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

2015-16

India



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(भारत) / Established in 1956
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International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

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

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

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

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Punjab was conducted in all 20 districts of the state from 28 January to 20 June 2016 by the Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM) and collected information from 16,449 households, 19,484 women age 15-49 (including 3,006 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,250 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 99 percent for households, 98 percent for women, and 93 percent for men.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than 4 in 10 of Punjab's households (41%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Punjab are comprised of 4.7 members. Twelve percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

A large majority of households in Punjab have household heads who are Sikh (60%). Thirty-seven percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

More than one-third (38%) of households in Punjab have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 20 percent belong to an other backward caste, and a very small proportion (0.1%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than two-fifths (43%) of Punjab's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-three percent of Punjab's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is only 905 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (852 females per 1,000 males). Ninety-four percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 89 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (98%) children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 94 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than three-quarters (81%) of households in Punjab live in a *pucca* house and all households have electricity. Only 7 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 29 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (11%) than urban households (2%).

Less than two-thirds (64%) of households in Punjab have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot

Ninety-nine percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 64 percent of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (72%) are more likely than rural households (59%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-six percent of households appropriately treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by using an electronic purifier or a water filter). Two-thirds of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban and rural households in Punjab have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 11 percent of households, down from 18 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 35 percent of rural households and 12 percent of urban households. Overall, a little over one-quarter (26%) of all households in Punjab own agricultural land.

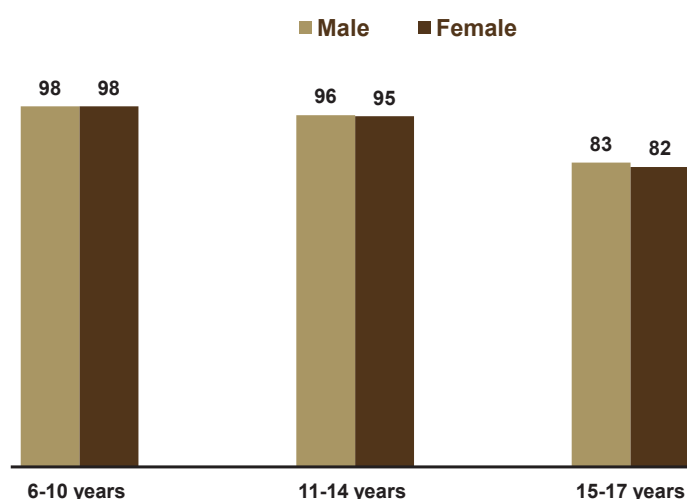
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

More than 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Punjab attend school (92% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (96%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 82 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the age group 6-14 years and even in the older age group 15-17 years, 82 percent of girls compared with 83 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 81 percent of women age 15-49 and 88 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only a little over one-third of women and men age 15-49 in Punjab have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Seventeen percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only a little over one-third (35-36%) of women and men age 15-49 in Punjab have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Punjab. More than 9 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (53%) are much more likely than women (40%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 6 percent of men and 5 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

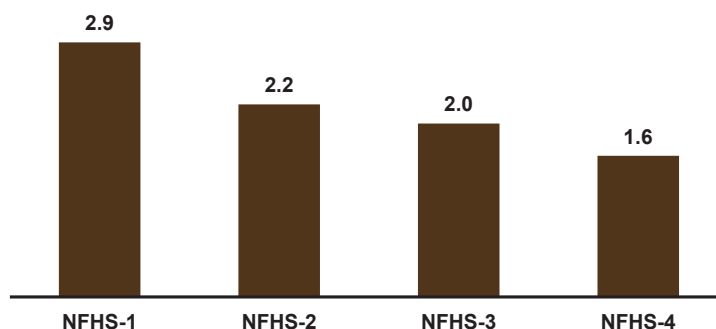
The median age at first marriage is 21.1 years among women age 25-49 years. Eight percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 20 percent in NFHS-3. A little over one-tenth (11%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from more than one-fourth of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Punjab is 1.6 children per woman, implying that the state is now well below replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.9 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.4 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

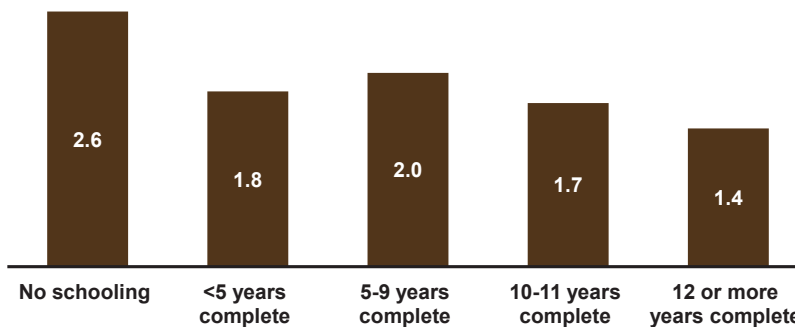


Fertility in both urban and rural areas is 1.6 children per woman, well below replacement level fertility. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 6 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 12 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.2 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 2.6, compared with 1.4). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of about 0.5 children more than Sikh and Hindu women (TFR of 2.1, compared with about 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining pregnancies 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 abortions accounted for 3 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (73%) and 14 percent were performed in the public health sector. A little over one-fourth (26%) of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Punjab, only 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 6 percent in NFHS-3. None of the women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases to 3 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 9 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are about ten times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Punjab is 33.9 months, four months longer than in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 27 percent occur within 24 months. More than half (55%) 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.

More than half (55%) of births in Punjab occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-five percent of currently married women and almost the same proportion of currently married men (74%) age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 48 percent of women and 40 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-three percent of both women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

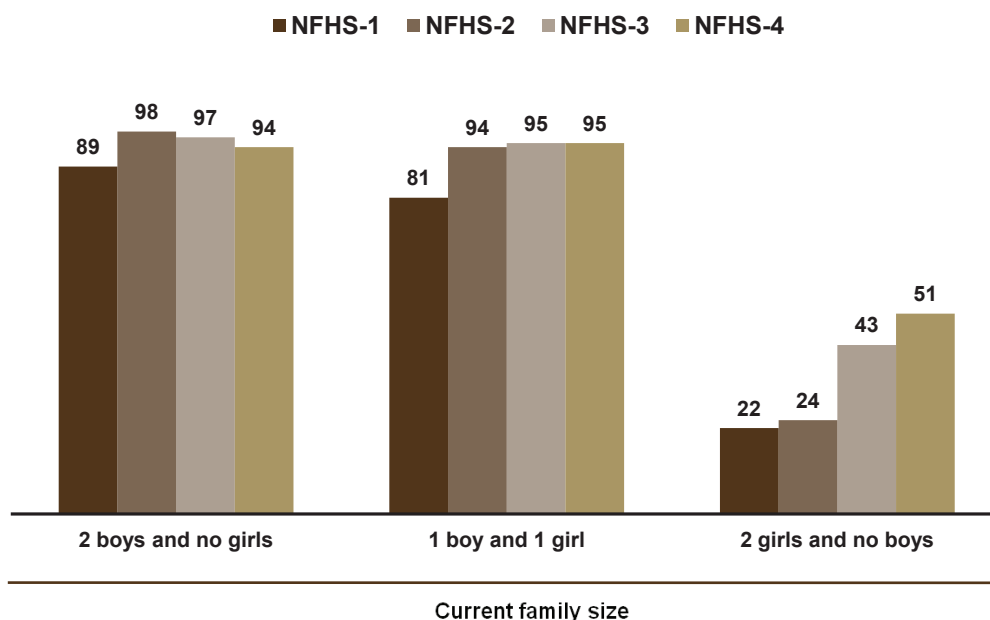
In Punjab there is a strong preference for sons. Twelve percent of women and 14 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 94 percent with two sons and 95 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 51 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

In Punjab, if all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.6 children per woman.

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

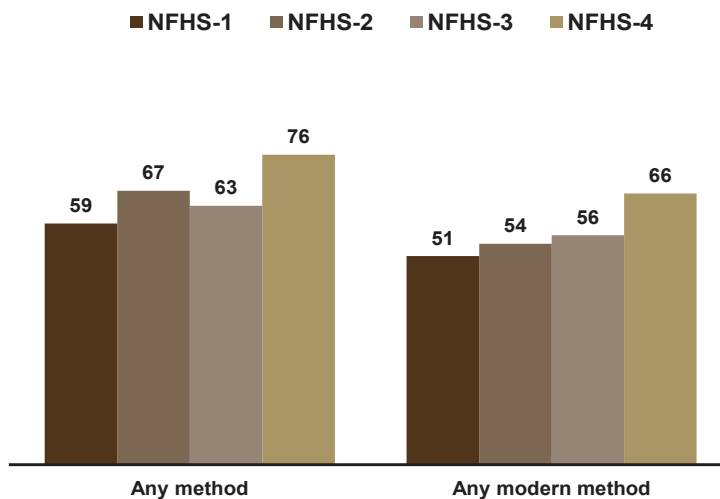
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is universal in Punjab. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 7 in 10 currently married women know about injectables and 11 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 68 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 76 percent, up from NFHS-3 (63%). Modern method use, at 66 percent, has also increased from NFHS-3 (56%). Although the percentage of currently married women using female sterilization has increased substantially since NFHS-3, the share of female sterilization in total contraceptive use has remained almost unchanged, at about half. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 29 percent for women age 15-19 to 82-84 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



In Punjab, contraceptive use is 75-76 percent in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases gradually as number of years of schooling increases; interestingly, 60 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 19 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (68%) are less likely to use contraception than Sikh (76%) and Hindu women (75%).

Women in Punjab are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 87 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 68 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

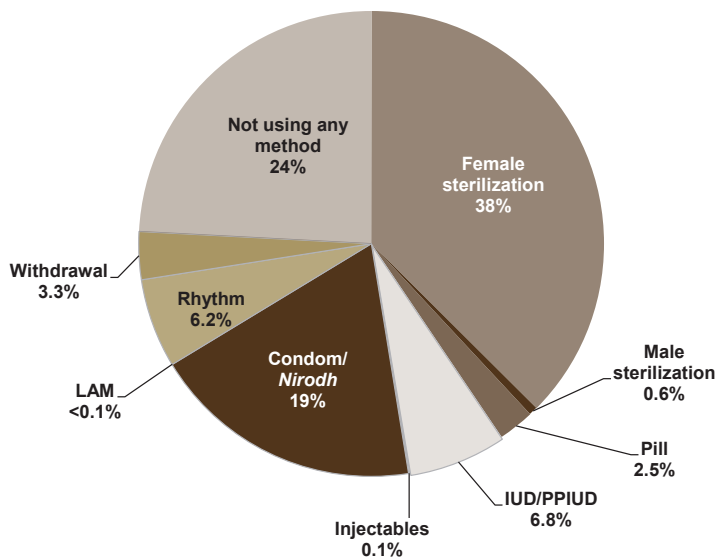
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Punjab are condoms/*Nirodhs* (19%) and IUD or PPIUD (7%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 55 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

A majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from a private sector health facility or other non-public sector sources, including shops. Nonetheless, 41 percent of pill users and 21 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from a public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 47 percent. More than two-fifths (43%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



More than two-fifths (43%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Eighty-one percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Seventy-nine percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (71%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

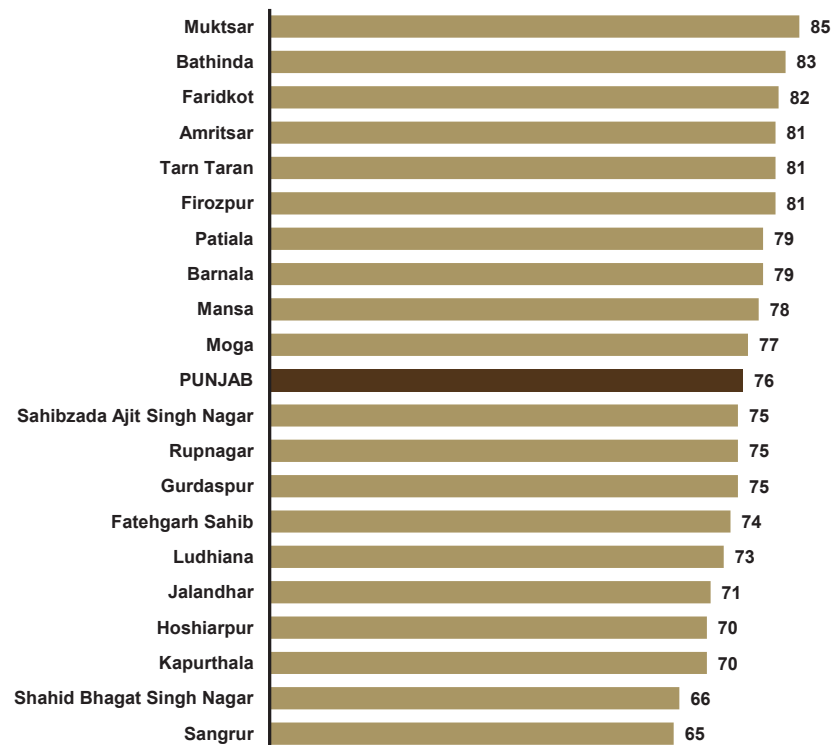
Eighty-one percent of users of selected contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Fourty-three percent of men age 15-49 in Punjab agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 11 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Almost three-fourths of men (74%) 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

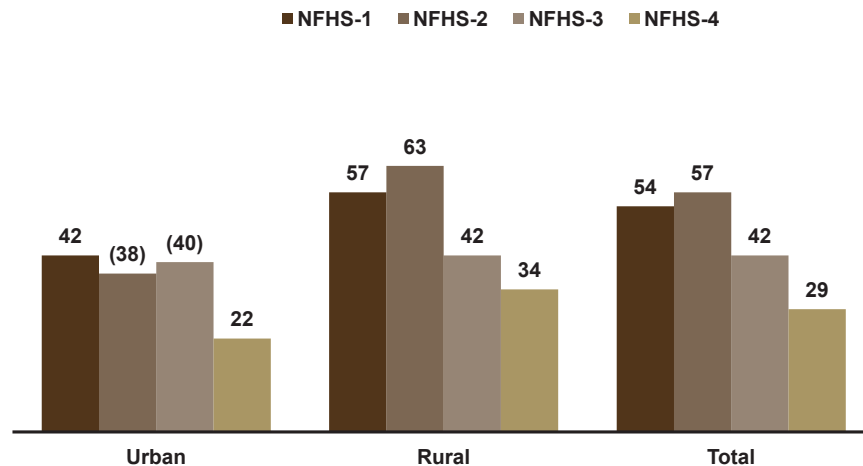
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 6 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down since NFHS-3. Currently, 92 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 81 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has slightly changed in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Punjab in NFHS-4 is estimated at 29 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 57. The under-five mortality rate for Punjab is 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, down substantially from the NFHS-3 estimate of 52 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 72.

Trends in Infant Mortality

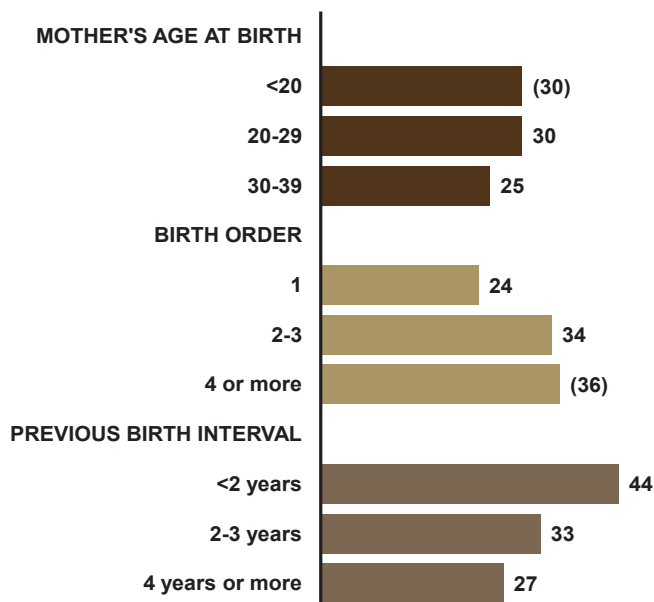
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Girls have higher mortality rates than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month of life) and the postneonatal period. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births. First-born children are less likely to die during infancy than children of higher order births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

The infant mortality rate are almost twice as high for scheduled caste children (40 deaths per 1,000 live births) as for other backward class children (21 deaths per 1,000 live births) and for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (22 deaths per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and the differential is even higher for child mortality.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

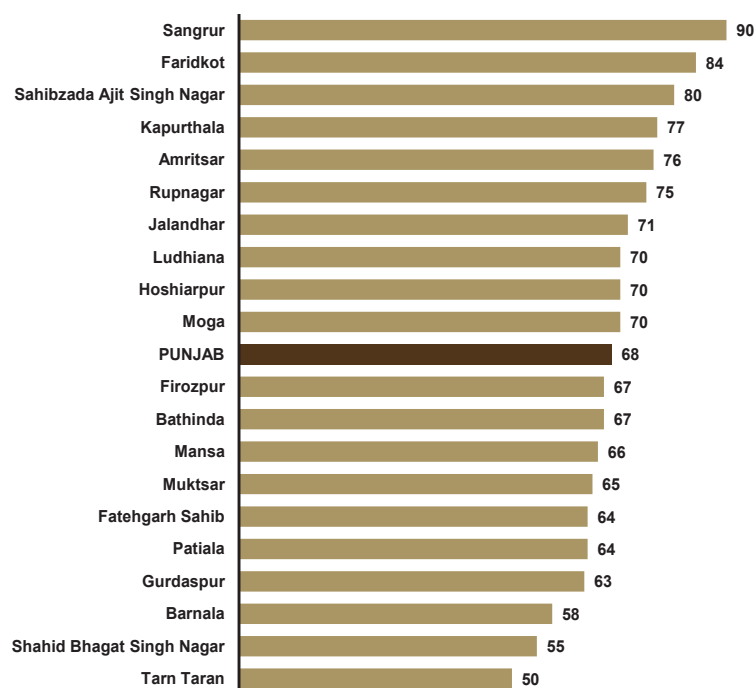
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost 95 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (59% from a doctor and 35% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Three percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 91 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 95 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fourths of women (76%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-eight percent of mothers received four or more antenatal

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



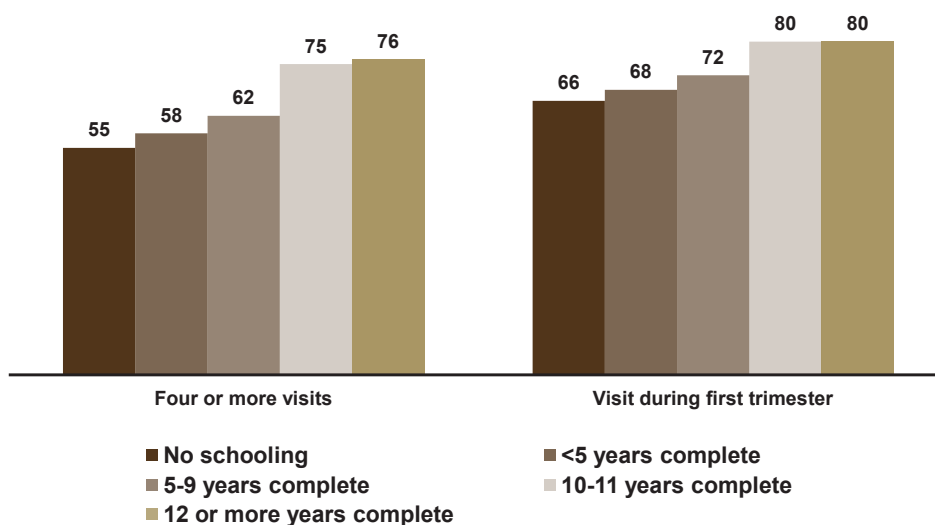
care visits. The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3, and the proportion of women who had at least four antenatal care visits also increased. For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 43 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety-three percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-one percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Sixty-eight percent of mothers in Punjab 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-fourths received advice on each of the five different areas (92% received advice on breastfeeding, 90% on the importance of institutional delivery, 87% on keeping the baby warm, 86% on cord care, and 79% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Punjab, 96-98 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, having their abdomen examined and blood pressure measured, having a urine sample taken, and having a blood sample taken.

An ultrasound test was performed during 89 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 (79%). Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. Women with two children and no sons who had an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy were more likely to have a son than a daughter for their third child. These results indicate that sex-selective abortion is common in Punjab.

Delivery care

Ninety-one percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 10 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility almost doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 (from 51% in NFHS-3 to 91% in NFHS-4). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Sikh women.

For almost all home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 75 percent of deliveries. Ninety-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

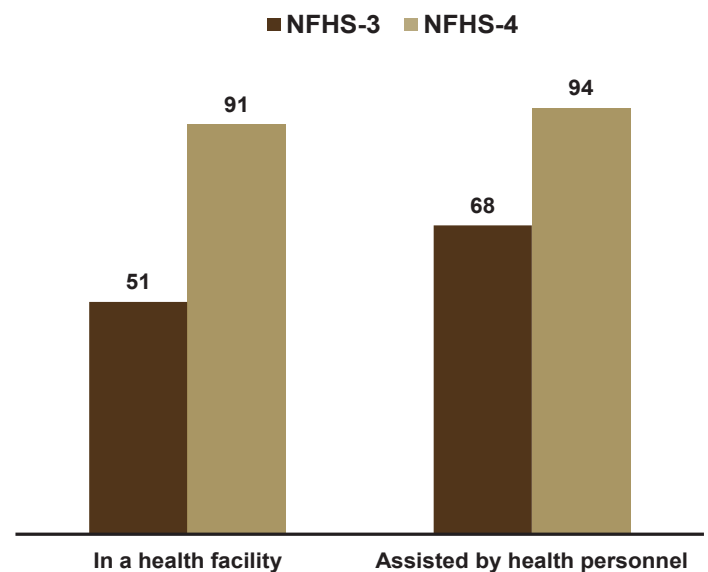
Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 5 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-five percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost half of caesarean sections (11% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 19 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth. Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women and Muslim women were also more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women with no schooling were more than twice as likely as women with at least 12 years of schooling to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women delivering their fourth or higher-order child were the most likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than any other group of women.

Are babies being delivered safely?

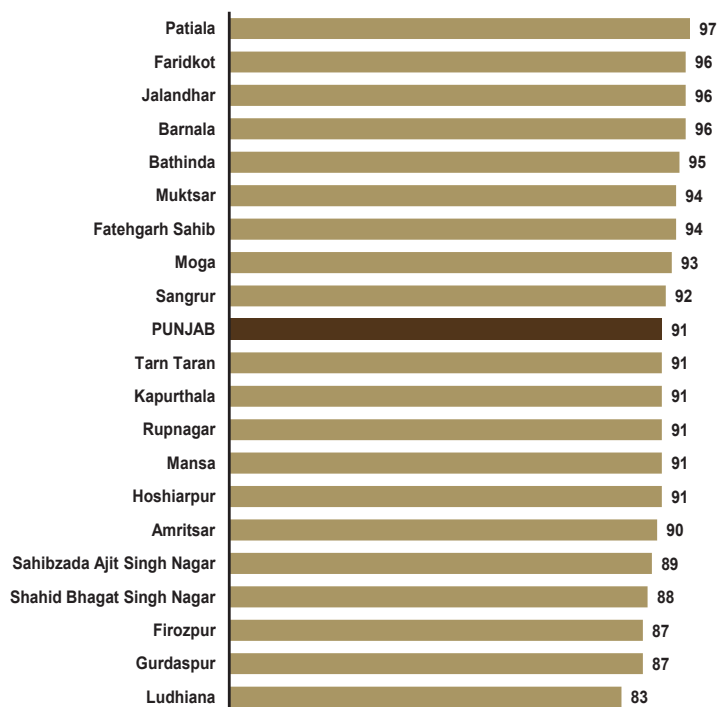
Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-one percent of children in Punjab 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 Punjab, 91 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 89 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; 92-93 percent of births in public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 50 percent of home births.

Only half of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. The proportion is even lower among births delivered at home; only 41 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (89% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas) and 80 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Sixty-nine to 82 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, more than four-fifths were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-eight percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 87 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Eighty-three percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker.

CHILD HEALTH

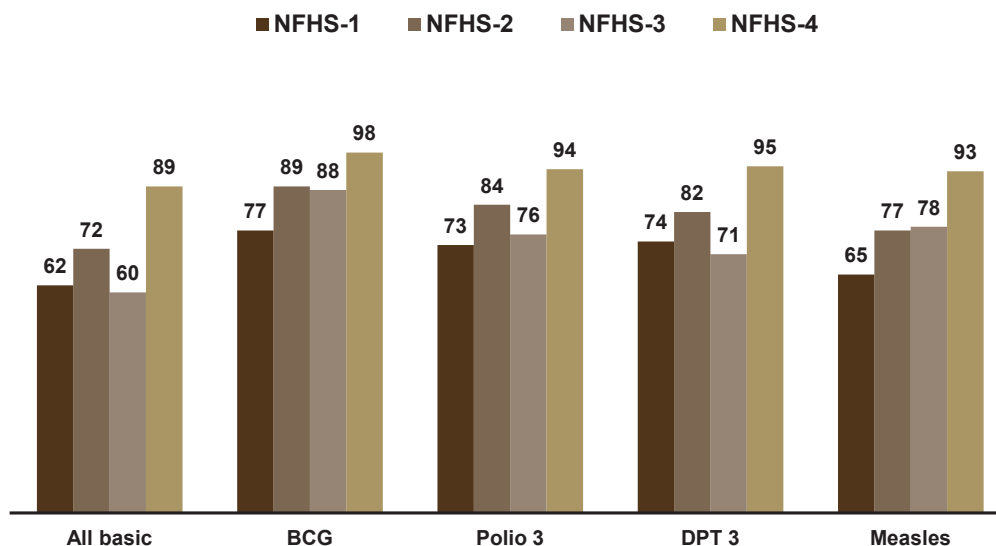
Vaccination of children

Eighty-nine percent 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. Only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. More than 90 percent of children have received other basic vaccinations (94% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 95% have received three doses of DPT, and 93% have been vaccinated against measles).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



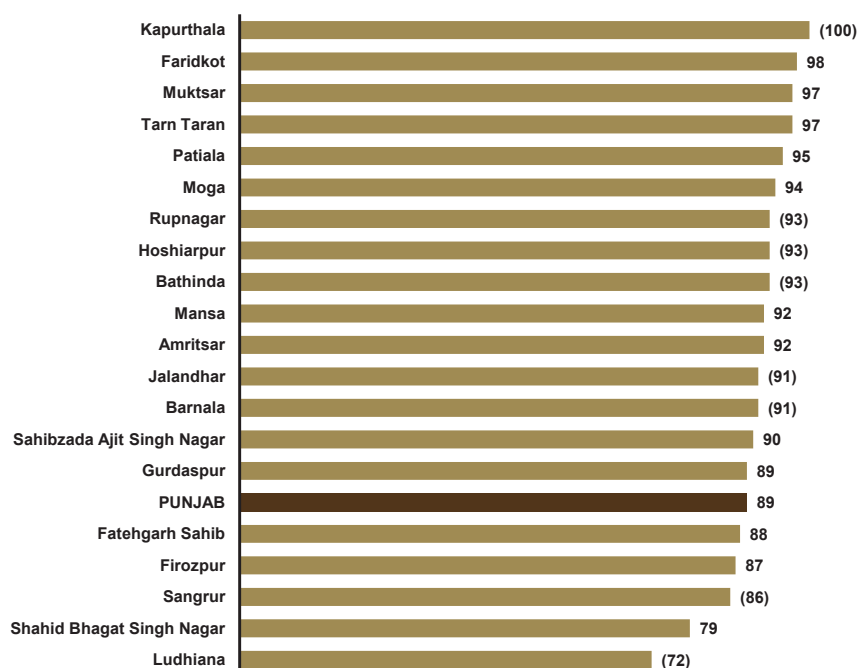
Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a considerable increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 71% to 95%), measles (from 78% to 93%), BCG (from 88% to 98%), and three doses of polio vaccine (from 76% to 94%). Overall, there has been a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 60% to 89%). In addition, 91 percent have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine, according to NFHS-4.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers do not belong to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for children of first birth order (93%) than higher birth orders. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child, religion or urban-rural residence. Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for children of mothers having completed 10 or more years of schooling than children of mothers having no schooling. Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers do not belong to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 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, 92 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 90 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Eighty-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration

salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 66 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters (73%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-seven percent were given zinc supplements. Nine 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 Punjab only 8 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only a little more than one-fourth of children (27%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost two-thirds (65%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 26 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Forty-five percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

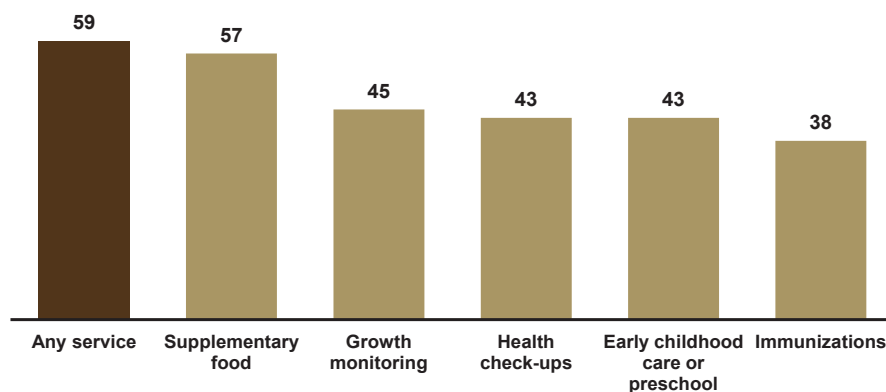
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Fifty-nine percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (57%), growth monitoring (45%), early childhood care or preschool (43%), and health check-ups (43%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (38%). Three-fifths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, a little less than three-fifths of their mothers (59%) received any services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and a little more than half of their mothers (52%) 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 Punjab, only 53 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Three-fourths are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 30 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 32 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 79 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 67 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only a little more than one-third of children (38%) in Punjab receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only a little more than one-third (35%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (18%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 6 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 Punjab, 72 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 39 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

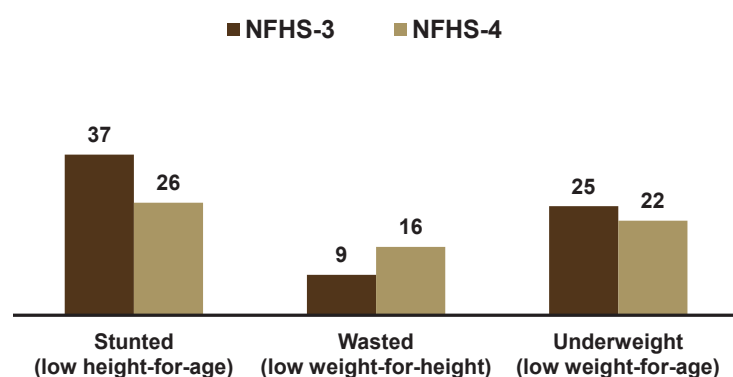
Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 7 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 33 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey. In addition, 29 percent of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in past 6 months.

