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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Haryana



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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HARYANA

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five 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-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR 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-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 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-5 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, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 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 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. 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.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Haryana was conducted in two parts due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the imposition of lockdown in all 22 districts of the state from 12th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21st December 2020 to 30th April 2021 post lockdown. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Haryana was conducted by the Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM). Information was collected from 18,229 households, consisting of 21,909 women age 15-49 (including 3,270 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,224 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Haryana, along with 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

The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status. Important household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to drinking water and a toilet facility, and education.

Household composition

In Haryana, nearly two-thirds (65%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.8 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-one percent of households in Haryana have household heads who are Hindu. Five percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 4 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Twenty-nine percent of households in Haryana have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 1 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 28 percent belong to an other backward class. Forty-one percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. Over half (51%) of households are nuclear, but 61 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

One-quarter of Haryana's population is under age 15; age 65 and over constitutes 7 percent. The overall sex ratio of the population is 926 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 868 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-eight percent of surveyed persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 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, 8 percent live with one parent (mainly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (95%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 87 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Eighty-six percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (74% of deaths in age 0-4, 91% of deaths in age 25-34, and 89% of deaths in age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 92 percent of deaths were registered among Sikhs, 87 percent among Hindus, and 68 percent among Muslims. Eighty-nine percent of deaths registered were among those who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class, 86 percent among scheduled castes, and 85 percent among other backward classes. Overall, in Haryana, death registration is higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (85%), and among males (88%) than females (84%). Death registration is over 80 percent in 17 districts; highest in Panchkula district (97%), and lowest in Mewat district (67%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Less than 1 percent (0.8%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% men compared with 0.6% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age; 0.5 percent among age 5-14 to 1.1 percent each among age 35 and above.

Housing characteristics

Over three-fourths (77%) of households in Haryana live in a *pucca* house and almost all surveyed households have electricity. While nearly all households (99%) use an improved source of drinking water, 94 percent of households have basic drinking water service, and 99 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 65 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (70%) are more likely than rural households (62%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-nine percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using electric purifier, 15%). Three-fifths of households in Haryana use a clean fuel for cooking; 91 percent of households in urban areas, and 43 percent in rural areas.

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of households in Haryana have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Three percent of all households (5% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Haryana, 97 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a higher accessibility in both urban areas (99%) and rural areas (96%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 95 percent among scheduled caste households to 99 percent among households not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 88 percent each in Mewat and Mahendragarh to 99 percent each in Sirsa and Faridabad districts. All urban households have access to a toilet facility in 5 districts (Charkhi Dadri, Jind, Jhajjar, Rohtak, and Sirsa).

Selected household possessions

In Haryana, 77 percent of households own a house (80% of rural households and 72% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and most rural households (97%) have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Sixty-three percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 24 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 40 percent of rural households and 10 percent of urban households. Overall, 32 percent of all households in Haryana own agricultural land, and 39 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-two percent of women and 37 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 and 30 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. The proportion of adults age 15-49 is slightly higher among women than men in rural areas (34% versus 33%), but the reverse in urban areas, more men (67% versus 66%).

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 80 percent of women age 15-49 and 92 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Sixteen percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 33 percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 41 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Haryana. Sixty-three percent of women and 53 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (29%) are much more likely than women (13%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-seven percent of men and 33 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (72% versus 57%) or widowed (3% versus 0.5%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (42% versus 24%).

Large majority of female and male respondents are Hindu (91% each), while 6 percent each are Muslim, and 3 percent each are Sikh.

