.4	9.8	0.0	8.2	3.7	1.9	8.0	0.9	9.0	0.9	8.0	0.2	58.6	100.0	760
40-44	38.9	31.3	16.2	1.1	4.6	3.4	0.6	5.2	0.2	7.7	0.4	7.3	0.0	61.1	100.0	659
45-49	38.3	32.8	21.2	0.3	3.8	1.1	1.2	4.9	0.2	5.5	0.9	4.5	0.0	61.7	100.0	542
Residence																
Urban	39.4	32.1	13.7	0.5	6.1	2.6	1.9	6.4	1.0	7.3	0.2	7.1	0.0	60.6	100.0	1,044
Rural	32.8	23.4	9.5	0.3	5.4	1.8	0.6	5.5	0.3	9.3	1.2	8.0	0.1	67.2	100.0	2,088
Schooling																
No schooling	39.0	30.5	16.1	1.4	6.1	2.2	1.0	3.4	0.2	8.5	0.4	8.0	0.0	61.0	100.0	546
<5 years complete	35.7	25.9	12.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	5.9	5.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	64.3	100.0	102
5-9 years complete	34.2	25.1	11.1	0.2	5.5	1.9	1.1	4.7	0.6	9.2	1.5	7.5	0.1	65.8	100.0	1,188
10-11 years complete	37.3	26.3	10.9	0.0	5.2	1.8	0.4	8.0	0.0	11.0	0.4	10.5	0.0	62.7	100.0	522
12 or more years complete	31.6	25.3	6.7	0.0	6.4	2.6	0.6	7.9	1.2	6.3	0.6	5.6	0.0	68.4	100.0	775
Marital status																
Never married	(58.8)	(39.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(41.2)	100.0	33
Currently married	34.7	26.2	11.0	0.4	5.5	2.1	1.0	5.6	0.6	8.5	0.9	7.6	0.0	65.3	100.0	3,099
Religion																
Hindu	41.8	31.1	12.5	0.2	4.8	1.7	1.2	9.3	1.3	10.7	1.7	8.9	0.0	58.2	100.0	854
Muslim	32.5	24.4	10.1	0.4	6.1	2.0	1.0	4.6	0.2	8.1	0.6	7.5	0.1	67.5	100.0	2,191
Sikh	(31.6)	(27.2)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(4.6)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(68.4)	100.0	60
Other	32.2	32.2	7.9	0.0	1.0	19.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	100.0	27

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	40.9	30.0	15.2	0.6	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	9.1	0.0	10.9	0.8	10.2	0.0	59.1
Scheduled tribe	26.0	19.4	8.8	0.0	3.1	3.2	0.4	0.4	3.5	0.4	6.7	0.6	5.7	0.4	74.0
Other backward class	34.7	27.9	13.6	0.5	1.7	4.1	1.4	1.4	6.5	0.0	6.8	1.0	5.9	0.0	65.3
Other	35.6	26.8	10.6	0.4	6.3	2.0	1.1	5.7	5.7	0.7	8.8	0.9	7.8	0.0	64.4
Total age 15-49	35.0	26.3	10.9	0.4	5.6	2.1	1.0	5.8	5.8	0.6	8.7	0.9	7.7	0.0	65.0
Age 50-54	32.5	27.1	19.0	2.8	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.1	5.4	1.0	4.3	0.0	67.5
Total age 15-54	34.7	26.4	11.8	0.6	5.3	1.9	0.9	5.4	5.4	0.5	8.3	0.9	7.3	0.0	65.3

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, 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; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	80.5	*	34.6	78.5	(53.7)	24.1	60.7
Government/municipal hospital	64.7	*	9.5	56.6	(25.9)	10.6	43.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	*	8.7	0.0	(8.0)	3.8	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	4.2	*	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.3	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	9.9	*	4.7	6.5	(10.4)	3.4	7.6
PHC/Additional PHC	0.4	*	3.1	9.8	(1.6)	1.6	1.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	3.1	2.3	(6.3)	1.2	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Camp	0.5	*	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.4
ASHA	0.0	*	3.7	1.9	(1.5)	1.5	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	19.1	*	65.1	21.5	(46.3)	69.1	37.2
Private hospital	15.1	*	5.8	10.3	(11.8)	2.9	10.9
Private doctor/clinic	4.0	*	20.2	9.7	(32.9)	17.4	9.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	7.3	1.3	(0.0)	7.4	2.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	31.9	0.0	(1.6)	40.8	13.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	6.8	1.8
Shop	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	1.7	0.5
Husband	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	5.1	1.3
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	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	1,350	22	239	172	43	633	2,459

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	88.4	(85.0)	47.8	86.5	63.3	33.6	68.6
Government/municipal hospital	52.5	(47.8)	9.5	41.6	25.1	10.2	34.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	(0.0)	6.0	1.6	2.3	5.2	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.7	(0.0)	0.0	1.8	3.3	0.9	2.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	18.3	(33.8)	6.6	24.9	7.8	4.2	13.5
PHC/Additional PHC	6.1	(3.3)	10.6	12.1	14.0	3.9	6.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	4.7	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Camp	6.7	(0.0)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.6
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	8.9	0.7	6.6	3.4	2.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	10.8	(13.4)	50.1	13.3	34.0	54.1	27.7
Private hospital	8.0	(2.8)	1.3	2.7	1.9	3.4	5.4
Private doctor/clinic	2.5	(10.6)	11.0	10.3	14.7	13.3	7.1
Private mobile clinic	0.2	(0.0)	1.5	0.3	4.9	5.9	1.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	35.9	0.0	12.4	30.7	13.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.4	(0.0)	1.7	0.0	0.4	11.7	3.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.6
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.2	2.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(1.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,372	35	698	256	92	1,056	4,516

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	85.5	77.2	44.5	83.3	60.2	30.1	65.9
Government/municipal hospital	56.9	43.6	9.5	47.6	25.4	10.4	37.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.7	0.0	6.7	1.0	4.1	4.7	2.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.7	2.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	15.3	27.4	6.1	17.5	8.6	3.9	11.4
PHC/Additional PHC	4.0	6.2	8.7	11.2	10.0	3.0	5.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	4.3	3.0	4.9	2.6	1.6
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Camp	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.2	4.9	2.7	1.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	13.8	21.9	54.0	16.6	37.9	59.7	31.0
Private hospital	10.6	15.4	2.4	5.8	5.1	3.2	7.4
Private doctor/clinic	3.0	6.5	13.4	10.1	20.5	14.9	8.1
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	3.4	6.5	2.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.0	8.9	34.5	13.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	9.8	2.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.5
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,721	57	938	427	136	1,689	6,975

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	31.1	20.3	49.1	214
Pill	48.8	33.2	63.7	185
IUD or PPIUD	38.5	21.9	60.1	98
Total	39.1	25.4	56.7	497
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	34.0	23.7	44.7	550
Pill	39.9	28.3	51.4	532
IUD or PPIUD	42.5	28.3	62.5	163
Total	37.6	26.3	49.9	1,245
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	33.1	22.8	45.9	765
Pill	42.2	29.6	54.6	717
IUD or PPIUD	41.0	25.9	61.6	261
Total	38.0	26.1	51.8	1,742

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	745
Pill	2.5	11.5	6.8	16.4	4.9	6.1	5.1	53.1	5.7	1,692
IUD or PPIUD	0.8	8.9	2.1	10.3	0.8	2.4	2.6	28.0	2.6	495
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.9	14.2	10.7	5.8	3.5	9.5	9.4	55.0	6.5	2,952
Rhythm	1.4	15.8	13.4	1.7	4.1	5.4	20.1	61.9	19.7	366
Other ⁶	4.1	16.1	6.5	4.2	5.3	7.4	6.9	50.5	8.4	2,412
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.0	13.1	8.2	10.0	3.8	7.8	7.3	52.2	6.3	5,493
All spacing methods ⁸	2.6	14.0	8.2	7.7	4.2	7.5	7.8	51.8	7.3	7,916
All methods	2.4	12.8	7.5	7.0	3.8	6.8	7.1	47.3	6.7	8,678

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	21.3	26.4	52.3	24.8	2.8	20.2	100.0	1,031
20-24	24.5	32.9	60.1	26.7	2.6	10.6	100.0	832
25-29	26.4	31.7	60.6	31.0	1.6	6.8	100.0	876
30-34	24.3	28.0	59.3	31.1	2.0	7.7	100.0	816
35-39	28.2	29.7	62.4	29.5	2.5	5.6	100.0	807
40-44	29.0	26.1	62.7	29.8	2.1	5.4	100.0	679
45-49	28.5	26.2	59.0	30.6	2.9	7.6	100.0	555
Residence								
Urban	24.7	24.4	60.0	31.3	2.0	6.7	100.0	1,874
Rural	26.1	31.1	58.7	27.6	2.5	11.2	100.0	3,723
Schooling								
No schooling	27.0	29.0	55.3	27.3	1.7	15.8	100.0	647
<5 years complete	30.4	37.7	53.2	31.1	4.9	10.8	100.0	124
5-9 years complete	25.1	29.1	57.4	28.1	2.7	11.7	100.0	2,080
10-11 years complete	27.0	27.5	59.2	27.8	2.7	10.3	100.0	1,108
12 or more years complete	24.4	28.7	63.3	30.8	1.7	4.2	100.0	1,637
Religion								
Hindu	32.6	22.9	59.1	28.9	2.7	9.2	100.0	1,523
Muslim	23.1	31.4	58.5	29.2	2.3	10.1	100.0	3,935
Sikh	24.5	27.9	87.6	9.9	0.2	2.3	100.0	99
Other	12.1	12.3	57.2	36.7	1.9	4.2	100.0	40
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	33.8	23.4	58.6	26.9	4.5	10.0	100.0	524
Scheduled tribe	18.0	30.7	54.0	25.9	2.4	17.7	100.0	524
Other backward class	22.6	28.1	55.0	39.2	1.3	4.5	100.0	216
Other	25.7	29.4	60.1	28.9	2.1	8.9	100.0	4,321
Total age 15-49	25.6	28.9	59.2	28.8	2.3	9.7	100.0	5,597
Age 50-54	30.4	30.9	54.3	25.8	2.8	17.0	100.0	416
Total age 15-54	26.0	29.0	58.8	28.6	2.4	10.2	100.0	6,013

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting					
Age											
15-19	23.4	2.3	25.8	12.4	0.3	12.7	35.9	2.6	38.5	26.4	175
20-24	15.6	5.1	20.7	21.5	7.0	28.5	37.1	12.1	49.2	46.3	1,355
25-29	12.3	7.2	19.5	21.2	23.1	44.3	33.5	30.4	63.8	54.1	2,895
30-34	5.7	8.9	14.6	15.9	45.8	61.8	21.7	54.7	76.4	62.8	3,079
35-39	1.9	6.6	8.6	7.4	62.0	69.4	9.3	68.6	78.0	71.5	3,080
40-44	0.6	5.8	6.4	2.2	68.1	70.4	2.9	73.9	76.8	75.9	2,415
45-49	0.2	4.1	4.3	0.5	57.6	58.1	0.7	61.7	62.4	79.5	1,978
Residence											
Urban	4.2	4.6	8.8	12.9	52.1	65.0	17.1	56.7	73.8	75.8	4,346
Rural	6.4	7.4	13.7	10.8	43.3	54.1	17.2	50.7	67.9	62.0	10,631
Schooling											
No schooling	3.7	6.8	10.5	7.1	51.3	58.4	10.8	58.1	68.9	69.9	6,166
<5 years complete	2.6	6.8	9.3	11.0	60.7	71.7	13.6	67.5	81.0	70.3	343
5-9 years complete	7.0	6.8	13.8	12.8	44.4	57.2	19.8	51.2	71.0	62.5	4,341
10-11 years complete	7.1	6.7	13.8	13.9	41.8	55.7	21.0	48.5	69.6	63.3	1,686
12 or more years complete	8.2	5.4	13.7	18.3	35.2	53.6	26.6	40.7	67.2	65.3	2,440
Religion											
Hindu	5.0	7.4	12.4	8.8	51.6	60.4	13.8	59.0	72.9	70.0	4,476
Muslim	6.1	6.2	12.3	12.6	43.2	55.8	18.7	49.4	68.1	64.0	10,048
Sikh	3.7	7.5	11.1	8.2	46.9	55.1	11.9	54.4	66.3	70.5	323
Other	7.3	3.0	10.2	18.8	51.3	70.1	26.0	54.3	80.4	86.6	130

Continued...

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting					
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	5.8	8.2	14.0	6.5	57.8	12.3	59.4	71.8	69.7	1,485	
Scheduled tribe	9.9	8.7	18.5	11.4	45.7	21.3	42.9	64.2	71.1	1,502	
Other backward class	5.8	5.8	11.6	9.3	56.3	15.1	52.8	67.9	82.9	749	
Other	5.2	6.1	11.3	12.2	58.9	17.4	52.8	70.2	83.9	11,214	
Don't know	(5.7)	(10.8)	(16.5)	(8.4)	(32.3)	(14.2)	(34.7)	(48.9)	(66.1)	(57.3)	27
Total	5.8	6.6	12.3	11.4	57.3	17.2	52.4	69.6	82.3	66.3	14,977

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anantnag	12.2	4.7	7.6	1,181
Badgam	7.7	4.9	2.9	672
Bandipore	13.8	5.0	8.8	447
Baramula	11.0	5.8	5.2	931
Doda	23.7	9.6	14.1	511
Ganderbal	12.7	7.2	5.5	344
Jammu	12.4	4.6	7.8	2,062
Kargil	8.9	5.4	3.5	117
Kathua	10.1	3.5	6.5	812
Kishtwar	15.2	10.6	4.6	288
Kulgam	9.3	2.9	6.4	504
Kupwara	13.1	6.7	6.4	720
Leh	10.4	6.4	4.0	121
Pulwama	6.3	2.9	3.3	521
Punch	13.6	7.2	6.4	787
Rajouri	21.1	9.8	11.4	991
Ramban	19.7	9.3	10.4	319
Reasi	15.3	10.4	4.9	483
Samba	20.7	7.4	13.3	435
Shupiyan	8.0	3.0	5.0	297
Srinagar	6.9	4.8	2.2	1,683
Udhampur	7.9	3.1	4.8	751
Jammu & Kashmir	12.3	5.8	6.6	14,977
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.9	5.7	10.1	2,045

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.0	3.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	89
20-29	90.5	2.9	6.0	0.5	100.0	3,225
30-39	88.8	4.2	6.2	0.8	100.0	2,693
40-49	81.0	4.3	11.0	3.7	100.0	306
Residence						
Urban	87.3	4.8	7.4	0.5	100.0	1,607
Rural	90.0	3.1	6.0	0.9	100.0	4,705
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	90.1	3.0	5.5	1.3	100.0	2,021
<5 years complete	89.4	2.1	7.9	0.5	100.0	134
5-9 years complete	89.7	3.3	6.5	0.5	100.0	2,064
10-11 years complete	89.3	3.8	6.7	0.1	100.0	807
12 or more years complete	87.5	4.7	7.0	0.8	100.0	1,287
Religion						
Hindu	88.9	3.7	6.9	0.5	100.0	1,640
Muslim	89.5	3.5	6.0	0.9	100.0	4,515
Sikh	85.1	1.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	101
Other	95.7	1.3	2.8	0.3	100.0	57
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.1	4.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	564
Scheduled tribe	92.9	1.2	4.5	1.5	100.0	799
Other backward class	87.6	2.7	9.4	0.4	100.0	297
Other	89.0	3.9	6.3	0.8	100.0	4,638
Total	89.3	3.5	6.3	0.8	100.0	6,313

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	40.3	61.7	54.3
Private health sector ¹	58.5	27.8	38.3
At home	1.2	10.5	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	85.4	66.4	72.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	7.1	20.7	16.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	1.1	0.7
Family member/relative/friend	0.4	4.4	3.0
Self	7.1	7.4	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	21.9	18.2	19.5
Number of women with abortions	76	147	223
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(89.9)	(91.0)
Number of women with complications	17	27	43
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(67.4)	(72.8)
Private health sector ¹	*	(32.6)	(27.2)
At home	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	16	24	40

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	0.4	na	na	na	na	95.5	3,972	a	a	a
20-24	1.6	8.7	18.0	na	na	67.4	4,222	a	a	a
25-29	3.0	12.1	23.3	29.6	55.3	30.5	4,209	24.2	24.3	24.4
30-34	6.1	19.6	32.8	39.7	65.6	8.6	3,444	22.5	22.7	22.7
35-39	7.4	23.8	39.2	48.7	74.1	1.5	3,242	21.2	21.4	21.3
40-44	10.2	29.4	47.4	56.4	79.4	0.9	2,551	20.3	20.5	20.4
45-49	9.9	31.8	49.5	60.1	80.9	1.0	2,160	20.1	20.4	20.2
20-49	5.6	19.0	32.4	na	na	22.8	19,828	a	a	a
25-49	6.7	21.8	36.3	44.4	69.0	10.7	15,606	21.8	22.0	21.9
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.5	1,031	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.6	5.2	na	na	86.6	832	a	a	a
25-29	0.2	2.3	7.2	10.5	27.0	55.9	876	a	a	a
30-34	0.1	4.6	10.3	13.2	31.0	21.1	816	28.3	28.3	28.1
35-39	0.4	5.8	13.6	17.6	40.5	4.3	807	26.7	26.5	26.5
40-44	0.8	9.4	17.2	24.4	45.0	2.1	679	26.0	25.9	25.4
45-49	0.3	6.5	15.0	18.5	44.8	0.4	555	25.9	25.6	25.6
20-49	0.3	4.8	11.0	na	na	31.4	4,566	a	a	a
25-49	0.3	5.5	12.2	16.3	36.7	19.1	3,734	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, by residence, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	28.7	8.0	36.7	4.9	41.4
5-9	22.7	2.2	24.9	2.5	27.4
10-14	20.5	7.2	27.6	2.8	30.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.9	6.9	38.9	12.3	50.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(41.6)	(15.9)	(57.6)	(12.3)	(69.2)
RURAL					
0-4	21.4	9.7	31.1	5.5	36.4
5-9	25.7	9.1	34.8	3.2	37.9
10-14	28.4	8.3	36.7	5.0	41.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.3	16.9	46.2	5.2	51.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.0	26.5	66.5	16.9	82.3
TOTAL					
0-4	23.2	9.3	32.4	5.4	37.6
5-9	24.9	7.4	32.3	3.0	35.2
10-14	26.3	8.0	34.3	4.5	38.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.8	14.9	44.7	6.8	51.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.3	24.7	65.0	16.1	80.1

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

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (Iq ₀)	Child mortality (4q ₁)	Under-five mortality (5q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	28.7	8.0	36.7	4.9	41.4
Rural	21.4	9.7	31.1	5.5	36.4
Schooling					
No schooling	31.3	10.0	41.3	7.9	48.9
<10 years complete	24.9	12.1	37.0	4.7	41.6
10 or more years complete	12.6	5.1	17.6	2.1	19.7
Religion					
Hindu	18.7	3.2	21.9	4.3	26.1
Muslim	25.0	11.6	36.6	5.6	42.0
Other ²	(16.1)	(9.3)	(25.3)	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.0	1.7	31.7	10.9	42.3
Scheduled tribe	23.2	14.3	37.5	12.3	49.3
Other backward class	(19.5)	(1.4)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(20.9)
Other	22.5	9.7	32.2	3.7	35.8
Child's sex					
Male	24.4	10.9	35.3	4.6	39.8
Female	21.8	7.4	29.2	6.2	35.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(23.5)	(9.0)	(32.5)	7.2	(39.4)
20-29	20.6	9.6	30.1	4.8	34.8
30-39	26.7	7.9	34.6	6.3	40.7
Birth order					
1	19.2	10.8	30.0	4.1	33.9
2-3	23.2	8.1	31.3	3.9	35.1
4+	35.8	9.2	45.0	12.9	57.3
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	34.1	11.6	45.8	7.0	52.4
2-3 years	23.0	8.1	31.1	6.7	37.6
4 years or more	24.1	6.0	30.1	3.7	33.7
Total	23.2	9.3	32.4	5.4	37.6

Note: Total includes Sikh children and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh

³ Excludes first-order births

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

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	35.1	1.0	42.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	37.5	1.1	7.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.0	1.5	0.1
Mother's age >34	3.5	0.9	13.4
Birth interval <24 months	10.5	1.5	8.1
Birth order >3	7.1	1.5	6.2
Subtotal	22.0	1.4	27.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.8	2.0	18.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	(2.9)	0.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.8	1.5	2.4
Subtotal	5.4	2.3	22.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	27.4	1.6	49.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,699	na	14,977