Children's nutritional status

A little over one-fourth (26%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Sixteen 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. Twenty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. A very small proportion of children (2%) are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 19 percent of children are stunted, 30 percent are underweight, and 32 percent are wasted.

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

Children's nutritional status in Punjab has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting among children decreased from 37 percent to 26 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 25 percent to 22 percent. However, in the same period, wasting among children increased from 9 percent to 16 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Punjab.

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child or by religion. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition increases with birth order.

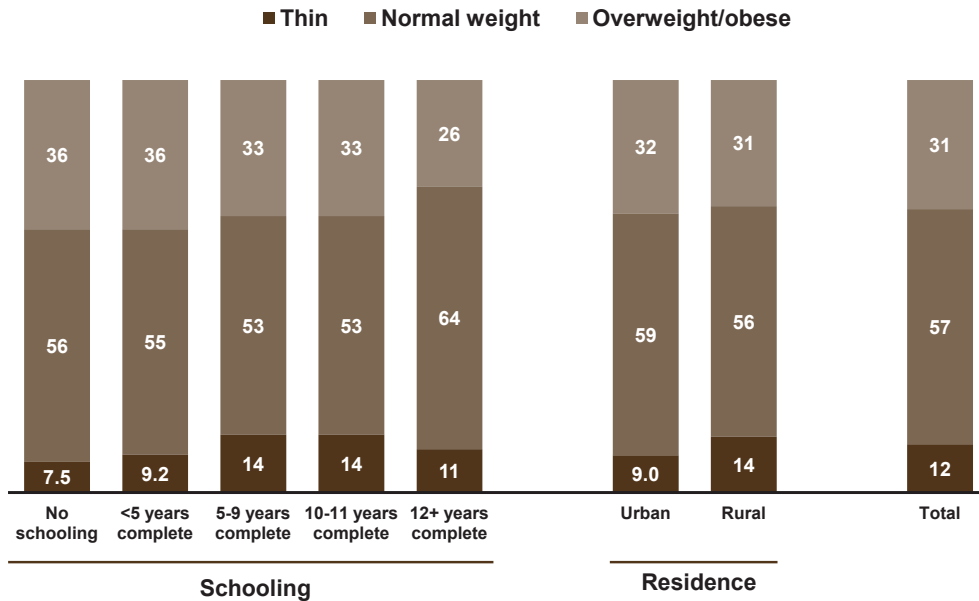
Adults' nutritional status

More than two-fifth (43%) of women and 39 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin. The proportion of women and men who are overweight or obese has increased somewhat since NFHS-3. Twelve percent of women and 11 percent of men in Punjab are too thin, and 31 percent of women and 28 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 58 percent of women and 61 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among the never married, and among those belonging to "other" religions. Overweight and obesity are more prevalent in older adults, men in urban areas, well-educated men, and less-educated women.

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

Percent distribution of women



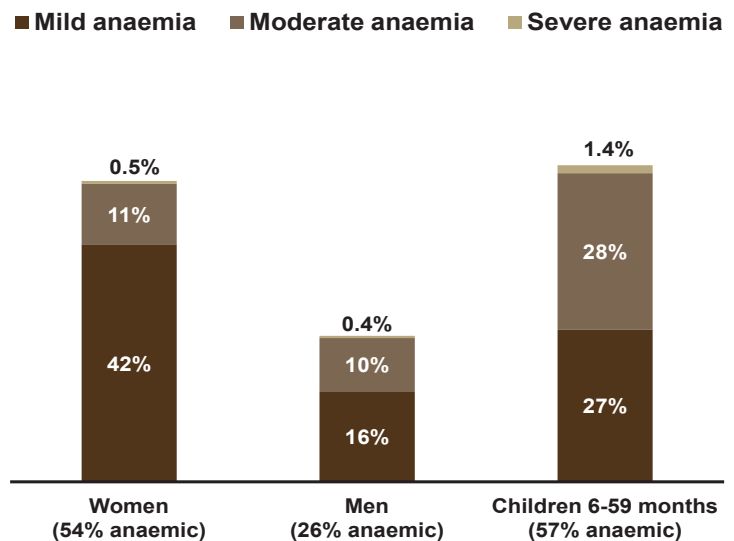
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all the of Punjab’s households (98%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 86 percent in NFHS-3.

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 Punjab, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a majority (57%) are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 28 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe

Anaemia among women, men, and children



anaemia. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to have anaemia and children of mothers who have anaemia are more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Seven in 10 children age 12-23 months are anaemic and more than half of children (53%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

More than half of women (54%) in Punjab have anaemia, including 42 percent with mild anaemia, 11 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women age 15-19 and women belonging to “other” religions, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for almost every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased substantially (by 16 percentage points) since NFHS-3. One-fourth of men age 15-49 (26%) are anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Punjab, 155 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (183) than among women (123) and is higher in urban areas (206) than rural areas (121).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% each of women and men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 81-82 percent of women and men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fourths of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 96 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 5 percent of women and 7 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, 1,699 women and 1,369 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,271 women and 475 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who have less than 5 years of schooling, and those who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is more common than asthma among women and less common among men (2,678 women per 100,000 and 191 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is more than twice as high among women (1,499 per 100,000) as among men (578 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 117 women per 100,000 and none of the men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 in Punjab have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-seven percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Twenty-three percent of men in Punjab have hypertension, including 17 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little over one-fourth (26%) of men have normal blood pressure including, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases uniformly with age. Hypertension is higher in men who have less than five years of schooling, compared with those who have 12 or more years of schooling; among women, hypertension decreases with increasing schooling.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent each of women age 15-49 in Punjab have high and very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and those with no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Punjab, 38 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 21 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 38 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nineteen percent of men, but almost no women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (9%) or cigarettes (8%) than to use other types of tobacco. The use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher among rural men than urban men. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked less than 10 cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are more likely to drink alcohol (34%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost two-thirds (63%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private health sector is the main source of health care for about seven in 10 households (73% of urban and 71% of rural households). Household members are much more likely to go to a private doctor or clinic (47%) than a private hospital (18%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 21 percent of households in Punjab have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is almost same in urban (20%) and rural areas (22%). In Punjab, the State health insurance scheme predominates (62% of households), distantly followed by the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 9 percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 years in Punjab are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. There are no urban-rural differences in the proportion of women and men who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Almost all women (98%) and men (99%) in Punjab have heard of HIV or AIDS. Young women age 15-24 years are slightly more likely (99%) than older women age 40-49 (95%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having less than 5 years of schooling (90%), and Muslim women (83%) and men (88%) are less likely than other women and men to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

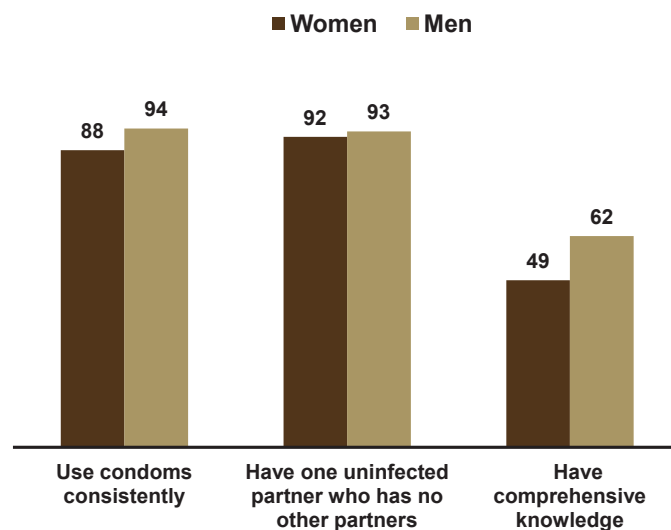
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 88 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 94 percent of men, and 92 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 93 percent of men.

Only half of women (49%) have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV or AIDS compared with (62%) percent of men. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Seven in eight (87%) women and over nine in ten (93%) men in Punjab would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (87%) and men (90%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over four-fifths of adults (83% of women and 86% of men) say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy percent of women and 81 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 22 percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Urban women and men are only slightly more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Three in ten women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (31%) are slightly more likely than rural women (29%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Three in ten women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Punjab, women (5%) are somewhat more likely than men (3%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (55% of women, compared with 46% of men).

For most adults (95%) who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 13 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 slightly higher in rural compared with urban areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.7% of women and 3% of men).

Over one-third of men (35%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, 37 percent in urban areas used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse compared with 33 percent of their rural counterparts.

Less than one percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Punjab, 70 percent use sanitary napkins, 51 percent use cloth, 18 percent use locally prepared napkins, and less than one percent use tampons. Overall, 84 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with 12 or more years of schooling are twice as likely to be using a hygienic method compared with women with no schooling. Only 72 percent of Muslim women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with over 84 percent of Hindu and Sikh women and women belonging to "other" religions.

Employment and earnings

Only 19 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 80 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 96 percent earned cash, including seven percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and three percent were not paid at all. Similarly, most men who were employed earned cash (96%) and only 5 percent were not paid at all. Eighty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 76 percent of employed men.

Only 19 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 90 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths (40%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 84 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 71 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 (84%) than visits to their own family and relatives (82%) and making major household purchases (75%). Overall, 70 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions increases with age and number of years of schooling; it is also higher among urban than rural women.

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: 96 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 98 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-three percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (51%) and women who are employed for cash (63%) than other groups of women.

Almost three-fifths (59%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost three-fifths (59%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 74 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Less than half (47%) of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 50 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.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-two percent of women and 55 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 22 percent of women and 25 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is slightly more common in urban than rural areas among women, but among men, ownership of a house and land is more common among rural than urban men.

Thirty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 22 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Fifty-seven percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use and almost four-fifths of women (79%) can read SMS messages. Seventy-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 48 percent of rural women. Only 33 percent of women belonging to "other" religions have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 65 percent of Hindu women. Mobile phone ownership increases dramatically with schooling.

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

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty 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 (21%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (15%), if she argues with her husband (13%) and if she goes out without telling her husband (13%). Men are even more likely to agree: 35 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (17%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than one-fifth (22% of women and 23% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Ninety-two percent of women and 88 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 89 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, 19 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 19 percent of women in Punjab 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.

Nineteen percent of women age 15-49 in Punjab have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, women with no schooling, and women belonging to scheduled castes, at 4-7%, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

Nineteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 3-8 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

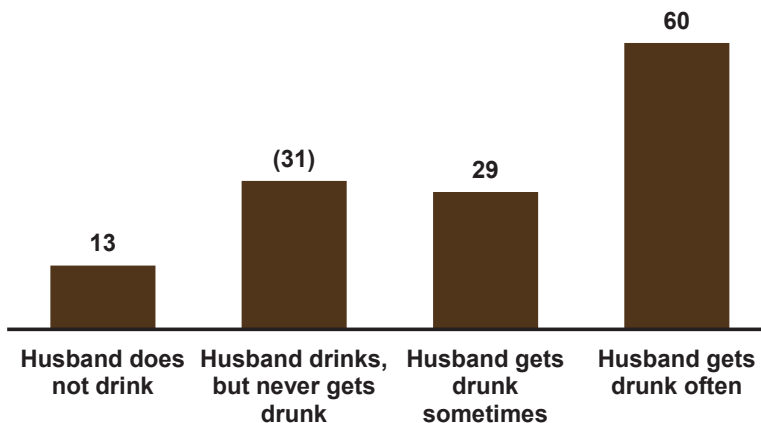
up; 1 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose, and less than 1 percent have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 20 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Eight percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (1%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 8 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 13 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one-fifth 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 over 50 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Help seeking

Only 27 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fifths (63%) 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 7 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,379	10,400	16,779
Households occupied	6,338	10,338	16,676
Households interviewed	6,224	10,225	16,449
Household response rate ¹	98.2	98.9	98.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,344	12,581	19,925
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,148	12,336	19,484
Eligible women response rate ²	97.3	98.1	97.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,347	2,131	3,478
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,253	1,997	3,250
Eligible men response rate ²	93.0	93.7	93.4

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, Punjab, 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	
Amritsar	413	417	830	99.4	501	550	1,051	99.3	77	92	169	97.7
Barnala	419	419	838	99.8	486	484	970	99.4	94	91	185	99.5
Bathinda	418	418	836	100.0	499	534	1,033	99.8	77	110	187	100.0
Faridkot	419	418	837	100.0	509	517	1,026	99.8	90	88	178	98.9
Fatehgarh Sahib	386	399	785	94.2	390	474	864	90.6	56	83	139	80.8
Firozpur	220	616	836	100.0	249	773	1,022	99.6	39	129	168	98.8
Gurdaspur	237	587	824	98.4	255	686	941	97.1	53	117	170	85.9
Hoshiarpur	174	653	827	98.7	184	741	925	97.7	32	98	130	86.1
Jalandhar	410	410	820	98.3	481	505	986	99.2	84	69	153	95.6
Kapurthala	414	413	827	99.6	466	494	960	99.3	83	82	165	97.6
Ludhiana	406	408	814	98.3	441	477	918	97.9	73	67	140	84.3
Mansa	176	663	839	100.0	214	799	1,013	100.0	40	136	176	100.0
Moga	198	640	838	100.0	225	778	1,003	99.9	42	125	167	99.4
Muktsar	242	594	836	100.0	275	700	975	99.3	52	131	183	98.9
Patiala	418	415	833	99.5	516	526	1,042	99.4	107	84	191	100.0
Rupnagar	204	586	790	96.8	235	690	925	94.1	37	96	133	83.1
Sahibzada Ajit												
Singh Nagar	384	395	779	96.5	401	479	880	89.7	79	81	160	80.4
Sangrur	161	628	789	93.6	163	718	881	95.3	26	99	125	86.2
Shahid Bhagat												
Singh Nagar	415	418	833	99.5	515	535	1,050	98.6	85	88	173	98.9
Tarn Taran	110	728	838	99.9	143	876	1,019	98.6	27	131	158	94.6
Punjab	6,224	10,225	16,449	98.6	7,148	12,336	19,484	97.8	1,253	1,997	3,250	93.4

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.8
5-9	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.2	7.4	7.8
10-14	8.3	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.6
15-19	9.0	6.7	7.9	9.6	7.8	8.8	9.4	7.4	8.4
20-24	9.2	8.3	8.8	10.3	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.0	9.5
25-29	9.3	10.2	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.5
30-34	8.3	8.6	8.5	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.7
35-39	7.5	7.7	7.6	6.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.2
40-44	6.2	7.2	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.4
45-49	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.9
50-54	4.8	6.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	5.3	4.7	6.1	5.4
55-59	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
60-64	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
65-69	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
70-74	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3
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	92.7	91.5	92.2	94.8	94.4	94.6	94.0	93.2	93.6
Number	16,027	14,312	30,339	24,286	22,180	46,466	40,313	36,492	76,805
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	893	na	na	913	na	na	905
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	827	na	na	869	na	na	852
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.8	16.8	12.6	18.1	28.6	23.1	14.4	24.0	19.0
<5 years complete	11.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	10.2	10.8	11.4	10.4	10.9
5-9 years complete	26.4	24.1	25.3	32.9	31.7	32.3	30.3	28.7	29.6
10-11 years complete	20.0	16.0	18.1	18.8	13.5	16.2	19.3	14.5	17.0
12 or more years complete	33.1	32.2	32.7	18.9	16.0	17.5	24.5	22.4	23.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	14,613	13,171	27,784	22,268	20,416	42,684	36,881	33,587	70,468
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.2	8.3	9.1	7.2	4.9	6.4	7.8	6.5	7.3

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	88.5	88.3	88.4	89.8
Female	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.8	4.7	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	55.2	50.2	52.2	41.4
Non-nuclear	44.8	49.8	47.8	58.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	57.1	22.8	36.8	35.8
Muslim	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7
Sikh	40.0	74.2	60.3	61.0
Other	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	24.4	46.6	37.5	38.3
Scheduled tribe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other backward class	24.5	16.1	19.5	19.6
Other	50.9	37.3	42.8	42.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
No	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.3	99.0	99.1	99.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	71.5	58.7	63.9	62.7
Public tap/standpipe	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.7
Tube well or borehole	18.9	27.9	24.2	25.2
Other improved ²	2.0	4.2	3.3	3.4
Unimproved source ³	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	96.7	91.6	93.7	93.6
Less than 30 minutes	2.9	6.6	5.1	5.1
Thirty minutes or longer	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Strain through cloth	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	5.8	3.1	4.2	4.2
Electronic purifier	43.9	20.7	30.2	30.4
Other treatment	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
No treatment	48.1	73.7	63.2	62.9
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	51.2	25.4	35.9	36.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	85.0	79.1	81.5	82.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	83.2	70.1	75.4	76.6
Pit latrine with slab	1.8	9.0	6.1	6.0
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility ⁷	11.3	7.7	9.2	8.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.7	6.2	8.1	7.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.0
Unimproved	3.6	13.1	9.3	9.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.4
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	2.0	10.6	7.1	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	6.6	27.0	18.6	18.7
<i>Pucca</i>	92.8	72.4	80.8	80.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
LPG/natural gas	89.3	47.7	64.7	62.2
Biogas	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.8
Kerosene	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Wood	4.9	18.5	12.9	13.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Agricultural crop waste	0.5	4.5	2.9	3.0
Dung cakes	3.6	26.3	17.0	18.8
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	89.8	49.4	65.9	63.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	9.2	50.2	33.5	36.2

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	80.6	67.3	72.8	73.9
In the house, no separate room	15.1	23.6	20.1	19.1
In a separate building	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.7
Outdoors	0.8	4.6	3.0	3.2
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,717	9,732	16,449	76,976
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
<i>Chullah</i>	99.6	98.8	98.9	98.9
Open fire	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	617	4,885	5,503	27,848
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	16.5	16.6	16.5	17.3
Weekly	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1
Monthly	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Less than monthly	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Never	77.7	78.6	78.3	77.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,717	9,732	16,449	76,976

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.7	90.4	91.8	93.0
Pressure cooker	92.9	80.8	85.8	87.1
Chair	92.0	90.2	90.9	92.1
Cot or bed	97.7	98.8	98.3	98.6
Table	91.0	89.8	90.3	91.8
Electric fan	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0
Radio or transistor	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.8
Television (black and white)	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
Television (colour)	93.4	91.0	92.0	93.6
Any television	94.0	92.0	92.8	94.4
Sewing machine	75.1	73.1	73.9	77.1
Mobile telephone	98.6	96.8	97.5	98.2
Landline telephone	10.7	3.8	6.6	6.5
Internet	52.8	31.6	40.3	41.9
Computer	32.4	11.8	20.2	20.9
Refrigerator	86.8	83.6	84.9	87.1
Air conditioner/cooler	73.0	57.8	64.0	66.0
Washing machine	66.7	43.3	52.9	54.8
Watch or clock	96.3	94.9	95.5	96.1
Water pump	26.4	34.3	31.1	32.8
Thresher	0.6	2.8	1.9	2.3
Tractor	2.1	15.2	9.9	11.5
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	62.4	77.2	71.2	73.7
Motorcycle or scooter	72.8	66.7	69.2	72.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.8	14.6	9.4	10.7
Car	26.7	14.8	19.7	20.8
None of the above	9.0	8.6	8.8	7.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	87.8	65.0	74.3	73.3
Agricultural land	12.2	35.0	25.7	26.7
Irrigated land only	11.7	33.4	24.5	25.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9
Irrigation not determined	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	87.9	93.2	91.0	91.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	7.4	52.3	34.0	37.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.5	96.0	95.8	96.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	19.8	22.1	21.2	21.8
Percentage having a BPL card	5.8	15.1	11.3	11.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Number	6,717	9,732	16,449	76,976

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.6	98.3	98.0	96.4	98.5	97.7	97.1	98.4	97.8
6-13 (Elementary)	96.0	97.0	96.6	96.0	96.5	96.3	96.0	96.8	96.5
11-13 (Upper primary)	93.1	95.1	94.4	95.3	93.5	94.2	94.1	94.4	94.3
14-15 (Secondary)	90.0	87.5	88.5	89.6	85.1	86.7	89.9	86.5	87.7
16-17 (Higher secondary)	77.7	70.4	73.2	77.5	66.9	70.9	77.7	68.9	72.3
11-14 years	94.8	96.2	95.6	95.4	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.7	95.5
15-17 years	86.7	80.1	82.7	85.9	78.7	81.5	86.3	79.5	82.2
6-14 years	95.1	96.3	95.9	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.3	96.0	95.7
6-17 years	91.7	90.6	91.0	92.2	90.0	90.8	91.9	90.3	90.9
Religion									
Hindu	91.5	90.9	91.3	91.5	90.6	91.2	91.5	90.8	91.2
Muslim	68.9	85.7	79.2	80.8	73.7	77.2	74.7	81.1	78.4
Sikh	93.2	90.8	91.4	94.1	90.2	91.1	93.6	90.6	91.3
Other	*	83.7	84.5	(87.6)	87.5	87.5	87.3	85.4	85.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	85.0	87.8	87.1	88.0	85.8	86.4	86.4	86.9	86.8
Other backward class	91.9	89.4	90.6	90.0	91.2	90.6	91.1	90.2	90.6
Other ¹	95.4	95.3	95.4	96.3	97.3	96.8	95.8	96.2	96.0

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). Total includes scheduled tribe population, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 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	93.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	0.9	5,211
5-9 years	90.5	6.3	1.5	1.8	100.0	2.7	5,999
10-14 years	87.6	7.5	2.2	2.7	100.0	5.3	6,591
15-17 years	83.0	10.9	3.0	3.2	100.0	9.1	3,827
Residence							
Urban	90.6	5.8	1.7	1.9	100.0	3.9	8,423
Rural	87.9	8.0	1.8	2.3	100.0	4.4	13,206
Sex							
Male	89.3	7.0	1.8	1.9	100.0	4.0	11,901
Female	88.6	7.3	1.7	2.5	100.0	4.4	9,727
Total age <15 years	90.2	6.3	1.5	1.9	100.0	3.1	17,801
Total age <18 years	89.0	7.2	1.7	2.1	100.0	4.2	21,629

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	89.8	8.0	97.8	1,999
2-4 years	96.3	2.4	98.7	3,212
Sex				
Male	93.6	4.7	98.2	2,807
Female	94.1	4.4	98.5	2,404
Residence				
Urban	92.2	5.1	97.3	2,084
Rural	94.9	4.2	99.0	3,127
Total	93.8	4.5	98.3	5,211

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, Punjab, 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	
Amritsar	91.5	6.0	97.5	488
Barnala	93.9	4.8	98.7	100
Bathinda	92.5	5.9	98.4	223
Faridkot	97.3	2.7	100.0	183
Fatehgarh Sahib	96.6	2.5	99.1	102
Firozpur	91.6	6.7	98.4	364
Gurdaspur	95.9	4.1	100.0	378
Hoshiarpur	96.6	2.1	98.8	279
Jalandhar	98.2	1.0	99.2	394
Kapurthala	94.2	3.2	97.3	124
Ludhiana	94.4	3.9	98.2	670
Mansa	92.8	4.0	96.8	160
Moga	94.7	4.6	99.3	185
Muktsar	92.7	6.0	98.7	173
Patiala	91.1	6.6	97.7	414
Rupnagar	93.3	5.0	98.3	125
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	86.8	9.8	96.6	202
Sangrur	96.3	2.3	98.7	102
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	91.2	5.1	96.3	320
Tarn Taran	97.5	2.2	99.7	223
Punjab	93.8	4.5	98.3	5,211

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.4	14.9	2,617	2,670	452	488
20-24	16.5	17.1	3,212	3,250	518	545
25-29	17.9	18.1	3,488	3,354	549	540
30-34	14.9	15.8	2,902	2,944	482	430
35-39	13.7	13.0	2,672	2,716	394	395
40-44	12.3	10.9	2,405	2,366	332	325
45-49	11.2	10.2	2,188	2,184	311	304
Residence						
Urban	39.6	40.4	7,717	7,148	1,228	1,168
Rural	60.4	59.6	11,767	12,336	1,810	1,859
Schooling						
No schooling	16.8	10.5	3,274	3,328	319	312
<5 years complete	1.6	2.3	317	329	70	63
5-9 years complete	26.4	27.4	5,153	5,378	832	851
10-11 years complete	20.5	24.2	4,002	3,993	736	732
12 or more years complete	34.6	35.6	6,737	6,456	1,082	1,069
Literacy						
Literate ¹	81.4	87.5	15,868	15,777	2,658	2,672
Not literate	18.5	12.5	3,598	3,690	380	354
Not measured	0.1	0.0	18	17	1	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	39.9	52.6	7,782	7,725	1,599	1,598
Watches television at least once a week	93.6	91.9	18,244	18,225	2,792	2,795
Listens to the radio at least once a week	4.1	6.9	805	815	211	209
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.5	15.9	1,258	1,230	484	530
Not regularly exposed to any media	5.2	5.7	1,006	1,011	173	170
Marital status						
Never married	25.8	40.8	5,022	5,063	1,240	1,266
Currently married	70.7	57.3	13,782	13,730	1,740	1,718
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	5	4	0	0
Widowed	2.6	0.7	502	503	21	15
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	1.3	173	184	38	28
Religion						
Hindu	35.8	38.3	6,985	6,635	1,163	1,075
Muslim	1.7	2.6	329	325	78	79
Sikh	60.9	56.2	11,867	12,304	1,708	1,813
Other	1.6	3.0	303	220	90	60