Twenty-nine percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 30 percent belong to a scheduled caste. About 1 percent each of women (0.8%) and men (1.2%) belong to a scheduled tribe, and 38 percent of men and 40 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-seven percent of women and 27 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 17 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 19 percent of women and 50 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

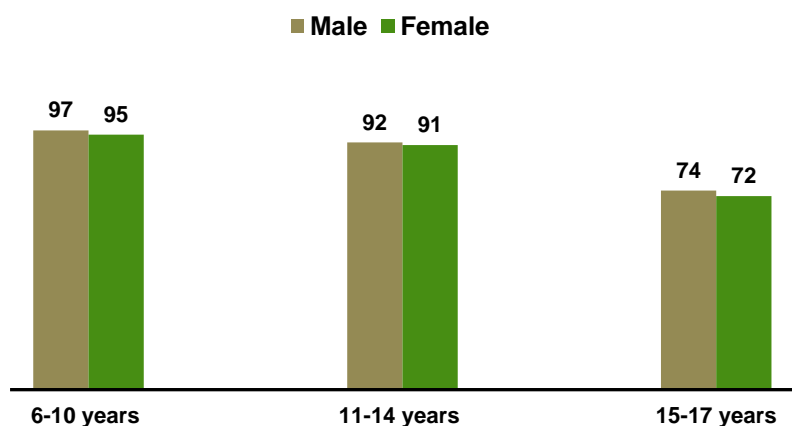
In Haryana, 23 percent of girls and 22 percent of boys age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (17%) than children in non-nuclear households (25%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Sikhs (26%) or Hindus (24%) than households headed by Muslims (8%). Preschool attendance is highest among others (27%) and scheduled castes (21%), slightly lower among other backward classes (20%), and lowest in scheduled tribes (15%). Preschool attendance is nearly same in households with 6 or more members (22%), compared with households with 3-5 members (23%). Overall, rural households (22%) show lower preschool attendance than urban households (24%). Preschool attendance is highest in Ambala district (52%) and lowest in Mewat district (8%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Haryana attend school (90% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 73 percent at age 15-17 years. Gender disparity in school attendance is only marginal in the 6-14 year age group - 94 percent of girls, compared with 95 percent of boys; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 72 percent of girls compared with 74 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Haryana, the median age at first marriage is 20.6 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.7 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 12 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 29 percent of men age 20-49 years. Thirteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 19 percent in NFHS-4. Forty-six percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 79 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Haryana.

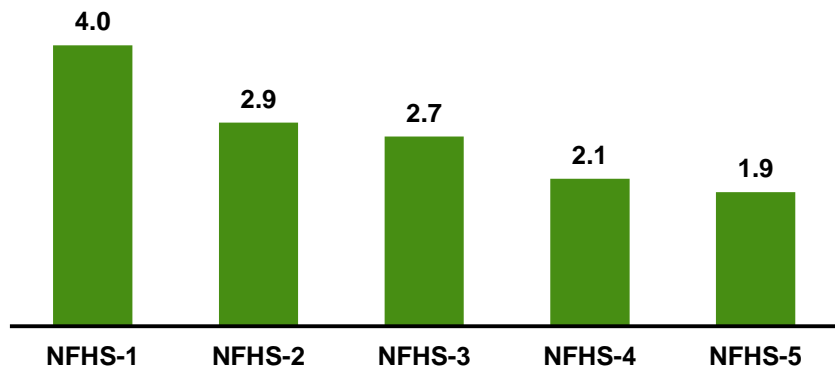
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Haryana is 1.9 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 2.0 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 11 percent were of birth order four or higher, which is same as in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