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 the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	76.9	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.9	100.0	250	86.1
20-34	82.8	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	6.6	100.0	5,173	91.4
35-49	73.8	8.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	15.4	100.0	473	81.8
Birth order											
1	85.8	6.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.6	100.0	1,963	92.6
2-3	83.0	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	6.6	100.0	3,136	91.7
4+	67.5	12.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	16.2	100.0	797	79.9
Residence											
Urban	88.3	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,467	94.5
Rural	79.7	9.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	4,428	89.1
Schooling											
No schooling	73.1	11.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	12.4	100.0	1,891	84.3
<5 years complete	84.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	127	91.0
5-9 years complete	83.3	9.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	1,940	92.4
10-11 years complete	85.6	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	755	93.6
12 or more years complete	90.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	1,184	94.8
Religion											
Hindu	84.8	6.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.9	100.0	1,536	91.0
Muslim	80.6	9.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	7.8	100.0	4,215	90.2
Sikh	83.0	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	90	89.3
Other	90.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	55	94.1
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.3	7.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	7.6	100.0	527	89.4
Scheduled tribe	74.4	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	11.9	100.0	769	85.3
Other backward class	83.2	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	276	91.8
Other	83.0	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	6.9	100.0	4,311	91.4
Total	81.8	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	5,896	90.4

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	92.8	85.2	87.7	89.1	92.2	60.9	87.2
Blood pressure measured	98.4	95.1	96.2	98.4	99.4	76.3	96.0
Urine sample taken	98.9	96.4	97.3	98.4	99.8	79.7	97.0
Blood sample taken	98.4	96.2	97.0	98.9	99.5	73.6	96.8
Abdomen examined	98.1	94.8	95.7	98.0	98.2	79.3	95.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	45.6	41.3	42.0	47.6	49.4	38.2	42.4
Convulsions	43.9	39.5	40.4	44.6	46.5	38.3	40.7
Prolonged labour	49.3	46.2	46.5	48.1	48.3	54.7	47.0
Severe abdominal pain	51.8	46.8	47.6	51.6	53.4	52.0	48.1
High blood pressure	62.5	54.6	56.4	64.0	67.8	42.4	56.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	55.6	48.8	49.9	58.3	60.2	45.7	50.6
Number of women	1,407	4,041	4,831	876	384	94	5,449

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	69.5	66.2	76.9	80.6	74.3	22.6	19.6	13.8	250
20-34	82.7	78.3	82.6	88.5	75.2	31.2	27.9	9.2	5,173
35-49	72.8	65.9	74.4	79.3	68.9	23.0	19.1	11.2	473
Birth order									
1	85.9	80.9	86.9	90.0	79.7	35.4	32.0	9.8	1,963
2-3	81.8	78.2	81.3	88.7	74.7	30.2	26.8	8.8	3,136
4+	68.1	60.8	70.3	76.4	62.0	17.2	14.0	11.5	797
Residence									
Urban	89.2	84.8	86.7	91.2	74.3	32.4	29.4	8.7	1,467
Rural	78.7	74.1	80.0	86.2	74.7	29.5	26.0	9.8	4,428
Schooling									
No schooling	71.9	69.8	76.9	81.8	67.5	19.7	16.5	8.5	1,891
<5 years complete	83.6	75.2	81.1	85.9	69.2	19.2	17.1	10.1	127
5-9 years complete	83.7	78.4	82.1	89.0	75.6	30.5	28.0	9.2	1,940
10-11 years complete	87.5	82.0	84.8	91.8	75.9	34.0	29.8	11.4	755
12 or more years complete	88.4	82.0	86.7	91.3	84.2	45.2	40.6	10.5	1,184
Religion									
Hindu	80.0	76.9	80.1	88.3	84.6	49.0	43.8	10.8	1,536
Muslim	81.7	76.6	82.2	87.1	70.8	22.6	19.9	9.1	4,215
Sikh	85.5	79.6	82.4	90.1	83.8	64.0	60.5	11.4	90
Other	86.1	80.2	85.9	89.4	77.0	27.9	25.1	6.3	55
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	76.5	74.4	76.8	85.0	82.6	43.9	38.5	8.4	527
Scheduled tribe	69.3	66.3	72.0	78.4	66.6	22.9	17.1	13.1	769
Other backward class	87.2	79.8	88.1	92.1	82.2	39.2	35.1	11.0	276
Other	83.8	78.8	83.7	89.1	74.6	29.3	26.6	8.9	4,311
Total	81.3	76.8	81.7	87.4	74.6	30.2	26.8	9.5	5,896

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

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 atleast 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Anantnag	82.5	76.7	11.7	82.2	10.9	465	83.1	439
Badgam	95.7	86.3	19.7	94.0	18.6	263	97.2	262
Bandipore	90.3	83.1	15.7	83.2	14.1	197	74.9	185
Baramula	95.2	86.8	31.0	90.4	30.5	373	90.3	357
Doda	36.7	42.0	9.1	57.1	5.3	219	78.1	146
Ganderbal	94.5	81.2	13.1	85.6	12.5	148	83.5	146
Jammu	83.9	84.4	56.7	85.6	51.9	649	89.3	572
Kargil	83.6	82.0	28.6	87.4	26.2	56	89.0	53
Kathua	93.3	82.7	56.6	83.5	52.4	287	96.6	267
Kishtwar	54.4	64.1	17.2	78.0	15.8	125	91.8	101
Kulgam	95.1	87.2	20.5	84.1	19.8	208	95.4	203
Kupwara	87.7	81.3	19.5	85.4	18.1	349	76.7	316
Leh	91.7	76.9	30.4	87.8	25.7	53	98.6	51
Pulwama	98.3	92.3	30.0	93.9	29.2	199	98.0	194
Punch	73.8	70.5	39.3	77.0	33.2	374	89.0	347
Rajouri	56.2	55.8	19.1	62.4	12.5	428	83.4	314
Ramban	50.8	62.1	17.9	75.0	15.4	156	86.9	124
Reasi	57.7	54.2	35.9	74.3	26.7	218	90.3	164
Samba	76.7	71.9	47.3	69.8	36.7	156	86.8	129
Shupiyan	96.4	88.9	21.7	91.6	20.0	117	96.0	114
Srinagar	91.0	85.0	27.1	87.8	23.4	568	94.6	544
Udhampur	90.5	78.3	50.5	81.8	48.0	288	89.9	272
Jammu & Kashmir	81.3	76.8	30.2	81.7	26.8	5,896	88.8	5,300

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	75.1	64.4	79.6	85.9	63.1	105
20-34	80.6	63.3	79.0	73.3	61.5	2,285
35-49	81.6	56.1	77.9	65.4	50.8	157
Birth order						
1	77.8	61.5	75.4	71.1	57.4	892
2-3	82.9	65.4	81.6	75.4	63.5	1,348
4+	77.2	55.8	77.8	70.5	60.1	307
Residence						
Urban	87.0	63.5	77.4	72.7	61.7	585
Rural	78.4	62.7	79.4	73.5	60.7	1,962
Schooling						
No schooling	78.6	59.1	77.6	72.0	58.8	732
<5 years complete	77.5	50.5	69.6	70.4	43.3	58
5-9 years complete	81.6	62.4	80.5	74.5	60.9	901
10-11 years complete	77.4	65.5	78.4	71.2	59.7	371
12 or more years complete	83.5	69.1	79.8	75.0	67.1	485
Religion						
Hindu	78.7	71.7	80.3	73.7	73.1	730
Muslim	80.9	58.8	78.2	72.9	55.4	1,754
Sikh	(88.3)	(84.4)	(90.8)	(87.5)	(69.5)	40
Other	83.1	58.7	77.6	68.1	79.3	24
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	83.0	73.5	84.0	72.8	73.5	274
Scheduled tribe	81.7	62.7	82.3	80.1	68.4	324
Other backward class	63.3	50.3	69.6	64.5	58.2	130
Other	81.0	62.4	78.4	72.9	58.1	1,814
Total	80.4	62.9	79.0	73.3	60.9	2,547

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test		Pregnancy outcome ¹					Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent		
Mother's age at pregnancy									
<20	81.1	747	46.1	42.6	4.5	6.8	100.0	606	
20-34	86.6	8,329	43.6	39.7	7.6	9.1	100.0	7,214	
35-49	75.5	627	35.6	36.8	15.7	11.8	100.0	474	
Residence									
Urban	91.5	2,390	42.6	37.2	9.3	10.9	100.0	2,187	
Rural	83.5	7,313	43.6	40.6	7.3	8.5	100.0	6,107	
Antenatal care visits²									
None	61.3	558	43.8	36.4	6.8	13.0	100.0	342	
1-3	76.8	704	47.2	36.5	6.3	10.1	100.0	540	
4+	90.0	6,132	44.0	39.1	8.7	8.2	100.0	5,517	
Don't know	92.0	101	52.0	37.6	4.6	5.9	100.0	93	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	76.7	3,116	43.6	42.1	6.4	7.8	100.0	2,392	
<5 years complete	83.4	200	39.9	48.2	6.4	5.5	100.0	167	
5-9 years complete	87.0	3,191	46.6	38.6	6.7	8.1	100.0	2,775	
10-11 years complete	90.4	1,233	42.6	38.8	8.2	10.3	100.0	1,115	
12 or more years complete	94.0	1,963	38.9	38.1	11.2	11.8	100.0	1,845	
Religion									
Hindu	86.9	2,529	43.7	39.3	8.2	8.8	100.0	2,198	
Muslim	84.9	6,962	43.2	39.9	7.8	9.2	100.0	5,911	
Sikh	86.1	137	43.1	41.4	6.2	9.3	100.0	118	
Other	89.3	75	46.4	40.1	3.8	9.7	100.0	67	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	84.1	889	39.6	42.4	7.1	10.9	100.0	747	
Scheduled tribe	80.3	1,290	45.8	41.3	4.4	8.5	100.0	1,036	
Other backward class	89.0	470	39.6	38.6	10.0	11.9	100.0	419	
Other	86.3	7,034	43.7	39.2	8.3	8.8	100.0	6,074	
Don't know	(88.7)	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test		Pregnancy outcome ¹					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	90.7	3,817	44.0	39.6	6.4	10.0	100.0	3,462
1 child	88.1	3,143	42.3	40.4	8.7	8.6	100.0	2,770
0 sons	88.4	1,511	43.8	38.5	9.6	8.0	100.0	1,336
1 son	87.9	1,632	40.9	42.1	7.8	9.2	100.0	1,434
2 children	80.1	1,679	43.0	39.6	8.5	8.9	100.0	1,345
0 sons	85.5	486	47.8	36.0	7.5	8.7	100.0	416
1 or more sons	77.9	1,193	40.8	41.2	8.9	9.0	100.0	929
3 children	71.2	656	46.3	37.1	10.0	6.6	100.0	467
0 sons	77.2	156	50.1	38.5	8.1	3.3	100.0	121
1 or more sons	69.4	500	45.0	36.6	10.6	7.8	100.0	347
4+ children	61.0	409	43.0	39.3	10.6	7.1	100.0	249
0 sons	63.9	35	(52.1)	(39.5)	(6.5)	(2.0)	100.0	23
1 or more sons	60.7	374	42.1	39.3	11.0	7.6	100.0	227
Total	85.5	9,704	43.4	39.7	7.8	9.1	100.0	8,294

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	85.3	250	87.1	12.9	90.1	213
20-34	90.6	5,173	90.2	9.6	88.9	4,687
35-49	84.4	473	87.0	12.5	87.4	399
Birth order						
1	92.7	1,963	91.8	8.0	89.9	1,820
2-3	90.3	3,136	90.6	9.3	89.1	2,831
4+	81.4	797	81.3	18.3	84.5	649
Residence						
Urban	92.6	1,467	94.2	5.8	89.1	1,359
Rural	89.0	4,428	88.4	11.4	88.8	3,941
Schooling						
No schooling	84.1	1,891	87.0	12.8	87.3	1,590
<5 years complete	92.8	127	84.7	14.5	85.7	117
5-9 years complete	92.6	1,940	90.3	9.6	89.4	1,796
10-11 years complete	91.3	755	92.4	7.6	88.8	689
12 or more years complete	93.6	1,184	92.2	7.5	90.5	1,107
Religion						
Hindu	88.0	1,536	89.4	10.1	89.5	1,351
Muslim	90.6	4,215	89.9	10.0	88.5	3,820
Sikh	88.1	90	91.9	8.1	86.4	80
Other	89.3	55	94.0	6.0	96.6	49
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.7	527	89.4	10.3	91.3	457
Scheduled tribe	84.3	769	82.3	17.7	90.4	648
Other backward class	90.8	276	92.2	7.7	84.4	250
Other	91.2	4,311	91.0	8.8	88.6	3,933
Total	89.9	5,896	89.8	10.0	88.8	5,300

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.3	82.0	85.6
Public sector	81.3	77.1	78.1
NGO/trust	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private sector	15.9	4.8	7.5
At home	2.5	17.2	13.7
Own home	2.0	14.4	11.5
Parent's home	0.4	2.5	2.0
Other home	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other ¹	0.2	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	91.5	73.6	77.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.1	10.5	9.5
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	1.7	12.0	9.5
Friends/relatives	0.5	2.7	2.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
No one	0.1	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	97.7	84.4	87.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	0.8	2.7	2.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	53.1	26.9	33.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	15.8	9.3	10.8
Number of births	1,832	5,861	7,693
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	(74.0)	52.8	53.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(92.5)	80.0	80.5
Either of the above	(97.0)	82.1	82.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(88.5)	75.4	76.0
Number of births delivered at home	31	689	720
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	76.2	59.3	63.5
4-23 hours	7.7	7.4	7.5
1-2 days	2.8	5.7	5.0
3-41 days	1.8	2.6	2.4
Don't know ¹	0.9	1.5	1.3
No postnatal check	10.7	23.5	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	78.5	61.6	65.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.3	12.7	12.1
Other health personnel	0.4	0.2	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	1.4	1.1
Other	0.2	0.7	0.6
No postnatal check	10.7	23.5	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,467	4,428	5,896

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	73.7	2.7	76.4	79.0	436	69.3	62.1	250
20-34	79.1	7.4	86.5	88.3	6,726	81.0	77.4	5,173
35-49	68.9	13.8	82.7	84.8	532	71.3	68.3	473
Residence								
Urban	81.3	15.9	97.3	97.7	1,832	89.3	86.7	1,467
Rural	77.1	4.9	82.0	84.4	5,861	76.5	72.5	4,428
Birth order								
1	83.1	8.6	91.6	93.1	3,009	84.9	81.7	1,963
2-3	77.8	7.5	85.3	87.2	3,765	80.5	76.4	3,136
4+	63.3	4.3	67.6	70.7	919	63.9	60.4	797
Antenatal care visits²								
None	50.8	2.8	53.6	55.3	446	38.9	35.8	446
1-3	67.1	3.9	71.0	75.1	565	62.9	56.6	565
4+	82.6	9.6	92.2	93.7	4,796	85.5	82.1	4,796
Don't know	79.9	4.0	83.9	87.3	90	78.8	70.6	90
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	72.0	3.2	75.1	77.0	2,543	69.7	66.4	1,891
<5 years complete	84.7	1.3	85.9	87.8	169	85.2	82.6	127
5-9 years complete	84.6	4.9	89.6	91.4	2,563	82.6	78.8	1,940
10-11 years complete	79.6	10.4	90.0	91.9	962	84.3	80.5	755
12 or more years complete	75.6	18.6	94.2	96.3	1,457	87.4	83.3	1,184
Religion								
Hindu	79.6	5.4	85.0	88.5	1,998	80.8	76.2	1,536
Muslim	77.7	8.1	85.8	86.9	5,529	79.1	75.7	4,215
Sikh	67.1	22.9	90.0	98.4	103	86.7	82.6	90
Other	89.4	0.6	90.0	93.3	64	82.8	80.3	55
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	81.7	2.1	83.9	87.2	684	77.9	72.8	527
Scheduled tribe	72.4	1.7	74.1	76.2	1,079	70.5	63.5	769
Other backward class	82.6	5.7	88.3	91.0	353	84.7	81.8	276
Other	78.5	9.5	88.0	89.6	5,561	81.3	78.4	4,311
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	6,009	87.9	84.9	4,638
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	580	87.4	84.8	497
Home	na	na	na	16.2	1,055	22.3	13.8	720
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(91.2)	49	(66.5)	(57.7)	40
Total	78.1	7.5	85.6	87.6	7,693	79.7	76.0	5,896

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Anantnag	86.6	4.7	91.2	93.3	32.1	587	82.5	465
Badgam	90.7	6.4	97.1	98.4	49.8	336	89.6	263
Bandipore	74.5	14.2	88.7	89.9	34.6	253	82.3	197
Baramula	83.1	10.7	93.8	91.1	41.5	474	82.3	373
Doda	48.0	1.7	49.6	56.7	12.0	329	43.3	219
Ganderbal	92.0	3.4	95.4	96.1	49.9	197	93.0	148
Jammu	84.2	7.6	91.8	95.2	28.4	829	85.2	649
Kargil	84.2	1.6	85.7	86.6	11.1	75	79.6	56
Kathua	89.3	2.7	92.0	95.4	21.8	376	83.8	287
Kishtwar	64.4	0.3	64.7	67.6	15.3	179	58.2	125
Kulgam	85.2	4.3	89.5	91.6	32.3	260	78.5	208
Kupwara	74.3	16.7	91.0	90.4	31.6	492	80.1	349
Leh	95.7	1.1	96.9	97.2	22.1	63	88.7	53
Pulwama	82.3	11.6	93.9	93.9	56.1	236	81.5	199
Punch	77.4	2.2	79.6	81.5	24.8	515	63.9	374
Rajouri	73.3	2.5	75.8	79.2	22.9	586	55.9	428
Ramban	58.5	2.1	60.6	64.0	11.7	218	58.2	156
Reasi	60.1	2.5	62.6	62.8	17.5	286	48.3	218
Samba	77.5	8.3	85.8	89.8	27.5	203	79.5	156
Shupiyan	78.3	13.7	92.1	92.7	42.3	138	79.4	117
Srinagar	78.0	21.2	99.2	99.6	74.7	685	84.7	568
Udhampur	78.1	4.6	82.7	86.7	18.1	376	78.6	288
Jammu & Kashmir	78.1	7.5	85.6	87.6	33.1	7,693	76.0	5,896

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	4,046	13,188	4,347	48.3	291
20-34	4,274	22,580	6,202	54.5	4,496
35-49	3,211	18,307	5,871	53.0	348
Birth order					
1	4,351	23,914	6,398	50.9	2,711
2-3	4,240	20,708	6,130	56.6	2,004
4+	2,982	13,214	3,786	61.7	421
Residence					
Urban	4,436	24,233	8,053	49.8	1,434
Rural	4,104	19,655	5,277	55.6	3,702
Schooling					
No schooling	3,566	18,675	4,387	56.7	1,452
<5 years complete	4,355	22,769	4,757	53.7	115
5-9 years complete	4,081	18,600	5,011	59.4	1,752
10-11 years complete	4,210	21,023	6,447	54.0	693
12 or more years complete	5,377	24,654	9,879	42.2	1,124
Religion					
Hindu	3,984	30,078	6,033	47.4	1,313
Muslim	4,297	18,794	5,943	56.4	3,693
Sikh	3,484	40,782	14,813	42.8	80
Other	3,272	25,000	3,319	70.6	49
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,245	46,945	4,776	51.4	446
Scheduled tribe	3,160	9,388	3,355	53.9	575
Other backward class	7,679	19,361	8,648	48.4	248
Other	4,238	21,658	6,442	54.7	3,857
Total	4,192	21,927	6,079	54.0	5,136

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Anantnag	28.7	358	77.4	25.4	465	72.3	430
Badgam	22.4	194	94.2	45.8	263	59.7	253
Bandipore	35.9	152	84.6	39.6	197	53.7	178
Baramula	31.9	280	77.6	46.6	373	55.6	354
Doda	42.9	190	48.2	15.9	219	28.3	112
Ganderbal	31.4	119	88.9	46.4	148	66.0	140
Jammu	16.2	485	90.0	24.4	649	42.3	596
Kargil	39.5	44	78.1	71.0	56	77.4	48
Kathua	24.1	237	90.0	27.6	287	55.2	264
Kishtwar	31.9	114	80.5	9.1	125	54.7	80
Kulgam	27.7	159	88.4	32.1	208	69.4	190
Kupwara	45.4	294	79.9	57.7	349	47.3	325
Leh	18.5	40	95.6	46.2	53	70.3	51
Pulwama	18.8	131	92.6	29.4	199	64.6	189
Punch	37.3	287	81.0	41.4	374	60.4	302
Rajouri	38.0	355	69.9	30.8	428	44.3	335
Ramban	46.9	131	73.1	13.1	156	47.4	96
Reasi	27.8	173	66.6	41.0	218	39.5	142
Samba	13.2	125	76.3	17.7	156	38.6	136
Shupiyani	25.5	81	93.4	30.1	117	60.8	110
Srinagar	17.4	396	88.0	51.8	568	49.6	565
Udhampur	25.0	240	86.5	29.1	288	58.7	238
Jammu & Kashmir	28.9	4,587	81.8	35.1	5,896	54.0	5,136