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.4	36.8	7,488	7,747	1,117	1,141
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.1	37	30	2	2
Other backward class	19.6	21.8	3,829	3,645	663	626
Other	41.7	41.2	8,124	8,058	1,252	1,256
Don't know	0.0	0.2	6	4	5	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	19,484	19,484	3,039	3,027
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	211	223
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,250	3,250
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	19.2	80.2	581	562	2,436	2,391
In agricultural occupation	2.3	19.1	69	75	579	595
In non-agricultural occupation	16.8	60.6	508	484	1,840	1,785
Don't know	0.1	0.6	4	3	17	11
Not employed	80.8	19.8	2,438	2,444	602	636
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,018	3,006	3,039	3,027
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	211	223
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,250	3,250

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.015	0.023	0.020	0.033	0.038	0.036	0.015	0.050	0.040	0.041	0.074	0.065
20-24	0.112	0.131	0.123	0.151	0.204	0.184	0.145	0.197	0.178	0.224	0.242	0.238
25-29	0.122	0.119	0.120	0.147	0.123	0.132	0.143	0.165	0.158	0.147	0.194	0.180
30-34	0.055	0.038	0.045	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.047	0.053	0.051	0.059	0.078	0.072
35-39	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.015	0.012	0.021	0.021	0.021
40-44	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	*	0.003	0.002
TFR (15-49)	1.59	1.63	1.62	1.88	2.06	1.99	1.79	2.42	2.21	2.48	3.09	2.92
CBR	13.5	14.0	13.8	17.7	19.2	18.6	15.4	20.9	19.1	21.0	26.5	25.0

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

* Rate not shown, based on fewer than 125 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, Punjab, 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	1.59	3.6	2.5	1.32
Rural	1.63	3.9	2.8	1.39
Schooling				
No schooling	2.62	2.5	3.1	2.04
<5 years complete	1.80	0.9	3.1	1.49
5-9 years complete	1.99	4.2	2.7	1.62
10-11 years complete	1.68	3.3	2.3	1.50
12 or more years complete	1.42	4.5	2.0	1.28
Religion				
Hindu	1.65	3.6	2.6	1.36
Muslim	2.11	3.6	3.3	1.46
Sikh	1.58	3.9	2.6	1.35
Other	1.90	4.4	(3.2)	1.67
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.84	4.2	3.1	1.48
Scheduled tribe	*	(10.0)	*	*
Other backward class	1.58	4.1	2.7	1.31
Other	1.43	3.2	2.3	1.27
Total	1.62	3.8	2.6	1.37

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	0.0	0.0	0.0	502
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	514
17	0.1	0.0	0.1	500
18	2.8	0.6	3.4	557
19	5.5	3.2	8.7	544
Residence				
Urban	1.3	1.1	2.5	928
Rural	2.0	0.6	2.6	1,690
Schooling				
No schooling	19.5	1.1	20.6	66
<5 years complete	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	30
5-9 years complete	2.0	1.0	2.9	887
10-11 years complete	0.8	0.5	1.3	960
12 or more years complete	1.0	1.0	2.0	675
Religion				
Hindu	1.8	1.0	2.8	901
Muslim	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Sikh	1.8	0.7	2.5	1,612
Other	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	62
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.3	0.6	2.9	1,206
Other backward class	1.5	1.5	3.0	505
Other ¹	1.2	0.7	1.9	896
Total	1.8	0.8	2.6	2,617

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
20-29	54.8	33.5	9.0	2.8	100.0	2,308
30-39	24.9	40.1	20.0	15.1	100.0	727
40-49	(14.6)	(14.6)	(23.1)	(47.6)	100.0	31
Residence						
Urban	44.9	35.3	12.3	7.5	100.0	1,223
Rural	49.9	34.0	11.0	5.1	100.0	1,896
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	29.1	30.0	18.3	22.7	100.0	488
<5 years complete	40.5	40.1	7.4	12.0	100.0	47
5-9 years complete	43.1	34.1	16.8	6.0	100.0	895
10-11 years complete	44.2	42.8	10.8	2.2	100.0	532
12 or more years complete	61.7	32.6	5.2	0.5	100.0	1,157
Religion						
Hindu	44.0	36.8	11.1	8.1	100.0	1,134
Muslim	32.8	28.3	31.8	7.1	100.0	85
Sikh	51.0	33.3	11.1	4.6	100.0	1,844
Other	(51.4)	(35.3)	(5.3)	(8.0)	100.0	55
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.8	33.6	13.5	8.1	100.0	1,380
Other backward class	44.8	35.5	11.9	7.8	100.0	616
Other ¹	53.7	34.8	8.9	2.6	100.0	1,117
Total	48.0	34.5	11.5	6.0	100.0	3,119
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.4	32.8	15.6	12.2	100.0	759

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	15.4	20.8	32.3	16.9	7.6	7.1	100.0	1,567	28.1
30-39	6.2	9.7	21.4	18.6	15.4	28.7	100.0	1,075	43.7
40-49	1.3	6.8	8.8	10.0	7.7	65.4	100.0	84	≥60.0
Residence									
Urban	8.4	13.2	24.3	17.4	14.4	22.4	100.0	1,126	38.1
Rural	13.5	17.9	29.4	17.2	8.1	13.9	100.0	1,607	30.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	16.4	15.5	31.8	15.3	7.4	13.6	100.0	602	29.6
<5 years complete	22.0	15.7	23.1	18.5	12.2	8.5	100.0	55	32.9
5-9 years complete	13.4	21.8	28.0	14.3	8.9	13.7	100.0	869	28.8
10-11 years complete	8.2	14.9	26.9	20.9	9.8	19.2	100.0	486	36.0
12 or more years complete	6.1	10.0	23.4	20.1	16.0	24.4	100.0	721	42.7
Religion									
Hindu	9.6	12.9	26.7	17.6	13.4	19.8	100.0	1,043	36.3
Muslim	14.8	26.4	26.4	11.9	10.5	10.0	100.0	102	27.5
Sikh	12.4	17.1	27.6	17.5	9.0	16.4	100.0	1,539	32.8
Other	(12.3)	(23.9)	(32.1)	(15.9)	(4.5)	(11.3)	100.0	48	(28.3)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	19.2	29.5	15.0	8.3	13.6	100.0	1,246	29.5
Other backward class	9.5	16.0	25.4	18.3	12.5	18.3	100.0	591	35.4
Other ¹	8.2	11.6	25.4	19.9	12.9	22.1	100.0	888	38.8
Birth order									
2-3	11.8	16.1	26.8	17.3	10.4	17.5	100.0	2,428	33.9
4-6	8.0	15.1	30.2	17.2	13.1	16.4	100.0	295	34.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.2	15.3	29.5	17.8	9.4	17.8	100.0	1,120	34.1
Female	12.2	16.4	25.8	16.9	11.6	17.1	100.0	1,613	33.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.6	15.9	27.5	17.7	10.8	17.6	100.0	2,608	34.2
Dead	28.3	16.3	23.4	9.7	9.1	13.3	100.0	125	26.8
Total	11.4	16.0	27.3	17.3	10.7	17.4	100.0	2,733	33.9

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, scheduled tribe women, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, which are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	79.4	17.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	10.3
Want another later ³	10.5	35.1	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	9.8
Want another, undecided when	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Undecided	0.4	4.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.7
Want no more	2.3	30.2	48.0	32.8	29.2	27.5	36.3	36.8
Sterilized ⁴	1.6	10.2	42.6	61.0	65.3	69.9	57.5	38.1
Declared infecund	5.7	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.6	1.1	2.7	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	838	3,135	6,101	2,660	756	220	72	13,782
MEN								
Want another soon ²	78.3	21.6	2.4	1.5	7.9	(2.1)	*	13.4
Want another later ³	6.5	28.9	3.0	1.4	2.4	(0.0)	*	9.5
Want another, undecided when	6.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.1
Undecided	0.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	2.1	(3.5)	*	2.1
Want no more	6.6	43.6	91.5	94.4	86.1	(93.1)	*	72.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	(1.4)	*	1.0
Declared infecund	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	136	443	747	277	96	32	9	1,740

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	0.4	13.8	76.9	(74.2)	*	26.8	(2.2)	17.2	*	*	*	16.9
25-34	2.3	37.3	89.1	90.8	94.7	67.9	0.7	36.7	84.8	88.4	*	55.6
35-49	19.0	79.4	93.4	95.3	95.6	91.5	*	69.1	97.8	98.3	95.8	92.1
Residence												
Urban	2.5	41.3	91.1	93.9	95.5	74.9	9.7	43.4	91.5	96.8	(85.7)	71.7
Rural	4.7	39.7	90.4	93.7	94.9	74.9	4.8	43.7	93.8	95.9	91.6	75.5
Schooling												
No schooling	14.7	49.7	89.7	94.3	95.6	85.9	*	(61.5)	98.7	95.7	91.1	84.8
<5 years complete	*	(64.0)	89.5	92.8	(94.2)	83.3	*	*	*	*	*	(86.9)
5-9 years complete	4.2	41.3	89.5	93.9	94.9	77.7	(4.0)	35.6	91.6	94.4	(82.9)	71.4
10-11 years complete	5.3	43.0	90.7	93.1	97.0	76.6	(22.3)	49.3	92.4	100.0	*	79.4
12 or more years complete	0.2	36.6	92.3	93.1	*	62.5	2.3	39.5	92.6	(94.3)	*	65.6
Religion												
Hindu	3.0	37.5	91.7	94.0	96.1	74.7	3.8	38.2	92.4	98.6	(91.7)	72.2
Muslim	*	(27.3)	88.4	86.8	(97.1)	72.7	*	*	*	*	*	62.7
Sikh	4.5	42.5	90.2	94.2	94.0	75.1	10.6	49.8	93.7	94.8	86.2	76.0
Other	*	*	(83.9)	(87.5)	*	73.1	*	*	*	*	*	(64.0)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.7	26.0	90.0	93.4	95.7	74.7	(5.6)	35.2	90.7	93.3	85.4	72.0
Other backward class	5.3	30.8	90.0	95.1	94.4	74.0	(13.6)	40.2	93.3	96.7	(94.1)	72.7
Other ²	1.7	51.7	91.4	93.6	94.2	75.5	4.3	51.2	94.0	99.7	*	76.3
Number of living sons³												
0	3.8	16.0	51.3	53.8	63.4	22.8	7.0	19.4	51.1	(57.2)	*	22.2
1	na	56.9	95.4	95.3	96.7	85.3	na	59.2	96.1	98.1	(96.0)	85.5
2	na	na	94.0	97.4	96.8	95.5	na	na	98.5	100.0	97.2	98.7
3	na	na	na	97.5	98.2	97.8	na	na	na	*	*	(100.0)
4+	na	na	na	na	na	(95.5)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	3.8	40.4	90.7	93.8	95.1	74.9	7.0	43.6	92.8	96.2	89.6	73.9
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	3.8	39.0	91.2	96.3	97.3	78.6	(2.1)	28.0	74.9	70.7	72.4	59.9

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

³ 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, Punjab, 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	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	4.2
1	24.2	29.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	2.2	14.0	12.4
2	73.1	69.6	93.5	72.6	65.2	46.2	31.6	78.3	64.0
3	1.3	0.8	2.4	23.8	25.6	38.3	32.5	6.4	9.6
4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.0	9.6	31.3	0.7	2.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.1
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,923	3,272	6,366	2,787	820	235	82	19,484	3,681
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	5,917	3,272	6,366	2,782	820	235	82	19,474	3,417
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	838	3,135	6,101	2,655	756	220	72	13,777	2,486
MEN									
0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.3	4.6
1	13.4	26.9	1.8	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	*	10.7	11.9
2	83.6	71.2	94.1	72.6	51.8	(33.8)	*	81.6	68.6
3	2.2	1.6	3.6	25.4	41.1	(50.3)	*	6.5	10.3
4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.1	(14.6)	*	0.7	1.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	*	0.0	0.5
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,398	449	767	284	100	32	9	3,039	1,247
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	(2.8)	*	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,395	449	767	283	100	32	9	3,035	1,221
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	(2.8)	*	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	136	443	747	276	96	32	9	1,739	717

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 19. Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age									
15-19	10.2	2.8	70.6	64.3	11.6	0.4	75.7	66.1	451
20-29	9.6	1.9	78.6	72.6	12.7	0.2	79.7	69.2	1,065
30-39	12.9	1.8	85.8	78.7	14.2	0.4	81.3	71.5	875
40-49	15.9	1.4	88.2	81.3	16.0	1.7	85.9	78.0	642
Residence									
Urban	10.7	2.0	79.8	74.3	11.0	0.6	77.4	70.5	1,227
Rural	13.0	1.8	83.2	75.9	15.5	0.5	83.2	71.8	1,807
Schooling									
No schooling	20.6	1.9	91.1	84.1	22.6	0.4	81.0	69.5	319
<5 years complete	17.9	0.6	87.8	77.0	26.2	0.0	87.9	80.6	69
5-9 years complete	11.3	1.6	85.8	79.7	14.0	1.2	84.9	76.0	832
10-11 years complete	11.6	1.6	81.5	73.7	12.9	0.5	81.1	70.1	735
12 or more years complete	8.5	2.3	74.2	68.4	10.5	0.2	77.1	68.4	1,079
Marital status									
Never married	9.0	2.9	69.8	64.3	11.3	0.3	76.5	66.9	1,237
Currently married	13.0	1.5	86.1	79.2	15.5	0.8	84.1	74.4	1,738
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.6	2.1	84.2	77.0	(8.8)	(0.0)	(76.6)	(70.6)	59
Religion									
Hindu	11.7	2.0	81.5	75.6	11.2	0.5	77.7	70.3	1,162
Muslim	17.1	2.5	81.1	76.3	34.6	1.1	89.4	76.5	78
Sikh	12.2	1.8	82.0	75.0	14.0	0.5	82.3	71.5	1,703
Other	10.6	0.7	83.8	79.2	21.0	2.0	86.7	74.5	90

Continued...

Table 19. Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	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	13.2 (9.0)	1.7 (6.9)	85.6 (69.0)	79.3 (67.0)	7,488	13.7 *	0.9 *	83.6 *	74.6 *	1,117
Scheduled tribe					37					2
Other backward class	12.0	1.6	83.3	77.2	3,828	14.0	0.3	80.4	70.9	662
Other	11.1	2.1	77.8	70.7	8,115	13.2	0.5	78.6	68.5	1,248
Total	12.1	1.9	81.8	75.3	19,474	13.7	0.6	80.9	71.3	3,034
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.7	1.6	73.9	66.3	3,417	13.4	1.5	53.4	46.6	1,221

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men 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 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	98.7	99.9	95.2	96.6	99.1	92.4
Male sterilization	90.7	95.0	78.0	93.6	97.4	87.6
IUD or PPIUD	93.2	97.9	79.2	74.8	86.6	57.3
Injectables	68.8	73.5	55.3	70.1	77.5	59.1
Pill	96.9	98.9	91.1	95.1	97.4	91.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.6	99.5	91.8	99.6	99.7	99.4
Female condom	12.3	12.8	11.3	19.7	20.2	19.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.0	3.9	4.4	6.3	8.2	3.7
Emergency contraception	72.1	77.7	56.5	71.7	78.1	64.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	91.4	97.1	74.5	73.9	86.0	56.1
Any traditional method	85.9	97.4	51.4	91.3	96.0	83.5
Rhythm	80.2	91.2	47.7	80.6	87.9	68.6
Withdrawal	70.4	84.9	27.2	88.7	95.7	77.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.9	8.4	6.4	8.0	8.5	7.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,717	5,529	1,930	1,228	733	470
RURAL						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.9	99.5	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.9	99.5	100.0	98.9
Female sterilization	98.9	99.8	96.3	96.1	99.8	91.0
Male sterilization	88.0	93.3	73.7	92.5	97.9	85.1
IUD or PPIUD	91.1	97.3	73.7	69.5	82.8	52.3
Injectables	63.0	68.4	48.5	56.3	63.7	47.1
Pill	95.8	98.4	88.4	91.4	96.4	84.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.9	99.0	90.9	98.7	99.1	98.1
Female condom	8.8	9.1	8.4	12.9	13.9	11.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	2.6	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.5	2.0
Emergency contraception	64.5	70.8	46.5	67.0	73.9	58.1
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	88.3	95.7	67.9	67.1	80.0	50.5
Any traditional method	83.6	95.9	49.5	88.6	97.9	76.3
Rhythm	77.3	89.0	45.3	72.2	82.9	58.4
Withdrawal	67.8	83.1	25.9	82.8	91.9	70.7
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.5	8.1	6.0	7.4	8.1	6.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	11,767	8,253	3,097	1,810	1,007	770

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.3
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.3
Female sterilization	98.8	99.8	95.9	96.3	99.5	91.5
Male sterilization	89.1	93.9	75.4	92.9	97.7	86.0
IUD or PPIUD	91.9	97.6	75.8	71.6	84.4	54.2
Injectables	65.3	70.4	51.1	61.9	69.5	51.6
Pill	96.3	98.6	89.5	92.9	96.8	87.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.1	99.2	91.3	99.1	99.4	98.6
Female condom	10.2	10.6	9.5	15.6	16.5	14.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	3.2	3.3	2.9	4.6	6.1	2.6
Emergency contraception	67.5	73.6	50.4	68.9	75.7	60.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	89.5	96.2	70.4	69.9	82.5	52.6
Any traditional method	84.5	96.5	50.3	89.7	97.1	79.0
Rhythm	78.5	89.9	46.2	75.6	85.0	62.3
Withdrawal	68.8	83.9	26.4	85.2	93.5	73.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.2	6.1	7.6	8.2	6.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	19,484	13,782	5,027	3,039	1,740	1,240

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3										Number of women					
	Modern method					Any traditional method						Total				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Age																
15-19	28.7	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	6.7	4.4	2.4	71.3	100.0	134
20-24	46.7	38.3	4.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.2	0.2	26.0	0.1	8.3	5.4	3.0	53.3	100.0	1,377
25-29	68.0	56.2	14.7	0.3	3.5	10.2	0.2	0.2	27.3	0.0	11.8	7.5	4.3	32.0	100.0	2,823
30-39	84.2	74.0	40.7	0.6	3.0	8.5	0.2	0.2	21.1	0.0	10.2	6.6	3.6	15.8	100.0	5,280
40-49	81.6	74.2	61.2	0.9	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	7.4	5.2	2.2	18.4	100.0	4,167
Residence																
Urban	76.4	65.3	32.0	0.4	2.5	7.8	0.2	0.2	22.4	0.0	11.2	7.2	4.0	23.6	100.0	5,529
Rural	75.4	67.1	41.2	0.6	2.5	6.0	0.1	0.1	16.5	0.0	8.3	5.5	2.8	24.6	100.0	8,253
Schooling																
No schooling	82.0	75.8	60.0	0.6	1.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	6.2	4.5	1.8	18.0	100.0	2,962
<5 years complete	78.5	71.1	48.0	0.5	2.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	7.4	5.4	2.0	21.5	100.0	251
5-9 years complete	76.1	66.8	41.7	0.8	2.7	5.2	0.1	0.1	16.3	0.0	9.3	6.6	2.7	23.9	100.0	3,847
10-11 years complete	73.9	64.0	33.3	0.6	2.8	7.9	0.3	0.3	19.0	0.0	9.9	6.5	3.5	26.1	100.0	2,684
12 or more years complete	72.0	60.2	19.1	0.2	2.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	28.4	0.0	11.8	6.9	4.8	28.0	100.0	4,037
Religion																
Hindu	75.4	64.6	34.2	0.4	2.5	6.3	0.1	0.1	21.1	0.0	10.8	6.9	3.8	24.6	100.0	4,980
Muslim	68.1	50.6	23.7	0.1	1.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	17.5	10.5	7.0	31.9	100.0	245
Sikh	76.3	67.8	39.8	0.7	2.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	17.5	0.0	8.5	5.6	2.9	23.7	100.0	8,360
Other	73.6	67.0	40.1	0.6	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	6.6	4.5	2.1	26.4	100.0	198
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	75.5	68.0	45.0	0.8	2.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	15.8	0.0	7.5	5.3	2.2	24.5	100.0	5,117
Other backward class	74.8	64.5	34.9	0.6	2.7	6.2	0.1	0.1	20.1	0.0	10.2	7.6	2.6	25.2	100.0	2,756
Other ¹	76.5	65.8	32.3	0.3	2.9	9.2	0.2	0.2	21.0	0.0	10.7	6.2	4.5	23.5	100.0	5,882

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 PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	
Number of living children															
No children	13.6	10.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	8.6	0.0	3.2	1.5	1.7	86.4	100.0	1,191
1 child	68.0	55.2	10.4	0.1	3.5	11.6	0.1	29.4	0.0	12.8	7.8	5.0	32.0	100.0	3,060
1 son	74.6	61.3	13.8	0.1	4.0	13.3	0.1	30.0	0.1	13.3	8.2	5.1	25.4	100.0	2,004
No sons	55.4	43.5	3.8	0.1	2.6	8.5	0.2	28.3	0.0	11.9	7.0	4.8	44.6	100.0	1,056
2 children	85.3	75.2	43.6	0.5	2.7	7.7	0.2	20.6	0.0	10.1	6.8	3.3	14.7	100.0	5,892
1 or more sons	86.9	76.9	46.7	0.5	2.4	7.4	0.1	19.7	0.0	10.0	6.8	3.3	13.1	100.0	5,390
No sons	67.8	57.6	11.0	0.0	5.6	10.7	0.3	30.1	0.0	10.2	6.9	3.3	32.2	100.0	501
3 children	87.8	79.9	61.2	0.8	2.4	3.9	0.1	11.4	0.0	8.0	5.5	2.5	12.2	100.0	2,614
1 or more sons	88.8	81.2	63.7	0.9	2.2	3.8	0.1	10.5	0.0	7.7	5.2	2.4	11.2	100.0	2,475
No sons	70.5	56.9	17.7	0.0	7.1	4.5	0.0	27.6	0.0	13.6	9.8	3.8	29.5	100.0	139
4+ children	86.1	79.0	65.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.1	8.8	0.0	7.1	5.1	2.0	13.9	100.0	1,025
1 or more sons	87.0	80.0	67.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	8.2	0.0	7.0	5.1	1.9	13.0	100.0	987
No sons	(64.6)	(55.6)	(11.6)	(1.5)	(6.2)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(5.5)	(3.5)	(35.4)	100.0	39
Total	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	2.5	6.8	0.1	18.9	0.0	9.5	6.2	3.3	24.2	100.0	13,782
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	63.3	56.1	30.8	1.2	2.9	5.5	0.2	15.5	na	7.2	3.8	3.4	36.7	100.0	2,634

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes scheduled tribe women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Amritsar	81.0	71.6	36.9	1.2	33.5	9.4	1,178
Barnala	78.6	68.4	43.5	0.3	24.5	10.3	289
Bathinda	82.6	77.3	43.2	0.9	33.2	5.3	680
Faridkot	81.5	73.9	48.1	0.1	25.6	7.6	529
Fatehgarh Sahib	73.8	57.0	26.0	0.4	30.7	16.8	286
Firozpur	80.8	75.1	49.7	0.3	25.1	5.8	970
Gurdaspur	74.5	68.5	42.1	0.4	26.0	5.9	1,032
Hoshiarpur	70.3	63.5	37.4	1.0	25.1	6.9	808
Jalandhar	70.6	55.7	27.0	0.1	28.6	14.9	1,111
Kapurthala	70.0	64.9	40.4	0.7	23.8	5.1	360
Ludhiana	72.7	61.7	34.2	0.6	26.9	11.1	1,717
Mansa	78.3	70.2	42.9	0.5	26.7	8.2	386
Moga	76.6	67.4	37.5	0.1	29.8	9.2	458
Muktsar	84.8	79.1	49.0	0.5	29.6	5.7	458
Patiala	79.1	68.5	34.5	0.4	33.6	10.7	1,061
Rupnagar	75.0	61.5	30.3	0.8	30.4	13.5	340
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	75.4	55.4	26.9	1.0	27.6	20.0	493
Sangrur	64.7	49.9	23.5	0.6	25.7	14.8	267
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	65.6	56.6	29.4	0.3	26.9	8.9	812
Tarn Taran	80.8	76.8	49.5	0.8	26.5	4.0	545
Punjab	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	28.3	9.5	13,782

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, Punjab, 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	9,317	*	*	100.0	5
30-39	2.0	5,575	33.3	66.7	100.0	112
40-49	8.6	4,592	35.5	64.5	100.0	396
Residence						
Urban	2.5	7,717	31.2	68.8	100.0	193
Rural	2.7	11,767	37.6	62.4	100.0	320
Schooling						
No schooling	4.6	3,274	49.3	50.7	100.0	152
<5 years complete	5.1	317	*	*	100.0	16
5-9 years complete	3.3	5,153	31.6	68.4	100.0	170
10-11 years complete	2.6	4,002	31.7	68.3	100.0	105
12 or more years complete	1.0	6,737	18.1	81.9	100.0	70
Religion						
Hindu	2.2	6,985	32.1	67.9	100.0	152
Muslim	2.0	329	*	*	100.0	6
Sikh	2.9	11,867	36.7	63.3	100.0	346
Other	2.9	303	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.3	7,488	48.8	51.2	100.0	170
Scheduled tribe	(3.9)	37	*	*	100.0	1
Other backward class	2.5	3,829	27.4	72.6	100.0	97
Other	3.0	8,124	28.5	71.5	100.0	245
Total	2.6	19,484	35.2	64.8	100.0	513

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

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 modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill			IUD or PPIUD		Injectables	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		
				Pill	PPIUD	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Not used at last sex	
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	56.2	40.7	22.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	4.3	9.6	15.5	10.5	5.0	43.8	100.0	1,740
Wife	56.7	41.1	22.8	0.2	0.2	4.2	4.4	9.6	15.6	10.6	5.0	43.3	100.0	1,716
Not currently married	52.1	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	33.1	11.2	4.1	7.1	47.9	100.0	146
Age														
20-24	35.8	25.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.4	17.3	10.5	4.8	5.7	64.2	100.0	131
25-29	41.1	27.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.3	12.9	13.3	8.6	4.8	58.9	100.0	341
30-34	52.1	36.3	13.4	0.3	0.3	3.9	5.5	13.1	15.8	10.7	5.1	47.9	100.0	419
35-39	66.1	49.6	27.0	0.5	0.5	4.5	3.7	13.9	16.5	9.8	6.7	33.9	100.0	364
40-44	60.7	45.2	31.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	6.6	15.6	10.6	5.0	39.3	100.0	315
45-49	69.3	52.3	42.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.3	4.8	17.0	13.6	3.3	30.7	100.0	294
Residence														
Urban	54.6	38.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.0	14.4	15.7	10.6	5.1	45.4	100.0	807
Rural	56.8	42.1	24.4	0.3	0.3	4.2	3.9	9.2	14.7	9.6	5.1	43.2	100.0	1,078
Schooling														
No schooling	59.3	42.3	31.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	8.2	17.0	10.4	6.6	40.7	100.0	244
<5 years complete	(69.7)	(54.9)	(35.5)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(10.2)	(14.8)	(13.6)	(1.2)	(30.3)	100.0	54
5-9 years complete	57.2	43.8	26.2	0.6	0.6	6.2	2.8	8.0	13.5	9.3	4.1	42.8	100.0	486
10-11 years complete	55.5	39.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.0	12.1	16.0	12.0	4.0	44.5	100.0	478
12 or more years complete	52.5	37.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.3	14.9	15.2	8.6	6.5	47.5	100.0	624
Marital status														
Never married	54.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	32.6	12.5	4.6	7.9	46.0	100.0	130
Currently married	56.2	40.7	22.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	4.3	9.6	15.5	10.5	5.0	43.8	100.0	1,740
Religion														
Hindu	57.6	42.0	20.7	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.9	14.5	15.6	10.7	4.9	42.4	100.0	718
Muslim	51.9	37.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.2	11.1	14.0	6.5	7.5	48.1	100.0	56
Sikh	55.4	40.4	21.1	0.2	0.2	5.6	4.3	9.3	15.1	9.7	5.4	44.6	100.0	1,069
Other	(43.2)	(31.2)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(56.8)	100.0	43