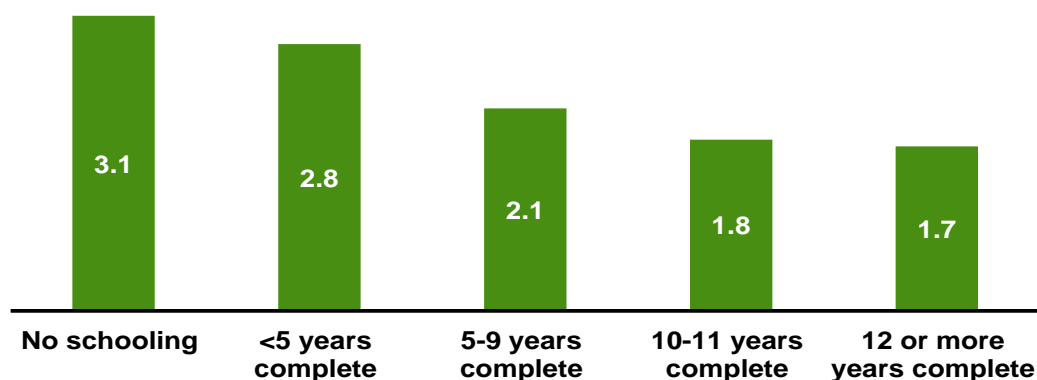
*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling (3.1 children) will have an average of 1.4 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling (1.7 children). Muslim women will have an average of 2.1 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 3.9, compared with 1.8), and 2.3 children more than Sikh women (a TFR of 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-eight percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 12 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 9 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (41%) and complications in pregnancy (15%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (57%), other surgical methods (25%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (14%). A large majority (62%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 12 percent were performed in the public health sector. Twelve percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. More than half abortions (52%) in Haryana were performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Haryana, 4 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-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 17 years to 5 percent among women age 18 years and to 13 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (13%) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (4%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Haryana is 31.5 months. Fifteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 32 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (40%) for mothers age 20-29, and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (59%). Over three-fifths (64%) of all 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 and has a positive impact on maternal health.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of births in Haryana occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Three-fourths of currently married women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 46 percent of women and 42 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eight-eight percent of women and 86 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

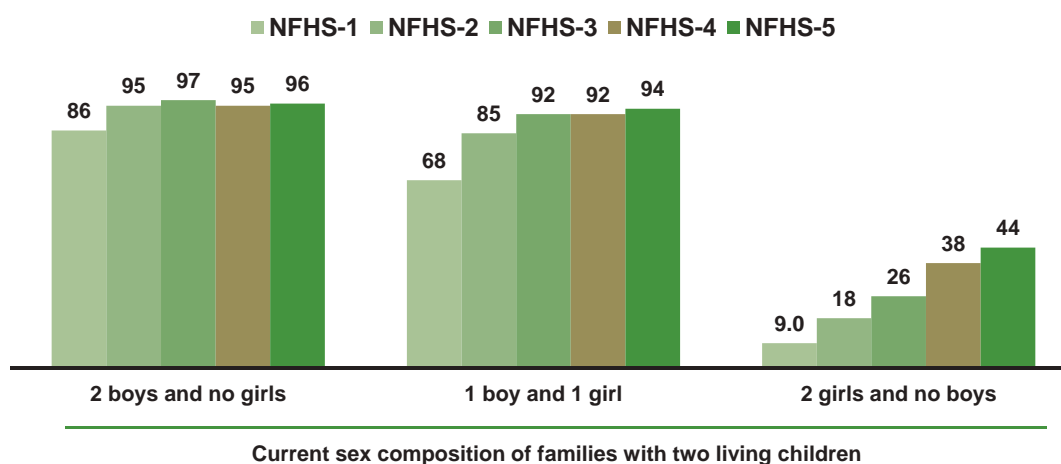
In Haryana, there is a strong preference for sons. Ten percent of women and 11 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 75 percent men and 86 percent women would like to have at least one son and less than three-quarters (71%) of men and 83 percent of women want 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, 96 percent with 2 sons and 94 percent with 1 son want no more children, compared with 44 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased for women by 2 percentage points and remained unchanged for men in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Haryana, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.5 children per man, instead of the current level of 1.9 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