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.7	13.4	2.5	3.3	1.8	0.5	76.7	100.0	20.9	382
20-34	5.3	13.5	1.2	2.7	2.0	0.5	75.0	100.0	22.6	5,095
35-49	4.3	8.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	0.2	81.4	100.0	16.5	418
Birth order										
1	5.6	14.1	1.6	3.0	2.0	0.4	73.3	100.0	24.4	1,963
2-3	4.6	13.7	1.2	2.4	1.9	0.5	75.6	100.0	22.0	3,136
4-5	5.2	9.0	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.6	80.4	100.0	16.9	650
6+	2.4	7.0	0.9	5.5	2.0	0.0	82.2	100.0	15.8	145
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	5.1	14.7	1.4	2.7	1.9	0.4	73.7	100.0	23.9	4,638
Private health facility ²	8.0	12.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.1	75.1	100.0	23.9	497
Home	2.5	3.1	0.4	3.0	3.0	0.5	87.5	100.0	9.1	720
Residence										
Urban	6.2	17.6	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.1	71.5	100.0	27.1	1,467
Rural	4.6	11.7	1.3	2.8	2.2	0.6	76.9	100.0	20.4	4,427
Religion										
Hindu	7.1	20.7	2.1	4.3	2.5	0.6	62.8	100.0	34.1	1,536
Muslim	4.2	10.3	1.0	2.1	1.8	0.4	80.3	100.0	17.5	4,213
Sikh	2.0	20.2	1.1	1.8	0.9	3.4	70.5	100.0	25.1	90
Other	6.9	12.7	1.6	3.9	3.2	0.3	71.4	100.0	25.1	55
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	4.8	21.2	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.0	64.0	100.0	32.5	527
Scheduled tribe	2.9	9.1	1.4	2.0	3.5	0.6	80.6	100.0	15.3	769
Other backward class	11.1	13.7	2.4	2.9	2.1	1.1	66.6	100.0	30.1	276
Other	5.0	12.9	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.3	76.6	100.0	21.5	4,310
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	4.9	9.1	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.3	80.6	100.0	17.0	1,889
<5 years complete	4.3	11.9	0.7	5.1	1.6	1.1	75.4	100.0	21.9	127
5-9 years complete	4.6	13.0	1.4	2.1	1.8	0.5	76.6	100.0	21.0	1,940
10-11 years complete	4.9	17.8	1.6	3.9	2.3	0.3	69.1	100.0	28.2	755
12 or more years complete	5.9	17.1	1.5	3.4	1.8	0.6	69.7	100.0	27.9	1,184
Total	5.0	13.2	1.3	2.7	2.0	0.5	75.5	100.0	22.0	5,895

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

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, Jammu & Kashmir

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.8	94.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	89.4	79.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	85.8	68.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	27.5	16.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.7	75.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	98.2	83.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.4	81.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	79.1	55.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.8	52.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	26.2	10.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	84.6	48.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	86.5	54.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.2	84.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	81.6	60.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	77.4	56.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	26.5	12.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	87.6	54.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	89.2	60.5

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 atleast 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, percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications, percentage who youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility, 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	97.3	93.8	94.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	89.9	84.3	86.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	40.5	38.3	39.0
Convulsions	37.9	37.1	37.4
Prolonged labour	47.9	47.7	47.8
Severe abdominal pain	48.8	46.5	47.2
High blood pressure	57.0	51.6	53.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	47.4	37.4	40.6
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	98.2	83.3	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	68.1	70.4	69.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.1	74.0	74.9
Family planning or delaying his next child	56.4	44.7	48.4
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	333	716	1,050
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	*	42.9	44.3
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	67.5	67.5
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	61.3	61.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	6	119	125

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

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics

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	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3					
Sex																				
Male	83.8	79.3	75.2	68.0	94.9	92.8	90.3	86.7	90.7	93.5	90.5	83.2	85.2	74.3	4.2	79.0	782			
Female	87.4	85.1	81.2	72.7	96.5	95.4	93.0	89.6	94.8	95.2	92.9	84.5	87.2	76.0	2.8	82.0	731			
Birth order																				
1	86.9	81.1	76.1	69.7	97.5	95.4	93.0	88.9	94.4	96.3	93.8	86.6	88.8	78.7	2.3	81.3	594			
2-3	86.7	84.0	81.3	72.3	94.8	94.2	92.0	89.0	92.9	93.8	91.1	83.9	85.7	74.1	3.9	81.3	744			
4-5	77.2	78.2	71.2	63.4	93.1	88.9	84.7	81.6	85.9	90.3	86.8	73.2	78.3	66.0	5.7	73.8	150			
6+	(66.9)	(74.1)	(69.5)	(63.6)	(91.8)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(80.7)	(85.5)	(87.0)	(85.3)	(78.8)	(85.8)	(73.8)	(8.2)	(75.3)	25			
Residence																				
Urban	92.8	84.2	81.1	74.9	98.5	96.6	94.5	92.4	97.1	97.0	95.6	85.9	92.1	81.6	1.5	80.4	382			
Rural	83.1	81.4	77.1	68.7	94.7	93.2	90.6	86.7	91.2	93.5	90.3	83.1	84.2	72.9	4.2	80.5	1,131			
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	84.3	80.1	75.1	69.2	92.6	91.5	88.4	84.5	89.5	91.7	88.4	79.4	81.9	70.9	5.6	78.6	457			
<5 years complete	(78.3)	(79.6)	(78.8)	(76.8)	(93.2)	(86.9)	(86.9)	(86.0)	(94.5)	(92.7)	(92.7)	(88.6)	(80.3)	(71.6)	(2.6)	(89.6)	32			
5-9 years complete	86.8	85.9	82.4	72.1	97.0	95.3	94.2	90.4	94.4	95.8	93.8	88.3	88.7	79.7	2.6	83.2	480			
10-11 years complete	82.8	73.9	72.1	67.3	94.7	92.7	90.7	89.9	89.8	93.5	90.5	83.7	82.4	73.5	5.3	78.7	214			
12 or more years complete	87.9	84.9	79.6	70.4	98.6	97.4	93.3	88.7	96.3	96.6	93.6	83.1	91.5	75.8	1.0	79.2	331			
Religion																				
Hindu	85.6	74.9	71.3	63.0	94.0	93.1	91.3	87.7	92.0	91.9	90.1	84.3	82.1	71.7	4.7	86.2	381			
Muslim	85.2	84.3	80.0	72.1	96.1	94.2	91.5	88.1	92.9	95.1	92.2	83.5	87.4	76.0	3.2	78.2	1,096			
Other ⁴	92.8	92.8	89.7	87.7	98.9	98.9	95.9	91.8	95.9	96.1	91.8	90.8	96.7	88.6	1.1	90.8	15			

Continued...

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹						DPT			Polio ¹			All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	83.4	73.4	71.4	59.3	93.6	93.1	92.1	88.8	92.2	91.0	87.1	82.1	84.1	5.4	83.2	130
Scheduled tribe	81.1	76.8	72.4	64.9	91.7	91.0	87.0	81.7	86.7	91.2	88.0	81.5	80.7	5.2	79.3	210
Other backward class	92.3	87.5	87.5	80.1	98.6	98.6	93.7	93.7	95.8	98.6	98.6	89.2	94.3	1.4	82.3	75
Other	86.2	83.8	79.4	72.0	96.4	94.5	92.4	89.0	93.7	95.0	92.4	84.2	87.0	3.1	80.2	1,096
Total	85.5	82.1	78.1	70.3	95.6	94.1	91.6	88.1	92.7	94.3	91.6	83.8	86.2	3.5	80.4	1,513
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	90.9	90.5	88.8	84.5	48.3	95.1	93.8	82.2	78.3	4.5	49.1	251

Note: Total includes Sikh children and children whose mothers don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

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

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

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Anantnag	65.0	98.7	88.9	82.5	92.0	72.7	1.3	135	100.0	133
Badgam	87.9	96.4	97.7	88.5	96.7	87.5	2.3	71	97.0	70
Bandipore	59.2	97.7	75.7	80.5	92.7	68.0	1.3	49	98.8	49
Baramula	79.7	97.4	93.0	84.0	93.4	78.6	2.6	110	98.4	107
Doda	42.5	79.9	67.7	55.7	65.8	43.2	13.9	53	98.4	45
Ganderbal	76.8	96.1	91.1	89.2	94.2	82.9	2.5	40	100.0	39
Jammu	(63.8)	(98.3)	(92.2)	(84.6)	(88.4)	(77.3)	(1.7)	161	(89.9)	158
Kargil	79.4	98.9	89.6	86.5	92.9	81.9	1.1	14	100.0	14
Kathua	72.2	95.6	94.3	94.2	89.8	82.5	2.9	78	100.0	76
Kishtwar	54.2	93.2	88.5	81.6	84.7	74.4	5.5	38	100.0	36
Kulgam	78.3	97.6	94.5	89.4	89.4	83.0	1.3	54	100.0	53
Kupwara	74.7	98.1	88.9	86.2	87.8	77.8	1.9	94	100.0	92
Leh	85.2	97.9	89.8	87.4	91.4	82.0	2.1	13	100.0	13
Pulwama	83.4	100.0	94.1	91.4	95.7	89.9	0.0	59	100.0	59
Punch	88.2	97.8	91.9	90.8	89.2	84.2	2.2	91	100.0	89
Rajouri	47.0	88.4	65.9	64.7	58.4	44.5	7.9	103	100.0	95
Ramban	47.4	88.6	76.1	68.8	71.6	57.5	10.3	44	97.8	39
Reasi	75.7	96.5	84.4	88.2	79.1	73.1	3.5	50	98.9	49
Samba	36.5	84.1	76.2	73.7	80.8	68.7	15.9	39	96.0	33
Shupiyan	73.3	98.6	82.1	77.7	88.2	69.9	1.4	30	100.0	29
Srinagar	(90.3)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(90.5)	(89.3)	(85.5)	(3.3)	115	(90.7)	112
Udhampur	72.4	97.2	96.0	97.2	83.9	82.7	1.4	71	97.2	70
Jammu & Kashmir	70.3	95.6	88.1	83.8	86.2	75.1	3.5	1,513	97.5	1,460

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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 who received antibiotics	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	3.6	10.0	601	(32.7)	(67.0)	21	82.3	60	
6-11	7.9	20.2	780	57.0	88.0	62	82.1	157	
12-23	5.8	17.8	1,513	58.5	80.6	87	81.3	269	
24-35	5.6	13.7	1,541	52.1	88.5	86	76.8	211	
36-47	5.0	11.6	1,474	50.7	78.6	74	69.6	170	
48-59	4.8	10.5	1,515	48.0	78.1	73	78.8	159	
Sex									
Male	6.0	14.0	3,864	50.2	82.7	233	77.8	540	
Female	4.8	13.6	3,561	55.0	80.7	170	78.7	486	
Residence									
Urban	3.0	9.5	1,758	(70.4)	(90.7)	52	84.4	167	
Rural	6.2	15.2	5,667	49.5	80.6	351	77.0	860	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	5.6	14.6	2,424	52.9	84.1	135	76.1	354	
<5 years complete	6.1	17.0	161	*	*	10	(77.9)	27	
5-9 years complete	5.6	14.4	2,466	56.3	84.2	139	77.9	356	
10-11 years complete	4.8	13.5	943	(36.3)	(64.7)	45	75.0	127	
12 or more years complete	5.2	11.3	1,430	54.6	83.2	74	86.3	161	
Religion									
Hindu	4.0	10.8	1,954	27.1	71.1	78	70.3	211	
Muslim	6.1	15.2	5,309	58.5	84.3	322	80.2	809	
Sikh	3.2	2.3	101	*	*	3	*	2	
Other	0.4	4.7	62	nc	*	0	*	3	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.1	12.5	661	(31.7)	(71.1)	33	70.6	83	
Scheduled tribe	4.3	11.0	1,033	33.0	80.4	44	76.2	113	
Other backward class	5.8	11.7	346	*	*	20	88.7	41	
Other	5.7	14.7	5,370	57.9	83.0	305	78.9	787	
Total	5.4	13.8	7,425	52.2	81.9	403	78.2	1,026	

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

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 5.5. 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹				Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments				Number of children with diarrhoea
			Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given ORS packets	Percent- age given ORS or 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 home remedy/ herbal/other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment			
Age in months																
<6	7.9	601	70.7	55.9	25.5	55.9	5.8	57.6	22.1	4.6	38.9	0.0	29.3	48		
6-11	13.0	780	75.2	63.9	23.3	65.0	4.8	67.1	27.7	11.1	36.5	4.1	11.2	101		
12-23	10.3	1,513	77.1	70.3	26.3	71.2	6.8	71.5	37.3	9.9	37.1	2.5	12.4	157		
24-35	7.5	1,541	75.9	80.9	39.7	83.6	8.1	83.6	35.0	6.2	37.1	1.5	10.3	115		
36-47	4.3	1,474	67.0	71.9	42.5	76.5	4.6	78.7	37.1	7.6	54.5	2.5	7.3	63		
48-59	4.8	1,515	72.2	61.5	29.2	65.8	6.0	65.8	29.5	12.4	37.3	1.3	19.9	73		
Sex																
Male	7.5	3,864	74.3	70.1	33.2	72.9	7.3	73.1	32.2	10.4	42.0	1.8	12.6	290		
Female	7.5	3,561	74.1	68.1	27.9	69.3	5.1	70.9	33.3	7.4	36.0	2.7	14.7	266		
Residence																
Urban	4.8	1,758	75.4	68.4	22.9	68.4	9.0	69.1	28.8	4.1	26.5	0.9	21.5	84		
Rural	8.3	5,667	73.9	69.3	32.0	71.7	5.8	72.6	33.4	9.8	41.4	2.4	12.2	473		
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	8.8	2,424	70.9	65.8	31.4	67.6	3.4	68.2	38.3	8.7	38.2	2.3	14.7	212		
<5 years complete	7.1	161	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11		
5-9 years complete	6.6	2,466	73.2	67.0	26.6	69.8	9.1	70.3	28.3	8.2	38.2	1.8	16.0	162		
10-11 years complete	7.6	943	87.6	79.8	30.6	81.5	7.9	82.7	36.7	9.3	42.4	1.2	6.4	72		
12 or more years complete	6.9	1,430	73.7	72.2	37.0	74.3	6.7	76.3	27.6	10.1	42.2	3.7	10.8	99		

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
			Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given 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 home remedy/herbal/other		Percent- age not receiving any treatment	
Religion															
Hindu	5.7	1,954	77.6	70.9	42.7	72.5	5.2	73.1	37.0	8.0	45.6	1.6	9.5	112	
Muslim	8.2	5,309	73.0	68.6	28.0	70.8	6.4	71.6	32.0	9.4	38.1	2.2	14.7	436	
Sikh	3.7	101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Other	6.6	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	6.4	661	74.9	71.9	37.5	71.9	11.7	74.6	25.6	4.0	42.0	0.0	14.6	42	
Scheduled tribe	6.3	1,033	62.6	58.3	22.3	59.1	3.6	59.1	23.5	15.2	27.3	2.0	21.0	65	
Other backward class	7.7	346	(73.9)	(72.8)	(22.0)	(76.8)	(5.3)	(76.8)	(16.9)	(14.9)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(12.8)	27	
Other	7.9	5,370	75.9	70.3	31.8	72.7	6.2	73.5	35.8	8.1	40.8	2.6	12.4	422	
Total	7.5	7,425	74.2	69.1	30.7	71.2	6.3	72.1	32.7	9.0	39.1	2.2	13.6	556	

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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		Somewhat less		Much less		None		Don't know		Never gave food						None		Don't know	
	Same as usual	More	Same as usual	Less	Same as usual	Less	Same as usual	Less	Same as usual	More	Same as usual	Less					Same as usual	More	Same as usual	Less
Age in months																				
<6	5.8	43.2	22.4	25.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	23.0	12.1	24.1	2.5	36.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	26.1	48		
6-11	4.8	48.8	26.5	19.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	42.2	17.2	22.1	1.7	15.1	0.0	100.0	3.9	38.5	101		
12-23	6.8	43.8	22.2	24.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	34.9	29.0	27.4	5.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	44.3	157		
24-35	8.1	41.7	24.5	22.5	1.8	1.5	100.0	5.8	38.5	26.7	24.1	3.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	7.5	58.0	115		
36-47	4.6	38.3	17.3	38.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	38.0	18.3	38.5	1.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	3.3	44.4	63		
48-59	6.0	35.9	23.4	31.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	36.3	22.7	32.6	1.7	2.7	1.7	100.0	3.8	41.7	73		
Sex																				
Male	7.3	41.0	21.6	27.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	2.9	35.4	22.1	28.3	3.7	6.9	0.7	100.0	5.6	44.1	290		
Female	5.1	44.2	24.7	24.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.9	37.6	23.8	26.5	2.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	44.3	266		
Residence																				
Urban	9.0	43.3	23.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	31.4	27.3	27.5	1.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	47.6	84		
Rural	5.8	42.4	23.0	26.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	2.7	37.4	22.1	27.4	3.2	6.7	0.4	100.0	4.6	43.6	473		
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	3.4	45.2	24.7	25.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	1.9	37.5	23.6	26.5	2.9	7.3	0.4	100.0	2.6	41.2	212		
5-9 years complete	9.1	47.1	18.7	23.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.0	40.4	15.6	25.5	4.3	10.5	0.8	100.0	6.6	42.3	162		
10-11 years complete	7.9	32.2	20.9	34.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	2.7	30.5	20.6	38.4	3.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	43.4	72		
12 or more years complete	6.7	35.4	29.1	27.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	2.8	30.4	34.6	27.5	0.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	53.2	99		
Religion																				
Hindu	5.2	39.1	20.5	31.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	4.1	35.5	20.4	30.3	0.8	7.8	1.1	100.0	5.2	41.4	112		
Muslim	6.4	43.2	23.8	24.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	2.0	36.7	23.8	26.9	3.6	6.8	0.2	100.0	5.0	45.1	436		
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	11.7	36.8	17.5	30.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	31.2	14.9	32.6	2.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	11.7	37.4	42		
Scheduled tribe	3.6	42.6	30.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	32.1	29.1	21.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	3.6	42.0	65		
Other backward class	(5.3)	(33.8)	(37.3)	(18.3)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(31.4)	(43.8)	(19.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(60.4)	27		
Other	6.2	43.7	21.5	26.4	1.8	0.4	100.0	1.5	38.0	21.4	28.3	3.6	6.7	0.5	100.0	4.6	44.2	422		
Total	6.3	42.6	23.1	25.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	2.4	36.5	22.9	27.4	3.0	7.4	0.4	100.0	5.0	44.2	556		

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes information on children whose mothers have <5 years of schooling, Sikh children, and children belonging to "other" religions, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	87.5	3,972	87.4	83
20-24	90.0	4,222	86.8	973
25-34	91.4	7,653	91.4	3,794
35-49	87.1	7,953	90.2	1,051
Residence				
Urban	95.5	7,114	95.6	1,467
Rural	86.3	16,686	88.7	4,433
Schooling				
No schooling	80.8	6,949	82.3	1,892
<5 years complete	81.2	442	88.9	128
5-9 years complete	89.5	7,549	92.3	1,941
10-11 years complete	93.8	3,607	94.8	755
12 or more years complete	96.8	5,254	97.5	1,184
Religion				
Hindu	89.5	6,459	90.8	1,539
Muslim	88.8	16,694	90.1	4,216
Sikh	92.2	449	95.7	90
Other	90.3	199	94.1	55
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	86.0	2,152	90.0	530
Scheduled tribe	79.2	2,176	81.6	769
Other backward class	92.8	1,196	93.8	276
Other	90.5	18,235	91.9	4,313
Don't know	(56.2)	41	*	13
Total	89.1	23,800	90.4	5,900

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	23.4	22.0	9.7	15.1	1,381	na	na	13.8	1,381	58.4
12-23	33.5	32.9	14.0	22.7	1,513	na	na	21.0	1,513	55.2
24-35	39.1	38.2	16.0	27.0	1,541	na	na	27.1	1,541	53.3
36-47	36.9	36.0	15.6	25.4	1,474	24.5	1,474	26.3	1,474	51.7
48-59	34.7	33.7	14.3	21.6	1,515	21.8	1,515	22.4	1,515	56.1
60-71	30.4	28.8	11.6	20.2	1,373	19.2	1,373	na	na	na
0-35	32.3	31.4	13.4	21.8	4,435	na	na	20.9	4,435	55.0
36-71	34.1	32.9	13.9	22.4	4,363	21.9	4,363	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	33.5	32.4	14.3	22.2	4,621	22.1	2,325	22.3	3,864	55.7
Female	32.9	31.9	12.9	22.1	4,177	21.7	2,038	22.2	3,561	53.0
Residence										
Urban	27.3	25.7	10.1	18.3	2,087	17.9	1,040	19.8	1,758	56.0
Rural	35.0	34.1	14.7	23.3	6,712	23.1	3,323	23.0	5,667	54.0
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	32.8	31.8	13.1	21.2	2,949	21.9	1,598	21.6	2,424	49.8
<5 years complete	35.4	33.7	14.3	22.9	203	23.1	110	20.2	161	(54.1)
5-9 years complete	36.9	35.8	15.7	25.6	2,905	24.7	1,423	26.1	2,466	58.0
10-11 years complete	33.3	32.3	12.7	22.0	1,098	19.5	507	21.3	943	51.7
12 or more years complete	27.1	26.1	11.4	17.5	1,643	17.9	726	17.5	1,430	57.1