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, Punjab, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	53.6	27.0	0.2	3.1	2.1	7.4	13.8	9.8	4.1	46.4	100.0
Other backward class	53.8	15.2	0.5	4.9	3.0	13.6	16.5	11.6	4.9	46.2	100.0
Other ¹	59.3	18.5	0.0	5.3	6.1	13.8	15.7	9.5	6.2	40.7	100.0
Total age 15–49	55.9	20.7	0.2	4.4	4.0	11.4	15.2	10.0	5.1	44.1	100.0
Age 50–54	73.5	53.3	0.0	1.3	3.2	3.2	12.5	7.1	5.4	26.5	100.0
Total age 15–54	57.6	23.9	0.2	4.1	3.9	10.6	14.9	9.8	5.1	42.4	100.0

Note: Total includes currently married men whose most recent sexual partner is someone other than their wife, men age 15–19, widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted men, and scheduled tribe men, men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	80.8	*	35.3	47.8	13.8	52.8
Government/municipal hospital	78.0	*	17.2	43.0	9.2	48.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.3	*	13.5	1.9	2.8	1.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	*	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.3	*	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8
PHC/Additional PHC	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2
ASHA	0.0	*	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Private health sector	18.5	*	54.1	50.8	53.3	35.3
Private hospital	17.1	*	7.1	36.1	3.2	14.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.3	*	14.9	12.0	17.7	8.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	29.1	2.3	31.7	11.9
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	10.5	1.4	32.7	11.5
Shop	0.0	*	9.0	0.0	9.7	3.6
Husband	0.0	*	1.5	1.4	23.0	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,865	24	137	432	1,240	3,706

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	91.8	97.7	44.0	61.1	27.3	71.7
Government/municipal hospital	84.2	95.1	16.8	48.9	11.8	61.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	0.0	14.7	5.3	7.7	3.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.3	2.8
PHC/Additional PHC	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.6
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.6
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.5	3.7	1.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2
Private health sector	8.2	2.3	47.8	37.3	47.8	21.8
Private hospital	7.8	2.3	8.4	31.2	2.9	8.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	19.0	5.9	18.2	5.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.3	25.8	7.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.8	24.5	6.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	8.7	2.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.8	15.8	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,548	53	209	501	1,372	5,691

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	88.0	96.9	40.5	55.0	20.9	64.2
Government/municipal hospital	82.1	93.6	17.0	46.2	10.5	56.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	1.6	14.2	3.7	5.4	2.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.1	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.0
PHC/Additional PHC	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.4
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.3	2.2	0.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	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	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Private health sector	11.7	3.1	50.3	43.6	50.4	27.1
Private hospital	11.0	3.1	7.9	33.5	3.0	10.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	0.0	17.4	8.7	18.0	7.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	23.3	1.2	28.6	8.9
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.1	28.4	8.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	9.2	2.8
Husband	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.1	19.2	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,412	77	346	933	2,612	9,397

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

* 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, Punjab, 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	78.4	69.9	84.4	226
Pill	78.0	63.0	82.7	105
IUD or PPIUD	86.2	76.2	81.5	310
Total	82.1	71.8	82.7	642
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	70.6	64.0	72.3	488
Pill	75.7	67.2	82.2	167
IUD or PPIUD	85.8	78.6	86.1	404
Total	77.2	70.0	79.1	1,060
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	73.1	65.9	76.1	714
Pill	76.6	65.6	82.4	273
IUD or PPIUD	86.0	77.5	84.1	714
Total	79.1	70.7	80.5	1,701

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, Punjab, 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	725
Pill	0.9	12.0	3.6	34.5	4.6	3.8	2.4	61.8	20.5	1,176
IUD or PPIUD	0.0	1.7	0.4	6.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	11.2	2.8	1,049
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.9	14.1	5.5	5.1	4.3	1.5	13.1	45.6	9.9	4,465
Rhythm	2.8	14.9	4.5	0.8	15.7	5.5	19.2	63.3	22.8	2,095
Other ⁶	3.3	12.1	6.0	1.7	11.9	9.1	21.3	65.4	25.1	1,320
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.4	11.7	4.3	10.7	3.9	2.0	9.1	43.2	10.8	6,735
All spacing methods ⁸	1.9	12.5	4.6	7.4	7.4	3.6	12.9	50.3	15.1	10,105
All methods	1.8	11.6	4.3	6.9	6.8	3.4	12.0	46.7	14.0	10,849

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, Punjab, 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:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age								
15-19	37.2	11.6	66.4	19.0	0.5	14.1	100.0	452
20-24	40.3	10.9	72.7	21.5	0.5	5.3	100.0	518
25-29	45.9	11.0	73.2	25.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	549
30-34	44.4	10.9	78.8	21.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	482
35-39	39.8	11.2	82.6	16.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	394
40-44	46.5	11.2	72.9	26.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	332
45-49	45.2	12.1	73.7	23.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	311
Residence								
Urban	47.0	14.1	76.3	20.8	0.3	2.7	100.0	1,228
Rural	39.7	9.3	72.8	22.5	0.3	4.4	100.0	1,810
Schooling								
No schooling	43.7	14.6	67.4	28.7	1.0	2.9	100.0	319
<5 years complete	46.1	10.5	61.1	34.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	70
5-9 years complete	42.7	10.8	71.3	22.2	0.3	6.2	100.0	832
10-11 years complete	39.6	9.4	74.2	21.7	0.1	4.0	100.0	736
12 or more years complete	44.0	11.8	79.3	18.7	0.1	1.9	100.0	1,082
Religion								
Hindu	47.4	9.5	73.7	22.3	0.3	3.7	100.0	1,163
Muslim	33.3	17.0	80.3	12.1	1.6	6.0	100.0	78
Sikh	40.7	12.7	74.3	21.8	0.2	3.7	100.0	1,708
Other	25.0	2.0	74.4	23.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	90
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.2	10.6	71.4	23.4	0.2	4.9	100.0	1,117
Other backward class	37.5	11.8	75.9	20.0	0.6	3.5	100.0	663
Other ²	47.6	11.5	75.7	21.4	0.2	2.8	100.0	1,252
Total age 15-49	42.6	11.2	74.2	21.8	0.3	3.7	100.0	3,039
Age 50-54	39.0	11.9	74.6	22.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	211
Total age 15-54	42.4	11.3	74.2	21.9	0.3	3.6	100.0	3,250

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

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

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

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	10.9	1.4	12.4	26.5	2.2	28.7	37.4	3.6	41.0	69.9	53.4	134
20-24	9.6	3.7	13.3	28.7	17.9	46.7	38.4	21.6	60.0	77.8	63.9	1,377
25-29	4.5	4.1	8.6	23.3	44.7	68.0	27.9	48.8	76.6	88.7	73.3	2,823
30-34	1.4	4.1	5.5	9.5	72.3	81.8	10.9	76.4	87.3	93.8	81.1	2,745
35-39	0.4	3.6	4.0	2.8	84.0	86.8	3.2	87.6	90.8	95.6	85.4	2,535
40-44	0.0	4.5	4.6	0.5	84.5	84.9	0.5	89.0	89.5	94.9	85.6	2,213
45-49	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	77.7	77.7	0.0	80.9	80.9	96.1	88.2	1,954
Residence												
Urban	1.9	3.5	5.4	10.6	65.8	76.4	12.5	69.3	81.8	93.4	79.8	5,529
Rural	2.6	4.1	6.8	10.2	65.1	75.4	12.9	69.3	82.1	91.8	81.6	8,253
Schooling												
No schooling	0.9	3.1	4.0	4.3	77.7	82.0	5.2	80.8	86.1	95.3	88.1	2,962
<5 years complete	0.5	2.5	2.9	4.3	74.3	78.5	4.7	76.8	81.5	96.4	87.3	251
5-9 years complete	1.9	4.3	6.2	8.4	67.7	76.1	10.3	72.0	82.4	92.5	81.1	3,847
10-11 years complete	2.5	5.0	7.5	9.0	64.9	73.9	11.5	69.9	81.4	90.8	78.6	2,684
12 or more years complete	3.9	3.4	7.2	18.0	54.0	72.0	21.9	57.3	79.2	90.9	76.0	4,037
Religion												
Hindu	2.6	4.0	6.6	10.3	65.0	75.4	12.9	69.0	82.0	91.9	78.8	4,980
Muslim	2.1	7.3	9.4	11.3	56.9	68.1	13.3	64.2	77.5	87.9	65.3	245
Sikh	2.2	3.7	5.9	10.4	65.9	76.3	12.5	69.6	82.2	92.9	82.5	8,360
Other	4.4	4.0	8.5	10.3	63.3	73.6	14.7	67.3	82.0	89.7	81.7	198

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, Punjab, 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 by modern methods ³	Number of women				
	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting						
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.7	3.7	6.4	10.1	65.4	75.5	12.8	69.1	81.9	92.2	83.1	5,117
Other backward class	2.0	3.3	5.3	10.1	64.6	74.8	12.1	67.9	80.1	93.4	80.6	2,756
Other ⁴	2.2	4.3	6.5	10.8	65.7	76.5	13.0	70.1	83.0	92.2	79.3	5,882
Total	2.3	3.9	6.2	10.4	65.4	75.8	12.7	69.3	82.0	92.4	80.9	13,782

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

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

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Amritsar	4.0	1.7	2.3	1,178
Barnala	5.5	2.1	3.5	289
Bathinda	3.8	1.5	2.2	680
Faridkot	5.6	4.1	1.5	529
Fatehgarh Sahib	6.1	1.7	4.5	286
Firozpur	4.2	1.9	2.3	970
Gurdaspur	5.2	2.7	2.5	1,032
Hoshiarpur	9.0	3.7	5.2	808
Jalandhar	11.2	3.7	7.5	1,111
Kapurthala	8.2	1.5	6.7	360
Ludhiana	5.0	2.1	2.9	1,717
Mansa	4.9	1.2	3.7	386
Moga	6.4	2.2	4.1	458
Muktsar	1.9	0.6	1.3	458
Patiala	3.7	2.1	1.6	1,061
Rupnagar	10.7	2.6	8.2	340
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	6.7	1.5	5.3	493
Sangrur	12.4	3.7	8.7	267
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	11.9	3.1	8.8	812
Tarn Taran	3.4	1.6	1.8	545
Punjab	6.2	2.3	3.9	13,782
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	9.0	2.7	6.3	2,634

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	89.0	2.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	52
20-29	91.1	2.2	5.9	0.7	100.0	2,924
30-39	89.6	3.4	6.2	0.7	100.0	1,379
40-49	85.9	7.9	5.9	0.4	100.0	93
Residence						
Urban	91.2	3.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	1,823
Rural	90.1	2.4	6.6	0.8	100.0	2,626
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.1	2.1	5.5	1.3	100.0	628
<5 years complete	92.7	0.5	5.1	1.7	100.0	65
5-9 years complete	89.4	3.3	6.6	0.7	100.0	1,226
10-11 years complete	89.3	3.2	6.4	1.1	100.0	811
12 or more years complete	91.6	2.4	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,719
Religion						
Hindu	90.3	3.2	5.9	0.6	100.0	1,648
Muslim	91.1	3.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	113
Sikh	90.7	2.5	6.2	0.6	100.0	2,617
Other	(86.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(7.2)	100.0	71
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.5	2.2	7.2	1.1	100.0	1,814
Other backward class	91.1	3.2	5.6	0.1	100.0	923
Other ¹	91.3	3.0	5.1	0.5	100.0	1,703
Total	90.5	2.7	6.1	0.7	100.0	4,449

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	3.9	23.5	14.3
Private health sector ¹	82.8	63.7	72.7
At home	13.3	12.8	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	54.6	33.3	43.3
Nurse/ANM/LHV	29.6	52.9	41.9
Dai (TBA)	1.3	1.8	1.6
Family member/relative/friend	3.3	0.8	2.0
Self	11.2	11.2	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	22.6	29.3	26.2
Number of women with abortions	57	64	121
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(89.8)
Number of women with complications	13	19	32
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(15.3)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(84.7)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	11	18	28

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, Punjab, 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	0.1	na	na	na	na	94.6	2,617	a	a	a
20-24	0.7	7.6	22.0	na	na	56.2	3,212	a	a	a
25-29	1.9	14.2	30.7	39.7	69.6	17.8	3,488	22.2	22.3	22.3
30-34	2.9	18.8	38.5	49.1	79.7	2.8	2,902	21.1	21.3	21.2
35-39	3.5	18.2	40.3	52.8	84.5	0.8	2,672	20.8	21.0	21.0
40-44	3.0	19.4	41.6	55.9	89.2	0.5	2,405	20.6	20.9	20.9
45-49	2.5	16.2	39.0	52.8	87.3	0.4	2,188	20.8	21.4	21.4
20-49	2.3	15.4	34.5	na	na	15.1	16,867	a	a	a
25-49	2.7	17.2	37.5	49.2	80.9	5.5	13,655	21.1	21.4	21.4
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.3	452	a	a	a
20-24	0.4	1.1	2.7	na	na	83.7	518	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.7	6.9	11.1	35.2	45.2	549	a	a	24.7
30-34	0.6	3.7	8.3	13.4	45.2	15.9	482	25.6	25.6	24.9
35-39	0.4	6.4	12.6	17.9	56.9	5.0	394	24.1	24.5	24.2
40-44	0.0	2.6	12.2	20.3	55.4	2.4	332	24.5	24.4	24.1
45-49	0.0	2.3	10.7	18.0	58.4	1.5	311	24.0	24.3	24.0
20-49	0.2	3.1	8.3	na	na	30.6	2,586	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	3.6	9.8	15.4	48.4	17.3	2,068	a	a	24.4

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Punjab, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	17.1	5.1	22.2	2.3	24.5
5-9	14.6	6.9	21.4	4.4	25.7
10-14	20.1	7.1	27.3	4.2	31.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(21.9)	(18.5)	(40.4)	(10.0)	(50.0)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(18.6)	(19.1)	(37.7)	(12.4)	(49.7)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	20.6	21.7	42.3	13.8	55.5
RURAL					
0-4	24.0	9.9	33.9	5.3	39.0
5-9	27.1	9.2	36.3	8.6	44.6
10-14	22.4	12.2	34.6	7.3	41.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.4	11.0	42.4	11.1	53.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	39.3	24.0	63.3	17.2	79.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	34.4	22.8	57.2	15.4	71.8
TOTAL					
0-4	21.2	8.0	29.2	4.1	33.2
5-9	22.0	8.2	30.3	6.9	37.0
10-14	21.6	10.3	31.9	6.2	37.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	28.0	13.7	41.7	10.8	52.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	34.3	22.8	57.1	15.9	72.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	31.2	22.5	53.7	15.0	68.0

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	17.1	5.1	22.2	2.3	24.5
Rural	24.0	9.9	33.9	5.3	39.0
Schooling					
No schooling	14.3	10.3	24.6	7.4	31.8
< 10 years complete	34.1	7.9	42.0	5.8	47.6
10 or more years complete	15.8	7.3	23.1	1.6	24.7
Religion					
Hindu	22.2	5.7	27.8	2.2	29.9
Sikh	21.2	9.5	30.7	5.4	35.9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.0	12.7	39.6	6.5	45.9
Other backward class	16.9	3.6	20.5	3.3	23.7
Other ²	17.1	5.2	22.4	1.9	24.2
Child's sex					
Male	19.8	5.7	25.6	4.7	30.1
Female	22.8	10.7	33.5	3.4	36.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(26.3)	(3.7)	(30.0)	(2.9)	(32.8)
20-29	21.2	8.9	30.1	4.7	34.6
30-39	20.0	5.2	25.2	1.6	26.8
Birth order					
1	19.6	3.9	23.5	2.7	26.1
2-3	22.2	12.2	34.4	4.9	39.1
4+	(27.0)	(8.6)	(35.6)	(7.9)	(43.3)
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	30.2	14.2	44.4	4.4	48.7
2-3 years	20.6	12.2	32.7	6.2	38.7
4 years or more	18.9	8.4	27.2	4.4	31.6
Total	21.2	8.0	29.2	4.1	33.2

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

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

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

³ Excludes first-order births

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

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	30.9	1.0	58.9
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	46.9	0.8	7.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.7	(1.3)	0.0
Mother's age >34	2.7	0.9	14.9
Birth interval <24 months	12.7	1.3	6.8
Birth order >3	3.7	0.9	3.2
Subtotal	19.9	1.2	24.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	(0.8)	7.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.2	3.0	1.0
Subtotal	2.3	1.8	8.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	22.2	1.2	33.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,258	na	13,782

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	58.5	36.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	188	94.9
20-34	58.7	35.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	3,804	94.7
35-49	70.5	23.5	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	187	94.1
Birth order											
1	61.2	34.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	100.0	1,789	95.6
2-3	58.9	36.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.8	100.0	2,132	95.0
4+	48.6	36.0	3.0	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.0	7.9	100.0	258	84.6
Residence											
Urban	66.5	28.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	1,713	95.1
Rural	54.2	40.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	2.7	100.0	2,466	94.3
Schooling											
No schooling	50.3	40.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	5.0	100.0	591	90.3
<5 years complete	43.3	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.1	100.0	62	89.9
5-9 years complete	53.0	40.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.1	2.9	100.0	1,160	93.5
10-11 years complete	59.1	36.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	747	95.8
12 or more years complete	67.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	1,619	96.7
Religion											
Hindu	63.6	31.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	3.3	100.0	1,536	95.0
Muslim	47.4	39.6	0.4	0.0	1.5	7.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	108	87.1
Sikh	57.7	37.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,472	94.9
Other	(34.3)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	63	(87.7)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	54.1	39.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,699	93.8
Other backward class	59.0	36.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	871	95.1
Other ²	64.7	30.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	2.5	100.0	1,600	95.3
Total	59.3	35.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	4,179	94.6

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Punjab, 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	96.7	97.2	97.6	97.3	99.2	93.7	97.0
Blood pressure measured	98.1	97.7	98.1	98.3	99.6	96.0	97.8
Urine sample taken	97.4	96.8	96.8	98.1	97.3	94.1	97.0
Blood sample taken	97.2	97.8	97.7	97.7	98.4	96.4	97.5
Abdomen examined	96.5	94.9	94.6	97.3	96.8	95.1	95.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	66.5	68.1	69.0	65.4	71.6	70.4	67.4
Convulsions	52.0	52.4	53.8	52.8	64.2	50.0	52.2
Prolonged labour	72.0	74.6	74.3	72.3	78.1	77.9	73.5
Severe abdominal pain	74.7	78.5	77.9	76.7	83.3	78.0	77.0
High blood pressure	78.6	81.1	79.4	80.5	81.5	83.7	80.1
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	82.8	86.7	86.3	85.4	84.5	75.8	85.1
Number of women	1,659	2,399	2,441	1,593	342	366	4,058

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, Punjab, 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	58.4	71.9	86.8	88.9	80.3	35.3	24.1	20.6	188
20-34	68.9	75.7	89.0	93.0	89.3	42.8	30.7	20.6	3,804
35-49	69.7	77.6	91.4	93.8	89.6	46.8	37.5	24.4	187
Birth order									
1	71.7	79.1	90.0	91.9	90.5	45.3	33.1	21.8	1,789
2-3	67.1	74.2	89.2	94.2	89.0	41.4	29.6	20.7	2,132
4+	56.7	63.8	80.9	89.3	77.6	34.1	23.6	14.4	258
Residence									
Urban	69.4	76.0	90.1	94.0	88.6	46.5	34.8	20.6	1,713
Rural	67.8	75.3	88.2	92.1	89.1	40.0	27.9	20.9	2,466
Schooling									
No schooling	54.5	65.8	82.9	89.8	81.3	35.7	22.4	17.8	591
<5 years complete	58.0	68.4	85.5	92.0	82.0	22.1	15.1	24.1	62
5-9 years complete	62.2	71.9	87.4	92.4	86.3	36.6	24.2	18.5	1,160
10-11 years complete	74.6	79.9	91.8	94.6	90.1	43.6	33.3	20.0	747
12 or more years complete	75.6	80.2	91.2	93.6	93.2	49.8	37.9	23.7	1,619
Religion									
Hindu	68.0	76.2	87.5	92.0	88.0	41.3	30.0	19.5	1,536
Muslim	55.9	71.5	87.7	93.4	85.0	34.5	21.5	11.1	108
Sikh	69.4	75.6	89.9	93.3	89.8	43.6	31.7	21.7	2,472
Other	(64.0)	(69.9)	(95.0)	(97.6)	(83.5)	(49.7)	(27.2)	(33.0)	63
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	65.6	72.8	89.1	93.5	88.1	39.6	27.5	19.2	1,699
Other backward class	66.0	76.0	87.7	90.6	85.6	39.6	27.6	22.2	871
Other ³	72.8	78.6	89.5	93.4	91.7	47.5	35.7	21.7	1,600
Total	68.4	75.6	89.0	92.9	88.9	42.6	30.7	20.8	4,179

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe women and 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 at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	76.1	85.2	43.9	94.0	37.4	386	97.4	349
Barnala	57.5	68.5	39.2	86.3	23.0	77	91.5	69
Bathinda	66.7	79.6	37.8	82.0	29.2	185	95.5	172
Faridkot	83.9	73.0	40.5	83.0	34.5	149	98.3	146
Fatehgarh Sahib	63.7	80.3	40.3	96.5	21.5	86	93.6	77
Firozpur	66.7	61.9	25.9	86.5	19.5	275	94.7	262
Gurdaspur	63.4	72.0	52.2	94.3	28.3	311	96.2	294
Hoshiarpur	69.8	70.4	35.6	90.0	27.2	222	93.1	207
Jalandhar	71.4	82.3	53.3	91.2	36.9	330	95.5	288
Kapurthala	76.8	90.7	40.1	92.3	34.7	101	99.2	99
Ludhiana	69.9	79.9	42.0	95.0	30.6	550	94.4	484
Mansa	65.9	66.6	32.0	83.1	21.1	122	93.2	111
Moga	69.7	74.2	40.6	90.8	31.1	146	94.5	133
Muktsar	64.9	68.3	48.4	96.7	29.4	134	96.8	125
Patiala	63.5	72.8	37.3	76.5	25.8	345	96.1	320
Rupnagar	74.8	79.1	47.3	91.8	38.7	102	97.4	93
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	79.9	86.9	60.9	80.4	53.0	159	94.4	144
Sangrur	89.5	90.9	48.5	89.9	43.9	84	89.6	76
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	54.7	57.4	33.3	79.5	21.9	241	85.6	187
Tarn Taran	50.1	77.3	57.6	96.7	33.1	172	99.2	162
Punjab	68.4	75.6	42.6	89.0	30.7	4,179	95.0	3,798

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, Punjab, 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	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	89.3	85.2	87.0	82.0	74.0	132
20-34	89.9	85.5	92.6	87.8	79.4	2,450
35-49	92.0	87.9	89.7	83.2	73.2	115
Birth order						
1	89.8	86.3	92.6	87.7	78.6	1,192
2-3	90.8	86.1	92.6	87.2	79.6	1,340
4+	84.4	75.8	86.0	85.1	74.8	165
Residence						
Urban	89.2	86.0	91.1	87.7	80.1	869
Rural	90.4	85.4	92.7	87.1	78.3	1,828
Schooling						
No schooling	87.7	85.9	91.1	85.7	75.2	373
<5 years complete	(71.9)	(69.8)	(87.0)	(66.0)	(69.2)	38
5-9 years complete	88.0	82.9	91.1	85.1	76.8	813
10-11 years complete	90.7	87.6	92.3	88.9	79.5	506
12 or more years complete	92.9	87.3	93.7	89.8	82.1	966
Religion						
Hindu	90.8	83.9	91.4	87.0	79.5	912
Muslim	84.2	83.9	92.7	89.0	78.4	55
Sikh	89.8	86.5	92.3	87.3	78.4	1,679
Other	(86.4)	(86.4)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(81.2)	50
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.8	84.4	91.9	87.6	77.5	1,210
Other backward class	90.7	85.5	92.8	85.6	78.9	576
Other ²	91.1	87.2	92.2	88.0	80.7	910
Total	90.0	85.6	92.2	87.3	78.9	2,697

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

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

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

() 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹			Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	92.2	557	44.3	43.8	7.5	4.3	514
20-34	89.4	5,855	45.3	38.4	7.0	9.3	5,233
35-49	81.5	217	44.5	31.9	9.2	14.4	177
Residence							
Urban	88.3	2,620	46.7	36.9	7.0	9.4	2,313
Rural	90.1	4,009	44.2	39.7	7.2	8.8	3,611
Antenatal care visits²							
None	74.9	159	41.1	35.2	9.3	14.4	119
1-3	89.3	1,454	51.6	35.5	5.5	7.4	1,298
4+	91.2	3,704	46.4	36.6	8.0	9.0	3,377
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	78.9	1,003	49.1	39.8	5.0	6.1	791
<5 years complete	85.9	99	57.4	30.5	10.3	1.8	85
5-9 years complete	88.2	1,950	45.4	41.2	6.4	7.0	1,720
10-11 years complete	91.9	1,188	41.2	40.7	8.6	9.4	1,092
12 or more years complete	93.6	2,390	45.2	35.6	7.6	11.7	2,236
Religion							
Hindu	87.2	2,421	46.7	36.8	7.8	8.7	2,110
Muslim	80.3	180	44.7	48.4	1.5	5.5	144
Sikh	91.2	3,919	44.5	39.3	6.8	9.4	3,574
Other	86.9	110	36.9	42.1	13.2	7.7	96
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.3	2,841	44.6	39.7	7.5	8.1	2,510
Other backward class	86.8	1,384	43.4	39.5	6.5	10.6	1,202
Other ³	92.0	2,391	46.7	37.1	7.0	9.2	2,200

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹			Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy							
No children	94.0	3,200	44.1	39.1	7.2	100.0	3,009
1 child	88.4	2,343	44.7	39.3	6.8	100.0	2,072
0 sons	90.1	1,249	50.3	34.5	6.2	100.0	1,125
1 son	86.5	1,095	38.1	45.0	7.6	100.0	947
2 children	80.2	776	49.4	35.2	8.7	100.0	623
0 sons	87.6	407	55.9	30.8	6.5	100.0	357
1 or more sons	72.1	369	40.8	41.1	11.7	100.0	266
3 children	68.7	213	53.0	36.0	1.9	100.0	146
0 sons	75.1	99	55.0	27.9	1.6	100.0	74
1 or more sons	63.1	114	50.8	44.3	2.1	100.0	72
4+ children	75.8	97	50.8	35.2	6.8	100.0	74
0 sons	(83.9)	37	(47.4)	(26.9)	(14.1)	100.0	31
1 or more sons	70.9	60	(53.3)	(41.3)	(1.4)	100.0	43
Total	89.4	6,629	45.2	38.6	7.1	100.0	5,924

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, scheduled tribe women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	89.8	188	82.1	17.9	95.9	168
20-34	91.1	3,804	85.7	14.2	94.9	3,466
35-49	88.0	187	85.5	14.5	96.6	164
Birth order						
1	92.5	1,789	86.2	13.8	94.9	1,655
2-3	90.5	2,132	85.5	14.4	95.9	1,929
4+	83.3	258	80.3	19.7	88.4	215
Residence						
Urban	86.2	1,713	84.4	15.4	93.9	1,476
Rural	94.2	2,466	86.3	13.7	95.8	2,323
Schooling						
No schooling	89.5	591	83.3	16.7	93.6	529
<5 years complete	92.7	62	82.5	17.5	93.4	57
5-9 years complete	90.1	1,160	83.1	16.7	94.9	1,046
10-11 years complete	93.8	747	85.5	14.5	95.9	700
12 or more years complete	90.5	1,619	88.2	11.8	95.4	1,466
Religion						
Hindu	88.8	1,536	84.3	15.5	94.3	1,364
Muslim	89.0	108	84.1	15.9	93.4	96
Sikh	92.1	2,472	86.2	13.7	95.4	2,277
Other	(97.6)	63	(88.2)	(11.8)	(100.0)	61
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.7	1,699	83.6	16.3	96.2	1,558
Other backward class	90.5	871	87.3	12.7	94.4	788
Other ¹	90.5	1,600	86.8	13.1	94.1	1,447
Total	90.9	4,179	85.5	14.4	95.0	3,798