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

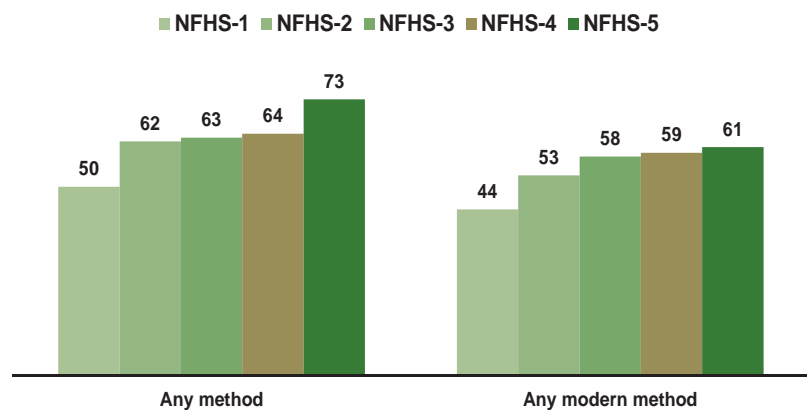
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Haryana. However, some methods are still less well known. Fifty-seven percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and one-fourth (25%) know about female condoms. Among all women, only three-fifths (60%) know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 73 percent; 9 percentage points increase from NFHS-4 (64%). The use of modern family planning methods (61%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (59%). The use of female sterilization has declined by 6 percentage points, from 38 percent to 32 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 44 and 61 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 21 percent for women age 15-19 to 81 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

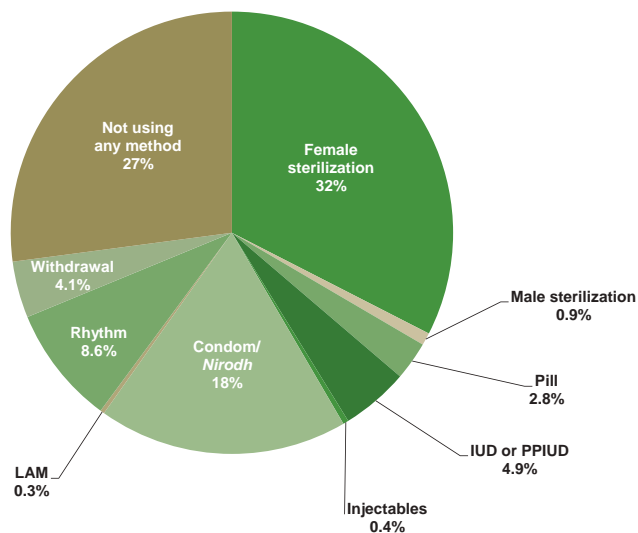


In Haryana, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Over half (51%) of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 13 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (48%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (75%) or Sikh women (74%).

Women in Haryana are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 86 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 62 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Haryana are condoms (18%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (5%) and Pill (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-two percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 35 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 45 percent of pill users and 26 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 36 percent for all contraceptive methods. Thirty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant. Use of any method is highest in Jhajjar district (80%) and lowest in Mewat district (38%).

Thirty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

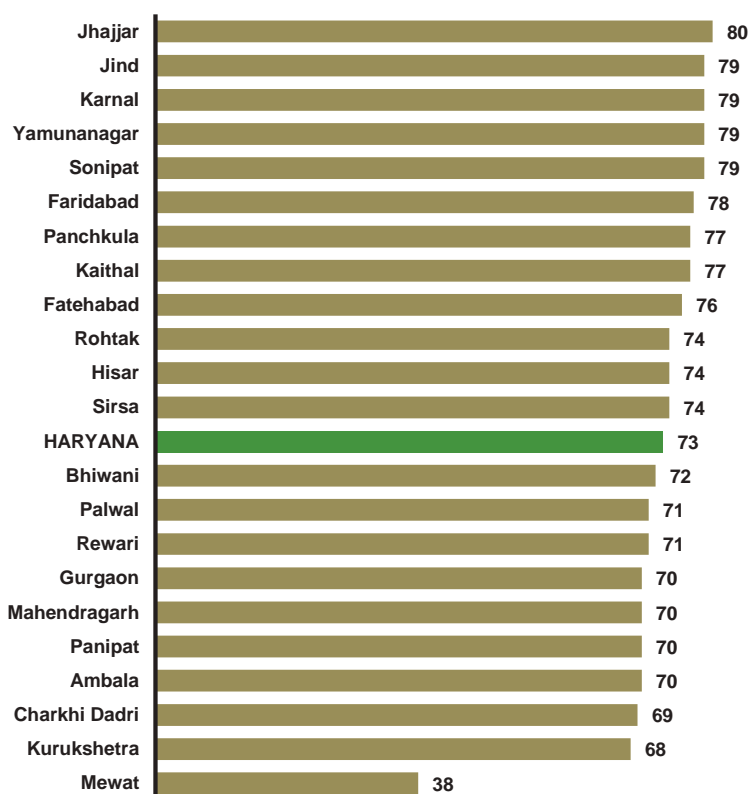
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Three-fourths of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 69 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and three-fifths were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Thirty-one percent of men age 15-49 in Haryana agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 14 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Three-fifths of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