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	37.5	36.5	14.6	24.1	2,364	21.5	1,202	24.1	1,954	54.6
Muslim	31.5	30.5	13.2	21.2	6,246	22.1	3,086	21.5	5,309	54.6
Sikh	33.3	29.2	12.7	26.4	118	(15.3)	43	25.6	101	*
Other	34.3	34.3	15.5	26.1	70	25.2	32	27.8	62	51.4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.6	38.3	15.1	27.0	793	22.2	388	26.7	661	55.5
Scheduled tribe	28.4	27.2	12.6	18.2	1,218	21.8	582	18.7	1,033	64.0
Other backward class	32.6	32.1	12.6	20.3	398	18.8	178	22.3	346	47.2
Other	33.4	32.3	13.7	22.4	6,371	22.0	3,205	22.5	5,370	53.2
Don't know	(23.5)	(23.5)	(6.9)	(13.2)	19	*	10	*	15	*
Total	33.2	32.1	13.6	22.1	8,798	21.9	4,363	22.3	7,425	54.4

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	19.2	19.1	9.7	9.8	2,087	14.3	14.0	7.5	7.8	2,083
Rural	28.9	28.3	14.9	14.9	6,712	21.5	21.2	12.2	12.3	6,697
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	25.8	25.3	12.7	12.0	2,949	19.3	19.1	10.5	10.3	2,941
<5 years complete	24.9	24.6	13.5	13.3	203	18.5	17.7	10.7	8.7	202
5-9 years complete	30.6	30.1	17.1	16.7	2,905	22.7	22.5	12.8	12.6	2,902
10-11 years complete	25.6	25.0	10.6	12.3	1,098	19.2	18.5	10.0	10.8	1,095
12 or more years complete	21.8	21.6	11.3	12.3	1,643	16.1	15.9	9.7	10.9	1,639
Religion										
Hindu	33.0	32.7	17.4	19.5	2,364	24.6	24.2	15.0	15.7	2,358
Muslim	24.1	23.6	12.1	11.3	6,246	18.0	17.7	9.4	9.3	6,234
Sikh	26.8	26.3	19.0	20.9	118	20.3	20.3	17.9	17.1	118
Other	28.6	28.3	15.9	15.7	70	22.7	22.7	14.2	13.3	70
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	37.5	37.1	20.7	21.2	793	26.9	25.9	17.1	16.0	792
Scheduled tribe	23.8	23.0	13.5	12.4	1,218	20.4	19.7	11.3	10.7	1,216
Other backward class	28.5	28.5	10.8	11.3	398	19.2	19.2	8.9	8.8	398
Other	25.6	25.2	13.0	13.1	6,371	18.9	18.7	10.4	10.8	6,355
Don't know	(23.6)	(23.6)	(2.8)	(16.6)	19	(20.1)	(20.1)	(2.8)	(16.6)	19
Total	26.6	26.1	13.7	13.7	8,798	19.8	19.5	11.0	11.2	8,780

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age							
	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	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months																
<6	7.0	15.2	-0.1	8.5	19.0	9.6	-0.5	2.9	12.0	3.3	-0.5	2.9	12.0	3.3	-0.5	487
6-8	8.4	17.8	0.0	6.7	16.0	9.1	-0.5	4.5	14.2	4.1	-0.5	4.5	14.2	4.1	-0.5	337
9-11	8.3	17.6	-0.2	7.3	15.9	6.9	-0.5	4.8	12.1	2.4	-0.5	4.8	12.1	2.4	-0.5	331
12-17	10.0	23.7	-0.7	5.3	13.3	4.3	-0.3	2.9	12.3	2.2	-0.6	2.9	12.3	2.2	-0.6	714
18-23	15.5	35.6	-1.2	5.9	11.7	4.8	-0.3	7.2	16.3	2.1	-0.8	7.2	16.3	2.1	-0.8	667
24-35	12.2	29.8	-1.2	5.8	11.9	4.1	-0.3	6.2	17.8	1.1	-0.9	6.2	17.8	1.1	-0.9	1,445
36-47	11.8	30.2	-1.2	4.3	9.2	5.3	-0.2	4.3	15.9	1.9	-0.9	4.3	15.9	1.9	-0.9	1,341
48-59	14.2	29.3	-1.3	4.9	10.6	6.1	-0.4	4.8	21.5	1.2	-1.0	4.8	21.5	1.2	-1.0	1,415
Sex																
Male	12.0	27.9	-1.0	5.6	12.5	5.2	-0.4	4.9	16.9	1.9	-0.8	4.9	16.9	1.9	-0.8	3,483
Female	11.8	27.0	-1.0	5.6	11.7	6.1	-0.3	4.8	16.3	1.9	-0.8	4.8	16.3	1.9	-0.8	3,253
Birth interval in months³																
First birth ⁴	10.1	23.8	-0.9	5.5	12.4	6.1	-0.3	3.7	14.6	1.7	-0.7	3.7	14.6	1.7	-0.7	2,539
<24	15.6	36.6	-1.3	6.3	11.8	5.3	-0.5	6.5	23.8	1.2	-1.1	6.5	23.8	1.2	-1.1	814
24-47	12.5	30.1	-1.0	4.7	12.2	5.0	-0.4	5.0	16.7	2.0	-0.8	5.0	16.7	2.0	-0.8	2,006
48+	12.9	25.8	-0.9	6.8	12.5	5.7	-0.4	6.2	16.9	1.9	-0.8	6.2	16.9	1.9	-0.8	1,128
Birth order³																
1	10.1	23.8	-0.9	5.5	12.3	6.1	-0.3	3.7	14.6	1.7	-0.7	3.7	14.6	1.7	-0.7	2,512
2-3	12.3	28.2	-1.0	5.4	12.2	5.5	-0.4	5.1	17.3	1.8	-0.8	5.1	17.3	1.8	-0.8	3,213
4-5	17.0	38.7	-1.4	7.0	12.7	4.8	-0.5	8.2	21.8	2.2	-1.1	8.2	21.8	2.2	-1.1	626
6+	17.4	35.9	-1.2	4.9	12.3	1.2	-0.4	5.9	22.2	1.2	-1.0	5.9	22.2	1.2	-1.0	136
Size at birth³																
Very small	11.5	29.4	-1.3	4.3	10.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	18.3	0.0	-1.0	4.4	18.3	0.0	-1.0	212
Small	12.1	28.6	-1.1	5.0	12.4	4.0	-0.4	3.6	18.5	1.5	-0.9	3.6	18.5	1.5	-0.9	456
Average or larger	12.0	27.3	-1.0	5.5	12.2	5.8	-0.3	4.8	16.4	1.9	-0.8	4.8	16.4	1.9	-0.8	5,579
Don't know	13.6	33.6	-1.2	9.4	15.8	4.7	-0.6	8.2	22.4	1.1	-1.1	8.2	22.4	1.1	-1.1	240

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Residence											
Urban	11.4	23.0	-0.7	8.1	16.1	7.9	6.2	17.0	2.5	-0.7	1,545
Rural	12.0	28.8	-1.0	4.8	11.0	4.9	4.5	16.5	1.7	-0.8	5,191
Mother's schooling³											
No schooling	16.3	34.8	-1.3	6.3	13.7	4.6	6.9	22.4	1.3	-1.1	2,173
<5 years complete	15.0	32.6	-1.3	8.1	12.4	1.0	5.9	17.9	0.7	-1.1	148
5-9 years complete	10.8	27.8	-1.0	5.0	11.3	5.1	4.0	16.0	1.6	-0.8	2,208
10-11 years complete	9.3	20.4	-0.7	5.6	12.4	6.2	3.6	12.7	1.6	-0.6	844
12 or more years complete	8.1	18.9	-0.5	5.0	11.1	8.5	3.9	10.7	3.7	-0.4	1,283
Religion											
Hindu	13.8	30.9	-1.1	5.5	13.0	5.3	5.6	18.5	1.8	-1.0	1,777
Muslim	11.4	26.5	-0.9	5.6	11.8	5.7	4.7	16.0	1.9	-0.8	4,806
Sikh	2.7	11.9	-0.4	3.9	12.1	10.7	0.0	9.0	4.0	-0.3	93
Other	8.9	26.1	-1.0	6.7	10.7	3.0	4.0	18.1	0.7	-0.8	60
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	17.6	37.8	-1.5	4.9	10.1	4.2	5.9	21.9	0.4	-1.1	657
Scheduled tribe	13.8	32.3	-1.1	7.8	17.5	4.7	7.9	26.3	1.5	-1.2	885
Other backward class	11.8	28.4	-1.0	4.4	14.1	3.9	4.5	17.0	1.2	-0.9	314
Other	10.7	25.0	-0.9	5.3	11.3	6.1	4.2	14.0	2.1	-0.7	4,855
Don't know	(22.8)	(38.5)	(-1.7)	(7.3)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(33.8)	(4.7)	(-1.4)	25

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	12.0	27.7	-1.0	5.6	12.3	5.6	4.9	16.8	1.8	-0.8	6,487
Not interviewed but in the household	10.2	20.0	-0.8	5.1	9.1	6.6	6.9	13.4	6.3	-0.6	170
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	5.6	21.3	-0.8	4.4	6.5	6.8	2.1	6.9	0.0	-0.5	79
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	16.3	37.2	-1.4	6.6	16.5	3.2	8.8	29.1	1.0	-1.4	786
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.0	29.5	-1.0	6.3	13.3	5.4	5.2	18.1	1.8	-0.9	4,041
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	7.7	18.9	-0.7	3.6	7.8	7.2	2.5	8.2	2.6	-0.4	1,776
Missing	13.7	22.7	-0.8	4.2	10.3	6.5	5.8	10.8	0.0	-0.7	43
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	12.0	28.0	-1.0	5.6	12.2	5.7	4.9	16.7	1.9	-0.8	5,965
Living with one or neither parent	11.5	23.1	-0.9	4.9	11.4	4.9	4.4	15.3	1.5	-0.8	771
Total	11.9	27.4	-1.0	5.6	12.1	5.6	4.9	16.6	1.9	-0.8	6,736
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.9	35.0	-1.3	4.4	14.8	2.3	8.2	25.6	0.5	-1.3	1,038

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 are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	95.0	47.2	87.1	707	20.3	672
Rural	92.5	47.2	84.1	2,191	15.7	2,027
Sex						
Male	92.4	45.6	83.9	1,483	16.8	1,370
Female	93.9	48.9	85.8	1,414	16.9	1,329
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.4	49.2	87.2	883	12.3	816
<5 years complete	95.3	52.7	91.1	51	7.5	49
5-9 years complete	94.1	46.3	85.5	952	17.1	896
10-11 years complete	92.8	44.9	83.0	389	14.9	361
12 or more years complete	92.7	46.7	81.1	622	24.8	577
Religion						
Hindu	93.1	47.0	81.5	763	22.6	710
Muslim	93.1	47.4	86.4	2,061	14.6	1,918
Sikh	(94.6)	(36.0)	(67.5)	50	(27.1)	47
Other	96.5	63.4	90.4	24	10.2	23
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.8	46.7	83.1	272	20.1	255
Scheduled tribe	91.9	50.6	87.8	419	11.6	385
Other backward class	93.3	54.4	86.6	139	13.7	129
Other	93.3	46.2	84.3	2,063	17.6	1,925
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	93.5	46.6	84.8	2,602	17.0	2,433
Dai (TBA)	90.2	50.7	85.0	232	12.5	210
Other/no one	88.5	58.0	87.0	63	26.6	56
Place of delivery						
Health facility	93.4	46.6	84.7	2,560	17.4	2,393
At home	90.5	52.5	85.4	327	12.3	296
Total	93.1	47.2	84.8	2,898	16.8	2,699

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 whose caste/tribe is not known and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately. TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

⁴ 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	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
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	6.8	70.2	0.7	0.6	5.7	16.0	100.0	93.2	149	12.1	149
2-3	7.5	72.2	7.4	1.2	6.9	4.8	100.0	92.5	217	17.1	218
4-5	7.8	55.7	7.4	3.3	7.8	18.0	100.0	92.2	225	22.0	234
6-8	8.2	27.1	7.7	2.7	4.2	50.0	100.0	91.8	395	24.0	399
9-11	15.0	9.8	6.5	2.1	3.3	63.3	100.0	85.0	376	25.7	381
12-17	16.5	3.6	1.8	1.3	1.5	75.4	100.0	83.5	776	31.5	797
18-23	22.5	3.4	1.7	1.4	2.0	69.0	100.0	77.5	677	32.9	716
<4	7.2	71.4	4.7	1.0	6.4	9.4	100.0	92.8	367	15.0	367
<6	7.4	65.4	5.7	1.9	6.9	12.7	100.0	92.6	592	17.7	601
6-9	8.8	23.8	8.3	2.5	4.2	52.4	100.0	91.2	527	21.8	531
12-15	16.9	4.0	2.5	0.9	1.6	74.2	100.0	83.1	567	32.8	574
12-23	19.3	3.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	100.0	80.7	1,453	32.2	1,513
20-23	23.8	3.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	68.4	100.0	76.2	435	26.1	469

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

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16																	
	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 nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	400	12.6	40.9	10.3	363	(60.0)	(19.5)	(58.5)	(7.8)	33	96.7	13.2	42.4	10.1	396
9-11	na	na	na	395	31.9	28.6	16.1	319	53.9	30.0	53.4	10.8	56	93.1	31.7	32.3	15.3	375
12-17	na	na	na	791	53.0	38.3	24.8	649	75.7	53.9	77.5	39.9	119	96.2	53.1	44.4	27.2	768
18-23	na	na	na	697	60.9	39.2	29.3	524	68.1	71.1	74.3	40.5	152	92.8	63.2	47.1	31.8	677
Sex																		
Male	28.6	4.4	5.7	2,198	44.3	38.8	22.7	943	68.7	57.7	71.6	31.3	193	94.7	46.6	44.4	24.1	1,137
Female	28.9	4.5	5.6	1,980	43.1	35.9	20.8	912	63.6	49.6	66.5	32.9	176	94.1	44.1	40.8	22.8	1,088
Residence																		
Urban	25.6	4.7	5.5	1,003	44.2	37.6	22.6	469	(79.9)	(54.3)	(79.6)	(31.4)	92	96.7	45.9	44.5	24.0	561
Rural	30.3	4.4	5.7	3,175	43.5	37.3	21.5	1,386	61.7	53.7	65.7	32.3	277	93.6	45.2	42.0	23.3	1,663
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	30.2	a	a	1,277	42.2	36.0	18.7	585	56.0	55.3	59.7	31.3	89	94.2	43.9	39.1	20.4	674
<5 years complete	≥36.0	a	a	88	(38.1)	(20.8)	(17.7)	31	*	*	*	*	9	(91.8)	(42.1)	(36.0)	(25.1)	40
5-9 years complete	33.2	4.0	5.3	1,385	43.8	39.3	22.2	616	57.2	51.8	63.7	32.4	114	93.3	45.1	43.1	23.8	730
10-11 years complete	29.8	4.8	5.8	554	41.5	36.7	20.5	231	80.5	54.5	77.3	30.5	70	95.5	44.5	46.1	22.8	301
12 or more years complete	25.7	4.5	5.5	874	47.5	38.2	26.8	392	77.4	54.2	77.4	31.8	88	95.9	48.8	45.4	27.7	479
Religion																		
Hindu	28.1	4.4	6.2	1,099	44.9	41.6	25.6	453	68.1	48.6	66.8	27.7	116	93.5	45.6	46.7	26.0	569
Muslim	29.3	4.5	5.5	2,968	43.3	36.2	20.4	1,364	63.7	56.1	69.3	34.7	240	94.6	45.2	41.2	22.6	1,604
Other ⁹	(24.3)	*	*	36	48.7	37.2	24.9	18	*	*	*	*	2	98.4	49.7	40.8	27.3	19

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 breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:									
	Any breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Exclusive breast-feeding	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁶	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children					
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(32.3)	6.2	4.4	41.8	38.4	21.4	171	(54.7)	(56.6)	(35.7)	39	91.6	44.6	43.1	24.1	210
Scheduled tribe	26.4	5.9	4.9	47.1	38.5	24.3	238	69.0	61.8	51.0	62	93.6	50.1	44.5	29.8	300
Other backward class	(26.9)	(6.1)	(5.6)	36.6	40.7	18.0	87	*	*	*	19	92.4	37.5	42.9	18.4	106
Other	29.4	5.4	4.3	43.8	36.9	21.6	1,357	68.1	52.3	27.7	248	95.1	45.1	42.3	22.6	1,605
Total	28.8	5.6	4.5	43.7	37.4	21.8	1,855	66.2	53.8	32.1	369	94.4	45.4	42.7	23.5	2,224

Note: Total includes Sikh children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ 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.

⁹ Not a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh

() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	
Anantnag	47.0	226	*	33	18.2	5.4	8.2	510
Badgam	68.5	137	(59.1)	27	20.4	4.2	8.9	321
Bandipore	35.5	105	(77.3)	20	20.5	6.2	9.8	216
Baramula	52.9	174	*	31	28.6	14.5	12.8	417
Doda	33.8	115	(54.5)	31	36.2	13.2	18.8	242
Ganderbal	44.1	78	(76.3)	11	24.4	4.6	8.3	166
Jammu	55.4	323	(75.8)	91	23.2	13.7	16.6	754
Kargil	54.3	27	(54.5)	6	39.6	6.8	20.3	69
Kathua	51.1	152	*	26	31.5	15.3	19.1	339
Kishtwar	37.2	72	(70.6)	16	29.3	16.3	18.9	160
Kulgam	50.2	98	*	15	20.9	7.4	10.2	244
Kupwara	41.5	173	(71.2)	30	30.8	5.1	14.3	454
Leh	60.1	23	*	4	20.6	12.3	16.8	58
Pulwama	46.0	94	*	15	22.7	10.4	11.5	211
Punch	46.8	175	49.4	46	27.6	17.7	22.2	462
Rajouri	56.5	215	(53.8)	52	36.7	11.1	22.8	494
Ramban	42.7	82	(66.3)	14	33.6	16.2	18.7	187
Reasi	50.8	95	(47.1)	19	25.4	17.4	22.7	263
Samba	41.7	84	(69.1)	19	19.6	5.2	9.0	175
Shupiyan	42.6	60	(55.8)	11	22.8	8.5	11.1	130
Srinagar	32.9	235	*	32	26.9	24.8	23.2	513
Udhampur	41.6	154	(63.9)	40	43.1	13.2	27.4	351
Jammu & Kashmir	47.2	2,898	65.4	592	27.4	12.1	16.6	6,736

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	24.1	27.9	1.3	53.3	659
12-23	23.5	32.9	1.6	58.0	1,431
24-35	21.7	22.4	1.4	45.5	1,495
36-47	19.7	16.9	0.6	37.2	1,389
48-59	17.6	9.8	0.7	28.0	1,476
Sex					
Male	20.0	21.6	1.0	42.6	3,343
Female	22.0	20.8	1.2	44.0	3,106
Birth order¹					
1	21.2	20.4	0.8	42.3	2,363
2-3	20.5	20.8	1.1	42.4	3,100
4-5	22.1	25.8	2.2	50.1	604
6+	23.1	23.3	1.6	48.0	140
Residence					
Urban	20.7	19.4	0.5	40.6	1,555
Rural	21.1	21.8	1.3	44.1	4,895
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	20.8	23.8	1.7	46.3	2,115
<5 years complete	23.1	24.7	2.1	49.9	143
5-9 years complete	22.1	20.8	0.9	43.8	2,110
10-11 years complete	17.7	19.8	1.1	38.5	802
12 or more years complete	21.3	17.8	0.5	39.6	1,204
Religion					
Hindu	21.2	20.1	0.5	41.8	1,681
Muslim	20.6	21.7	1.4	43.7	4,630
Sikh	35.0	14.9	0.0	49.9	81
Other	22.3	24.1	0.7	47.1	57
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.8	23.9	0.5	47.2	614
Scheduled tribe	21.4	26.1	1.9	49.4	867
Other backward class	18.4	21.6	0.0	40.0	296
Other	20.8	20.0	1.1	41.9	4,651
Don't know	(24.8)	(11.5)	(2.9)	(39.1)	22

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	21.0	21.2	1.1	43.3	6,207
Not interviewed but in the household	22.3	21.8	1.7	45.8	168
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	17.5	22.7	0.8	41.0	74
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	21.0	21.1	1.1	43.2	5,765
Living with one or neither parent	20.6	21.9	1.2	43.7	685
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	19.7	18.6	0.8	39.1	3,630
Mildly anaemic	22.7	23.5	1.4	47.6	1,963
Moderately/severely anaemic	23.3	28.0	2.4	53.6	730
Total	21.0	21.2	1.1	43.3	6,450
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.9	30.2	2.4	58.5	924