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	89.0	91.5	90.5
Public sector	41.3	58.5	51.6
NGO/trust	0.6	0.1	0.3
Private sector	47.1	32.9	38.6
At home	11.0	8.5	9.5
Own home	9.5	6.5	7.7
Parent's home	1.2	1.6	1.5
Other home	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	65.9	60.4	62.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	26.6	34.4	31.3
Other health personnel	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	6.1	4.2	5.0
Friends/relatives	1.1	0.7	0.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ²	92.6	95.0	94.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ²	5.0	4.2	4.5
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	25.8	23.7	24.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ³	11.1	11.0	11.1
Number of births	2,097	3,161	5,258
For home deliveries⁴			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	81.6	70.1	75.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	100.0	99.3	99.6
Either of the above	100.0	99.6	99.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	91.7	98.1	95.2
Number of births delivered at home	153	177	330
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Less than 4 hours	79.5	80.4	80.0
4-23 hours	4.6	4.8	4.7
1-2 days	4.3	4.9	4.6
3-41 days	1.4	1.7	1.6
Don't know ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1
No postnatal check	10.2	8.2	9.0
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, Punjab, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁵			
Doctor	49.7	43.2	45.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	38.1	45.3	42.3
Other health personnel	0.1	0.4	0.3
Dai (TBA)	1.6	2.1	1.9
Other	0.4	0.8	0.6
No postnatal check	10.2	8.2	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,713	2,466	4,179

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

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

² Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

³ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁴ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁵ 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

⁶ Includes missing

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, Punjab, 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	58.1	30.0	88.1	93.0	308	91.2	89.7	188
20-34	51.4	39.3	90.7	94.2	4,749	90.8	89.1	3,804
35-49	48.7	40.9	89.7	91.8	201	93.9	93.1	187
Residence								
Urban	41.3	47.6	89.0	92.6	2,097	89.8	88.4	1,713
Rural	58.5	33.0	91.5	95.0	3,161	91.8	90.0	2,466
Birth order								
1	50.1	44.3	94.4	97.1	2,525	94.0	92.5	1,789
2-3	52.7	36.0	88.7	93.0	2,428	89.7	88.1	2,132
4+	55.8	16.3	72.1	77.3	304	80.8	78.2	258
Antenatal care visits²								
None	46.9	24.4	71.3	76.9	120	66.5	64.9	120
1-3	54.0	34.2	88.2	91.3	1,197	86.6	85.2	1,197
4+	50.8	43.8	94.6	97.3	2,860	93.8	92.1	2,860
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	58.2	19.5	77.7	83.8	845	84.9	83.6	591
<5 years complete	57.2	25.6	82.8	82.1	85	79.2	78.4	62
5-9 years complete	60.8	27.2	88.0	93.1	1,550	89.7	87.6	1,160
10-11 years complete	53.2	40.3	93.5	96.8	931	92.5	89.8	747
12 or more years complete	40.0	57.3	97.3	98.8	1,847	93.9	92.9	1,619
Religion								
Hindu	48.8	39.8	88.6	92.6	1,917	90.6	88.7	1,536
Muslim	50.1	26.3	76.5	81.1	154	87.5	85.3	108
Sikh	53.7	38.8	92.5	95.6	3,103	91.6	90.2	2,472
Other	43.9	39.5	83.4	94.5	83	(83.0)	(78.5)	63
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	63.3	24.6	87.9	92.6	2,245	89.7	87.4	1,699
Other backward class	46.7	39.7	86.4	91.8	1,089	88.9	87.7	871
Other ⁴	41.0	55.0	96.0	97.2	1,914	93.5	92.2	1,600
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,716	93.5	92.2	2,155
Private health facility ⁵	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	2,042	94.4	93.4	1,694
Home	na	na	na	47.8	499	57.5	49.7	330
Total	51.6	38.8	90.5	94.1	5,258	91.0	89.3	4,179

Note: Total includes births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, scheduled tribe women, women who don't know their caste/ tribe, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, 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 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁵ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() 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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	54.3	35.7	90.0	92.5	25.3	480	90.7	386
Barnala	60.8	35.5	96.3	98.6	21.0	100	86.5	77
Bathinda	50.1	44.6	94.7	95.6	23.7	223	93.0	185
Faridkot	48.4	47.1	95.5	98.8	31.1	186	95.1	149
Fatehgarh Sahib	48.6	45.7	94.3	95.6	36.3	107	85.1	86
Firozpur	65.2	21.4	86.6	92.9	13.4	374	85.3	275
Gurdaspur	42.4	44.9	87.3	95.1	31.0	391	86.8	311
Hoshiarpur	67.6	23.7	91.3	95.9	26.2	279	86.4	222
Jalandhar	41.1	54.6	95.7	97.7	33.1	406	94.4	330
Kapurthala	49.3	41.9	91.2	97.0	32.5	121	95.7	101
Ludhiana	35.4	47.1	82.5	88.6	22.3	679	86.2	550
Mansa	60.4	30.9	91.3	96.2	19.1	158	89.8	122
Moga	56.1	37.1	93.1	97.9	16.3	195	93.4	146
Muktsar	56.0	37.7	93.6	97.7	14.3	173	89.1	134
Patiala	55.5	41.4	96.9	94.1	24.0	421	94.8	345
Rupnagar	58.3	33.0	91.3	93.7	28.1	125	87.4	102
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	69.2	19.7	88.9	88.8	22.2	198	88.6	159
Sangrur	42.5	49.3	91.8	97.0	38.4	104	91.2	84
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	53.2	34.8	88.0	91.1	24.6	305	82.3	241
Tarn Taran	53.0	37.5	90.5	95.5	20.9	231	88.7	172
Punjab	51.6	38.8	90.5	94.1	24.6	5,258	89.3	4,179

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, Punjab, 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	1,459	12,408	5,357	24.6	256
20-34	1,966	16,352	8,390	18.7	3,442
35-49	981	20,829	10,075	17.6	150
Birth order					
1	2,036	16,988	8,870	17.7	2,378
2-3	1,758	15,366	7,625	19.8	1,333
4+	1,034	11,524	3,749	37.1	137
Residence					
Urban	1,576	16,787	9,911	13.8	1,560
Rural	2,043	15,852	7,128	22.7	2,289
Schooling					
No schooling	1,531	10,795	3,872	28.5	469
<5 years complete	1,163	14,261	5,746	25.7	52
5-9 years complete	1,647	14,479	5,515	24.7	1,042
10-11 years complete	2,011	16,655	8,401	20.8	701
12 or more years complete	2,317	17,556	11,334	11.6	1,586
Religion					
Hindu	1,690	15,896	8,230	19.1	1,396
Muslim	1,347	13,283	5,212	25.4	82
Sikh	2,016	16,823	8,438	19.0	2,316
Other	(2,352)	(9,754)	(5,508)	(16.0)	54
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,654	14,789	5,345	28.0	1,528
Other backward class	1,924	15,071	7,930	18.2	771
Other ²	2,276	17,557	11,276	10.7	1,544
Total	1,890	16,322	8,254	19.1	3,849

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	19.5	270	65.3	74.8	386	18.9	354
Barnala	13.6	58	51.4	60.2	77	30.4	75
Bathinda	15.7	144	72.0	68.9	185	16.6	178
Faridkot	13.8	95	63.1	72.9	149	23.3	143
Fatehgarh Sahib	24.7	62	62.2	70.1	86	18.1	82
Firozpur	19.9	225	52.5	57.7	275	20.6	244
Gurdaspur	14.3	252	52.8	81.1	311	12.9	276
Hoshiarpur	10.9	180	54.3	57.2	222	31.4	205
Jalandhar	17.9	233	69.3	78.2	330	22.5	320
Kapurthala	25.1	60	75.7	80.6	101	30.2	93
Ludhiana	19.3	393	57.1	72.7	550	11.2	470
Mansa	13.2	94	48.7	62.6	122	23.0	113
Moga	21.2	120	43.2	79.7	146	27.4	139
Muktsar	17.6	99	53.6	68.7	134	19.4	126
Patiala	13.2	257	62.4	64.3	345	16.4	338
Rupnagar	15.9	76	52.3	71.6	102	26.2	93
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	24.5	119	71.7	69.1	159	12.2	145
Sangrur	11.0	63	69.9	64.5	84	23.7	77
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	18.9	191	54.8	44.7	241	8.9	220
Tarn Taran	23.3	130	50.5	79.9	172	25.6	158
Punjab	17.6	3,119	59.3	69.4	4,179	19.1	3,849

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	8.7	30.9	0.7	3.7	2.8	0.2	53.1	100.0	43.9	282
20-34	11.1	33.1	1.8	4.3	2.7	0.0	46.8	100.0	50.4	3,729
35-49	9.1	35.0	1.8	4.1	2.9	0.0	47.1	100.0	50.0	168
Birth order										
1	11.3	32.4	1.5	4.8	2.9	0.0	47.0	100.0	50.0	1,789
2-3	10.3	33.9	2.0	3.8	2.5	0.1	47.4	100.0	50.1	2,132
4-5	12.3	30.4	1.5	5.4	4.4	0.0	46.0	100.0	49.5	223
6+	(14.1)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.1)	100.0	(40.9)	35
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	9.2	36.8	2.0	4.5	2.4	0.1	45.0	100.0	52.5	2,155
Private health facility ²	13.3	30.1	1.4	3.5	3.0	0.0	48.6	100.0	48.3	1,694
Home	9.7	23.5	1.9	6.2	3.4	0.0	55.2	100.0	41.4	330
Residence										
Urban	11.2	31.8	1.8	4.0	2.7	0.0	48.4	100.0	48.8	1,713
Rural	10.7	33.9	1.7	4.5	2.7	0.1	46.4	100.0	50.7	2,466
Religion										
Hindu	11.6	33.3	1.9	4.1	2.6	0.0	46.4	100.0	50.9	1,536
Muslim	8.1	25.1	2.4	6.3	1.7	0.0	56.4	100.0	41.9	108
Sikh	10.8	33.0	1.6	4.4	2.8	0.1	47.4	100.0	49.7	2,472
Other	(2.4)	(41.0)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(47.8)	100.0	(47.7)	63
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.3	33.9	1.7	3.9	3.4	0.0	47.8	100.0	48.8	1,699
Other backward class	13.3	36.4	1.9	4.7	1.3	0.1	42.3	100.0	56.3	871
Other ⁴	11.3	30.5	1.8	4.4	2.9	0.1	49.1	100.0	48.0	1,600
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	8.9	32.9	1.0	4.0	3.2	0.2	49.7	100.0	46.8	591
<5 years complete	1.6	39.5	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	54.4	100.0	44.5	62
5-9 years complete	10.5	33.1	2.3	4.3	2.8	0.0	47.0	100.0	50.2	1,160
10-11 years complete	12.4	35.5	1.1	3.7	2.8	0.1	44.4	100.0	52.7	747
12 or more years complete	11.5	31.6	1.9	4.8	2.6	0.0	47.6	100.0	49.8	1,619
Total	10.9	33.0	1.8	4.3	2.7	0.1	47.3	100.0	49.9	4,179

Note: Total includes information on births to scheduled tribe women 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

³ Includes missing

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	97.0	92.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	69.5	65.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.9	66.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	35.0	16.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	88.8	60.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	92.0	70.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	97.1	88.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	68.9	54.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.9	55.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	29.6	8.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	93.9	48.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	96.3	67.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	97.1	89.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	69.1	58.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.3	59.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	31.7	11.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	91.9	52.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	94.6	68.7

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

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

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

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

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Punjab, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	96.7	98.7	97.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	88.7	81.2	84.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	81.4	66.0	72.9
Convulsions	74.8	63.8	68.7
Prolonged labour	82.3	73.1	77.2
Severe abdominal pain	86.1	79.1	82.2
High blood pressure	80.7	73.5	76.7
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	87.2	73.4	79.6
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	96.3	94.0	95.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	92.1	81.9	86.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	91.2	84.4	87.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	88.6	77.8	82.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	239	291	530
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	*	*	(53.7)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	*	(62.3)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	*	(66.8)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	9	18	26

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹						DPT			Polio ¹			All basic vaccinations ²	Measles vaccinations ³	No vaccination card seen	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	0		1		2		3		1		2							3	
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0						1	2
Sex																			
Male	94.6	96.8	95.1	91.4	98.6	97.2	96.7	94.5	97.5	97.7	96.3	93.1	92.6	88.4	1.4	91.9	566		
Female	93.8	94.6	93.4	90.5	97.8	96.0	95.8	94.4	95.8	97.2	96.8	94.5	93.7	89.8	2.1	89.7	458		
Birth order																			
1	95.9	97.6	96.3	94.2	99.2	98.4	98.3	96.4	97.8	99.0	98.6	96.8	96.0	93.2	0.7	95.1	482		
2-3	94.5	96.4	94.6	90.9	98.7	97.2	96.8	95.1	97.2	97.7	96.3	93.5	92.2	88.0	1.3	90.3	481		
4-5	(87.1)	(84.5)	(84.5)	(78.3)	(94.6)	(86.9)	(84.5)	(81.3)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(89.4)	(83.2)	(85.7)	(78.3)	(4.3)	(73.2)	49		
Residence																			
Urban	94.0	95.0	93.5	89.1	97.7	95.3	95.3	92.6	96.1	96.6	95.3	92.0	92.7	88.7	2.3	89.2	394		
Rural	94.4	96.3	94.8	92.2	98.5	97.6	96.9	95.7	97.2	98.0	97.2	94.8	93.3	89.3	1.4	92.0	629		
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	88.9	86.4	84.6	79.5	93.2	88.9	87.8	85.7	91.9	92.5	92.5	87.0	88.0	78.2	6.4	79.9	174		
5-9 years complete	91.7	96.3	95.3	90.3	99.2	97.2	96.7	95.0	95.9	97.3	96.2	93.1	91.1	87.0	0.8	90.5	266		
10-11 years complete	97.4	97.5	96.9	95.0	99.1	99.1	98.6	97.0	97.2	98.8	98.8	96.7	95.2	92.5	0.9	95.1	163		
12 or more years complete	97.1	98.9	96.7	94.5	99.4	98.8	98.8	96.9	99.3	99.2	97.5	95.7	95.5	93.4	0.6	94.5	403		
Religion																			
Hindu	93.7	94.6	92.6	87.9	97.2	95.6	95.0	92.6	95.4	96.5	94.3	91.6	91.6	86.9	2.8	88.0	368		
Muslim	(84.1)	(83.3)	(83.3)	(59.8)	(100.0)	(83.9)	(83.9)	(79.0)	(94.3)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(81.1)	(94.1)	(67.2)	(0.0)	(62.0)	32		
Sikh	95.0	97.2	95.8	94.5	98.7	98.0	97.7	96.3	97.6	98.0	97.7	95.8	93.8	91.5	1.2	94.2	612		
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	94.8	95.2	93.3	90.7	97.8	96.6	96.1	93.6	96.5	97.1	96.7	93.8	93.8	89.2	2.1	90.6	449		
Other backward class	89.0	91.7	88.4	84.4	96.1	91.7	91.5	88.3	92.6	94.4	91.1	88.7	84.2	78.9	3.9	83.1	212		
Other ⁴	96.6	99.1	99.1	95.2	100.0	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.4	96.6	97.4	94.8	0.0	95.8	361		
Total	94.2	95.8	94.3	91.0	98.2	96.7	96.3	94.5	96.8	97.5	96.5	93.7	93.1	89.0	1.7	90.9	1,023		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	88.0	85.9	80.4	70.5	65.6	90.1	86.7	75.9	78.0	60.1	6.6	38.5	239		

Note: Total includes information on children of birth order 6 or more, children whose mothers have <5 years of schooling, children belonging to "other" religions, and children belonging to scheduled 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 (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 5.3 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, Punjab, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCC	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
Amritsar	93.7 (98.7)	98.5 (100.0)	96.8 (98.7)	96.8 (98.7)	91.9 (90.9)	91.9 (90.9)	1.5 (0.0)	101	86.0 (97.1)	99
Barnala								18		18
Bathinda								40		38
Faridkot	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	0.0	28	94.4 (82.3)	28
Fatehgarh Sahib	87.8	96.4	91.8	87.8	94.6	87.8	2.8	23		23
Firozpur	87.6	96.7	92.3	91.9	88.6	87.0	3.3	89	89.3	86
Gurdaspur	90.8	100.0	94.9	96.0	96.1	89.2	0.0	81	94.8 (97.4)	81
Hoshiarpur								44		43
Jalandhar								80		80
Kapurthala								25		25
Ludhiana								111		104
Mansa	86.9	97.1	93.6	95.3	95.4	91.9	2.9	29	94.9	29
Moga	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.0	94.0	0.0	32	90.8	32
Muktsar	98.3	98.3	98.3	100.0	96.9	96.9	0.0	32	100.0	32
Patiala	96.9	100.0	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.3	0.0	90	86.0 (93.0)	90
Rupnagar								23		23
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	85.2 (88.0)	98.4 (97.8)	94.4 (94.1)	92.7 (88.1)	94.4 (97.8)	90.1 (86.1)	1.6 (2.2)	45	87.5 (79.7)	44
Sangrur	80.7	98.0	85.5	89.6	87.1	79.0	2.0	69	85.0	68
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar								41		41
Tarn Taran	98.2	100.0	98.2	100.0	98.3	96.5	0.0	41	96.0	41
Punjab	91.0	98.2	94.5	93.7	93.1	89.0	1.7	1,023	89.0	1,006

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCC, 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	4.5	15.3	460	*	*	21	89.8	71
6-11	8.5	20.8	494	(81.7)	(54.5)	42	89.0	103
12-23	3.7	15.6	1,023	(98.2)	(38.8)	38	87.0	160
24-35	3.5	11.6	1,039	(95.0)	(34.2)	36	85.8	120
36-47	4.1	11.5	984	(92.9)	(48.5)	40	94.0	113
48-59	3.0	10.4	1,093	(97.8)	(65.5)	32	96.0	114
Sex								
Male	4.8	14.0	2,738	91.0	48.7	131	89.2	383
Female	3.3	12.6	2,355	94.5	43.7	78	91.1	297
Residence								
Urban	4.4	13.5	2,048	90.9	44.3	90	88.7	277
Rural	3.9	13.2	3,046	93.4	48.6	120	90.9	403
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	4.8	12.2	821	(80.7)	(73.0)	40	88.7	100
<5 years complete	10.9	20.1	83	*	*	9	*	17
5-9 years complete	4.2	15.3	1,480	91.2	41.3	62	91.3	227
10-11 years complete	3.2	13.2	896	(96.9)	(49.7)	29	90.5	118
12 or more years complete	3.8	12.1	1,813	97.8	33.9	70	88.7	218
Religion								
Hindu	4.0	14.9	1,860	89.4	45.9	74	88.0	277
Muslim	4.3	16.9	154	*	*	7	*	26
Sikh	4.3	12.4	3,001	93.6	45.0	129	91.2	371
Other	0.0	7.2	78	nc	nc	0	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	4.3	12.9	2,149	90.1	48.9	93	89.5	278
Other backward class	4.5	16.3	1,066	93.9	46.3	48	88.7	174
Other ³	3.7	12.2	1,869	94.2	44.4	68	91.7	227
Total	4.1	13.4	5,094	92.3	46.8	210	90.0	680

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe children and children who 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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)						Other treatments				
	Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solutions	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months													
<6	9.3	(83.5)	(40.3)	(18.1)	(41.0)	(9.2)	(50.1)	(24.2)	(23.6)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(24.1)	43
6-11	14.9	85.9	62.3	19.8	63.9	6.9	65.7	31.1	20.7	25.8	0.0	5.5	74
12-23	7.9	1,023	80.4	24.2	74.0	6.9	78.2	25.5	14.6	20.1	0.0	6.0	81
24-35	5.2	1,039	92.4	36.4	84.1	4.1	85.1	18.7	26.6	33.2	0.0	5.2	54
36-47	4.2	984	(93.9)	(76.6)	(82.2)	(10.4)	(86.4)	(27.7)	(17.8)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(6.8)	41
48-59	3.9	1,093	(93.3)	(67.4)	(67.4)	(13.4)	(73.9)	(44.8)	(11.1)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(10.2)	42
Sex													
Male	6.7	2,738	89.4	28.0	65.0	8.1	71.2	35.0	17.5	21.0	0.0	8.7	183
Female	6.5	2,355	84.5	27.4	74.6	7.9	76.1	19.9	20.8	33.6	0.0	8.7	152
Residence													
Urban	7.6	2,048	86.1	30.3	67.1	12.2	72.7	31.0	18.9	28.1	0.0	10.3	155
Rural	5.9	3,046	88.1	25.5	71.2	4.4	74.0	25.7	19.1	25.5	0.0	7.4	180
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	5.1	821	88.6	38.3	72.9	1.2	72.9	32.0	12.1	37.3	0.0	13.1	42
<5 years complete	11.7	83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
5-9 years complete	7.2	1,480	85.9	26.3	70.2	5.1	74.0	22.4	24.1	20.7	0.0	6.6	106
10-11 years complete	8.0	896	84.1	22.2	67.5	11.1	68.2	20.4	16.2	26.1	0.0	15.2	72
12 or more years complete	5.8	1,813	92.5	31.0	71.3	12.3	79.8	33.9	18.9	31.4	0.0	3.4	106
Religion													
Hindu	7.4	1,860	85.2	30.6	67.2	7.6	71.2	27.5	19.8	25.8	0.0	11.5	137
Muslim	8.2	154	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Sikh	6.2	3,001	88.3	25.2	70.0	8.5	74.4	28.8	17.4	28.0	0.0	6.3	185
Other	0.0	78	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
			Percentage taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/ herbal/other treatment	Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	5.9	2,149	86.4	65.9	18.7	69.2	3.1	70.6	24.6	14.2	23.3	0.0	7.9	10.6	127
Other backward class	8.3	1,066	82.5	64.7	28.9	68.9	13.8	76.8	29.1	26.7	23.3	0.0	3.2	7.1	89
Other ³	6.3	1,869	91.6	67.3	36.7	69.5	8.9	73.7	30.7	18.5	32.4	0.0	9.1	7.9	118
Total	6.6	5,094	87.2	66.2	27.7	69.3	8.0	73.4	28.2	19.0	26.7	0.0	7.1	8.7	335

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes scheduled tribe women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

1 Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

2 Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

3 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given				Amount of food given				Total	Percent- age given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percent- age given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Some- what less	Much less	None
Age in months															
<6	(9.2)	(42.8)	(36.5)	(9.9)	(1.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.7)	(9.4)	(2.1)	(35.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.9)	43
6-11	6.9	24.3	39.2	28.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	21.4	22.4	6.2	12.7	100.0	1.8	41.0	74
12-23	6.9	32.7	37.3	21.2	1.8	100.0	1.1	26.1	15.9	11.8	14.5	100.0	6.9	47.1	81
24-35	4.1	13.7	37.9	28.9	15.3	100.0	0.0	17.9	34.7	13.9	1.3	100.0	4.1	43.0	54
36-47	(10.4)	(17.5)	(40.9)	(31.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.9)	(7.0)	(35.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.2)	(53.3)	41
48-59	(13.4)	(31.7)	(27.6)	(23.2)	(4.1)	100.0	(6.9)	(47.8)	(19.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.1)	(60.6)	42
Sex															
Male	8.1	25.0	36.9	25.2	4.8	100.0	0.7	23.7	22.9	8.6	13.4	100.0	3.7	42.7	183
Female	7.9	29.6	37.0	22.9	2.7	100.0	2.8	24.8	21.7	6.8	8.2	100.0	5.5	47.7	152
Residence															
Urban	12.2	27.7	34.6	20.0	5.5	100.0	1.5	25.4	21.2	10.2	9.8	100.0	7.1	44.2	155
Rural	4.4	26.6	38.9	27.7	2.4	100.0	1.7	23.2	23.4	5.6	12.1	100.0	2.3	45.7	180
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	1.2	26.4	36.4	27.3	8.7	100.0	0.0	24.9	25.3	8.6	13.9	100.0	0.0	41.5	42
5-9 years complete	5.1	28.9	43.4	21.5	1.1	100.0	0.3	24.4	17.8	6.2	12.7	100.0	2.0	46.1	106
10-11 years complete	11.1	28.9	41.0	17.5	1.6	100.0	1.6	27.8	22.1	8.4	10.1	100.0	6.6	41.9	72
12 or more years complete	12.3	22.7	28.6	31.5	4.8	100.0	3.8	23.0	27.2	7.7	8.2	100.0	7.9	48.4	106
Religion															
Hindu	7.6	33.8	35.4	22.1	1.1	100.0	0.0	26.9	21.2	7.7	12.3	100.0	1.6	45.3	137
Sikh	8.5	22.0	37.9	26.0	5.7	100.0	2.9	22.8	23.6	7.7	9.2	100.0	7.0	45.6	185

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given			Amount of food given			Total	Percent- age given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea							
	More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Total				More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	3.1	36.9	37.2	20.5	2.2	100.0	0.2	25.5	38.6	15.8	5.0	14.8	100.0	1.0	46.6	127
Other backward class	13.8	20.4	38.7	25.1	1.9	100.0	2.0	18.8	26.8	27.0	13.3	12.2	100.0	5.0	39.6	89
Other ²	8.9	21.8	35.6	26.8	7.0	100.0	2.9	27.1	32.0	25.3	6.6	6.2	100.0	8.0	47.6	118
Total	8.0	27.1	36.9	24.2	3.8	100.0	1.6	24.2	33.0	22.4	7.7	11.0	100.0	4.5	45.0	335

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, Muslim children, and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	89.1	2,617	98.6	46
20-24	94.3	3,212	96.0	926
25-34	95.6	6,390	96.7	2,798
35-49	92.7	7,265	96.1	409
Residence				
Urban	95.4	7,717	96.9	1,713
Rural	92.2	11,767	96.2	2,466
Schooling				
No schooling	87.0	3,274	92.3	591
<5 years complete	88.5	317	88.0	62
5-9 years complete	91.4	5,153	95.4	1,160
10-11 years complete	95.0	4,002	97.0	747
12 or more years complete	97.4	6,737	98.9	1,619
Religion				
Hindu	93.9	6,985	96.1	1,536
Muslim	85.9	329	90.6	108
Sikh	93.4	11,867	97.0	2,472
Other	92.8	303	(97.4)	63
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	92.5	7,488	95.7	1,699
Scheduled tribe	(86.8)	37	*	6
Other backward class	92.1	3,829	96.4	871
Other	94.9	8,124	97.4	1,600
Total	93.4	19,484	96.5	4,179

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

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, Punjab, 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	60.4	56.5	41.3	42.1	955	na	na	39.3	955	60.2
12-23	67.7	64.3	48.0	48.2	1,023	na	na	49.9	1,023	60.2
24-35	63.0	61.3	40.4	46.1	1,039	na	na	45.2	1,039	59.3
36-47	64.4	61.6	36.1	46.7	984	51.4	984	47.9	984	59.2
48-59	55.3	53.1	33.3	40.3	1,093	44.3	1,093	41.6	1,093	61.5
60-71	46.7	44.3	30.2	34.5	1,085	34.1	1,085	na	na	na
0-35	63.8	60.8	43.3	45.5	3,017	na	na	44.9	3,017	59.9
36-71	55.2	52.7	33.1	40.3	3,161	43.0	3,161	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	58.7	55.9	37.0	41.6	3,354	42.7	1,722	42.9	2,738	59.0
Female	60.1	57.5	39.3	44.3	2,825	43.4	1,440	47.0	2,355	61.1
Residence										
Urban	42.2	39.1	25.9	28.3	2,505	27.8	1,311	29.9	2,048	63.7
Rural	71.0	68.6	46.4	52.8	3,674	53.8	1,851	54.8	3,046	58.7
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	60.3	58.1	37.2	41.6	1,047	46.7	571	44.4	821	62.6
<5 years complete	65.8	64.8	37.7	46.1	98	53.3	52	45.6	83	(50.8)
5-9 years complete	68.8	65.1	44.6	48.7	1,796	51.9	945	49.7	1,480	56.0
10-11 years complete	60.4	58.0	38.3	46.5	1,098	44.1	586	50.0	896	59.8
12 or more years complete	50.1	47.8	32.9	36.6	2,140	31.4	1,007	38.3	1,813	63.7