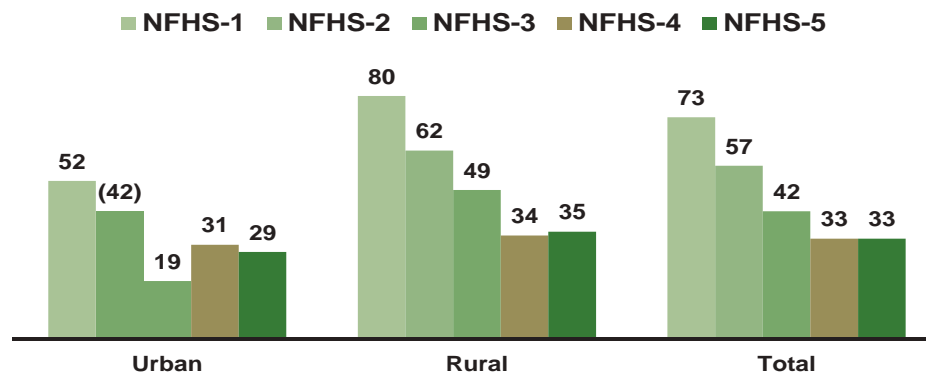
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a marginal drop since NFHS-4 (9%). Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and three-quarters of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. In Haryana the unmet need for family planning ranges from 4 percent in Yamunanagar district to 20 percent in Mewat district.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years, including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates, is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Haryana in NFHS-5 is estimated at 33 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, which is same with the NFHS-4 estimate, but down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, the NFHS-2 estimate of 57, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated at 39 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, down by 2 points since NFHS-4 (41 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

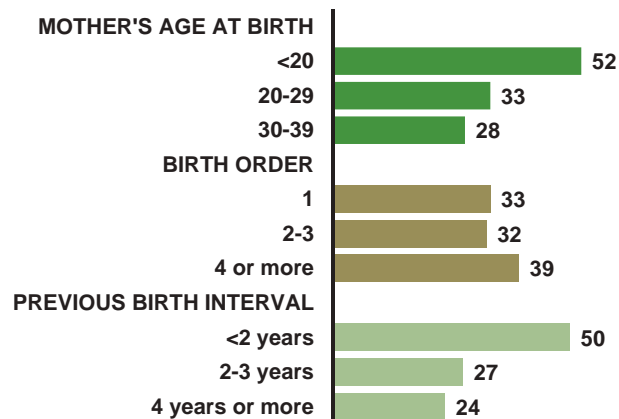


Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal mortality period (within the first month after birth). Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the post neonatal period.

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.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 52 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 33 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29, compared with 28 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Muslims (42 per 1,000 live births) than for Hindus (32 per 1,000 live births), but highest for mothers with no formal schooling (52 per 1,000 live births).

By residence, infant mortality rate is almost identical in rural areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling at all or less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling (23 per 1,000 livebirths).