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 formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose mothers do not know their schooling, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ 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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, and who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given 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	12.2	11.8	399	94.0	400		
9-11	47.6	31.9	376	65.3	381	17.8	16.6	381	92.1	386		
12-17	72.5	51.7	776	77.9	797	18.3	26.2	797	94.1	800		
18-23	80.0	60.8	677	76.5	716	21.8	38.1	716	93.2	720		
24-35	na	na	na	67.0	1,541	19.6	44.3	1,541	93.0	1,565		
36-47	na	na	na	61.4	1,474	21.1	46.6	1,474	94.3	1,487		
48-59	na	na	na	57.6	1,515	18.1	46.8	1,515	93.0	1,545		
Sex												
Male	71.1	51.0	918	65.9	3,337	19.3	39.3	3,557	93.3	3,581		
Female	69.2	50.9	911	65.6	3,088	19.0	39.0	3,267	93.6	3,322		
Birth order												
1	70.4	50.4	699	66.7	2,502	20.3	40.8	2,671	94.5	2,533		
2-3	70.6	51.1	909	65.6	3,156	19.1	39.2	3,342	93.6	3,241		
4-5	67.5	52.2	185	63.3	618	15.9	34.8	658	89.7	640		
6+	68.1	52.3	37	64.1	149	12.6	27.3	154	84.8	148		
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	70.6	50.4	1,493	72.1	2,412	18.7	31.8	2,775	93.9	2,691		
Not breastfeeding	68.2	53.7	337	62.0	4,013	19.4	44.2	4,049	93.0	3,868		
Residence												
Urban	71.8	54.0	464	69.7	1,524	19.2	42.5	1,623	98.7	1,665		
Rural	69.6	49.9	1,365	64.6	4,902	19.1	38.1	5,201	91.8	5,238		

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	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	69.5 (70.6)	53.7 (48.6)	544	63.4	2,112	16.9	36.1	2,245	88.7	2,236	
<5 years complete	72.0	53.6	610	67.2	2,144	19.3	43.4	2,264	95.6	152	
5-9 years complete	64.4	43.9	254	63.6	817	21.0	36.7	863	94.0	2,250	
10-11 years complete	71.9	47.8	384	69.7	1,205	22.2	41.2	1,301	96.7	861	
12 or more years complete									97.9	1,319	
Religion											
Hindu	66.2	25.0	453	54.4	1,664	19.8	30.5	1,780	92.2	1,787	
Muslim	71.2	59.7	1,333	70.0	4,628	19.0	42.4	4,903	93.7	4,972	
Sikh	*	*	27	58.6	78	14.1	34.7	83	100.0	85	
Other	71.3	62.8	17	66.0	55	13.7	33.4	58	99.8	59	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.6	41.3	160	54.1	555	21.3	30.8	605	90.7	660	
Scheduled tribe	71.8	57.8	249	64.1	878	14.7	30.5	929	85.7	909	
Other backward class	67.6	34.0	85	64.8	297	17.7	34.6	318	96.4	314	
Other	69.9	51.9	1,334	67.6	4,684	19.7	42.1	4,959	95.0	4,992	
Total	70.2	51.0	1,829	65.8	6,425	19.1	39.1	6,824	93.4	6,903	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	57.5	24.7	295	12.6	1,039	5.3	23.3	1,091	88.6	1,186	

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 and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.5	5,787
Rural	93.5	12,052
Religion of household head		
Hindu	94.6	5,184
Muslim	95.6	12,087
Sikh	99.5	379
Other	99.7	188
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	93.0	1,686
Scheduled tribe	87.1	1,566
Other backward class	96.1	824
Other	96.7	13,715
Don't know	86.0	47
Total	95.5	17,839
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	90.5	2,386

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anantnag	97.3	1,457
Badgam	99.1	783
Bandipore	99.7	529
Baramula	98.5	1,250
Doda	84.7	621
Ganderbal	99.6	397
Jammu	99.8	2,530
Kargil	98.2	147
Kathua	95.2	915
Kishtwar	89.4	362
Kulgam	96.8	614
Kupwara	98.0	856
Leh	99.2	175
Pulwama	99.4	641
Punch	86.7	740
Rajouri	83.9	1,043
Ramban	88.8	398
Reasi	83.8	481
Samba	99.2	461
Shupiyan	97.1	362
Srinagar	99.5	2,306
Udhampur	87.1	771
Jammu & Kashmir	95.5	17,839

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	42.0	32.1	20.3	5.5	100.0	23,800
Pulses or beans	24.7	50.7	23.4	1.2	100.0	23,800
Dark green leafy vegetables	61.7	30.3	7.7	0.2	100.0	23,800
Fruits	22.7	37.8	37.8	1.6	100.0	23,800
Eggs	6.3	31.1	40.6	22.0	100.0	23,800
Fish	0.4	10.0	57.1	32.4	100.0	23,800
Chicken or meat	2.5	45.8	34.3	17.4	100.0	23,800
Fish or chicken or meat	2.8	47.2	33.2	16.8	100.0	23,800
Fried foods	4.2	30.2	54.3	11.3	100.0	23,800
Aerated drinks	2.3	17.5	62.4	17.8	100.0	23,800
MEN						
Milk or curd	47.2	34.3	16.4	2.2	100.0	5,597
Pulses or beans	32.4	46.3	20.7	0.6	100.0	5,597
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.1	27.1	7.7	0.1	100.0	5,597
Fruits	19.4	44.1	35.3	1.3	100.0	5,597
Eggs	8.9	38.4	39.4	13.3	100.0	5,597
Fish	0.6	12.8	63.6	23.0	100.0	5,597
Chicken or meat	3.6	50.0	36.8	9.6	100.0	5,597
Fish or chicken or meat	4.0	51.8	35.0	9.2	100.0	5,597
Fried foods	6.5	27.4	51.2	15.0	100.0	5,597
Aerated drinks	4.5	17.9	64.5	13.1	100.0	5,597

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	26.6	11.0	8.0	1.2	3,848	27.9	12.4	6.5	1.5	1,001
20-29	13.6	3.7	19.9	3.8	7,523	11.3	1.8	15.0	2.4	1,651
30-39	6.4	2.2	39.7	10.4	6,301	6.0	1.2	27.3	4.1	1,571
40-49	5.6	2.1	46.9	14.6	4,646	5.5	1.1	30.8	5.0	1,198
Marital status										
Never married	19.0	6.7	13.6	2.5	8,169	17.9	6.2	12.8	2.0	2,376
Currently married	8.2	2.7	38.0	10.4	13,651	6.6	1.3	26.6	4.4	3,010
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	7.5	2.9	37.3	9.8	497	(3.6)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	35
Residence										
Urban	7.7	2.5	40.6	10.8	6,698	7.4	1.8	30.1	5.9	1,791
Rural	14.1	4.9	24.1	6.1	15,620	13.6	4.2	15.8	2.0	3,631
Schooling										
No schooling	10.5	3.3	31.0	8.1	6,537	9.1	3.4	19.4	3.8	627
<5 years complete	10.9	3.3	29.3	7.7	421	11.4	3.8	18.3	5.7	120
5-9 years complete	14.5	5.6	26.9	6.7	7,092	14.8	4.6	17.1	2.3	2,025
10-11 years complete	14.8	5.1	27.1	7.4	3,403	12.3	4.0	18.9	3.1	1,064
12 or more years complete	9.2	2.8	30.9	7.9	4,865	7.7	1.5	26.5	4.3	1,586
Religion										
Hindu	15.1	6.6	28.7	8.7	6,068	15.8	6.9	21.3	4.3	1,483
Muslim	11.2	3.3	28.8	6.8	15,647	10.0	2.2	19.4	2.7	3,806
Sikh	8.0	3.9	48.9	17.0	413	9.7	2.3	45.9	11.1	93
Other	5.8	0.8	19.8	4.6	190	4.7	0.0	32.7	5.4	39
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	18.3	8.5	26.0	6.8	2,000	17.1	8.6	17.5	2.8	515
Scheduled tribe	21.0	7.1	15.5	3.3	2,003	18.0	5.3	14.4	1.2	519
Other backward class	13.6	5.1	26.7	7.2	1,105	15.4	4.1	12.4	1.9	208
Other	10.3	3.3	31.2	8.1	17,168	9.8	2.5	22.0	3.7	4,167
Don't know	(21.5)	(1.6)	(14.1)	(0.0)	41	*	*	*	*	12
Total age 15-49	12.1	4.2	29.1	7.5	22,318	11.5	3.4	20.5	3.3	5,422
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.1	1.2	37.6	6.6	402
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.4	3.3	21.7	3.5	5,823
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.6	9.1	16.7	3.3	2,941	28.0	9.7	6.2	0.7	953

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	29.8	9.9	0.6	40.3	3,878	13.1	8.9	0.6	22.5	998
20-29	28.2	10.5	0.7	39.4	8,294	8.1	5.2	0.6	14.0	1,646
30-39	29.7	11.1	0.9	41.7	6,576	7.2	4.2	1.1	12.5	1,568
40-49	28.4	10.4	0.8	39.7	4,649	7.4	6.1	1.6	15.1	1,198
Marital status										
Never married	28.8	10.5	0.7	40.1	8,139	10.3	6.5	0.6	17.4	2,369
Currently married	29.1	10.7	0.8	40.5	14,756	7.3	5.1	1.3	13.7	3,005
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	26.8	8.9	0.8	36.4	502	(8.9)	(5.9)	(1.0)	(15.9)	36
Maternity status										
Pregnant	21.0	16.4	0.7	38.1	1,001	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	31.2	9.4	0.7	41.2	3,180	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.0	10.5	0.8	40.2	19,216	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	31.5	11.1	0.5	43.1	6,977	7.6	6.2	1.3	15.1	1,790
Rural	27.9	10.4	0.8	39.1	16,420	9.1	5.6	0.8	15.5	3,620
Schooling										
No schooling	28.0	11.4	1.0	40.3	6,867	10.8	5.4	2.2	18.4	626
<5 years complete	27.2	11.6	0.4	39.3	438	3.2	2.3	2.0	7.5	119
5-9 years complete	29.4	10.9	0.7	41.0	7,421	8.6	6.4	0.8	15.8	2,021
10-11 years complete	29.6	10.7	0.7	41.0	3,551	10.0	7.2	0.6	17.8	1,064
12 or more years complete	29.3	8.8	0.6	38.7	5,121	7.2	4.5	0.9	12.5	1,580
Religion										
Hindu	28.3	8.7	0.6	37.6	6,355	10.6	7.1	1.1	18.9	1,483
Muslim	29.3	11.3	0.8	41.4	16,411	7.8	5.2	0.9	14.0	3,794
Sikh	28.3	8.8	1.0	38.0	434	11.5	6.7	0.9	19.0	93
Other	23.8	10.8	1.1	35.7	197	1.4	2.3	0.0	3.7	40
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.5	7.8	0.5	35.9	2,122	10.1	5.7	0.6	16.5	515
Scheduled tribe	27.6	9.7	0.6	37.9	2,153	8.3	6.8	0.7	15.8	520
Other backward class	30.2	10.3	0.6	41.2	1,169	10.9	5.0	0.2	16.1	209
Other	29.2	11.0	0.8	41.0	17,912	8.3	5.7	1.1	15.1	4,155
Don't know	(29.7)	(12.9)	(1.5)	(44.0)	41	*	*	*	*	12
Total age 15-49	28.9	10.6	0.7	40.3	23,397	8.6	5.8	1.0	15.4	5,410
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.7	5.5	1.0	17.2	401
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	5.7	1.0	15.5	5,812
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.7	13.1	1.6	51.4	3,041	11.6	6.3	1.4	19.4	936

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 formulas (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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Anantnag	25.6	482	26.8	2,040	8.8	33.1	1,971
Badgam	55.4	295	53.5	1,179	10.9	31.4	1,126
Bandipore	46.3	183	43.3	770	9.5	34.0	749
Baramula	53.0	412	44.9	1,679	14.4	24.5	1,612
Doda	31.5	239	20.7	713	14.6	18.7	675
Ganderbal	38.9	153	42.4	554	9.0	33.8	525
Jammu	33.7	702	35.6	2,942	14.1	36.9	2,818
Kargil	48.8	64	29.7	192	15.6	13.5	181
Kathua	39.8	332	38.1	1,198	15.9	24.6	1,138
Kishtwar	44.5	154	40.3	413	12.9	14.4	389
Kulgam	46.7	226	42.3	887	7.9	31.3	855
Kupwara	62.1	432	59.0	1,153	15.9	20.5	1,061
Leh	43.3	56	33.6	180	5.1	19.2	172
Pulwama	41.9	195	48.8	850	9.1	34.0	822
Punch	43.3	440	28.1	1,225	14.3	21.1	1,157
Rajouri	45.8	479	33.4	1,416	17.5	21.0	1,342
Ramban	36.7	187	34.1	467	14.7	17.8	429
Reasi	54.4	254	39.6	706	13.7	16.5	650
Samba	45.9	152	37.1	556	16.6	35.3	538
Shupiyan	36.6	118	38.8	517	9.3	31.3	504
Srinagar	35.9	576	48.8	2,720	4.3	40.8	2,629
Udhampur	57.5	319	50.2	1,040	19.2	20.3	976
Jammu & Kashmir	43.3	6,450	40.3	23,398	12.1	29.1	22,318

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 formulas (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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Age												
15-24	93.0	96.4	67.3	83.5	73.4	85.8	20.0	23.8	83.3	81.0	2,544	1,863
15-19	91.2	95.7	61.6	81.3	69.9	83.4	19.1	21.6	80.3	78.5	1,275	1,031
20-24	94.9	97.2	73.0	86.2	77.0	88.8	21.0	26.4	86.3	84.1	1,269	832
25-29	92.9	97.3	71.8	84.4	77.7	86.6	23.2	24.7	84.0	86.2	1,305	876
30-39	92.0	97.6	70.6	84.4	77.0	87.6	18.1	23.8	83.6	86.5	1,983	1,623
40-49	87.2	97.4	64.7	82.6	72.4	88.7	14.5	26.0	81.2	87.9	1,412	1,234
Residence												
Urban	94.6	99.1	72.9	89.6	80.6	92.4	23.4	29.0	83.9	86.5	2,343	1,874
Rural	90.1	96.1	66.4	80.7	72.2	84.4	16.9	22.1	82.7	84.1	4,901	3,723
Schooling												
No schooling	82.7	91.8	56.5	70.7	63.2	75.0	8.7	8.9	74.3	76.3	2,105	647
<5 years complete	85.8	91.2	61.5	74.4	66.4	83.2	8.1	12.0	78.0	77.9	146	124
5-9 years complete	91.6	96.1	66.9	81.4	73.0	83.8	15.8	18.3	83.2	81.1	2,272	2,080
10-11 years complete	97.8	98.9	74.3	88.1	82.7	90.1	22.8	27.2	86.4	87.7	1,140	1,108
12 or more years complete	99.4	99.8	83.1	89.4	88.6	94.2	35.5	37.3	92.9	91.8	1,581	1,637
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	94.3	98.0	72.4	85.5	79.4	88.9	21.7	25.8	86.0	86.4	5,772	5,027
No	81.0	89.7	53.1	68.0	57.6	71.1	8.6	12.1	71.7	71.9	1,472	570
Marital status												
Never married	93.9	97.2	67.6	84.8	75.3	86.9	22.2	25.7	84.4	82.6	2,584	2,459
Currently married	90.5	97.0	69.1	82.8	75.0	87.2	17.1	23.5	82.3	86.8	4,501	3,099
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	86.3	98.9	65.3	87.9	69.9	90.5	20.2	20.3	82.9	86.1	159	39

Continued...

Table 7.3 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	94.5	97.1	70.1	82.7	79.5	87.9	17.8	24.8	87.9	86.9	484	1,004
Not been away	91.4	97.1	68.4	83.9	74.6	86.9	19.1	24.3	82.8	84.5	6,760	4,592
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	93.8	96.8	75.4	79.8	79.7	89.6	20.9	32.8	86.7	86.0	228	303
Not been away	91.5	97.1	68.3	83.9	74.8	86.9	18.9	23.9	83.0	84.9	7,016	5,294
Religion												
Hindu	94.1	97.6	73.4	85.9	76.9	87.0	25.8	34.2	84.4	82.8	1,957	1,523
Muslim	90.4	96.9	65.9	82.5	73.8	86.8	15.9	19.5	82.3	85.7	5,057	3,935
Sikh	98.5	100.0	87.1	95.1	86.4	97.5	27.1	71.5	88.3	82.3	163	99
Other	94.8	99.4	74.4	86.5	81.6	87.9	37.2	22.7	88.4	91.9	67	40
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.0	97.2	70.4	88.1	72.7	89.3	25.1	24.8	79.2	81.0	631	524
Scheduled tribe	88.8	95.2	61.5	71.7	63.0	76.6	14.3	12.7	77.1	80.6	697	524
Other backward class	91.4	97.3	63.5	90.0	72.4	90.0	14.5	32.6	80.2	83.2	306	216
Other	91.9	97.4	69.5	84.3	76.9	88.0	19.1	25.5	84.4	86.0	5,599	4,321
Total	91.6	97.1	68.5	83.7	75.0	87.1	19.0	24.4	83.1	84.9	7,244	5,597

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

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Percentage of women who:													
	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	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has 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	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women 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	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	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	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS						
Age																								
15-24	59.1	58.3	70.3	61.1	23.6	2,367	68.8	62.4	69.0	64.7	28.9	1,795	59.1	58.3	70.3	61.1	23.6	2,367	68.8	62.4	69.0	64.7	28.9	1,795
15-19	56.8	56.3	68.1	59.1	21.2	1,163	66.2	61.3	67.4	63.9	27.8	987	56.8	56.3	68.1	59.1	21.2	1,163	66.2	61.3	67.4	63.9	27.8	987
20-24	61.2	60.2	72.4	63.0	25.9	1,204	71.9	63.8	70.9	65.7	30.3	808	61.2	60.2	72.4	63.0	25.9	1,204	71.9	63.8	70.9	65.7	30.3	808
25-29	60.1	63.8	70.7	64.7	27.3	1,213	73.8	72.4	78.0	63.5	38.0	853	60.1	63.8	70.7	64.7	27.3	1,213	73.8	72.4	78.0	63.5	38.0	853
30-39	57.4	57.8	64.6	60.6	21.9	1,824	72.0	69.5	73.1	64.6	34.9	1,585	57.4	57.8	64.6	60.6	21.9	1,824	72.0	69.5	73.1	64.6	34.9	1,585
40-49	54.4	53.7	61.9	64.3	21.2	1,231	69.3	63.9	69.4	68.7	33.9	1,202	54.4	53.7	61.9	64.3	21.2	1,231	69.3	63.9	69.4	68.7	33.9	1,202
Residence																								
Urban	61.6	66.6	75.6	60.1	27.0	2,217	70.8	73.5	78.9	67.7	38.3	1,858	61.6	66.6	75.6	60.1	27.0	2,217	70.8	73.5	78.9	67.7	38.3	1,858
Rural	56.1	54.1	63.1	63.3	21.5	4,418	70.5	62.7	68.0	64.2	30.5	3,578	56.1	54.1	63.1	63.3	21.5	4,418	70.5	62.7	68.0	64.2	30.5	3,578
Schooling																								
No schooling	50.9	45.5	53.5	59.9	15.4	1,741	56.6	51.2	55.5	60.3	21.6	594	50.9	45.5	53.5	59.9	15.4	1,741	56.6	51.2	55.5	60.3	21.6	594
<5 years complete	44.7	45.7	51.2	61.3	9.2	1,25	56.1	41.2	56.9	61.7	13.9	113	44.7	45.7	51.2	61.3	9.2	1,25	56.1	41.2	56.9	61.7	13.9	113
5-9 years complete	53.5	54.0	63.2	60.9	19.1	2,082	66.5	59.4	64.8	63.4	27.2	1,998	53.5	54.0	63.2	60.9	19.1	2,082	66.5	59.4	64.8	63.4	27.2	1,998
10-11 years complete	63.7	67.0	75.0	63.6	28.2	1,115	72.8	70.1	74.8	64.0	32.6	1,096	63.7	67.0	75.0	63.6	28.2	1,115	72.8	70.1	74.8	64.0	32.6	1,096
12 or more years complete	68.6	73.0	83.6	65.6	35.5	1,572	80.2	79.7	84.9	70.7	46.4	1,635	68.6	73.0	83.6	65.6	35.5	1,572	80.2	79.7	84.9	70.7	46.4	1,635
Regular media exposure¹																								
Yes	59.3	61.6	70.2	61.5	25.1	5,443	72.3	68.0	73.2	66.3	34.5	4,924	59.3	61.6	70.2	61.5	25.1	5,443	72.3	68.0	73.2	66.3	34.5	4,924
No	51.8	43.3	53.9	65.7	15.6	1,192	54.4	50.5	57.5	56.1	20.1	512	51.8	43.3	53.9	65.7	15.6	1,192	54.4	50.5	57.5	56.1	20.1	512
Marital status																								
Never married	60.7	59.4	70.8	61.2	25.3	2,425	71.1	66.7	72.4	65.6	33.3	2,391	60.7	59.4	70.8	61.2	25.3	2,425	71.1	66.7	72.4	65.6	33.3	2,391
Currently married	56.2	57.6	65.2	62.9	22.3	4,073	70.2	66.1	71.2	65.3	33.0	3,007	56.2	57.6	65.2	62.9	22.3	4,073	70.2	66.1	71.2	65.3	33.0	3,007
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	60.2	59.8	63.9	60.5	21.4	137	(73.2)	(70.7)	(68.3)	(58.4)	(37.7)	38	60.2	59.8	63.9	60.5	21.4	137	(73.2)	(70.7)	(68.3)	(58.4)	(37.7)	38

Continued...