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	52.0	49.8	34.2	37.4	2,283	36.0	1,181	39.8	1,860	62.1	741
Muslim	65.2	54.0	43.7	42.8	188	39.9	104	45.0	154	65.9	69
Sikh	63.4	60.8	39.8	46.0	3,614	47.1	1,835	47.8	3,001	58.6	1,433
Other	71.9	68.4	51.8	52.9	93	(67.1)	42	47.9	78	(62.4)	38
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	69.4	67.0	43.8	51.3	2,609	54.5	1,288	52.9	2,149	59.9	1,136
Other backward class	58.3	54.4	37.1	38.5	1,291	39.7	687	40.9	1,066	60.9	436
Other ³	48.4	46.2	32.0	35.9	2,263	32.7	1,177	37.9	1,869	59.9	708
Total	59.4	56.7	38.1	42.9	6,178	43.0	3,161	44.8	5,094	60.0	2,281

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

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 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, Punjab, 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	37.5	36.9	27.2	24.9	2,505	33.9	33.4	24.0	22.5	2,503
Rural	74.2	73.3	53.3	47.8	3,674	63.5	63.2	44.2	42.2	3,657
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	56.3	55.5	41.1	37.5	1,047	51.1	50.6	36.1	34.2	1,045
<5 years complete	62.0	58.2	40.9	31.9	98	46.5	46.5	30.3	29.8	98
5-9 years complete	67.8	66.9	47.3	42.0	1,796	56.8	56.5	38.1	36.7	1,790
10-11 years complete	64.8	64.2	48.1	42.2	1,098	56.6	55.8	41.1	38.8	1,092
12 or more years complete	50.9	50.3	37.0	34.5	2,140	44.8	44.5	31.8	30.0	2,135
Religion										
Hindu	49.7	49.1	37.1	33.6	2,283	44.8	44.3	32.4	30.7	2,278
Muslim	56.1	56.1	39.1	36.4	188	50.1	50.1	29.8	29.2	187
Sikh	65.5	64.5	46.6	41.8	3,614	55.6	55.2	38.6	36.7	3,603
Other	65.0	65.0	39.4	35.4	93	59.7	59.7	36.4	34.8	91
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	68.6	67.6	49.7	44.0	2,609	59.2	58.9	40.9	38.9	2,603
Other backward class	57.2	56.8	40.3	37.3	1,291	49.1	48.6	33.1	32.0	1,287
Other ³	50.3	49.5	36.3	33.1	2,263	44.2	43.8	32.1	30.3	2,255
Total	59.4	58.6	42.7	38.5	6,178	51.5	51.1	36.0	34.2	6,160

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

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	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)
Age in months											
<6	7.9	-0.6	11.5	32.4	2.8	-1.2	12.5	30.2	0.7	-1.4	406
6-8	5.8	-0.4	4.9	15.4	4.5	-0.6	3.3	13.2	2.1	-0.8	269
9-11	6.9	-0.7	5.5	25.0	3.7	-0.9	6.8	24.1	0.8	-1.1	207
12-17	8.6	-1.1	4.1	13.7	2.1	-0.6	4.0	17.2	1.3	-1.0	532
18-23	16.5	-1.5	5.4	13.9	2.4	-0.7	7.9	24.3	0.7	-1.2	455
24-35	8.7	-1.2	4.7	15.0	1.7	-0.6	5.4	21.7	0.8	-1.1	1,022
36-47	7.4	-1.2	6.8	13.7	2.8	-0.7	6.8	21.7	0.8	-1.1	960
48-59	6.1	-1.2	3.9	11.4	1.7	-0.7	3.0	21.0	0.4	-1.2	1,062
Sex											
Male	8.8	-1.2	6.4	17.3	2.3	-0.8	6.3	22.8	0.7	-1.2	2,618
Female	7.7	-1.0	4.6	13.7	2.3	-0.7	5.2	20.3	0.9	-1.1	2,296
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	6.6	-1.0	5.5	15.5	2.6	-0.7	5.0	19.1	0.9	-1.0	2,336
<24	8.5	-1.3	3.6	12.7	0.7	-0.8	4.9	24.2	0.1	-1.3	681
24-47	10.0	-1.2	7.0	17.2	2.5	-0.8	6.6	23.9	1.1	-1.2	1,100
48+	10.7	-1.1	5.5	16.8	3.2	-0.7	8.0	23.5	0.6	-1.1	696
Birth order³											
1	6.6	-1.0	5.5	15.5	2.6	-0.7	4.9	19.2	0.9	-1.0	2,314
2-3	9.2	-1.2	5.3	15.3	2.3	-0.7	6.1	23.0	0.7	-1.2	2,229
4-5	12.1	-1.5	8.2	19.6	1.0	-0.9	9.3	29.4	0.0	-1.5	234
6+	(22.8)	(-1.9)	(15.0)	(24.5)	(3.4)	(-1.1)	(14.0)	(35.8)	(3.4)	(-1.8)	37
Size at birth³											
Very small	11.2	-1.4	6.7	16.0	4.1	-1.0	10.9	33.2	4.1	-1.5	116
Small	9.7	-1.3	4.9	14.4	1.4	-0.8	7.8	24.6	0.5	-1.3	468
Average or larger	8.0	-1.1	5.7	15.9	2.5	-0.7	5.4	20.9	0.8	-1.1	4,213

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, Punjab, 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	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)			
	9.9	27.6	-1.1	5.0	15.0	2.9	-0.7	6.3	22.4	1.0	-1.1			
Residence														
Urban	7.2	24.5	-1.1	5.9	16.1	1.9	-0.7	5.4	21.1	0.7	-1.1	2,956		
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	12.1	38.3	-1.6	6.5	18.8	1.1	-0.9	9.4	30.0	0.0	-1.5	773		
<5 years complete	10.5	24.7	-1.1	8.9	24.1	0.4	-1.0	6.7	26.4	0.0	-1.4	81		
5-9 years complete	9.3	29.2	-1.2	5.7	15.9	1.5	-0.8	6.0	25.7	0.7	-1.3	1,399		
10-11 years complete	6.3	21.8	-0.9	5.7	14.3	1.4	-0.7	3.9	17.7	0.5	-1.0	864		
12 or more years complete	6.6	19.5	-0.9	4.8	14.3	4.2	-0.5	4.8	16.2	1.4	-0.9	1,714		
Religion														
Hindu	10.7	29.6	-1.2	5.1	15.6	2.6	-0.7	6.0	24.6	1.1	-1.2	1,811		
Muslim	10.8	23.9	-1.1	3.6	18.0	2.0	-0.8	8.2	26.5	0.0	-1.2	149		
Sikh	6.9	23.7	-1.0	5.9	15.3	2.2	-0.7	5.4	19.5	0.7	-1.1	2,873		
Other	2.3	15.5	-0.8	8.6	23.0	1.7	-1.1	9.0	22.0	0.0	-1.2	81		
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	8.8	29.3	-1.2	6.8	16.9	1.5	-0.8	6.1	24.1	0.5	-1.3	2,106		
Other backward class	8.0	25.2	-1.1	4.0	15.9	2.0	-0.8	4.9	22.7	0.5	-1.1	1,000		
Other ⁶	8.0	21.8	-0.9	5.0	14.1	3.4	-0.6	5.9	18.3	1.2	-0.9	1,796		
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	8.2	25.8	-1.1	5.6	15.7	2.4	-0.7	5.8	21.6	0.8	-1.1	4,813		
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁷	8.7	18.5	-0.9	3.7	14.3	0.0	-0.8	7.6	24.8	1.3	-1.1	82		

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, Punjab, 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 +2SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁸												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	10.8	30.7	-1.4	6.2	17.1	1.3	-0.8	6.8	27.5	0.3	-1.4	565
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.8	27.0	-1.1	5.7	16.4	2.5	-0.8	6.3	22.8	0.9	-1.2	3,037
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.5	20.5	-0.9	5.0	13.0	2.7	-0.6	3.8	15.5	0.9	-0.9	1,214
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	8.4	26.3	-1.1	5.5	15.5	2.5	-0.7	5.6	21.6	0.8	-1.1	4,472
Living with one or neither parent	7.7	19.6	-1.0	5.7	17.0	1.0	-0.9	7.4	21.7	0.7	-1.1	442
Total	8.3	25.7	-1.1	5.6	15.6	2.3	-0.7	5.8	21.6	0.8	-1.1	4,914
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.3	36.7	-1.5	2.1	9.2	1.5	-0.5	8.0	24.9	0.5	-1.2	1,162

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 information on children whose size at birth is not known, scheduled tribe children, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children whose mothers were not interviewed but were in the household, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, 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 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

⁷ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁸ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and 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, Punjab, 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	95.3	29.3	76.2	769	35.1	733
Rural	94.5	30.3	74.1	1,215	30.2	1,148
Sex						
Male	95.6	31.0	75.1	1,089	34.7	1,041
Female	93.9	28.6	74.8	895	29.0	840
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.4	36.6	82.6	299	27.3	286
<5 years complete	(94.4)	(30.1)	(85.0)	28	(30.7)	27
5-9 years complete	94.3	33.1	75.9	564	29.5	532
10-11 years complete	93.6	29.4	72.3	329	32.6	308
12 or more years complete	95.4	25.1	72.0	763	35.8	728
Religion						
Hindu	95.2	27.8	73.4	729	33.0	694
Muslim	(92.8)	(21.4)	(75.5)	51	(46.8)	47
Sikh	94.8	31.4	76.3	1,170	30.7	1,109
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.2	35.0	76.3	908	28.0	856
Other backward class	97.4	25.9	76.0	396	33.9	385
Other ⁴	94.3	25.5	72.7	678	36.6	640
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁵	94.7	29.4	74.8	1,899	31.6	1,799
Dai (TBA)	95.6	41.5	74.6	70	50.2	67
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.9	29.7	75.4	1,863	31.4	1,768
At home	92.9	33.4	68.4	121	44.3	112
Total	94.8	29.9	74.9	1,984	32.1	1,881

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 belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe children, and children whose assistance at delivery is "other/no one", who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

⁵ 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, Punjab, 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	3.2	67.7	11.3	2.5	6.6	8.7	100.0	96.8	112	3.6	112
2-3	2.7	61.9	12.6	3.1	13.9	5.8	100.0	97.3	152	11.3	154
4-5	9.8	37.7	19.1	1.6	18.2	13.5	100.0	90.2	194	18.6	194
6-8	6.7	16.3	21.7	3.2	14.6	37.5	100.0	93.3	282	27.0	282
9-11	13.2	4.5	9.6	4.8	16.6	51.3	100.0	86.8	211	41.5	212
12-17	22.7	2.6	4.0	1.8	7.5	61.3	100.0	77.3	536	41.7	560
18-23	28.2	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.2	57.0	100.0	71.8	429	38.2	463
<4	2.9	64.4	12.1	2.9	10.8	7.0	100.0	97.1	264	8.1	266
<6	5.8	53.1	15.1	2.3	13.9	9.8	100.0	94.2	458	12.5	460
6-9	8.8	14.5	19.2	2.6	14.4	40.5	100.0	91.2	358	30.7	358
12-15	20.7	3.2	4.6	2.0	8.6	60.8	100.0	79.3	341	36.8	353
12-23	25.2	3.0	3.9	2.4	6.1	59.4	100.0	74.8	965	40.1	1,023
20-23	32.6	2.2	2.4	3.1	4.5	55.2	100.0	67.4	256	39.8	283

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

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																	
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	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	292	3.3	32.2	2.9	264	*	*	*	*	20	98.0	3.9	34.1	2.7	283
9-11	na	na	na	213	10.0	18.7	3.8	183	(82.8)	(1.9)	(57.8)	(1.9)	28	97.7	8.9	23.8	3.6	211
12-17	na	na	na	561	19.5	28.8	7.9	414	81.8	28.6	77.9	6.9	119	95.9	21.5	39.8	7.7	533
18-23	na	na	na	442	24.3	21.2	6.3	308	74.7	29.7	70.5	8.9	120	92.9	25.8	35.0	7.0	428
Sex																		
Male	32.5	2.3	5.5	1,574	16.7	24.8	7.0	673	75.9	21.7	73.6	6.7	148	95.7	17.6	33.6	6.9	821
Female	23.6	3.0	5.5	1,263	14.1	27.6	4.0	495	81.0	30.7	70.2	6.7	142	95.8	17.8	37.1	4.6	637
Residence																		
Urban	23.4	2.7	4.6	1,121	17.3	27.1	6.9	437	79.0	28.4	73.3	7.1	124	95.4	19.7	37.3	7.0	560
Rural	26.4	2.6	6.0	1,716	14.6	25.3	4.9	732	77.9	24.4	70.8	6.4	166	95.9	16.4	33.7	5.2	898
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	22.2	a	6.2	402	9.1	18.3	0.6	169	(74.1)	(29.3)	(64.5)	(8.0)	55	93.7	14.1	29.6	2.4	224
<5 years complete	*	a	a	37	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	2	(94.9)	(10.8)	(23.8)	(0.0)	20
5-9 years complete	33.0	(2.3)	5.2	801	19.3	25.4	6.7	343	88.1	25.5	75.6	5.3	62	98.2	20.3	33.1	6.5	405
10-11 years complete	28.0	3.6	4.9	493	15.7	26.1	6.2	185	75.9	25.1	71.0	6.7	58	94.3	18.0	36.8	6.3	243
12 or more years complete	24.9	3.2	5.9	1,103	15.5	29.4	6.9	453	77.0	25.2	74.4	7.0	113	95.4	17.4	38.4	6.9	566
Religion																		
Hindu	26.0	(2.2)	5.3	1,039	14.5	24.8	4.8	435	75.3	30.8	70.3	6.6	105	95.2	17.7	33.7	5.1	541
Muslim	a	a	a	73	(12.3)	(20.5)	(2.1)	32	*	*	*	*	9	(100.0)	(24.0)	(37.9)	(9.1)	41
Sikh	25.2	3.2	5.7	1,678	17.0	26.2	6.6	680	78.6	21.9	71.5	5.5	171	95.7	18.0	35.2	6.4	851

Continued...

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

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:									
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency		Milk or pro- ducts ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 YCF prac- tices ⁶	Breast- milk, or milk pro- ducts ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimu m meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3 YCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of children	
							Number of children	4+ food groups ³										Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	26.0	3.9	5.9	1,226	13.5	25.3	3.6	527	77.6	25.2	68.7	8.1	121	95.8	15.7	33.3	4.4	648
Other backward class	26.1	*	3.8	564	14.5	28.7	5.6	253	80.0	24.5	70.1	10.1	51	96.6	16.2	35.6	6.4	304
Other ⁹	23.6	(1.7)	5.5	1,041	19.2	25.2	8.6	388	78.9	28.1	76.3	3.9	116	95.1	21.2	37.0	7.5	505
Total	25.3	2.6	5.5	2,837	15.6	26.0	5.7	1,169	78.4	26.1	71.9	6.7	290	95.7	17.7	35.1	5.9	1,458

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and scheduled tribe children, 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 breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 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		
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Number of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³
Amritsar	32.1	170	(62.0)	22.4	10.7	12.7	43	22.4	10.7	12.7	458	22.4	10.7	12.7	
Barnala	34.1	35	*	24.6	11.8	17.9	10	24.6	11.8	17.9	91	24.6	11.8	17.9	
Bathinda	31.4	102	(72.5)	24.6	10.4	17.2	32	24.6	10.4	17.2	207	24.6	10.4	17.2	
Faridkot	45.7	54	(45.1)	34.8	22.6	26.9	14	34.8	22.6	26.9	168	34.8	22.6	26.9	
Fatehgarh Sahib	32.6	43	*	18.7	14.2	17.0	9	18.7	14.2	17.0	94	18.7	14.2	17.0	
Firozpur	29.8	149	*	28.3	21.9	30.8	35	28.3	21.9	30.8	360	28.3	21.9	30.8	
Gurdaspur	19.8	165	*	22.4	15.5	21.1	35	22.4	15.5	21.1	365	22.4	15.5	21.1	
Hoshiarpur	31.0	103	*	25.7	16.7	21.1	20	25.7	16.7	21.1	266	25.7	16.7	21.1	
Jalandhar	23.4	160	*	29.3	17.3	25.4	29	29.3	17.3	25.4	392	29.3	17.3	25.4	
Kapurthala	23.4	43	*	20.8	18.0	20.5	8	20.8	18.0	20.5	117	20.8	18.0	20.5	
Ludhiana	33.0	220	(61.3)	30.1	17.8	28.5	65	30.1	17.8	28.5	644	30.1	17.8	28.5	
Mansa	33.7	60	(56.9)	29.6	16.1	24.9	16	29.6	16.1	24.9	152	29.6	16.1	24.9	
Moga	31.4	68	(59.8)	28.6	20.0	24.4	18	28.6	20.0	24.4	174	28.6	20.0	24.4	
Muktsar	33.9	59	*	31.5	16.0	22.4	11	31.5	16.0	22.4	162	31.5	16.0	22.4	
Patiala	38.4	172	(49.1)	17.6	12.1	13.6	38	17.6	12.1	13.6	386	17.6	12.1	13.6	
Rupnagar	27.9	48	*	19.0	14.4	20.1	8	19.0	14.4	20.1	111	19.0	14.4	20.1	
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	41.5	76	*	24.1	9.9	24.0	13	24.1	9.9	24.0	167	24.1	9.9	24.0	
Sangrur	22.9	41	*	23.3	15.7	25.1	6	23.3	15.7	25.1	92	23.3	15.7	25.1	
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	16.1	132	(56.6)	27.3	18.0	19.2	32	27.3	18.0	19.2	294	27.3	18.0	19.2	
Tarn Taran	28.3	83	*	23.1	9.5	14.3	19	23.1	9.5	14.3	216	23.1	9.5	14.3	
Punjab	29.9	1,984	53.1	25.7	15.6	21.6	458	25.7	15.6	21.6	4,914	25.7	15.6	21.6	

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, Punjab, 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	29.1	33.5	1.7	64.3	452
12-23	30.1	39.2	2.8	72.1	1,021
24-35	26.1	32.9	1.9	60.8	1,054
36-47	25.4	22.4	0.9	48.6	970
48-59	26.7	15.2	0.1	42.0	1,086
Sex					
Male	27.9	28.4	1.6	58.0	2,466
Female	26.5	27.4	1.2	55.1	2,117
Birth order¹					
1	29.3	26.2	1.1	56.5	2,144
2-3	25.4	29.1	1.2	55.6	2,087
4-5	27.4	32.5	4.2	64.2	218
6+	(19.8)	(32.1)	(18.0)	(69.9)	36
Residence					
Urban	26.3	27.6	1.9	55.7	1,815
Rural	27.9	28.1	1.1	57.2	2,768
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	29.8	28.6	2.6	61.0	732
<5 years complete	32.1	27.9	1.1	61.1	77
5-9 years complete	25.9	31.1	1.5	58.5	1,304
10-11 years complete	26.6	28.4	1.2	56.1	801
12 or more years complete	27.5	24.8	0.9	53.1	1,585
Religion					
Hindu	27.1	28.7	1.8	57.6	1,682
Muslim	17.8	44.4	0.8	63.0	144
Sikh	27.7	26.5	1.2	55.5	2,678
Other	31.9	31.1	0.0	63.1	79
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.9	29.9	1.2	60.0	1,938
Other backward class	24.3	27.4	2.6	54.3	942
Other ³	27.0	25.8	1.0	53.9	1,692

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.3	27.9	1.4	56.6	4,485
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁴	24.9	28.0	3.0	55.9	86
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.3	27.8	1.4	56.5	4,185
Living with one or neither parent	27.1	29.8	1.4	58.4	398
Mother's anaemia status⁵					
Not anaemic	28.2	23.3	1.2	52.7	1,963
Mildly anaemic	26.7	30.9	1.1	58.7	1,975
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.5	33.9	3.0	63.3	554
Total	27.3	27.9	1.4	56.6	4,583
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.7	38.1	6.6	66.4	1,016

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	31.9	22.2	282	98.4	291	98.4
9-11	25.1	4.0	211	65.8	212	31.7	22.2	212	97.9	216	97.9
12-17	41.2	9.4	536	85.5	560	33.3	27.4	560	99.5	565	99.5
18-23	44.1	6.5	429	85.4	463	32.3	29.4	463	98.9	477	98.9
24-35	na	na	na	70.4	1,039	31.1	29.2	1,039	97.8	1,079	97.8
36-47	na	na	na	67.2	984	32.6	30.6	984	98.3	997	98.3
48-59	na	na	na	65.1	1,093	33.7	31.1	1,093	98.9	1,113	98.9
Sex											
Male	41.0	8.0	664	71.6	2,349	32.0	29.9	2,504	98.2	2,547	98.2
Female	37.3	6.5	511	71.8	2,002	33.0	27.9	2,129	98.9	2,190	98.9
Birth order											
1	38.1	7.1	535	73.5	2,093	32.6	29.6	2,233	98.6	2,193	98.6
2-3	40.7	7.3	572	71.1	2,006	32.5	29.1	2,134	98.7	2,130	98.7
4-5	39.8	11.9	55	65.0	216	34.4	24.2	228	95.4	221	95.4
6+	*	*	14	(35.3)	36	(11.5)	(11.6)	38	(96.5)	37	(96.5)
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	35.9	7.7	905	78.8	1,461	33.9	28.4	1,724	97.8	1,720	97.8
Not breastfeeding	51.0	6.2	271	68.1	2,890	31.6	29.3	2,909	98.9	2,860	98.9
Residence											
Urban	40.2	9.5	457	70.3	1,757	32.2	30.3	1,860	98.9	1,887	98.9
Rural	38.8	6.0	719	72.6	2,594	32.7	28.1	2,773	98.3	2,851	98.3

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given 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	33.6	6.7	180	66.0	712	31.7	25.6	756	96.9	752	
<5 years complete	*	*	18	65.4	74	27.2	26.0	76	100.0	80	
5-9 years complete	46.3	10.9	319	68.9	1,265	29.7	26.3	1,351	98.3	1,341	
10-11 years complete	38.9	9.8	191	72.7	769	32.6	27.8	821	99.3	830	
12 or more years complete	37.4	3.8	467	76.4	1,531	35.4	33.5	1,629	98.9	1,648	
Religion											
Hindu	35.4	5.9	434	69.3	1,587	31.9	30.6	1,694	97.7	1,755	
Muslim	(55.4)	(35.0)	34	73.3	137	30.1	18.1	144	99.0	144	
Sikh	41.1	7.1	692	73.0	2,563	33.0	28.6	2,722	99.2	2,757	
Other	*	*	17	(73.9)	64	(29.1)	(28.4)	73	91.7	81	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	38.7	7.2	520	70.8	1,800	31.0	27.9	1,928	98.2	1,987	
Other backward class	35.0	10.2	255	71.1	936	33.4	28.6	985	98.5	987	
Other ⁵	42.9	5.7	400	73.1	1,606	33.7	30.5	1,711	98.9	1,751	
Total	39.4	7.4	1,176	71.7	4,351	32.5	29.0	4,633	98.5	4,737	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	44.9	9.7	261	14.6	1,049	5.4	5.2	1,110	84.9	1,160	

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 scheduled tribe children 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 and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Punjab, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.9	6,697
Rural	98.1	9,705
Religion of household head		
Hindu	98.6	6,028
Muslim	97.8	246
Sikh	98.3	9,893
Other	97.1	234
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	98.1	6,161
Other backward class	98.5	3,195
Other ¹	98.6	7,026
Total	98.4	16,402
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	85.8	2,908

Note: Total includes information about scheduled tribe households and households whose head does know his/her caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

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, Punjab, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Amritsar	99.5	1,351
Barnala	97.8	350
Bathinda	98.7	794
Faridkot	98.0	604
Fatehgarh Sahib	97.9	336
Firozpur	98.9	1,093
Gurdaspur	98.6	1,258
Hoshiarpur	98.9	1,007
Jalandhar	98.5	1,415
Kapurthala	98.6	455
Ludhiana	98.6	2,126
Mansa	96.1	452
Moga	98.6	564
Muktsar	99.1	554
Patiala	98.1	1,202
Rupnagar	97.7	390
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	98.7	537
Sangrur	99.0	359
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	95.6	927
Tarn Taran	98.8	630
Punjab	98.4	16,402

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	69.6	14.8	11.9	3.8	100.0	19,484
Pulses or beans	40.6	50.4	8.8	0.3	100.0	19,484
Dark green leafy vegetables	59.9	30.1	9.9	0.1	100.0	19,484
Fruits	20.2	33.0	45.6	1.3	100.0	19,484
Eggs	0.8	7.4	24.7	67.0	100.0	19,484
Fish	0.1	1.9	8.5	89.5	100.0	19,484
Chicken or meat	0.1	3.2	21.2	75.5	100.0	19,484
Fish or chicken or meat	0.2	3.8	20.9	75.1	100.0	19,484
Fried foods	4.6	28.2	63.4	3.8	100.0	19,484
Aerated drinks	7.2	25.9	64.1	2.8	100.0	19,484
MEN						
Milk or curd	78.2	15.0	5.7	1.1	100.0	3,039
Pulses or beans	50.7	43.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	3,039
Dark green leafy vegetables	40.7	49.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	3,039
Fruits	11.8	48.9	38.5	0.8	100.0	3,039
Eggs	1.0	16.7	42.6	39.7	100.0	3,039
Fish	0.3	3.6	26.9	69.2	100.0	3,039
Chicken or meat	0.2	8.9	45.5	45.4	100.0	3,039
Fish or chicken or meat	0.4	9.5	45.5	44.6	100.0	3,039
Fried foods	3.3	43.6	48.4	4.7	100.0	3,039
Aerated drinks	12.2	44.8	41.4	1.7	100.0	3,039

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	36.1	16.2	4.5	0.6	2,568	31.7	14.6	7.8	1.0	443
20-29	14.5	5.9	18.3	4.8	5,998	10.8	2.4	22.5	3.4	1,057
30-39	4.8	1.6	40.1	11.7	5,359	5.4	1.2	34.8	6.8	866
40-49	2.4	0.7	53.4	16.9	4,537	4.1	1.1	41.2	8.4	629
Marital status										
Never married	26.6	11.7	7.7	1.6	4,977	20.3	7.8	14.2	1.2	1,219
Currently married	6.2	2.3	39.9	12.0	12,820	4.4	0.7	37.7	7.9	1,717
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.5	2.3	43.6	11.5	665	(8.5)	(1.3)	(22.9)	(4.1)	58
Residence										
Urban	9.0	3.5	32.4	9.6	7,298	8.8	2.2	32.1	5.4	1,204
Rural	13.5	5.7	30.6	8.9	11,163	12.3	4.5	25.0	4.9	1,789
Schooling										
No schooling	7.5	2.8	36.2	9.5	3,153	11.2	3.8	21.2	3.0	318
<5 years complete	9.2	4.1	36.2	8.8	310	20.8	1.3	14.3	3.8	69
5-9 years complete	14.2	6.0	33.4	10.5	4,856	16.0	6.1	24.2	3.0	811
10-11 years complete	14.2	6.0	33.3	9.5	3,820	9.3	4.0	30.4	7.8	725
12 or more years complete	10.5	4.2	25.9	7.8	6,323	7.5	1.5	31.7	5.5	1,070
Religion										
Hindu	10.8	4.5	31.3	8.9	6,599	10.3	3.5	28.8	4.5	1,143
Muslim	12.0	5.6	27.3	7.3	315	19.3	2.0	23.9	0.0	78
Sikh	12.0	4.9	31.5	9.3	11,263	10.1	3.5	28.2	5.9	1,687
Other	18.3	7.4	30.2	11.0	285	28.3	8.3	11.4	1.3	86
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.2	6.0	27.4	7.1	7,059	13.5	4.3	22.0	3.2	1,101
Scheduled tribe	(10.7)	(10.7)	(17.6)	(9.6)	33	*	*	*	*	2
Other backward class	11.8	4.9	30.8	9.3	3,619	12.7	4.9	25.2	4.1	649
Other	9.4	3.7	35.2	11.0	7,745	7.7	2.2	34.5	7.3	1,237
Total age 15-49	11.7	4.8	31.3	9.2	18,462	10.9	3.6	27.8	5.1	2,994
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	0.6	52.9	12.8	207
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.6	3.4	29.5	5.6	3,201
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	18.9	7.5	29.9	9.1	3,425	20.6	7.8	22.2	4.0	1,206