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

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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 secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
Religion									
Hindu	62.0	67.4	73.9	65.5	75.5	68.3	76.1	62.8	1,840
Muslim	55.9	53.9	64.0	60.5	68.3	65.1	69.2	66.2	4,570
Sikh	65.3	76.8	79.2	73.4	83.9	85.3	97.2	63.2	160
Other	65.7	68.6	74.7	64.5	71.1	75.6	78.2	85.3	64
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	64.3	63.0	69.0	68.7	73.3	59.1	71.8	63.2	581
Scheduled tribe	55.2	57.4	59.7	61.5	71.6	69.0	76.0	57.4	619
Other backward class	51.5	62.7	63.9	69.3	75.5	66.8	74.7	74.2	280
Other	57.9	57.6	68.1	61.2	69.9	66.9	71.1	66.2	5,146
Total	57.9	58.3	67.2	62.2	70.6	66.4	71.7	65.4	6,635

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.5	0.2	1.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.1	1.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	901	1,276	2,177	1,842	2,792	4,634	2,743	4,068	6,811
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	*	*	*	45.9	nc	46.2	43.2	*	45.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	23	2	25	57	0	57	80	3	82
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	981	1,405	2,386	2,011	3,109	5,121	2,993	4,514	7,506
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	na	na	0.5	na	na	0.4	na	na
Number of men	1,874	na	na	3,723	na	na	5,597	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	*	na	na	(44.2)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5	na	na	18	na	na	24	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	39.1	na	na	22.6	na	na	27.3	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	472	na	na	1,181	na	na	1,653	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	15.2	19.0	17.3	8.3	12.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	13.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	41.9	52.6	47.9	39.7	52.2	46.8	40.4	52.4	47.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.0	8.9	7.4	4.7	7.3	6.3	4.8	7.8	6.7
Number of respondents	1,874	2,343	4,217	3,723	4,901	8,623	5,597	7,244	12,841
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	98.2	96.0	96.8	91.9	93.0	92.6	94.1	94.0	94.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	786	1,233	2,019	1,478	2,560	4,039	2,264	3,794	6,057

nc = No cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	25.8	25.2	25.5	22.9	17.9	20.0	23.8	20.0	21.6
Percentage who know a condom source	91.0	43.9	64.0	80.0	37.9	55.6	83.2	39.6	58.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	8.6	10.9	9.9	10.5	20.2	16.1	9.9	17.5	14.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.5	4.8	3.8	2.9	5.4	4.4	2.8	5.2	4.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.2	2.8	3.4	5.4	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.4	4.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	37.9	45.2	42.1	37.3	46.5	42.6	37.5	46.1	42.5
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	7.1	5.8	4.2	5.8	5.2	4.0	6.2	5.4
Number age 15-24	550	741	1,292	1,312	1,802	3,114	1,863	2,544	4,406
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	98.1	95.7	96.6	92.5	92.1	92.3	94.2	93.1	93.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	209	335	544	490	838	1,328	698	1,174	1,872
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(21.1)	19.5	20.1	23.1	18.8	20.0	22.6	18.9	20.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	48	82	129	143	375	517	190	456	647
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(25.3)	0.0	8.5	21.4	0.0	5.3	22.4	0.0	5.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	37	73	110	108	332	439	145	404	549
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	nc	*	*	nc	*	(37.3)	nc	(37.3)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9	0	9	23	0	23	32	0	32
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	96.1	100.0	98.3	95.7	99.5	97.7	95.8	99.6	97.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.5	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	1.0
Number never married	523	660	1,183	1,222	1,435	2,657	1,746	2,094	3,840

nc = No cases

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	165	160	13,158
Male	65	65	13,829
Age			
< 15	0	0	6,298
15-59	131	127	17,655
60 +	251	251	3,035
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	27	0	2,398
Other fuel	122	122	24,589
Total	114	111	26,987
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	182	182	31,509
Male	192	192	32,507
Age			
< 15	10	10	18,551
15-59	204	204	39,294
60 +	613	613	6,171
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	210	210	38,551
Other fuel	153	153	25,465
Total	187	187	64,016
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	177	175	44,667
Male	154	154	46,336
Age			
< 15	7	7	24,849
15-59	181	180	56,949
60 +	494	494	9,205
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	199	197	40,949
Other fuel	138	138	50,054
Total	165	165	91,003

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Would want a family member's TB kept secret			Number of men heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Would want a family member's TB kept secret							
		Number of women	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Number of women		Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Number of men	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Number of men			
Age																			
15-19	89.4	3,972	79.0	54.9	91.4	18.1	3,553	83.7	69.9	44.4	90.9	15.2	1,031	69.9	44.4	90.9	15.2	863	
20-34	89.6	11,875	78.0	52.0	92.1	16.1	10,644	87.1	70.8	43.1	93.4	13.4	2,525	70.8	43.1	93.4	13.4	2,198	
35-49	88.8	7,953	69.2	50.3	90.7	17.1	7,064	83.3	71.4	40.9	94.5	12.4	2,041	71.4	40.9	94.5	12.4	1,700	
Residence																			
Urban	91.9	7,114	83.5	53.5	94.9	13.3	6,540	83.9	70.4	36.0	95.9	11.8	1,874	70.4	36.0	95.9	11.8	1,572	
Rural	88.2	16,686	71.5	51.2	90.0	18.3	14,721	85.7	71.0	45.8	92.1	14.1	3,723	71.0	45.8	92.1	14.1	3,189	
Schooling																			
No schooling	83.9	6,949	60.1	47.1	87.1	22.8	5,828	77.1	58.0	31.5	87.5	20.9	647	58.0	31.5	87.5	20.9	499	
<5 years complete	89.8	442	62.1	46.2	85.8	20.4	397	80.5	60.0	29.8	93.5	17.9	124	60.0	29.8	93.5	17.9	100	
5-9 years complete	89.8	7,549	73.1	51.8	90.6	16.7	6,781	84.9	66.3	39.1	91.9	15.8	2,080	66.3	39.1	91.9	15.8	1,765	
10-11 years complete	92.3	3,607	83.5	55.2	94.0	14.6	3,328	85.9	71.8	43.4	93.7	11.3	1,108	71.8	43.4	93.7	11.3	952	
12 or more years complete	93.8	5,254	91.5	56.0	96.7	11.1	4,927	88.2	80.9	50.9	97.0	8.8	1,637	80.9	50.9	97.0	8.8	1,445	
Religion																			
Hindu	91.5	6,459	74.1	56.2	90.5	11.8	5,910	92.2	72.8	43.7	91.7	14.6	1,523	72.8	43.7	91.7	14.6	1,404	
Muslim	88.5	16,694	75.3	50.3	91.9	19.1	14,772	82.3	70.0	42.3	93.9	13.2	3,935	70.0	42.3	93.9	13.2	3,237	
Sikh	89.0	449	87.0	54.0	93.5	7.1	399	83.9	67.9	38.7	97.8	0.7	99	67.9	38.7	97.8	0.7	83	
Other	89.9	199	79.6	41.6	92.3	15.4	179	90.9	73.6	28.4	97.2	12.0	40	73.6	28.4	97.2	12.0	36	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	90.0	2,152	68.9	52.7	89.4	13.4	1,937	93.2	71.7	40.7	91.4	17.9	524	71.7	40.7	91.4	17.9	489	
Scheduled tribe	82.6	2,176	65.8	53.3	89.8	17.7	1,797	81.2	64.7	44.6	92.4	16.9	524	64.7	44.6	92.4	16.9	426	
Other backward class	90.4	1,196	72.5	50.7	90.0	16.2	1,081	87.6	68.5	35.8	94.8	10.9	216	68.5	35.8	94.8	10.9	189	
Other	90.1	18,235	77.3	51.8	92.1	17.1	16,423	84.4	71.6	42.9	93.7	12.4	4,321	71.6	42.9	93.7	12.4	3,647	
Don't know	(57.2)	41	(29.0)	(37.8)	(77.8)	(23.0)	24	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	89.3	23,800	75.2	51.9	91.5	16.8	21,260	85.1	70.8	42.6	93.4	13.4	5,597	70.8	42.6	93.4	13.4	4,761	

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	0.6	3,972	0.8	1,031
20-24	0.7	4,222	1.6	832
25-34	1.1	7,653	2.1	1,693
35-49	1.4	7,953	4.1	2,041
Residence				
Urban	1.5	7,114	3.0	1,874
Rural	0.8	16,686	2.3	3,723
Schooling				
No schooling	0.3	6,949	0.0	647
<5 years complete	1.0	442	0.0	124
5-9 years complete	0.5	7,549	1.3	2,080
10-11 years complete	1.5	3,607	1.9	1,108
12 or more years complete	2.5	5,254	5.6	1,637
Religion				
Hindu	2.4	6,459	4.6	1,523
Muslim	0.4	16,694	1.5	3,935
Sikh	4.4	449	10.4	99
Other	2.1	199	1.9	40
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.2	2,152	0.9	524
Scheduled tribe	0.5	2,176	3.6	524
Other backward class	1.5	1,196	3.1	216
Other	1.0	18,235	2.6	4,321
Total age 15-49	1.1	23,800	2.5	5,597
Age 50-54	na	na	6.1	416
Total age 15-54	na	na	2.8	6,013

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	75.7	82.5	80.3
Government/municipal hospital	52.0	34.7	40.4
Government dispensary	1.6	2.6	2.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.7	1.4	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.3	20.9	18.1
PHC/additional PHC	7.5	18.9	15.2
Sub-centre	0.4	3.8	2.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	24.1	17.1	19.4
Private hospital	5.4	2.8	3.6
Private doctor/clinic	16.1	10.3	12.2
Private paramedic	0.8	0.7	0.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.8	3.2	2.7
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.4	0.3
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.3
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	5.9	3.4	4.2
Number of households	5,796	12,098	17,894
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)	25.6	25.5	25.6
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	19.2	34.8	27.8
State health insurance scheme	32.0	22.5	26.8
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.8	3.2	2.6
Community health insurance programme	0.5	0.7	0.6
Other health insurance through employer	4.6	2.5	3.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.4	1.0	1.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	11.5	11.1	11.3
Other	3.9	0.7	2.2
Number of households	341	416	758

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	289	383	1,566	2,287	124	3,972	1,866	1,464	1,343	1,078	0	1,031
20-34	1,050	398	5,941	3,066	61	11,875	2,127	1,298	1,098	2,322	35	2,525
35-49	4,051	1,879	11,329	7,823	201	7,953	4,523	1,332	2,674	3,028	59	2,041
Residence												
Urban	2,717	745	11,565	4,734	152	7,114	3,380	1,231	2,258	2,404	0	1,874
Rural	1,588	952	5,070	4,437	104	16,686	2,737	1,397	1,446	2,323	56	3,723
Schooling												
No schooling	2,667	1,475	7,227	6,928	208	6,949	3,079	2,360	1,397	2,878	0	647
<5 years complete	1,723	1,098	7,939	7,812	0	442	672	2,463	489	8,172	0	124
5-9 years complete	1,876	804	6,490	4,723	106	7,549	2,307	1,594	1,881	2,771	58	2,080
10-11 years complete	1,716	570	6,710	2,775	47	3,607	3,027	809	1,296	1,024	0	1,108
12 or more years complete	1,178	443	7,605	1,989	76	5,254	3,846	892	2,018	2,064	53	1,637
Marital status												
Never married	366	292	2,882	2,211	81	8,310	2,107	1,270	1,285	1,805	35	2,459
Currently married	2,625	1,184	9,173	5,463	143	14,977	3,557	1,375	2,024	2,769	39	3,099
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6,754	1,997	10,799	14,635	0	513	8,269	3,115	4,717	3,511	0	39
Religion												
Hindu	2,034	1,601	4,680	2,972	78	6,459	4,096	1,772	1,470	2,046	137	1,523
Muslim	1,883	610	7,815	5,205	137	16,694	2,163	1,222	1,563	2,466	0	3,935
Sikh	2,343	1,384	13,170	2,682	0	449	17,459	0	12,399	3,396	0	99
Other	1,035	254	1,441	2,085	97	199	1,206	0	0	0	0	40

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,679	1,401	4,653	3,389	94	2,152	2,795	1,112	1,415	2,811	0	524
Scheduled tribe	1,928	1,259	2,358	3,455	235	2,176	3,577	2,829	1,254	1,414	0	524
Other backward class	1,432	1,360	4,737	3,265	266	1,196	1,425	936	3,366	1,411	0	216
Other	1,991	757	8,006	4,866	94	18,235	2,918	1,212	1,718	2,462	48	4,321
Don't know	(0)	(0)	(1858)	(6479)	(1483)	41	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total age 15-49	1,925	890	7,011	4,526	118	23,800	2,953	1,341	1,718	2,351	37	5,597
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	8,862	2,273	4,273	6,205	655	416
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,362	1,406	1,895	2,617	80	6,013

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	5.7	3.9	26.7	3,972
20-24	17.3	8.9	32.3	4,222
25-34	41.0	15.7	40.5	7,653
35-49	51.9	19.0	46.8	7,953
Residence				
Urban	38.9	13.5	48.2	7,114
Rural	32.7	13.6	34.9	16,686
Schooling				
No schooling	47.6	18.6	41.2	6,949
<5 years complete	40.7	13.7	36.9	442
5-9 years complete	30.7	11.9	36.7	7,549
10-11 years complete	28.2	11.5	35.4	3,607
12 or more years complete	26.8	11.0	41.4	5,254
Religion				
Hindu	33.7	13.2	30.8	6,459
Muslim	34.7	13.7	42.1	16,694
Sikh	37.4	11.9	33.3	449
Other	41.6	18.1	38.8	199
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	34.5	14.2	28.2	2,152
Scheduled tribe	38.7	15.1	33.1	2,176
Other backward class	35.4	14.7	36.0	1,196
Other	34.0	13.3	41.0	18,235
Don't know	(31.3)	(24.2)	(18.2)	41
Total	34.5	13.6	38.9	23,800

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	4.5	72.8	24.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.0	3,880			
20-24	6.8	66.9	28.7	3.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	1.5	4,148			
25-29	10.4	59.5	33.0	6.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.7	4,150			
30-34	16.0	50.7	38.7	8.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	2.9	3,392			
35-39	23.5	41.9	40.4	14.0	2.8	0.9	100.0	2.3	3,195			
40-44	30.2	33.2	45.1	15.9	4.0	1.7	100.0	2.3	2,519			
45-49	38.7	27.1	43.9	21.0	5.5	2.5	100.0	3.4	2,142			
Residence												
Urban	18.6	53.0	33.6	11.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	1.9	6,985			
Rural	15.1	53.8	35.4	8.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	2.1	16,441			
Schooling												
No schooling	23.7	42.8	39.7	12.8	3.2	1.5	100.0	2.5	6,869			
<5 years complete	20.2	46.6	38.9	11.6	1.4	1.4	100.0	1.7	438			
5-9 years complete	14.0	57.3	33.1	7.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	2.4	7,441			
10-11 years complete	13.0	58.0	32.6	7.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	1.4	3,558			
12 or more years complete	10.9	60.0	32.2	6.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.2	5,120			
Religion												
Hindu	15.7	55.6	33.2	8.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	2.1	6,369			
Muslim	16.2	52.9	35.4	9.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	2.0	16,426			
Sikh	20.8	45.9	41.2	11.0	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.1	433			
Other	10.0	59.7	33.5	5.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	0.6	197			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	15.2	53.7	36.2	7.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	2.6	2,127			
Scheduled tribe	12.9	54.1	36.2	7.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	1.6	2,152			
Other backward class	14.5	55.5	34.0	7.8	2.1	0.6	100.0	1.6	1,169			
Other	16.7	53.3	34.6	9.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	2.0	17,936			
Don't know	(16.0)	(49.8)	(39.4)	(6.8)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	41			
Total	16.1	53.5	34.9	8.9	1.8	0.9	100.0	2.0	23,426			

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	4.0	59.7	37.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.6	998			
20-24	8.7	47.3	45.3	6.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.2	807			
25-29	13.7	41.6	45.9	11.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	0.1	842			
30-34	17.0	38.6	46.5	11.8	1.6	1.5	100.0	0.7	788			
35-39	19.1	33.3	50.0	13.4	2.0	1.2	100.0	1.0	779			
40-44	25.0	32.8	44.6	17.6	3.5	1.5	100.0	0.4	661			
45-49	30.5	25.0	47.3	20.0	5.1	2.7	100.0	0.3	538			
Residence												
Urban	17.3	39.5	45.1	12.6	1.5	1.4	100.0	0.4	1,792			
Rural	14.6	42.4	44.8	10.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.5	3,621			
Schooling												
No schooling	21.3	40.2	41.5	14.9	2.7	0.7	100.0	1.5	625			
<5 years complete	20.8	43.4	37.5	17.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	0.0	121			
5-9 years complete	14.8	43.9	43.2	10.1	1.8	1.1	100.0	0.3	2,022			
10-11 years complete	12.6	45.2	43.8	8.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	0.6	1,063			
12 or more years complete	15.4	36.2	49.8	11.4	1.4	1.2	100.0	0.4	1,583			
Religion												
Hindu	18.0	40.7	43.6	11.2	2.6	1.8	100.0	1.0	1,480			
Muslim	14.2	42.2	45.2	10.5	1.4	0.8	100.0	0.3	3,799			
Sikh	22.0	27.1	54.8	17.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	0.0	93			
Other	25.0	30.5	44.8	21.2	2.5	1.1	100.0	0.0	40			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	17.0	44.5	42.2	8.7	3.4	1.1	100.0	1.1	516			
Scheduled tribe	17.9	42.4	41.6	12.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	0.8	519			
Other backward class	13.2	50.1	37.3	10.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.3	210			
Other	15.0	40.5	46.1	10.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.4	4,158			
Total age 15-49	15.4	41.4	44.9	10.9	1.7	1.1	100.0	0.5	5,412			
Age 50-54	36.5	25.4	43.9	19.9	8.3	2.5	100.0	2.7	402			
Total age 15-54	16.9	40.3	44.8	11.5	2.2	1.2	100.0	0.7	5,814			

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.