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0- 11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0- 12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	45.5	11.8	0.7	58.0	2,594	20.2	9.9	0.7	30.7	445
20-29	41.5	11.4	0.4	53.3	6,636	14.9	8.9	0.3	24.1	1,059
30-39	41.9	9.4	0.4	51.7	5,529	15.3	9.0	0.5	24.8	862
40-49	42.0	10.8	0.7	53.5	4,551	16.1	10.8	0.2	27.0	626
Marital status										
Never married	44.1	10.7	0.6	55.4	4,977	18.2	10.6	0.6	29.4	1,214
Currently married	41.5	10.8	0.5	52.7	13,662	14.4	8.6	0.2	23.2	1,719
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	44.4	11.0	0.4	55.8	671	(20.5)	(10.4)	(2.4)	(33.4)	58
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.5	19.4	0.1	42.0	732	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	45.0	11.1	0.3	56.4	2,064	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	42.8	10.3	0.5	53.7	16,514	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	41.7	10.1	0.5	52.3	7,630	14.5	9.4	0.2	24.1	1,203
Rural	42.6	11.2	0.5	54.3	11,681	17.1	9.5	0.5	27.1	1,788
Schooling										
No schooling	42.8	11.8	0.6	55.2	3,252	17.4	11.8	0.1	29.3	318
<5 years complete	36.6	8.7	0.1	45.4	317	31.8	13.9	0.0	45.7	69
5-9 years complete	42.8	11.9	0.8	55.5	5,107	17.3	9.5	0.4	27.2	810
10-11 years complete	43.1	10.9	0.6	54.6	3,971	16.7	9.3	0.2	26.2	725
12 or more years complete	41.4	9.4	0.2	51.0	6,664	13.3	8.6	0.6	22.4	1,069
Religion										
Hindu	42.8	11.1	0.5	54.3	6,898	18.5	7.5	0.6	26.5	1,142
Muslim	42.7	8.2	0.0	50.9	327	19.3	3.0	0.0	22.3	78
Sikh	41.9	10.4	0.5	52.8	11,783	14.4	11.0	0.3	25.6	1,681
Other	43.9	19.9	2.1	65.9	302	14.2	11.9	0.0	26.1	90
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	43.4	12.7	0.7	56.9	7,439	16.8	11.4	0.6	28.8	1,094
Scheduled tribe	(48.6)	(16.8)	(3.8)	(69.2)	36	*	*	*	*	2
Other backward class	43.9	10.1	0.4	54.4	3,788	17.3	7.9	0.1	25.3	654
Other	40.4	9.1	0.4	49.9	8,041	14.9	8.6	0.4	23.8	1,236
Total age 15-49	42.3	10.8	0.5	53.5	19,310	16.1	9.5	0.4	25.9	2,991
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	21.3	12.9	1.0	35.2	208
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	9.7	0.4	26.5	3,198
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.1	10.4	1.4	37.9	3,524	6.6	5.5	1.5	13.6	1,195

Note: Table is based on women/men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	45.0	429	53.3	1,677	11.0	30.3	1,610
Barnala	51.5	87	42.7	398	13.1	32.4	381
Bathinda	44.6	188	45.8	961	12.3	23.8	912
Faridkot	60.6	171	42.4	714	10.9	24.5	686
Fatehgarh Sahib	62.9	83	53.3	391	13.7	41.0	378
Firozpur	46.4	329	57.0	1,321	13.7	27.5	1,259
Gurdaspur	71.5	337	54.3	1,452	11.3	31.6	1,374
Hoshiarpur	59.7	255	61.3	1,129	13.7	31.0	1,079
Jalandhar	60.0	365	53.9	1,689	7.4	26.9	1,626
Kapurthala	67.2	110	56.6	531	10.4	38.8	509
Ludhiana	60.8	577	65.2	2,332	9.2	35.5	2,224
Mansa	52.4	140	49.4	534	18.7	24.3	508
Moga	50.4	171	47.5	666	10.8	29.0	633
Muktsar	63.9	155	47.9	643	14.6	26.5	611
Patiala	49.3	365	40.9	1,466	9.6	35.5	1,391
Rupnagar	69.6	104	74.5	466	13.1	43.6	456
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	66.6	149	59.6	600	13.6	39.4	584
Sangrur	76.2	88	64.7	408	13.3	35.7	396
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	51.4	276	47.1	1,159	14.8	30.3	1,116
Tarn Taran	53.3	205	45.9	773	13.6	30.2	728
Punjab	56.6	4,583	53.5	19,310	11.7	31.3	18,462

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

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

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	98.5	98.0	86.2	91.3	92.1	89.0	48.4	58.7	91.0	86.0	904	971
15-19	99.2	97.2	83.6	89.5	91.2	84.0	44.5	53.3	91.0	82.2	420	452
20-24	97.8	98.6	88.4	93.0	92.9	93.4	51.8	63.4	91.1	89.4	484	518
25-29	98.6	99.6	89.4	97.0	91.4	97.3	55.1	69.3	91.7	93.2	563	549
30-39	98.4	99.1	91.4	95.1	93.9	95.2	51.7	66.1	92.5	92.5	894	876
40-49	95.3	97.7	83.4	94.6	87.8	93.3	42.1	56.6	88.6	90.8	658	643
Residence												
Urban	98.0	98.6	89.8	96.4	92.8	93.2	52.7	65.8	90.5	90.2	1,166	1,228
Rural	97.7	98.5	86.4	92.6	90.8	93.2	47.1	59.9	91.4	90.2	1,852	1,810
Schooling												
No schooling	93.5	93.6	77.9	85.8	85.4	88.7	31.7	39.1	85.2	76.3	494	319
<5 years complete	90.4	96.0	79.8	92.9	79.0	85.8	40.9	31.3	84.1	91.5	57	70
5-9 years complete	96.7	98.3	83.0	92.1	87.4	92.1	37.7	51.9	88.2	88.9	768	832
10-11 years complete	99.8	99.5	91.9	95.9	94.1	92.8	53.5	66.6	93.4	92.1	614	736
12 or more years complete	99.8	99.7	93.6	97.0	96.6	96.2	63.4	76.2	94.8	93.9	1,086	1,082
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	98.1	98.7	88.3	94.7	92.0	93.5	50.4	63.7	91.7	90.5	2,837	2,866
No	93.1	95.2	78.8	85.0	84.6	89.0	31.2	38.1	81.3	85.6	181	173
Marital status												
Never married	99.5	98.2	86.9	92.8	92.7	91.0	52.0	61.5	91.4	87.1	772	1,240
Currently married	97.3	98.7	88.4	95.0	91.4	94.8	49.0	62.9	91.0	92.8	2,135	1,740
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	95.5	(98.5)	81.2	(96.8)	88.1	(91.7)	34.9	(61.8)	89.4	(79.4)	111	59

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV/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 a baby, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2015-16		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	95.8	97.1	89.6	91.8	91.7	94.5	53.6	52.8	95.8	82.5	103	195
Not been away	97.9	98.6	87.7	94.3	91.6	93.1	49.1	62.9	90.9	90.7	2,916	2,843
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	94.6	96.1	88.3	89.0	89.2	94.5	42.3	46.1	94.6	84.7	49	88
Not been away	97.9	98.6	87.7	94.3	91.6	93.2	49.4	62.8	91.0	90.3	2,970	2,951
Religion												
Hindu	98.3	98.6	87.6	94.6	91.3	92.3	46.7	64.2	91.0	89.8	1,131	1,163
Muslim	83.1	87.9	61.2	75.8	76.2	81.4	30.9	41.6	78.7	81.4	61	78
Sikh	98.0	98.9	88.7	94.4	92.1	94.0	51.4	62.3	91.5	91.4	1,743	1,708
Other	98.5	100.0	88.2	100.0	96.2	100.0	52.9	55.1	92.4	79.0	83	90
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	98.1	98.7	85.5	91.5	90.0	92.2	44.5	53.9	91.2	89.2	1,140	1,117
Other backward class	95.5	97.6	86.2	94.8	90.1	92.5	49.5	58.6	90.1	88.2	640	663
Other ⁵	98.7	98.8	90.6	96.1	93.8	94.5	53.6	71.5	91.4	92.1	1,235	1,252
Total	97.8	98.5	87.7	94.1	91.6	93.2	49.3	62.3	91.1	90.2	3,018	3,039

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe women/men and 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

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74. 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men 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	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	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 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	88.2	83.0	88.5	71.0	94.0	85.9	90.7	79.8	67.0	951
15-19	88.3	80.5	88.5	71.1	90.6	80.3	87.7	78.2	60.7	440
20-24	88.2	85.1	88.5	71.0	96.9	90.6	93.2	81.1	72.4	511
25-29	91.8	88.8	92.2	68.8	95.5	89.7	92.6	79.2	69.0	547
30-39	84.5	81.7	87.2	71.1	91.4	84.7	88.1	81.5	65.9	868
40-49	82.3	77.3	80.7	69.2	91.5	85.4	89.1	82.3	67.1	628
Residence										
Urban	87.4	84.8	88.6	67.5	96.4	89.5	92.3	81.9	70.6	1,211
Rural	86.0	81.0	86.2	71.9	90.7	83.9	88.4	79.9	64.7	1,783
Schooling										
No schooling	76.8 (67.6)	69.5 (62.9)	74.2 (80.4)	64.4 (54.6)	84.1	73.2	76.1	73.2	53.5	298
<5 years complete	84.3	78.0	81.7	74.1	73.4	65.4	73.2	80.2	47.5	67
5-9 years complete	88.4	84.1	89.1	74.9	90.5	80.8	85.8	80.5	61.1	817
10-11 years complete	92.0	91.1	95.6	68.2	94.4	89.7	93.1	79.6	69.5	732
12 or more years complete					97.7	92.6	95.9	83.7	75.0	1,079
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	86.9	83.2	88.0	70.6	93.0	86.9	90.6	80.6	67.9	2,829
No	80.5	70.4	73.4	64.4	93.6	72.7	78.5	82.9	53.8	165

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men 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	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep a family member 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 HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep a family member infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Marital status										
Never married	90.1	84.6	91.2	73.0	93.9	86.6	90.0	80.0	67.4	1,218
Currently married	85.3	82.3	86.1	69.0	92.4	85.8	89.8	81.4	67.1	1,718
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	84.9	70.8	77.5	73.8	(91.5)	(86.7)	(94.6)	(73.7)	(60.7)	58
Religion										
Hindu	85.2	83.0	88.8	67.9	95.0	87.5	92.5	82.4	69.8	1,146
Muslim	77.5	68.3	78.1	66.4	83.7	72.8	77.3	81.7	46.6	69
Sikh	87.5	82.3	86.2	71.4	93.2	86.1	88.8	80.2	67.1	1,689
Other	90.0	87.7	90.6	79.7	70.4	79.1	88.6	68.5	47.5	90
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.7	79.5	83.7	71.0	92.0	83.4	87.0	79.5	64.4	1,102
Other backward class	86.8	81.9	87.4	72.0	89.9	84.2	90.1	78.1	61.7	647
Other ²	88.1	85.5	90.2	68.6	95.5	89.7	92.6	83.2	72.5	1,238
Total	86.5	82.5	87.2	70.2	93.0	86.1	90.0	80.7	67.1	2,994

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

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

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

() 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, Punjab, 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	2.8	0.4	1.6	2.9	0.8	1.8	2.9	0.7	1.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	12.2	0.8	6.6	14.0	1.6	7.5	13.2	1.3	7.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	843	803	1,646	1,172	1,270	2,442	2,015	2,073	4,089
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	36.6	*	35.3	33.2	*	31.2	34.5	(15.1)	32.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	103	7	109	164	20	184	267	27	293
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	882	868	1,751	1,230	1,386	2,615	2,112	2,254	4,366
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.4	na	na	0.7	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	1,228	na	na	1,810	na	na	3,039	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	30.5	na	na	28.8	na	na	29.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	291	na	na	403	na	na	694	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	11.9	23.9	17.8	11.4	21.1	16.3	11.6	22.2	16.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.9	6.2	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.5	2.6	4.8	3.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	45.7	53.0	49.3	46.2	56.7	51.5	46.0	55.3	50.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	4.6	3.9	4.0	5.7	5.0	3.7	5.3	4.6
Number of respondents	1,228	1,166	2,394	1,810	1,852	3,663	3,039	3,018	6,057
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	92.3	94.8	93.6	95.4	95.5	95.4	94.1	95.2	94.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	561	618	1,179	836	1,050	1,886	1,397	1,668	3,065

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, Punjab, 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	56.7	50.1	53.4	59.7	47.5	53.9	58.7	48.4	53.7
Percentage who know a condom source	97.0	65.9	81.7	91.9	68.5	80.8	93.7	67.6	81.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	24.8	28.9	26.8	25.2	29.7	27.4	25.1	29.4	27.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.2	12.6	8.3	7.6	14.1	10.7	6.4	13.5	9.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.1	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	38.1	54.8	46.3	45.1	51.0	47.9	42.7	52.4	47.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Number age 15-24	337	327	664	634	577	1,211	971	904	1,875
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	90.5	95.2	93.2	94.4	94.3	94.3	93.2	94.6	94.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	128	179	308	286	294	580	414	474	888
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	45.1	25.5	34.5	39.5	25.4	32.0	41.4	25.4	32.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	84	99	183	160	180	341	245	279	524
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	53.4	3.1	24.8	57.6	4.5	28.7	56.2	4.0	27.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	71	93	164	143	170	313	213	264	477
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	(35.0)	*	(32.6)	41.5	*	39.4	39.4	*	37.3
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	38	3	41	82	8	90	120	11	131
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	82.0	97.7	88.7	82.3	98.1	88.8	82.2	98.0	88.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	13.9	0.6	8.2	14.6	0.8	8.9	14.4	0.7	8.6
Number never married	308	234	542	575	404	979	883	638	1,521

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, Punjab, 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	208	208	14,292
Male	205	205	16,114
Age			
<15	0	0	6,996
15-59	217	217	20,064
60 +	574	574	3,345
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	534	534	3,007
Other fuel	170	170	27,398
Total	206	206	30,405
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	68	68	22,142
Male	174	169	24,429
Age			
<15	0	0	10,805
15-59	118	114	30,028
60 +	384	384	5,737
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	165	165	24,841
Other fuel	75	70	21,730
Total	123	121	46,571
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	123	123	36,433
Male	186	183	40,542
Age			
<15	0	0	17,801
15-59	158	155	50,092
60 +	454	454	9,082
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	205	205	27,848
Other fuel	128	126	49,128
Total	156	155	76,976

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	96.8	2,617	82.4	79.2	95.0	5.4	2,535	78.8	77.4	94.1	7.5	428
20-34	97.4	9,602	81.4	77.3	96.2	4.0	9,355	82.4	78.7	96.2	7.4	1,510
35-49	97.5	7,265	79.2	75.6	96.4	5.0	7,085	82.8	80.3	96.9	7.1	1,001
Residence												
Urban	97.7	7,717	80.9	78.0	96.2	4.6	7,542	87.5	79.8	97.1	4.8	1,196
Rural	97.2	11,767	80.7	76.2	96.1	4.5	11,433	78.3	78.6	95.6	9.0	1,743
Schooling												
No schooling	94.4	3,274	68.6	69.3	93.3	7.0	3,090	72.4	73.6	92.9	9.2	299
<5 years complete	97.6	317	70.8	72.9	91.2	7.1	309	64.5	77.2	93.5	9.8	68
5-9 years complete	97.2	5,153	77.2	73.9	94.7	5.7	5,008	77.7	78.5	94.6	9.3	792
10-11 years complete	98.1	4,002	83.4	79.6	97.2	3.5	3,927	84.7	80.5	97.3	6.4	714
12 or more years complete	98.5	6,737	87.9	81.4	98.1	3.0	6,639	87.3	80.2	97.7	5.8	1,066
Religion												
Hindu	97.3	6,985	80.6	77.2	96.2	4.7	6,799	83.2	77.3	95.8	5.6	1,124
Muslim	93.6	329	73.0	66.8	88.1	6.9	308	83.7	83.2	94.9	1.9	69
Sikh	97.5	11,867	80.8	76.9	96.3	4.4	11,570	81.5	79.7	96.7	8.7	1,659
Other	97.8	303	89.3	81.1	96.5	4.1	297	74.7	86.4	92.1	8.2	87

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	97.4 (91.5)	7,488	78.0 (86.3)	75.7 (88.2)	95.4 (98.5)	4.9 (3.2)	7,292	96.5 *	79.8 *	80.0 *	94.8 *	7.9 *	1,078
Scheduled tribe		37					34						2
Other backward class	96.9	3,829	79.1	76.4	95.2	3.9	3,711	96.0	81.5	75.7	96.8	7.0	636
Other	97.6	8,124	84.1	78.3	97.2	4.5	7,933	97.3	84.4	80.1	97.2	7.1	1,219
Total	97.4	19,484	80.8	76.9	96.1	4.5	18,974	96.7	82.0	79.1	96.2	7.3	2,939

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

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, Punjab, 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	7.0	2,617	9.3	452
20-24	8.4	3,212	12.8	518
25-34	9.0	6,390	12.7	1,031
35-49	11.1	7,265	19.4	1,037
Residence				
Urban	9.2	7,717	14.8	1,228
Rural	9.5	11,767	14.3	1,810
Schooling				
No schooling	7.8	3,274	7.7	319
<5 years complete	8.3	317	25.0	70
5-9 years complete	9.6	5,153	13.9	832
10-11 years complete	9.3	4,002	15.6	736
12 or more years complete	10.2	6,737	15.5	1,082
Religion				
Hindu	9.1	6,985	13.9	1,163
Muslim	6.0	329	5.2	78
Sikh	9.7	11,867	15.9	1,708
Other	9.2	303	3.9	90
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.3	7,488	17.8	1,117
Scheduled tribe	(4.8)	37	*	2
Other backward class	8.9	3,829	10.8	663
Other	8.9	8,124	13.6	1,252
Total age 15-49	9.4	19,484	14.5	3,039
Age 50-54	na	na	25.4	211
Total age 15-54	na	na	15.2	3,250

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 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, Punjab, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	26.2	27.7	27.1
Government/municipal hospital	23.2	21.1	22.0
Government dispensary	1.8	3.5	2.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.4	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.3	1.1	0.7
PHC/additional PHC	0.2	0.8	0.6
Sub-centre	0.0	0.7	0.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.3	0.4
Private health sector	72.7	71.1	71.8
Private hospital	21.8	15.1	17.8
Private doctor/clinic	44.6	49.0	47.2
Private paramedic	2.5	3.9	3.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.1	0.9	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	3.4	2.0	2.6
Other source	0.7	0.9	0.8
Shop	0.3	0.8	0.6
Home treatment	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	19.8	22.1	21.2
Number of households	6,717	9,732	16,449
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)	15.8	5.3	9.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	18.0	13.9	15.4
State health insurance scheme	46.5	71.9	62.2
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	4.5	6.8	5.9
Community health insurance programme	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other health insurance through employer	1.2	0.5	0.8
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.9	0.7	1.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	11.9	1.5	5.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Number of households	1,332	2,154	3,486

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

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	206	598	161	358	0	2,617	166	242	284	380	0	452
20-34	589	735	2,315	901	100	9,602	544	243	47	421	0	1,549
35-49	3,704	2,221	4,066	2,702	183	7,265	3,125	922	366	898	0	1,037
Residence												
Urban	1,842	1,236	3,429	1,331	112	7,717	1,370	611	153	509	0	1,228
Rural	1,606	1,294	2,186	1,610	121	11,767	1,368	382	217	625	0	1,810
Schooling												
No schooling	2,365	1,660	2,099	2,028	246	3,274	1,795	1,307	80	1,443	0	319
<5 years complete	2,999	2,426	3,804	2,471	0	317	1,949	0	0	0	0	70
5-9 years complete	1,912	1,643	2,303	1,941	37	5,153	700	782	133	882	0	832
10-11 years complete	2,009	1,384	3,183	1,480	276	4,002	2,564	160	330	403	0	736
12 or more years complete	968	675	2,894	871	27	6,737	908	238	186	244	0	1,082
Marital status												
Never married	181	486	598	341	67	5,027	61	300	123	157	0	1,240
Currently married	2,149	1,439	3,402	1,861	130	13,782	2,267	615	246	897	0	1,740
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,827	3,689	3,395	2,742	236	675	(2407)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	59
Religion												
Hindu	1,808	1,132	2,701	1,226	114	6,985	1,340	621	159	509	0	1,163
Muslim	170	1,141	921	1,666	0	329	0	4,093	619	1,637	0	78
Sikh	1,673	1,352	2,690	1,635	126	11,867	1,524	234	203	505	0	1,708
Other	1,877	1,435	3,612	2,305	0	303	0	0	0	1,915	0	90

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000				Number of men per 100,000							
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,721	1,133	1,981	1,666	132	7,488	1,350	474	305	396	0	1,117
Scheduled tribe	(0)	(2,214)	(0)	(0)	(0)	37	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other backward class	1,458	1,248	2,772	1,203	128	3,829	610	387	189	1,097	0	663
Other	1,802	1,405	3,285	1,493	99	8,124	1,796	524	91	469	0	1,252
Total age 15-49	1,699	1,271	2,678	1,499	117	19,484	1,369	475	191	578	0	3,039
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,131	4,072	0	1,642	0	211
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,614	709	178	647	0	3,250

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

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

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	3.1	6.6	29.0	2,617
20-24	21.1	12.4	32.6	3,212
25-34	45.9	24.2	37.2	6,390
35-49	51.1	27.4	43.1	7,265
Residence				
Urban	37.4	22.5	42.3	7,717
Rural	38.4	20.2	34.5	11,767
Schooling				
No schooling	46.1	22.0	34.3	3,274
<5 years complete	40.4	23.6	33.8	317
5-9 years complete	39.8	21.7	35.0	5,153
10-11 years complete	38.0	22.0	37.8	4,002
12 or more years complete	32.6	19.6	41.1	6,737
Religion				
Hindu	35.5	21.0	40.1	6,985
Muslim	31.2	23.5	37.1	329
Sikh	39.4	21.0	36.3	11,867
Other	49.4	23.2	26.7	303
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	37.3	19.3	33.1	7,488
Scheduled tribe	(31.3)	(18.1)	(32.3)	37
Other backward class	38.1	21.0	38.2	3,829
Other	38.6	22.8	41.4	8,124
Total	38.0	21.1	37.6	19,484

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

() 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, Punjab, 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	3.1	74.8	22.8	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.4	2,595			
20-24	5.7	64.2	31.0	4.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.6	3,186			
25-29	9.1	54.6	37.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.6	3,458			
30-34	13.0	43.9	44.5	9.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.6	2,879			
35-39	20.8	32.8	48.4	14.1	3.4	1.3	100.0	0.7	2,653			
40-44	28.0	26.8	48.3	19.7	3.9	1.3	100.0	0.8	2,383			
45-49	34.1	22.8	47.4	23.1	5.1	1.7	100.0	1.3	2,168			
Residence												
Urban	13.6	49.3	38.7	9.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	7,635			
Rural	16.0	46.0	40.0	11.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.8	11,687			
Schooling												
No schooling	21.9	36.2	44.9	14.7	3.1	1.3	100.0	0.7	3,253			
<5 years complete	19.9	39.1	43.7	13.3	2.3	1.6	100.0	1.4	317			
5-9 years complete	17.4	46.2	38.5	12.0	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.7	5,107			
10-11 years complete	14.6	49.7	37.3	10.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.7	3,974			
12 or more years complete	10.1	52.5	38.7	7.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	0.6	6,670			
Religion												
Hindu	14.0	49.5	38.2	10.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.7	6,901			
Muslim	19.5	43.8	38.6	14.7	1.7	1.3	100.0	0.8	327			
Sikh	15.7	46.0	40.2	10.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.7	11,791			
Other	11.2	49.3	41.8	8.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	302			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	14.8	49.4	37.3	10.3	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.6	7,443			
Scheduled tribe	(14.5)	(56.1)	(37.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(0.0)	36			
Other backward class	15.0	49.8	37.2	10.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	1.0	3,790			
Other	15.3	44.1	42.6	10.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.7	8,046			
Total	15.1	47.3	39.5	10.5	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	19,322			

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

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg					
Age											
15-19	5.4	53.2	41.4	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	445		
20-24	12.6	33.1	55.3	9.4	1.3	0.9	100.0	0.2	513		
25-29	16.7	26.4	57.1	13.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	0.1	546		
30-34	26.3	13.5	60.6	23.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.0	475		
35-39	31.9	16.8	51.7	23.6	6.3	1.6	100.0	0.0	391		
40-44	36.2	13.9	51.0	26.7	5.2	3.1	100.0	0.3	324		
45-49	42.5	12.4	48.1	28.8	6.6	4.1	100.0	0.4	306		
Residence											
Urban	20.7	24.2	56.0	15.2	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	1,205		
Rural	23.8	26.3	50.5	18.9	3.0	1.3	100.0	0.2	1,795		
Schooling											
No schooling	24.6	23.7	52.8	17.4	4.4	1.8	100.0	0.0	318		
<5 years complete	38.2	27.9	37.7	31.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.8	69		
5-9 years complete	21.9	28.8	49.8	16.4	3.8	1.2	100.0	0.0	817		
10-11 years complete	24.1	23.8	52.3	18.9	3.4	1.7	100.0	0.0	726		
12 or more years complete	20.5	24.4	56.3	16.3	2.0	1.2	100.0	0.3	1,070		
Religion											
Hindu	21.8	25.2	54.1	16.8	2.6	1.3	100.0	0.2	1,144		
Muslim	24.0	37.2	39.8	18.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	78		
Sikh	24.0	23.7	52.9	18.4	3.5	1.5	100.0	0.1	1,687		
Other	5.6	51.6	42.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	90		

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg				
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	21.1	27.8	51.6	16.4	2.9	1.2	100.0	0.2	1,102	
Other backward class	22.3	28.0	50.6	17.4	3.4	0.6	100.0	0.1	654	
Other ²	24.1	21.6	55.1	18.4	3.1	1.8	100.0	0.1	1,237	
Total age 15-49	22.6	25.5	52.7	17.4	3.1	1.3	100.0	0.1	2,999	
Age 50-54	39.8	9.6	52.2	24.9	10.7	2.6	100.0	0.0	208	
Total age 15-54	23.7	24.4	52.7	17.9	3.6	1.4	100.0	0.1	3,207	

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

SBP=Systolic blood pressure; DBP=Diastolic blood pressure

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

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

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	2,594
20-24	98.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	3,185
25-29	97.5	2.0	0.6	100.0	3,449
30-34	94.7	3.2	2.1	100.0	2,877
35-39	92.8	4.5	2.7	100.0	2,651
40-44	88.0	6.2	5.8	100.0	2,381
45-49	84.0	7.4	8.6	100.0	2,171
Residence					
Urban	94.4	3.1	2.5	100.0	7,630
Rural	93.7	3.6	2.7	100.0	11,678
Schooling					
No schooling	90.0	5.5	4.5	100.0	3,252
<5 years complete	93.0	2.4	4.6	100.0	317
5-9 years complete	93.8	3.1	3.0	100.0	5,107
10-11 years complete	93.9	3.6	2.4	100.0	3,970
12 or more years complete	96.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	6,662
Religion					
Hindu	93.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	6,897
Muslim	95.8	3.5	0.7	100.0	327
Sikh	94.0	3.5	2.6	100.0	11,782
Other	94.2	2.1	3.7	100.0	302
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.8	3.3	2.9	100.0	7,439
Scheduled tribe	(96.3)	(3.0)	(0.7)	100.0	36
Other backward class	94.3	3.1	2.6	100.0	3,787
Other ¹	93.9	3.7	2.5	100.0	8,041
Total	93.9	3.4	2.6	100.0	19,308

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() 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, Punjab, 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	97.4	1.5	1.1	100.0	445
20-24	95.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	511
25-29	97.0	1.9	1.1	100.0	546
30-34	93.4	4.6	2.0	100.0	475
35-39	89.5	5.0	5.5	100.0	387
40-44	88.2	6.5	5.4	100.0	320
45-49	86.8	6.1	7.1	100.0	306
Residence					
Urban	93.2	3.5	3.3	100.0	1,203
Rural	93.4	3.9	2.7	100.0	1,787
Schooling					
No schooling	90.3	7.5	2.2	100.0	318
<5 years complete	97.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	69
5-9 years complete	94.1	2.4	3.5	100.0	810
10-11 years complete	91.0	4.4	4.6	100.0	725
12 or more years complete	95.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	1,068
Religion					
Hindu	93.6	3.6	2.8	100.0	1,142
Muslim	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	78
Sikh	92.7	4.1	3.2	100.0	1,680
Other	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	90
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	1,094
Other backward class	94.6	1.9	3.4	100.0	654
Other ¹	92.8	4.5	2.6	100.0	1,236
Total age 15-49	93.3	3.8	2.9	100.0	2,990
Age 50-54	86.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	208
Total age 15-54	92.9	3.9	3.2	100.0	3,198

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.3	7.5
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.2	10.2	9.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.4	2.8
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.0	3.7
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.1	20.7	19.2
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.6	36.9	34.0
Number of respondents	7,717	11,767	19,484	1,228	1,810	3,039
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	3.4	1.5	2.2
1-2	*	*	*	11.4	15.5	13.9
3-5	*	*	*	29.1	24.5	26.2
6-9	*	*	*	13.7	16.7	15.5
10 or more	*	*	*	42.3	41.9	42.0
Don't know	*	*	*	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	9	10	19	161	268	429
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	15.9	14.4	14.9
About once a week	*	*	*	43.3	51.1	48.4
Less than once a week	*	*	*	40.8	34.5	36.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	8	2	11	364	668	1,032

* 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, Punjab, 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		
Age						
15-19	49.4	17.5	70.1	0.4	84.4	2,617
20-24	51.8	18.3	69.2	0.4	84.5	3,212
Residence						
Urban	38.7	18.4	76.9	0.3	91.2	2,088
Rural	57.4	17.7	65.6	0.4	80.7	3,741
Schooling						
No schooling	83.3	9.1	38.2	0.5	47.3	279
<5 years complete	74.3	15.3	52.3	0.0	66.5	67
5-9 years complete	61.2	14.8	62.0	0.3	74.7	1,588
10-11 years complete	50.8	19.0	71.7	0.4	87.0	1,379
12 or more years complete	39.9	20.4	77.2	0.5	93.8	2,516
Religion						
Hindu	44.0	17.4	71.4	0.6	85.9	2,028
Muslim	66.8	8.3	64.8	0.7	72.2	100
Sikh	54.0	18.1	69.2	0.3	83.9	3,577
Other	52.8	32.1	55.7	0.0	85.6	124
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	62.3	16.8	63.8	0.4	77.8	2,536
Other backward class	49.0	17.8	69.8	0.3	84.8	1,136
Other ³	37.9	19.6	76.2	0.5	92.1	2,137
Total	50.7	18.0	69.6	0.4	84.4	5,829

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes scheduled tribe women and 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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

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, Punjab, 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					
												(79.6)	(11.1)	(0.0)
WOMEN														
15-19	10.9	420								100.0	(36.1)	(63.9)	100.0	46
20-24	13.3	484	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0				100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	64
25-29	22.7	563	92.2	5.0	0.0	2.9				100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0	128
30-34	20.5	487	89.9	6.8	0.5	2.8				100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	100
35-39	23.9	407	85.9	6.0	2.6	5.5				100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	97
40-44	23.5	372	87.0	10.7	2.3	0.0				100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	87
45-49	20.4	285	88.9	10.3	0.0	0.8				100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	58
Total	19.2	3,018	89.2	7.1	0.9	2.9				100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	581
MEN														
15-19	23.3	452	90.7	4.0	0.0	5.3				100.0	20.7	79.3	100.0	105
20-24	63.9	518	87.2	5.9	0.0	7.0				100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	331
25-29	91.2	549	92.8	2.7	0.2	4.3				100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	501
30-34	98.1	482	93.6	3.0	0.0	3.4				100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	473
35-39	98.7	394	89.8	6.2	0.0	4.0				100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0	389
40-44	99.5	332	93.4	3.4	0.0	3.2				100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	330
45-49	98.8	311	89.2	4.8	0.0	6.0				100.0	27.8	72.2	100.0	307
Total	80.2	3,039	91.3	4.2	0.1	4.5				100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0	2,436

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Punjab, 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 are employed for cash	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with 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	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	* (81.9)	4	26	*	4	nc	0	*	2	0
20-29	86.8	91	551	34.4	76	(97.5)	24	82.7	356	22
30-39	91.1	167	682	36.0	144	87.3	109	80.1	718	106
40-49	90.8	109	432	52.2	72	73.5	74	82.7	577	70
Residence										
Urban	93.4	128	682	45.9	99	79.8	89	81.5	699	84
Rural	88.3	242	1,009	37.3	196	86.4	118	81.6	955	114
Schooling										
No schooling	88.1	127	377	36.1	99	(83.0)	45	76.5	223	43
<5 years complete	* (62.8)	6	40	*	6	*	15	(90.5)	52	15
5-9 years complete	94.4	74	457	35.4	60	(86.2)	41	78.9	437	41
10-11 years complete	(88.4)	35	302	(32.5)	31	(94.9)	29	84.5	424	29
12 or more years complete	90.2	130	514	50.9	99	82.3	78	82.7	517	71
Religion										
Hindu	93.8	157	624	36.0	115	82.4	93	83.9	640	89
Muslim	* (55.1)	9	37	*	7	*	4	(71.2)	45	4
Sikh	88.2	189	992	39.3	160	85.5	97	81.2	929	93
Other	* (82.2)	16	38	*	13	*	13	(64.1)	41	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.9	175	628	38.3	145	85.0	84	81.6	614	83
Other backward class	86.1	69	354	43.2	54	(83.4)	37	76.6	361	35
Other ¹	95.2	126	708	41.4	97	82.1	86	84.2	678	80
Total	90.0	371	1,691	40.2	295	83.5	207	81.6	1,654	198

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

nc = No cases

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() 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, Punjab, 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	
	URBAN										
Own health care	18.2	67.2	13.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	46.0	49.0	4.9	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	5.6	72.4	16.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	19.0	78.6	1.2	1.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.3	75.5	12.1	3.0	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	18.6	64.8	14.0	2.0	0.6	100.0	54.6	42.5	2.6	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	3.9	68.8	19.9	6.2	1.1	100.0	24.5	73.1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.0	72.1	15.3	3.8	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	18.4	65.7	13.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	51.0	45.2	3.6	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	4.6	70.2	18.7	5.7	0.8	100.0	22.2	75.4	1.2	1.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.5	73.4	14.1	3.5	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	(79.5)	(64.1)	(74.3)	(64.1)	(17.8)	31	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	80.4	69.9	82.1	62.4	8.3	230	96.7	92.3	89.0	0.0	84
25-29	81.9	69.0	75.0	65.2	14.3	446	95.4	95.9	92.1	0.9	296
30-39	84.5	74.5	81.1	69.9	10.5	842	96.3	98.2	94.6	0.1	751
40-49	87.2	81.9	88.9	75.6	5.7	587	96.4	98.4	95.6	0.8	606
Residence											
Urban	85.4	78.0	84.8	74.8	10.4	824	95.0	97.7	93.1	0.5	733
Rural	83.4	72.7	80.2	66.3	9.5	1,311	97.1	97.6	95.1	0.4	1,007
Schooling											
No schooling	81.7	68.4	79.4	64.0	11.7	454	95.4	97.5	93.6	0.7	234
<5 years complete	(83.9)	(65.4)	(72.3)	(60.4)	(9.4)	47	(96.6)	(97.5)	(95.3)	(1.2)	53
5-9 years complete	82.9	73.9	81.0	67.2	10.1	577	94.1	97.2	92.0	0.7	460
10-11 years complete	84.2	80.1	84.7	74.4	9.9	398	97.7	99.0	97.0	0.3	445
12 or more years complete	87.0	77.3	83.6	73.1	8.3	660	97.1	96.8	94.1	0.2	548
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	88.6	79.4	87.2	74.7	6.0	386	96.2	97.7	94.4	0.4	1,726
Employed, for cash	89.2	80.2	86.8	75.8	6.3	371	96.0	97.7	94.1	0.4	1,654
Employed, not for cash	*	*	*	*	*	16	100.0	99.5	99.5	0.0	72
Not employed	83.2	73.7	80.8	68.4	10.7	1,749	*	*	*	*	14

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics – Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	82.5	70.0	79.7	66.0	10.2	202	94.3	92.2	87.2	0.8	178
1-2	84.5	75.2	82.0	69.9	9.8	1,401	96.1	98.3	94.9	0.5	1,159
3-4	84.9	76.0	83.6	70.9	8.9	488	97.0	98.0	95.2	0.2	363
5+	(74.1)	(67.9)	(71.5)	(60.5)	(20.3)	44	(100.0)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(0.0)	39
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	85.7	77.7	85.1	72.3	8.2	854	95.9	98.6	95.0	0.6	657
Non-nuclear	83.2	72.8	79.8	67.8	10.9	1,281	96.4	97.0	93.8	0.3	1,083
Religion											
Hindu	84.9	77.9	82.9	72.6	9.9	798	95.9	96.8	93.3	0.6	663
Muslim	(84.5)	(61.8)	(85.8)	(55.9)	(9.6)	46	98.4	100.0	98.4	0.0	50
Sikh	83.6	72.8	80.7	67.7	10.1	1,237	96.4	98.1	94.9	0.4	984
Other	(86.7)	(84.6)	(92.4)	(79.0)	(2.8)	54	(94.5)	(95.5)	(90.0)	(0.0)	43
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	83.8	72.8	81.1	68.2	9.9	755	96.4	97.0	93.9	0.5	628
Other backward class	83.7	76.4	82.5	71.0	10.6	461	96.6	97.0	94.7	1.1	376
Other ²	84.8	75.5	82.4	70.0	9.3	916	95.7	98.4	94.2	0.1	731
Total	84.2	74.7	81.9	69.6	9.9	2,135	96.2	97.6	94.3	0.4	1,740

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

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

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

() 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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money					Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
						Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age									
15-19	21.5	52.9	41.8	1.0	26.9			420	
20-24	35.9	53.3	44.3	1.2	38.4			484	
25-29	43.0	54.5	51.4	2.5	41.6			563	
30-39	49.0	62.8	49.7	3.5	57.8			894	
40-49	52.7	64.9	44.1	2.5	70.6			658	
Residence									
Urban	46.5	65.0	49.9	2.5	52.5			1,166	
Rural	40.4	54.9	44.9	2.3	48.7			1,852	
Schooling									
No schooling	42.4	44.4	35.3	3.5	58.7			494	
<5 years complete	28.0	45.5	35.2	2.4	49.6			57	
5-9 years complete	36.5	47.8	44.2	3.1	45.1			768	
10-11 years complete	38.1	59.4	49.1	2.1	45.7			614	
12 or more years complete	50.8	73.6	53.3	1.5	52.4			1,086	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	62.0	67.8	50.2	4.7	59.3			581	
Employed, for cash	63.2	68.8	50.6	4.8	60.5			559	
Not employed	38.2	56.7	46.0	1.8	48.0			2,438	
Number of living children									
0	32.0	61.1	47.1	1.1	37.9			985	
1-2	48.8	58.8	47.6	2.2	52.0			1,472	
3-4	45.5	55.5	45.5	5.0	66.5			513	
5+	49.8	46.7	33.0	4.7	71.1			48	

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Household structure²							
Nuclear	40.3	60.7	45.2	2.4	54.3	1,394	
Non-nuclear	44.9	57.2	48.3	2.4	46.6	1,625	
Religion							
Hindu	49.6	61.6	46.6	2.4	51.4	1,131	
Muslim	29.8	39.0	26.5	2.5	33.3	61	
Sikh	39.2	58.8	47.6	2.5	49.1	1,743	
Other	34.7	34.9	48.5	0.0	67.1	83	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	36.9	58.8	44.0	3.6	46.4	1,140	
Other backward class	39.4	53.7	49.0	1.7	51.2	640	
Other ³	50.0	61.7	48.4	1.6	53.1	1,235	
Total	42.8	58.8	46.8	2.4	50.2	3,018	

Note: Total includes women who are employed not for cash, scheduled tribe women, and 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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Table 92 Ownership of assets

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	30.4	23.6	24.2	420	94.8	102	25.5	15.2	452
20-24	25.2	15.5	54.0	484	89.4	261	27.4	14.5	518
25-29	27.3	18.1	68.4	563	86.6	385	44.9	22.4	549
30-34	33.3	23.3	66.7	487	81.1	325	61.3	21.8	482
35-39	37.1	26.7	67.9	407	75.5	276	79.7	35.2	394
40-44	35.3	25.4	59.5	372	68.0	222	82.9	43.0	332
45-49	38.2	27.1	54.4	285	46.4	155	87.6	38.3	311
Residence									
Urban	33.5	22.8	71.9	1,166	84.2	839	52.3	19.0	1,228
Rural	30.6	21.8	47.9	1,852	73.5	887	56.3	29.8	1,810
Religion									
Hindu	30.4	19.8	64.7	1,131	79.6	732	49.0	15.3	1,163
Muslim	39.6	25.1	43.2	61	(54.3)	27	58.6	29.6	78
Sikh	32.0	23.7	53.9	1,743	79.5	940	58.5	32.0	1,708
Other	36.7	20.3	32.6	83	*	27	51.7	28.1	90
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	29.8	18.4	43.6	1,140	65.5	497	54.3	16.7	1,117
Other backward class	34.8	23.0	57.5	640	74.5	368	55.1	23.3	663
Other ¹	31.7	25.2	69.7	1,235	88.1	861	55.1	34.5	1,252
Schooling									
No schooling	33.7	22.6	34.3	494	2.2	169	70.8	27.3	319
<5 years complete	39.8	19.1	40.0	57	(9.4)	23	48.7	16.9	70
5-9 years complete	32.7	21.9	43.5	768	57.2	334	51.6	23.0	832
10-11 years complete	33.9	25.1	55.6	614	91.0	342	59.3	32.2	736
12 or more years complete	28.5	20.7	79.0	1,086	99.1	858	49.5	22.7	1,082
Total age 15-49	31.7	22.2	57.2	3,018	78.7	1,726	54.7	25.4	3,039
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.8	43.5	211
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	57.0	26.6	3,250

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Punjab, 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	13.1	11.3	11.4	15.8	12.6	13.1
She neglects the house or children	15.5	9.0	12.5	11.5	14.7	10.0
She argues with him	13.2	13.2	12.2	17.7	13.0	15.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	6.9	3.1	4.9	5.0	6.4	3.9
She doesn't cook properly	12.2	5.7	9.1	7.2	11.4	6.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	11.2	15.2	9.8	18.6	10.8	16.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	22.3	26.2	18.7	31.7	21.4	28.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	31.9	32.3	25.7	38.2	30.3	34.7
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	94.7	90.8	93.2	89.5	94.3	90.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	95.4	94.0	94.3	91.8	95.1	93.1
Is tired or not in the mood	94.7	94.3	94.4	92.8	94.6	93.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	92.1	88.6	91.8	86.2	92.0	87.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.7	3.4	3.9
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	9.8	na	9.4	na	9.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	8.0	na	7.5	na	7.8
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	7.5	na	6.8	na	7.2
Have sex with another woman	na	7.7	na	7.0	na	7.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.7	na	6.0	na	6.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	89.2	na	89.2	na	89.2
Number of respondents	2,246	1,799	772	1,240	3,018	3,039

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, Punjab, 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	29.0	39.2	91.6	83.2	85.1	85.1	420	452
20-24	25.2	35.3	91.7	88.5	89.5	89.5	484	518
25-29	30.1	33.4	92.9	90.1	90.5	90.5	563	549
30-39	28.5	35.6	93.6	87.6	88.1	88.1	894	876
40-49	37.4	31.0	89.7	88.0	88.4	88.4	658	643
Residence								
Urban	27.6	30.6	93.7	86.1	88.7	88.7	1,166	1,228
Rural	32.0	37.5	91.0	88.7	88.2	88.2	1,852	1,810
Schooling								
No schooling	43.7	48.0	86.1	88.6	88.2	88.2	494	319
<5 years complete	44.7	37.3	95.7	92.8	94.5	94.5	57	70
5-9 years complete	35.0	44.0	90.7	87.0	87.1	87.1	768	832
10-11 years complete	26.8	35.3	93.5	89.8	87.5	87.5	614	736
12 or more years complete	22.1	23.1	94.6	86.0	89.7	89.7	1,086	1,082
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	30.8	35.8	88.6	88.1	88.8	88.8	581	2,436
Employed, for cash	30.2	35.5	88.7	88.2	89.1	89.1	559	2,325
Employed, not for cash	*	42.0	*	86.5	84.2	84.2	22	112
Not employed	30.2	30.2	92.8	85.8	86.7	86.7	2,438	602
Marital status								
Never married	25.7	38.2	91.8	86.2	87.3	87.3	772	1,240
Currently married	31.5	32.0	92.2	88.8	89.1	89.1	2,135	1,740
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.2	(39.2)	89.4	(82.8)	(89.3)	(89.3)	111	59

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	27.1	35.9	92.0	86.0	87.9	87.9	985	1,440
1-2	30.6	32.5	93.5	88.5	89.0	89.0	1,472	1,185
3-4	34.9	36.9	88.4	90.0	87.3	87.3	513	374
5+	37.8	(38.6)	84.6	(97.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	48	39
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	30.4	36.6	90.8	88.4	89.8	89.8	1,394	1,394
Non-nuclear	30.2	33.2	93.1	87.0	87.2	87.2	1,625	1,645
Religion								
Hindu	29.5	27.7	90.1	87.8	86.5	86.5	1,131	1,163
Muslim	38.8	53.5	88.4	86.6	94.9	94.9	61	78
Sikh	31.1	38.0	93.3	87.0	89.1	89.1	1,743	1,708
Other	17.1	45.6	93.5	98.8	95.2	95.2	83	90
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	33.2	40.3	90.2	89.6	88.1	88.1	1,140	1,117
Other backward class	30.7	37.6	91.8	88.8	89.4	89.4	640	663
Other ⁵	27.4	28.4	93.8	85.2	88.2	88.2	1,235	1,252
Total	30.3	34.7	92.0	87.6	88.4	88.4	3,018	3,039

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe women/men and women/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.

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	16.9	9.7	15.0
Sexual violence only	0.3	0.4	0.3
Physical and sexual violence	5.3	0.5	4.0
Physical or sexual violence	22.5	10.5	19.4
Number of women	1,558	550	2,108
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	88.1	(0.0)	75.9
Former husband	3.5	(0.0)	3.0
Father/step-father	11.6	(33.8)	14.7
Mother/step-mother	18.0	(42.7)	21.5
Sister/brother	5.9	(8.7)	6.3
Daughter/son	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Other relative	0.2	(20.7)	3.0
Mother in-law	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Teacher	4.9	(48.3)	10.9
Other	0.0	(3.5)	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	346	56	402
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	96.2	*	91.2
Former husband	1.0	*	1.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	*	0.6
Other relative	2.2	*	2.9
Stranger	0.0	*	2.1
Other	0.0	*	2.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	87	5	92

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.8	146
25-29	2.5	280
30-39	3.0	571
40-49	1.7	459
Residence		
Urban	2.2	582
Rural	2.3	885
Marital status		
Currently married	2.0	1,394
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	7.1	73
Number of living children		
0	0.0	50
1-2	2.0	1,043
3-4	2.3	349
5+	(17.6)	26
Schooling		
No schooling	4.1	315
<5 years complete	(0.0)	33
5-9 years complete	1.7	423
10-11 years complete	2.1	272
12 or more years complete	1.7	424
Religion		
Hindu	1.6	558
Muslim	(0.0)	27
Sikh	2.8	845
Other	(2.1)	37
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.9	524
Other backward class	1.5	321
Other ¹	1.3	621
Total	2.3	1,467

Note: Total includes women age 15-19 and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	19.9	3.0	12.9	15.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.8	1.4	4.5	5.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.6	0.9	3.9	4.8
Slapped her	18.8	2.6	12.0	14.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.1	1.2	2.6	3.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.3	1.3	3.0	4.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.5	1.0	2.7	3.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.1	0.6	1.3	1.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.2	0.9	2.0	2.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	7.9	2.0	4.8	6.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.9	1.5	3.7	5.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.6	1.2	2.7	3.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	20.4	3.6	13.1	16.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.7	0.6	2.9	3.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.6	4.2	13.6	17.8
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.7	0.5	1.6	2.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1
Number of ever-married women	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	9.8	19.9	7.1	20.0	21.6	172
25-29	7.2	18.5	5.1	20.6	21.1	312
30-39	10.8	21.9	5.5	22.1	23.3	581
40-49	4.5	18.6	4.5	18.8	20.1	472
Residence						
Urban	8.1	19.0	6.7	19.7	21.0	612
Rural	7.8	20.5	4.4	20.9	21.9	946
Schooling						
No schooling	12.7	28.7	7.0	30.7	33.1	323
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(16.9)	(7.2)	(18.2)	(18.2)	38
5-9 years complete	8.9	23.5	8.3	23.5	24.6	443
10-11 years complete	6.2	16.8	3.3	17.2	17.2	281
12 or more years complete	5.3	12.5	2.4	12.8	13.6	473
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	7.5	17.3	4.6	17.9	18.9	1,255
Employed for cash	9.6	30.9	8.5	31.4	32.9	296
Marital status						
Currently married	7.5	18.9	4.6	19.5	20.7	1,480
Widowed	3.0	26.0	12.0	26.0	26.0	61
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	7.5	18.6	4.6	19.2	20.4	1,456
0-4 years	4.9	14.7	3.2	15.1	16.0	318
5-9 years	6.8	16.3	3.7	16.9	16.9	282
10+ years	8.7	20.8	5.4	21.5	23.2	856
Married more than once	(2.3)	(48.7)	(27.0)	(48.7)	(48.7)	32
Number of living children						
0	4.6	13.3	1.2	13.4	14.4	141
1-2	7.5	18.1	5.5	18.8	20.0	1,043
3-4	9.8	25.7	5.8	26.1	26.9	349
5+	(16.2)	(50.3)	(12.2)	(50.3)	(51.8)	26
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.2	23.3	5.2	23.6	25.0	617
Non-nuclear	7.0	17.6	5.4	18.4	19.3	941
Religion						
Hindu	9.3	18.7	5.2	19.8	20.7	589
Muslim	(18.2)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(40.5)	(42.6)	31
Sikh	6.7	19.2	4.8	19.4	20.6	898
Other	(7.1)	(36.2)	(22.3)	(37.8)	(37.8)	40

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, Punjab, 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	11.2	28.6	7.2	29.3	30.4	560
Other backward class	8.0	17.7	6.5	19.1	20.5	338
Other ³	4.9	13.5	3.1	13.5	14.4	659
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	18.6	40.7	11.4	41.2	44.4	174
No	6.2	15.3	4.0	15.8	16.7	1,297
Don't know	12.1	47.2	12.1	48.4	48.4	86
Total	7.9	19.9	5.3	20.4	21.6	1,558

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 age 15-19, women who are employed not for cash, women who are divorced/separated/deserted, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() 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, Punjab, 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	12.3	31.8	6.2	31.8	33.0	220
<5 years complete	(11.7)	(33.4)	(17.1)	(33.4)	(33.4)	30
5-9 years complete	9.5	23.8	8.9	25.3	26.4	433
10-11 years complete	6.9	13.9	3.5	14.3	16.2	402
12 or more years complete	5.0	15.0	2.4	15.1	15.6	473
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	4.5	12.7	2.6	13.3	14.4	1,061
Drinks/never gets drunk	(9.8)	(30.9)	(4.9)	(30.9)	(30.9)	20
Gets drunk sometimes	9.6	28.4	6.5	28.6	29.4	365
Gets drunk often	34.8	58.2	27.4	59.6	61.9	111
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	10.1	26.3	2.1	27.5	28.7	70
Wife is same age	9.9	17.9	2.0	17.9	18.3	107
Wife 1-4 years younger	6.8	19.9	5.4	20.7	21.6	839
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.1	16.5	4.3	16.9	18.9	401
Wife 10+ years younger	4.5	14.4	4.7	14.4	14.9	63
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	9.3	21.0	6.2	22.2	23.9	610
Wife has more schooling	6.4	16.4	3.9	16.5	17.2	429
Both have equal schooling	5.6	15.6	4.9	16.0	16.6	377
Neither attended school	12.4	36.7	6.8	36.7	37.8	142
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.9	12.2	1.1	12.2	12.9	891
1-2	8.8	24.8	7.2	26.0	27.3	531
3-4	26.4	46.3	20.2	48.7	50.7	100
5-6	(67.0)	(64.7)	(40.8)	(64.7)	(68.3)	36
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	10.1	18.4	10.3	18.4	18.4	135
1-2	14.8	25.9	8.6	27.9	30.4	301
3	5.0	17.0	2.8	17.2	18.2	1,044
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	7.3	18.1	5.2	18.5	19.5	1,083
1-2	8.5	24.9	6.3	26.7	26.7	264
3-4	13.7	34.0	8.1	34.0	35.8	95
5-6	9.1	15.6	2.4	15.6	20.7	63
7	5.7	11.3	0.8	11.3	12.6	52

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, Punjab, 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	21.9	37.6	13.5	37.6	44.4	52
1-2	7.1	17.0	3.8	17.9	17.9	82
3	7.4	19.4	5.1	20.0	20.9	1,424
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	17.9	34.9	13.0	36.0	38.0	351
Sometimes	5.0	15.4	3.1	15.9	16.7	1,079
Never	4.9	16.2	3.0	16.2	17.2	128
Total	7.9	19.9	5.3	20.4	21.6	1,558

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Punjab, 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	20.9	1.2	5.8	4.6	22.4	310
In the past 12 months	22.5	1.5	6.6	5.7	24.4	248
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	44.9	3.6	16.3	12.8	49.2	83
In the past 12 months	41.0	4.5	19.0	15.8	46.5	67
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	20.7	1.2	5.6	4.5	22.2	319
In the past 12 months	21.9	1.5	6.3	5.5	23.7	260
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	48.6	4.1	18.3	14.3	53.5	74
In the past 12 months	(47.6)	(5.5)	(23.1)	(19.2)	(54.1)	55

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, Punjab, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced		Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking					
Never sought help and never told anyone	70.2	35.9	62.1	(68.4)	63.0
Never sought help but told someone	8.8	13.6	8.8	(16.4)	9.9
Sought help	21.0	50.5	29.1	(15.2)	27.1
Number of women who experienced violence	317	85	351	58	408
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹					
Own family	74.9	(80.8)	75.5	*	77.4
Husband's family	46.5	(33.7)	44.6	*	41.0
Current/former husband	4.5	(3.8)	4.5	*	4.2
Current/former boyfriend	3.8	(0.0)	2.5	*	2.3
Friend	8.5	(13.0)	11.0	*	10.2
Neighbour	4.5	(8.2)	6.4	*	5.9
Police	1.6	(14.7)	6.5	*	7.4
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	67	43	102	9	111

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 Punjab, there were 760 clusters. Hence, 760 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 760 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 759 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 Punjab 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, Punjab, 2015-16

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



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For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
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