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	98.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	3,877
20-24	97.4	1.9	0.6	100.0	4,156
25-29	96.5	2.5	1.0	100.0	4,141
30-34	95.0	3.3	1.7	100.0	3,392
35-39	91.0	4.7	4.3	100.0	3,183
40-44	89.2	5.5	5.3	100.0	2,514
45-49	87.0	6.5	6.5	100.0	2,135
Residence					
Urban	91.7	4.5	3.7	100.0	6,979
Rural	95.5	2.7	1.8	100.0	16,417
Schooling					
No schooling	92.7	4.0	3.4	100.0	6,865
<5 years complete	93.3	4.6	2.1	100.0	438
5-9 years complete	95.2	2.9	1.9	100.0	7,420
10-11 years complete	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	3,551
12 or more years complete	95.1	3.1	1.8	100.0	5,122
Religion					
Hindu	94.6	2.8	2.6	100.0	6,354
Muslim	94.4	3.4	2.2	100.0	16,411
Sikh	91.7	3.0	5.2	100.0	434
Other	96.2	2.7	1.1	100.0	197
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.1	3.2	2.7	100.0	2,120
Scheduled tribe	96.7	2.1	1.2	100.0	2,153
Other backward class	94.4	3.1	2.5	100.0	1,169
Other	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	17,912
Don't know	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Total	94.4	3.3	2.4	100.0	23,396

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	998
20-24	98.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	803
25-29	96.7	2.5	0.7	100.0	839
30-34	94.0	3.1	2.9	100.0	789
35-39	87.3	7.2	5.5	100.0	780
40-44	91.0	3.8	5.2	100.0	659
45-49	86.9	6.9	6.3	100.0	538
Residence					
Urban	90.0	5.1	4.9	100.0	1,787
Rural	95.5	2.7	1.8	100.0	3,619
Schooling					
No schooling	93.0	3.9	3.1	100.0	626
<5 years complete	86.6	9.6	3.8	100.0	118
5-9 years complete	93.3	4.2	2.5	100.0	2,021
10-11 years complete	95.7	1.7	2.6	100.0	1,064
12 or more years complete	93.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	1,577
Religion					
Hindu	92.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	1,482
Muslim	94.4	3.1	2.5	100.0	3,791
Sikh	86.0	3.3	10.7	100.0	93
Other	88.8	10.3	0.9	100.0	40
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.1	3.4	1.6	100.0	515
Scheduled tribe	96.5	2.7	0.8	100.0	520
Other backward class	95.4	3.3	1.4	100.0	209
Other	93.1	3.6	3.3	100.0	4,151
Total age 15-49	93.7	3.5	2.8	100.0	5,406
Age 50-54	85.8	5.6	8.6	100.0	401
Total age 15-54	93.1	3.6	3.2	100.0	5,807

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.3	0.3	0.3	30.4	28.9	29.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	10.8	8.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.9	2.0	1.7	3.5	5.1	4.6
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	3.1	2.8
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.8	2.2
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	1.6	3.3	2.8	34.8	39.8	38.2
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.2	11.1	10.5
Number of respondents	7,114	16,686	23,800	1,874	3,723	5,597
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3
1-2	*	35.2	32.2	10.6	12.2	11.7
3-5	*	34.9	36.6	27.5	25.3	26.0
6-9	*	9.0	6.4	22.1	21.8	21.9
10 or more	*	18.4	21.9	36.9	36.9	36.9
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	35	86	121	592	1,267	1,859
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	12.1	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.7
About once a week	*	49.4	43.4	51.7	42.4	45.1
Less than once a week	*	38.5	48.5	39.8	48.8	46.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	12	18	30	172	414	586

* 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	60.9	19.8	48.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	66.6	3,972
20-24	63.0	20.1	48.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	66.5	4,222
Residence								
Urban	37.6	21.1	65.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	85.0	2,110
Rural	70.4	19.6	43.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	60.1	6,084
Schooling								
No schooling	85.3	9.4	25.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	33.7	702
<5 years complete	74.6	18.3	24.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	39.4	110
5-9 years complete	68.9	17.3	43.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	58.9	3,304
10-11 years complete	58.1	25.6	52.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	75.0	1,918
12 or more years complete	46.5	22.7	62.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	82.7	2,160
Religion								
Hindu	61.7	16.3	49.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	65.0	2,051
Muslim	62.8	21.1	48.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	66.6	5,988
Sikh	30.8	28.7	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	104
Other	32.0	17.0	67.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	82.0	52
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	64.4	14.5	43.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	57.9	757
Scheduled tribe	73.2	15.9	35.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	48.7	860
Other backward class	61.5	17.9	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	455
Other	60.1	21.4	51.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	70.2	6,104
Total	61.9	20.0	48.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	66.5	8,194

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture
WOMEN											
15-19	11.0	1,275	55.1	5.3	14.9	24.7	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	140
20-24	19.8	1,269	72.0	4.3	7.1	16.6	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	251
25-29	22.5	1,305	70.8	3.9	10.6	14.8	100.0	19.9	80.1	100.0	294
30-34	19.5	1,026	58.5	7.7	15.1	18.7	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	200
35-39	19.2	957	61.7	7.6	17.8	12.9	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	184
40-44	17.9	750	63.3	3.0	14.8	18.9	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0	134
45-49	13.2	662	54.0	3.8	23.8	18.4	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	88
Total	17.8	7,244	64.2	5.1	13.5	17.2	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	1,290
MEN											
15-19	23.5	1,031	72.8	10.5	7.3	9.4	100.0	35.5	64.5	100.0	243
20-24	57.3	832	89.4	6.5	1.3	2.8	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	477
25-29	82.0	876	89.3	5.3	2.4	3.1	100.0	20.7	79.3	100.0	719
30-34	94.9	816	92.2	4.7	1.7	1.3	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	774
35-39	96.5	807	87.7	7.3	1.8	3.1	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	779
40-44	98.3	679	88.5	7.4	1.7	2.4	100.0	19.6	80.4	100.0	668
45-49	96.4	555	85.0	8.0	2.4	4.6	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	535
Total	74.9	5,597	87.9	6.7	2.2	3.2	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	4,194

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their 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 whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	*	2	27	*	2	*	1	*	5
20-29	83.0	133	853	22.8	78	61.1	14	61.1	439
30-39	83.2	200	1,318	30.1	145	64.7	79	61.7	1,307
40-49	83.4	123	774	24.7	71	76.7	72	65.4	1,112
Residence									
Urban	89.7	177	1,017	23.4	122	70.5	73	60.3	1,003
Rural	78.9	282	1,955	28.9	175	74.0	92	64.5	1,860
Schooling									
No schooling	72.3	114	1,226	24.6	79	*	18	54.4	492
<5 years complete	*	12	77	*	6	*	2	58.4	99
5-9 years complete	83.9	120	836	33.3	77	83.6	46	64.3	1,076
10-11 years complete	83.9	50	349	(12.0)	32	*	13	63.4	486
12 or more years complete	89.4	162	483	29.2	103	63.6	88	67.5	710
Religion									
Hindu	85.8	144	822	24.2	90	(69.9)	59	71.0	765
Muslim	81.7	288	2,049	27.5	193	71.8	97	59.4	2,014
Sikh	*	15	77	*	8	(79.1)	6	59	59
Other	(97.8)	11	24	(34.8)	6	*	4	77.9	25
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(83.9)	50	264	*	33	*	19	62.2	258
Scheduled tribe	82.0	42	301	35.6	30	(87.7)	19	52.4	288
Other backward class	*	16	115	*	11	*	9	56.8	112
Other	82.6	351	2,291	23.4	223	66.0	119	64.8	2,201
Total	83.1	458	2,972	26.7	296	72.4	166	63.0	2,863

Note: Total includes women and 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				Total			
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly		Mainly wife	Someone else	Other
	URBAN											
Own health care	6.7	72.2	19.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	41.1	54.2	3.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	6.9	70.0	19.1	2.3	1.8	100.0	35.8	58.4	4.4	1.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.3	72.4	19.1	1.6	1.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	7.6	65.8	24.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	36.1	57.4	5.7	0.7	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	7.9	61.2	25.4	4.2	1.3	100.0	32.4	62.1	3.3	2.0	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.2	66.3	23.2	3.4	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	7.3	67.8	22.9	1.1	0.8	100.0	37.8	56.4	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.6	63.9	23.4	3.6	1.5	100.0	33.5	60.9	3.7	1.8	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.9	68.2	21.9	2.9	1.1	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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in neither decision
Age									
15-19	67.9	57.1	65.6	48.2	23.0	45	*	*	*
20-24	64.6	60.4	65.2	49.9	25.0	401	93.3	91.5	88.6
25-29	72.9	66.7	70.3	58.1	19.2	916	93.4	94.7	88.8
30-39	76.0	73.1	75.2	63.0	14.9	1,821	94.8	93.6	90.2
40-49	78.9	76.6	78.2	66.5	12.2	1,318	93.7	95.6	91.3
Residence									
Urban	78.9	76.9	77.7	66.2	12.5	1,398	95.3	94.1	90.9
Rural	73.4	69.1	72.5	59.7	17.5	3,103	93.6	94.6	90.2
Schooling									
No schooling	71.1	69.5	71.2	57.7	18.1	1,855	95.3	95.2	91.7
<5 years complete	66.7	64.0	64.8	56.0	25.9	116	92.3	90.9	89.4
5-9 years complete	77.3	70.9	74.8	61.8	15.1	1,261	92.9	96.0	90.8
10-11 years complete	74.9	73.7	75.0	64.0	16.4	540	95.5	93.5	90.1
12 or more years complete	83.1	77.2	81.1	71.0	10.2	730	94.6	92.5	89.2
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	80.2	75.3	78.2	68.6	13.8	717	94.2	94.5	90.5
Employed, for cash	80.3	75.6	79.2	69.5	13.2	458	94.2	94.5	90.5
Employed, not for cash	79.8	74.9	76.4	67.1	14.8	258	93.9	95.8	91.5
Not employed	74.2	70.8	73.3	60.4	16.4	3,784	92.6	90.4	86.6

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision
Number of living children									
0	70.0	61.6	66.7	49.9	20.0	92.5	94.8	89.4	2.1
1-2	76.8	73.4	75.7	64.2	14.9	94.6	93.4	89.7	1.7
3-4	74.8	72.4	74.7	62.3	15.8	93.7	95.3	91.1	2.2
5+	72.0	67.1	70.1	56.8	19.3	96.9	97.3	94.6	0.3
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	76.2	74.9	76.7	65.1	14.9	93.9	95.0	91.2	2.2
Non-nuclear	74.2	68.4	71.7	58.5	17.0	94.3	93.9	89.8	1.5
Religion									
Hindu	77.2	72.9	76.8	63.9	13.7	92.7	93.5	88.8	2.7
Muslim	73.5	69.8	72.0	59.5	17.6	94.6	94.9	91.0	1.5
Sikh	91.5	93.4	93.1	87.5	3.1	(96.6)	(88.5)	(87.0)	(1.9)
Other	82.7	87.4	87.5	74.9	5.7	96.3	99.5	96.3	0.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	73.8	70.6	73.7	60.6	16.0	91.6	96.8	89.8	1.4
Scheduled tribe	67.3	63.7	66.2	52.9	21.9	95.2	93.9	90.8	1.8
Other backward class	78.4	73.0	70.2	58.5	12.8	98.6	97.0	96.4	0.7
Other	76.3	72.7	75.5	63.3	15.3	94.1	94.1	90.1	2.0
Total	75.1	71.5	74.1	61.7	16.0	94.2	94.4	90.4	1.8

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

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

() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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		
Age						
15-19	27.1	50.4	31.2	0.7	26.2	1,275
20-24	40.9	58.9	39.8	0.9	37.1	1,269
25-29	46.7	64.0	42.8	1.2	49.6	1,305
30-39	47.4	65.9	38.7	1.7	56.4	1,983
40-49	43.1	59.1	34.9	1.9	57.8	1,412
Residence						
Urban	52.0	70.5	47.2	1.2	55.2	2,343
Rural	36.8	55.4	32.9	1.4	42.7	4,901
Schooling						
No schooling	34.4	50.7	27.6	1.1	45.9	2,105
<5 years complete	34.7	47.6	28.7	1.0	50.7	146
5-9 years complete	38.0	56.1	35.3	0.9	41.1	2,272
10-11 years complete	42.8	65.2	38.8	1.0	43.9	1,140
12 or more years complete	56.7	76.6	54.0	2.4	57.6	1,581
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	73.9	69.9	51.4	3.0	54.5	1,290
Employed, for cash	81.8	75.2	54.5	4.0	60.2	894
Employed, not for cash	55.9	58.1	44.5	0.9	41.7	396
Not employed	34.8	58.2	34.5	0.9	45.1	5,954
Number of living children						
0	39.1	57.6	39.5	0.8	35.4	2,989
1-2	48.2	67.8	40.0	1.8	56.1	2,287
3-4	39.9	57.0	32.9	1.7	54.1	1,618
5+	30.6	48.9	26.8	1.0	48.3	349

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	39.6	60.0	37.0	1.6	49.3	3,763
Non-nuclear	44.1	60.6	38.1	1.0	44.0	3,481
Religion						
Hindu	37.4	56.6	39.0	1.6	47.8	1,957
Muslim	42.8	61.1	36.7	1.2	45.6	5,057
Sikh	55.2	74.5	43.6	3.3	61.6	163
Other	55.6	73.3	44.4	0.2	63.3	67
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	34.5	50.8	32.3	1.1	40.3	631
Scheduled tribe	25.4	46.9	25.2	0.6	35.5	697
Other backward class	39.2	48.1	49.4	0.8	41.4	306
Other	44.8	63.7	39.1	1.5	49.2	5,599
Total	41.7	60.3	37.6	1.3	46.7	7,244

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

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

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

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Background characteristic	Women			Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age								
15-19	26.7	23.1	25.4	1,275	87.1	66.7	62.0	1,031
20-24	29.8	25.4	56.1	1,269	81.9	71.0	66.3	832
25-29	30.7	25.7	69.2	1,305	78.8	78.6	72.2	876
30-34	36.3	29.7	65.5	1,026	63.6	85.0	74.6	816
35-39	35.6	28.4	63.3	957	55.5	88.9	78.3	807
40-44	35.2	27.3	55.5	750	44.7	94.4	76.8	679
45-49	41.8	32.7	44.1	662	51.2	95.4	87.1	555
Residence								
Urban	32.5	22.3	68.6	2,343	77.4	81.6	63.3	1,874
Rural	32.9	29.1	47.3	4,901	61.8	81.1	77.5	3,723
Religion								
Hindu	32.8	26.8	56.4	1,957	72.9	69.9	62.1	1,523
Muslim	33.1	27.3	52.1	5,057	65.1	85.7	77.1	3,935
Sikh	17.9	14.1	83.5	163	87.3	75.9	56.0	99
Other	44.7	33.8	78.7	67	76.2	91.5	86.0	40
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	35.0	26.7	46.6	631	60.6	73.1	62.7	524
Scheduled tribe	41.2	36.8	42.5	697	62.0	84.9	81.4	524
Other backward class	21.0	18.2	45.9	306	63.1	68.3	61.9	216
Other	32.1	26.2	57.0	5,599	69.7	82.5	73.4	4,321
Schooling								
No schooling	38.7	32.8	38.2	2,105	6.2	92.4	79.3	647
<5 years complete	20.0	16.9	48.7	146	5.6	85.4	75.8	124
5-9 years complete	31.7	26.2	47.6	2,272	69.5	81.3	73.7	2,080
10-11 years complete	31.4	24.4	59.9	1,140	92.6	76.9	69.0	1,108
12 or more years complete	28.6	23.0	81.2	1,581	96.3	79.6	71.1	1,637
Total age 15-49	32.8	26.9	54.2	7,244	68.2	81.3	72.7	5,597
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	98.7	90.2	416
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	82.5	73.9	6,013

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

na = Not applicable

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	34.3	16.4	35.3	23.1	34.7	19.4
She neglects the house or children	36.9	19.8	35.7	25.3	36.5	22.2
She argues with him	37.0	18.7	38.5	26.9	37.6	22.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	23.3	6.9	19.9	12.5	22.1	9.4
She doesn't cook properly	19.0	6.4	17.4	10.8	18.4	8.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	35.8	21.3	35.1	30.7	35.5	25.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	43.7	23.4	44.6	32.1	44.0	27.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	56.0	37.9	57.6	46.9	56.6	41.9
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	80.3	84.3	79.0	83.0	79.9	83.7
Knows her husband has sex with other women	79.6	78.1	77.7	75.7	78.9	77.1
Is tired or not in the mood	63.9	72.6	60.0	69.9	62.5	71.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	58.9	64.8	55.0	63.2	57.5	64.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	12.4	9.1	13.8	11.8	12.9	10.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	21.7	na	21.8	na	21.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	17.7	na	19.0	na	18.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	14.7	na	14.9	na	14.8
Have sex with another woman	na	15.3	na	14.9	na	15.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	10.9	na	9.7	na	10.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	71.0	na	69.8	na	70.5
Number of respondents	4,660	3,138	2,584	2,459	7,244	5,597

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	57.5	48.9	55.3	60.1	63.3	63.3	1,275	1,031
20-24	54.6	47.1	60.2	67.4	67.0	67.0	1,269	832
25-29	53.7	43.2	59.1	65.7	68.1	68.1	1,305	876
30-39	60.0	38.3	57.0	65.2	68.1	68.1	1,983	1,623
40-49	55.4	36.1	56.4	62.7	72.5	72.5	1,412	1,234
Residence								
Urban	56.2	36.3	59.5	62.7	70.2	70.2	2,343	1,874
Rural	56.8	44.6	56.6	64.8	66.9	66.9	4,901	3,723
Schooling								
No schooling	64.1	46.9	51.7	64.3	65.3	65.3	2,105	647
<5 years complete	69.2	43.5	53.3	63.9	64.9	64.9	146	124
5-9 years complete	58.4	47.0	56.1	61.8	66.9	66.9	2,272	2,080
10-11 years complete	51.4	40.1	61.2	64.2	71.1	71.1	1,140	1,108
12 or more years complete	46.7	34.3	65.1	67.0	68.7	68.7	1,581	1,637
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	65.4	41.3	49.9	64.7	68.7	68.7	1,290	4,194
Employed, for cash	59.8	41.0	56.9	64.7	69.6	69.6	894	3,967
Employed, not for cash	77.8	47.3	34.0	65.9	53.8	53.8	396	226
Not employed	54.7	43.4	59.2	62.3	65.8	65.8	5,954	1,403
Marital status								
Never married	57.6	46.9	55.0	63.2	65.5	65.5	2,584	2,459
Currently married	56.3	37.5	58.7	64.9	70.1	70.1	4,501	3,099
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	49.9	64.3	64.4	58.8	60.5	60.5	159	39

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	Men	Women	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	56.9	45.8	55.5	62.4	65.7	2,989	2,991	
1-2	52.6	36.1	63.0	68.1	71.0	2,287	1,474	
3-4	59.5	38.6	55.9	64.9	70.9	1,618	926	
5+	67.0	40.7	46.6	56.9	67.6	349	206	
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	57.5	42.6	56.7	63.9	67.7	3,763	2,848	
Non-nuclear	55.6	41.1	58.4	64.3	68.3	3,481	2,749	
Religion								
Hindu	33.3	28.8	78.0	68.1	80.9	1,957	1,523	
Muslim	66.5	47.7	48.6	62.7	62.6	5,057	3,935	
Sikh	31.0	10.7	84.4	66.3	82.6	163	99	
Other	50.7	41.1	66.1	50.2	76.7	67	40	
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	37.6	32.6	73.2	62.8	82.1	631	524	
Scheduled tribe	54.0	47.2	63.0	68.2	57.6	697	524	
Other backward class	55.5	28.7	64.8	75.0	73.0	306	216	
Other	59.2	42.9	54.7	63.4	67.3	5,599	4,321	
Total	56.6	41.9	57.5	64.1	68.0	7,244	5,597	

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

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.

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	9.6	6.8	8.6
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.2	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	2.0	0.2	1.4
Physical or sexual violence	12.6	7.2	10.7
Number of women	2,908	1,549	4,457
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	72.3	0.0	54.7
Former husband	1.6	0.0	1.2
Father/step-father	8.8	38.6	16.0
Mother/step-mother	13.3	37.4	19.2
Sister/brother	7.3	33.1	13.6
Daughter/son	1.4	0.5	1.2
Other relative	3.6	3.6	3.6
Current boyfriend	0.0	3.0	0.7
Former boyfriend	0.1	1.0	0.3
Mother in-law	1.7	0.0	1.3
Father in-law	1.7	0.0	1.3
Other in-law	0.6	0.0	0.4
Teacher	5.0	21.4	9.0
Police/soldier	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	1.8	0.0	1.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	338	109	447
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	85.3	*	79.7
Former husband	2.4	*	2.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.7
Father/step-father	0.0	*	1.3
Brother/step-brother	1.0	*	2.1
Other relative	0.0	*	1.2
In-law	0.1	*	0.1
Own friend/acquaintance	2.1	*	2.0
Family friend	0.7	*	0.6
Teacher	0.0	*	0.6
Stranger	6.3	*	6.6
Other	2.1	*	2.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	88	7	95

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	1.7	212
25-29	0.4	521
30-39	1.6	1,180
40-49	1.1	852
Residence		
Urban	0.8	865
Rural	1.5	1,924
Marital status		
Currently married	1.3	2,688
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1.2	96
Number of living children		
0	0.9	107
1-2	1.1	1,412
3-4	1.5	1,022
5+	1.1	248
Schooling		
No schooling	1.7	1,224
<5 years complete	1.3	74
5-9 years complete	0.9	771
10-11 years complete	1.0	326
12 or more years complete	0.6	393
Religion		
Hindu	1.0	855
Muslim	1.4	1,837
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.1	284
Scheduled tribe	2.3	293
Other backward class	0.7	105
Other	1.0	2,103
Total	1.2	2,788

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, never married women, Sikh women and women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	8.4	1.2	4.5	5.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.9	0.6	2.0	2.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	2.9	0.4	1.7	2.1
Slapped her	6.9	0.8	3.5	4.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.6	0.3	1.5	1.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.6	0.6	1.6	2.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.9	0.3	1.2	1.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	9.5	2.0	5.5	7.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.5	1.2	2.9	4.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.4	0.8	2.0	2.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.6	1.3	3.7	5.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	9.3	1.6	5.1	6.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	14.0	3.0	7.8	10.8
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.3
Number of ever-married women	2,908	2,908	2,908	2,908

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(2.5)	35
20-24	6.5	7.7	2.5	7.7	9.9	243
25-29	8.0	5.8	1.5	6.3	11.6	557
30-39	10.0	8.4	3.1	9.4	14.4	1,209
40-49	10.9	10.6	2.6	12.0	16.6	863
Residence						
Urban	8.6	6.1	1.6	6.6	11.1	901
Rural	9.9	9.5	3.0	10.6	15.3	2,007
Schooling						
No schooling	11.3	10.8	3.0	12.2	17.1	1,250
<5 years complete	13.4	9.2	1.4	9.2	15.8	76
5-9 years complete	8.5	8.4	3.0	9.2	13.4	807
10-11 years complete	7.9	5.7	1.4	5.9	11.0	351
12 or more years complete	6.5	3.5	1.5	4.1	8.2	425
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.4	7.9	2.4	8.8	12.7	2,433
Employed for cash	12.0	10.1	3.1	11.1	16.5	298
Employed not for cash	20.4	12.4	4.8	13.2	27.3	177
Marital status						
Currently married	9.3	8.2	2.6	9.1	13.6	2,809
Widowed	6.0	10.0	1.1	10.7	14.8	85
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	9.1	8.0	2.4	8.9	13.5	2,775
0-4 years	5.4	3.7	1.0	4.0	7.3	578
5-9 years	9.2	6.9	1.9	7.0	13.0	489
10+ years	10.4	9.8	3.0	11.1	15.7	1,708
Married more than once	(21.8)	(25.3)	(18.0)	(27.3)	(28.4)	36
Number of living children						
0	11.2	5.6	1.1	6.0	12.3	230
1-2	7.1	5.7	2.3	6.3	10.2	1,409
3-4	10.7	12.2	3.1	13.7	17.8	1,021
5+	16.3	11.1	3.1	11.9	21.4	248
Household structure²						
Nuclear	11.3	10.9	3.4	11.8	16.7	1,425
Non-nuclear	7.7	6.1	1.8	7.0	11.4	1,483
Religion						
Hindu	7.0	8.8	3.2	9.8	12.4	890
Muslim	10.9	8.6	2.4	9.5	15.2	1,917
Sikh	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	71
Other	6.0	4.9	0.7	5.5	8.2	30

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	8.5	9.3	5.4	10.2	13.1	295
Scheduled tribe	6.8	8.4	1.5	8.9	11.7	313
Other backward class	5.7	7.5	5.4	10.6	13.8	112
Other	10.2	8.4	2.2	9.2	14.5	2,184
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	27.9	24.6	11.0	26.7	40.5	205
No	7.6	6.2	1.9	6.9	10.7	2,441
Don't know	12.7	16.9	2.2	18.5	24.0	262
Total	9.5	8.4	2.6	9.3	14.0	2,908

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	12.0	12.2	3.4	13.3	17.7	518
<5 years complete	11.4	18.4	1.9	18.4	20.8	77
5-9 years complete	10.2	9.6	3.1	10.8	15.5	1,059
10-11 years complete	6.2	7.3	2.0	8.2	11.1	563
12 or more years complete	9.0	3.5	1.8	4.0	10.4	686
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.1	7.5	2.1	8.4	13.0	2,607
Gets drunk sometimes	10.1	14.2	6.5	15.7	20.0	225
Gets drunk often	34.4	36.5	10.8	36.9	47.8	46
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	13.4	9.9	4.0	11.2	17.3	123
Wife is same age	8.7	5.6	2.6	5.9	10.7	142
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.8	7.7	2.3	8.3	12.9	1,372
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.1	8.2	2.4	9.7	14.8	891
Wife 10+ years younger	7.4	10.9	3.8	11.8	13.0	281
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	9.6	8.0	2.4	9.2	14.4	1,594
Wife has more schooling	9.0	7.5	2.4	7.9	12.3	457
Both have equal schooling	5.6	5.6	1.9	5.8	8.9	409
Neither attended school	12.9	13.4	3.9	14.6	19.1	443
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.7	4.7	0.5	4.9	7.9	2,095
1-2	17.1	13.3	5.4	16.0	24.4	627
3-4	40.2	33.1	17.9	36.1	47.8	121
5-6	33.7	36.2	11.9	36.8	45.8	65
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	12.6	12.7	3.1	14.4	17.8	420
1-2	11.9	10.2	4.9	11.5	17.9	646
3	7.5	6.3	1.6	6.9	11.1	1,744
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	4.7	4.9	1.3	5.1	7.7	1,270
1-2	9.2	10.7	2.1	11.3	14.7	470
3-4	12.5	10.2	3.8	12.1	18.1	427
5-6	15.7	10.3	3.8	11.9	21.3	454
7	16.6	14.7	5.4	16.9	22.9	288

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.3	10.3	4.2	11.3	15.6	358
1-2	10.2	9.6	2.7	10.7	16.1	823
3	8.5	7.5	2.2	8.3	12.6	1,727
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	31.1	25.7	8.9	26.3	38.9	356
Sometimes	8.0	6.8	1.8	7.9	12.5	1,623
Never	3.8	4.7	1.6	5.3	7.1	930
Total	9.5	8.4	2.6	9.3	14.0	2,908

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol, but never gets drunk, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	8.7	1.6	8.5	4.8	14.8	245
In the past 12 months	8.7	1.2	10.5	6.1	15.2	167
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	12.2	5.3	7.6	5.7	19.1	75
In the past 12 months	12.8	6.2	8.4	6.7	20.4	64
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	9.3	1.8	8.0	4.4	15.1	272
In the past 12 months	9.4	2.3	9.2	5.2	16.2	195
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	11.2	6.3	10.4	8.9	19.6	48
In the past 12 months	(12.1)	(3.9)	(13.6)	(11.7)	(18.8)	37

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	(89.6)	65.7	75.7	81.6	77.1
Never sought help but told someone	7.6	(1.2)	9.0	7.6	6.5	7.3
Sought help	14.5	(9.2)	25.3	16.7	11.8	15.5
Number of women who experienced violence	384	32	63	367	112	479
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	65.6	*	*	63.0	*	67.6
Husband's family	26.4	*	*	25.9	*	21.3
Current/former husband	3.8	*	*	3.5	*	2.9
Current/former boyfriend	1.8	*	*	0.0	*	1.3
Friend	7.7	*	*	16.2	*	16.1
Neighbour	15.1	*	*	20.5	*	17.5
Religious leader	1.8	*	*	1.7	*	1.4
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	*	2.4	*	2.0
Police	0.6	*	*	5.2	*	4.3
Lawyer	0.0	*	*	1.2	*	0.9
Social service organization	0.0	*	*	0.6	*	0.5
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	56	3	16	61	13	74

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 Jammu & Kashmir, there were 837 clusters. Hence, 837 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 837 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 836 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 Jammu & Kashmir 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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 past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	0.892	0.006	17,894	17,894	2.428	0.006	0.881	0.903
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.525	0.010	17,894	17,894	2.720	0.019	0.505	0.545
Using iodized salt	0.955	0.003	17,830	17,839	1.980	0.003	0.948	0.961
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	971.710	6.214	46,609	45,859	1.313	0.006	959.282	984.138
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.342	0.004	40,883	40,294	1.862	0.012	0.334	0.351
Urban residence	0.299	0.008	23,800	23,800	2.551	0.025	0.284	0.314
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.292	0.006	23,800	23,800	2.022	0.020	0.280	0.304
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.372	0.007	23,800	23,800	2.097	0.018	0.359	0.385
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.349	0.004	23,800	23,800	1.340	0.012	0.341	0.357
Currently married	0.629	0.004	23,800	23,800	1.398	0.007	0.621	0.638
Married before age 18	0.190	0.005	19,644	19,828	1.660	0.024	0.180	0.199
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.573	0.007	15,032	14,977	1.640	0.012	0.560	0.586
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.461	0.007	15,032	14,977	1.629	0.014	0.448	0.474
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.112	0.004	15,032	14,977	1.689	0.039	0.103	0.120
Currently using pill	0.062	0.003	15,032	14,977	1.468	0.046	0.057	0.068
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.028	0.002	15,032	14,977	1.652	0.079	0.024	0.033
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.113	0.004	15,032	14,977	1.659	0.038	0.104	0.121
Currently using female sterilization	0.244	0.006	15,032	14,977	1.663	0.024	0.232	0.255
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.659	0.010	6,653	6,975	1.729	0.015	0.638	0.679
Unmet need for family planning	0.123	0.004	15,032	14,977	1.407	0.031	0.116	0.131
Want no more children	0.618	0.005	15,032	14,977	1.335	0.009	0.608	0.629
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.114	0.004	15,032	14,977	1.384	0.032	0.106	0.121
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.814	0.009	6,276	5,895	1.704	0.011	0.796	0.831
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.302	0.011	6,276	5,895	1.829	0.036	0.280	0.324
Birth registration	0.774	0.009	8,142	7,534	1.599	0.012	0.756	0.793
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.876	0.007	8,237	7,689	1.538	0.008	0.862	0.890
Institutional delivery	0.857	0.008	8,237	7,689	1.610	0.009	0.842	0.872
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.760	0.010	6,276	5,895	1.731	0.013	0.741	0.780
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.220	0.011	6,276	5,895	1.955	0.048	0.199	0.242
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.654	0.025	636	592	1.273	0.038	0.604	0.704
Children with diarrhoea	0.075	0.004	7,952	7,427	1.172	0.050	0.067	0.082
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.691	0.023	776	556	1.128	0.033	0.645	0.737
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.741	0.019	776	556	1.006	0.026	0.703	0.780
Child received BCG vaccination	0.956	0.006	1,619	1,514	1.158	0.006	0.944	0.968
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.011	1,619	1,514	1.359	0.013	0.858	0.903
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.838	0.012	1,619	1,514	1.309	0.015	0.813	0.863
Child received measles vaccination	0.861	0.012	1,619	1,514	1.335	0.014	0.838	0.885
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.702	0.015	1,619	1,514	1.306	0.022	0.672	0.733
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.751	0.015	1,619	1,514	1.327	0.020	0.721	0.780
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.658	0.010	6,889	6,427	1.529	0.015	0.638	0.677
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.274	0.008	7,385	6,736	1.348	0.028	0.259	0.290
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.121	0.007	7,385	6,736	1.620	0.055	0.108	0.135
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.166	0.007	7,385	6,736	1.500	0.043	0.152	0.180
Children with any anaemia	0.433	0.010	6,976	6,450	1.530	0.023	0.413	0.453
Women with any anaemia	0.403	0.006	23,407	23,398	1.780	0.014	0.391	0.414
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.121	0.004	22,256	22,318	1.632	0.029	0.114	0.129
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.291	0.006	22,256	22,318	1.861	0.019	0.280	0.303
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.916	0.006	7,163	7,244	1.874	0.007	0.904	0.928
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.190	0.009	7,163	7,244	2.047	0.050	0.171	0.209
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.107	0.006	4,457	4,457	1.371	0.059	0.095	0.120
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.007	0.044	67,773	67,987	1.439	0.022	1.918	2.095
Neonatal mortality	23.171	2.294	8,340	7,793	1.256	0.099	18.583	27.760
Postneonatal mortality	9.258	1.202	8,393	7,843	1.070	0.130	6.855	11.662
Infant mortality	32.430	2.729	8,347	7,798	1.237	0.084	26.971	37.888
Child mortality	5.363	1.045	8,249	7,718	1.355	0.195	3.273	7.454
Under-five mortality	37.619	3.006	8,358	7,808	1.298	0.080	31.608	43.630
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.159	0.003	41,615	41,221	1.783	0.021	0.152	0.165
Urban residence	0.335	0.010	5,584	5,597	1.631	0.031	0.314	0.355
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.116	0.006	5,584	5,597	1.506	0.056	0.103	0.128
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.491	0.012	5,584	5,597	1.794	0.024	0.467	0.515
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.439	0.009	5,584	5,597	1.384	0.021	0.421	0.458
Currently married	0.554	0.009	5,584	5,597	1.391	0.017	0.535	0.572
Married before age 21	0.163	0.010	3,691	3,734	1.577	0.059	0.144	0.183
Want no more children	0.570	0.013	3,106	3,099	1.462	0.023	0.544	0.596
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.119	0.008	3,106	3,099	1.321	0.064	0.104	0.135
Men with any anaemia	0.153	0.008	5,411	5,404	1.524	0.050	0.138	0.169
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.115	0.006	5,425	5,416	1.251	0.050	0.103	0.127
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.206	0.010	5,425	5,416	1.740	0.050	0.185	0.226
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.971	0.004	5,584	5,597	1.579	0.004	0.964	0.978
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.244	0.012	5,584	5,597	2.044	0.048	0.221	0.268

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	0.979	0.008	3,513	5,796	3.478	0.009	0.962	0.996
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.662	0.024	3,513	5,796	2.973	0.036	0.615	0.710
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.002	3,506	5,787	1.309	0.002	0.991	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	957.803	15.092	8,308	13,696	1.383	0.016	927.619	987.987
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.280	0.010	7,302	12,109	1.925	0.035	0.261	0.300
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.650	0.014	2,665	4,346	1.462	0.021	0.623	0.677
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.559	0.014	2,665	4,346	1.420	0.024	0.532	0.587
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.090	0.010	2,665	4,346	1.869	0.115	0.069	0.111
Currently using pill	0.055	0.006	2,665	4,346	1.410	0.113	0.043	0.067
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.039	0.006	2,665	4,346	1.720	0.165	0.026	0.052
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.146	0.011	2,665	4,346	1.580	0.074	0.124	0.167
Currently using female sterilization	0.304	0.015	2,665	4,346	1.628	0.048	0.275	0.333
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.607	0.022	1,405	2,459	1.701	0.037	0.563	0.652
Unmet need for family planning	0.088	0.009	2,665	4,346	1.596	0.099	0.071	0.106
Want no more children	0.625	0.011	2,665	4,346	1.220	0.018	0.602	0.648
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.892	0.016	966	1,467	1.552	0.018	0.860	0.924
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.324	0.027	966	1,467	1.720	0.083	0.270	0.377
Birth registration	0.905	0.014	1,188	1,806	1.400	0.016	0.876	0.933
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.977	0.005	1,190	1,832	1.013	0.005	0.967	0.988
Institutional delivery	0.973	0.006	1,190	1,832	1.023	0.006	0.962	0.984
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.867	0.021	966	1,467	1.865	0.024	0.825	0.909
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.271	0.031	966	1,467	2.080	0.114	0.209	0.332
Children with diarrhoea	0.048	0.007	1,145	1,758	1.105	0.151	0.033	0.062
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.684	0.078	69	84	1.190	0.113	0.529	0.839
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.754	0.062	69	84	1.029	0.082	0.630	0.878
Child received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.011	238	382	1.376	0.011	0.963	1.007
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.024	238	382	1.369	0.026	0.876	0.971
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.030	238	382	1.326	0.035	0.798	0.920
Child received measles vaccination	0.921	0.023	238	382	1.328	0.025	0.874	0.967
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.749	0.038	238	382	1.354	0.051	0.672	0.826
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.816	0.033	238	382	1.288	0.040	0.750	0.881
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.697	0.023	997	1,524	1.466	0.034	0.650	0.744
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.230	0.021	1,056	1,545	1.410	0.089	0.189	0.271
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.161	0.022	1,056	1,545	1.735	0.134	0.118	0.204
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.170	0.021	1,056	1,545	1.651	0.126	0.127	0.213
Children with any anaemia	0.406	0.024	1,026	1,555	1.486	0.060	0.357	0.455
Women with any anaemia	0.431	0.013	4,259	6,977	1.662	0.029	0.406	0.456
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.077	0.008	4,063	6,698	1.854	0.101	0.061	0.092
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.406	0.014	4,063	6,698	1.792	0.034	0.378	0.434
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.946	0.011	1,508	2,343	1.848	0.011	0.925	0.968
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.234	0.022	1,508	2,343	2.060	0.096	0.189	0.279
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.578	0.094	12,483	20,576	1.593	0.060	1.390	1.766
Neonatal mortality	28.735	6.992	1,208	1,858	1.318	0.243	14.752	42.719
Postneonatal mortality	7.955	3.028	1,210	1,865	1.061	0.381	1.900	14.010
Infant mortality	36.690	8.318	1,208	1,858	1.307	0.227	20.053	53.327
Child mortality	4.885	2.728	1,189	1,828	1.445	0.558	0.000	10.341
Under-five mortality	41.397	9.194	1,210	1,861	1.403	0.222	23.009	59.784
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.144	0.008	7,594	12,580	1.851	0.054	0.129	0.160
Want no more children	0.560	0.030	659	1,034	1.548	0.054	0.500	0.620
Men with any anaemia	0.151	0.018	1,188	1,789	1.705	0.121	0.114	0.187
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.075	0.010	1,188	1,790	1.164	0.129	0.055	0.094
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.301	0.024	1,188	1,790	1.691	0.080	0.253	0.349
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.991	0.004	1,230	1,874	1.382	0.004	0.984	0.999
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.290	0.025	1,230	1,874	1.935	0.086	0.240	0.341

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	0.850	0.007	14,381	12,098	2.459	0.009	0.836	0.865
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.459	0.010	14,381	12,098	2.378	0.022	0.440	0.479
Using iodized salt	0.935	0.004	14,324	12,052	2.183	0.005	0.926	0.944
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.632	6.086	38,301	32,164	1.165	0.006	965.460	989.804
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.369	0.004	33,581	28,185	1.706	0.011	0.361	0.377
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.541	0.008	12,367	10,631	1.685	0.014	0.526	0.556
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.421	0.007	12,367	10,631	1.672	0.018	0.406	0.436
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.120	0.004	12,367	10,631	1.489	0.036	0.112	0.129
Currently using pill	0.065	0.003	12,367	10,631	1.427	0.049	0.059	0.072
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.024	0.002	12,367	10,631	1.280	0.073	0.020	0.028
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.099	0.004	12,367	10,631	1.547	0.042	0.091	0.108
Currently using female sterilization	0.219	0.005	12,367	10,631	1.450	0.025	0.208	0.229
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.686	0.010	5,248	4,516	1.518	0.014	0.667	0.706
Unmet need for family planning	0.137	0.004	12,367	10,631	1.297	0.029	0.129	0.145
Want no more children	0.615	0.006	12,367	10,631	1.324	0.009	0.604	0.627
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.788	0.010	5,310	4,427	1.754	0.013	0.768	0.808
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.295	0.012	5,310	4,427	1.825	0.039	0.272	0.318
Birth registration	0.733	0.011	6,954	5,728	1.681	0.015	0.711	0.755
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.844	0.008	7,047	5,857	1.623	0.010	0.827	0.861
Institutional delivery	0.821	0.009	7,047	5,857	1.700	0.011	0.802	0.839
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.725	0.010	5,310	4,427	1.657	0.014	0.704	0.745
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.204	0.010	5,310	4,427	1.725	0.047	0.184	0.223
Children with diarrhoea	0.083	0.004	6,807	5,669	1.196	0.052	0.075	0.092
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.692	0.023	707	472	1.129	0.033	0.646	0.738
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.020	707	472	1.016	0.027	0.700	0.778
Child received BCG vaccination	0.946	0.007	1,381	1,132	1.151	0.008	0.932	0.960
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.013	1,381	1,132	1.333	0.014	0.841	0.891
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.013	1,381	1,132	1.247	0.016	0.805	0.856
Child received measles vaccination	0.841	0.014	1,381	1,132	1.336	0.016	0.814	0.868
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.687	0.016	1,381	1,132	1.244	0.023	0.655	0.719
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.729	0.016	1,381	1,132	1.293	0.022	0.697	0.761
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.645	0.011	5,892	4,904	1.549	0.017	0.624	0.667
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.288	0.008	6,329	5,191	1.286	0.027	0.272	0.303
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.110	0.006	6,329	5,191	1.359	0.051	0.098	0.121
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.165	0.007	6,329	5,191	1.360	0.041	0.151	0.178
Children with any anaemia	0.441	0.010	5,950	4,895	1.521	0.023	0.421	0.462
Women with any anaemia	0.391	0.006	19,148	16,420	1.690	0.015	0.379	0.402
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.141	0.004	18,193	15,620	1.564	0.029	0.133	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.242	0.005	18,193	15,620	1.622	0.021	0.232	0.253
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.901	0.007	5,655	4,901	1.891	0.008	0.886	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.169	0.009	5,655	4,901	1.835	0.054	0.151	0.187
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.176	0.046	55,290	47,411	1.300	0.021	2.084	2.268
Neonatal mortality	21.432	2.078	7,132	5,934	1.105	0.097	17.277	25.587
Postneonatal mortality	9.663	1.271	7,183	5,978	1.065	0.131	7.122	12.204
Infant mortality	31.095	2.484	7,139	5,940	1.101	0.080	26.127	36.063
Child mortality	5.480	1.059	7,060	5,890	1.247	0.193	3.363	7.597
Under-five mortality	36.405	2.707	7,148	5,947	1.132	0.074	30.991	41.819
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.165	0.003	34,021	28,641	1.629	0.020	0.159	0.172
Want no more children	0.575	0.012	2,447	2,065	1.245	0.022	0.550	0.600
Men with any anaemia	0.154	0.007	4,223	3,615	1.254	0.047	0.140	0.169
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.135	0.007	4,237	3,626	1.290	0.053	0.121	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.159	0.009	4,237	3,626	1.560	0.059	0.140	0.177
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.961	0.005	4,354	3,723	1.698	0.005	0.951	0.971
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.221	0.013	4,354	3,723	1.993	0.057	0.196	0.246



Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:



BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



MacArthur
Foundation

The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>