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

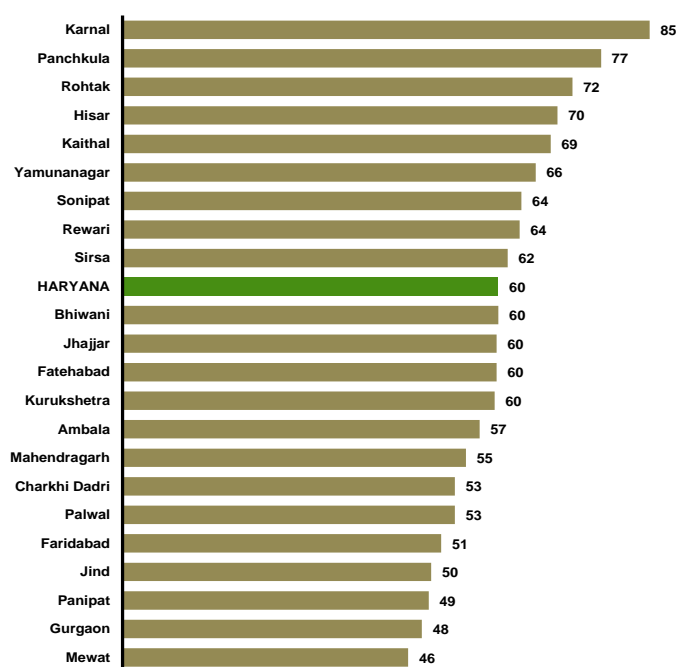
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 87 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (63% from a doctor and 24% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Two percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 97 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over four-fifths (85%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Three-fifths of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Muslim women were less likely to receive four or more ANC than Hindu or Sikh women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Three-fifths of mothers in Haryana had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

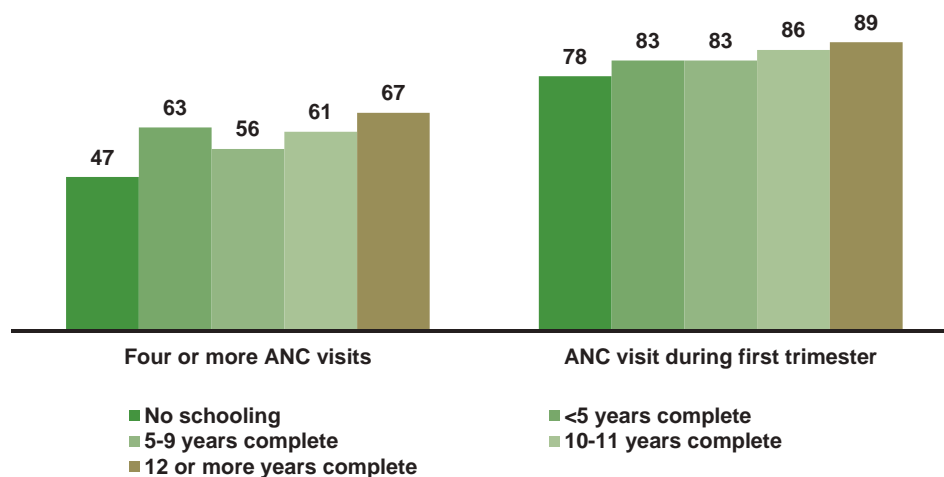
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 63% to 85%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 45% to 60%). For 92 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 51 percent consumed them for the

recommended 100 days or more and only 32 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-one percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. One-third of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy. ANC visits by mothers in the first trimester of pregnancy is highest in Sirsa district (94%) and lowest in Mewat district (71%).

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, more than four-fifths received advice on each of five different areas (93% received advice on breastfeeding, 92% on the importance of institutional delivery, 90% on keeping the baby warm, 88% on cord care, and 87% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) 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 Haryana, more than 95 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 (99%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having a blood sample taken (98%), having a urine sample taken (97%), and having their abdomen examined (96%). A lower proportion received information on 5 specific pregnancy complications such as convulsion (68%), vaginal bleeding (72%), high BP (77%), severe abdominal pain (79%), and where to go in case of pregnancy complications (84%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 88 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 78 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with one child and no son (92%) or two children, those with no sons (89%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (81%).

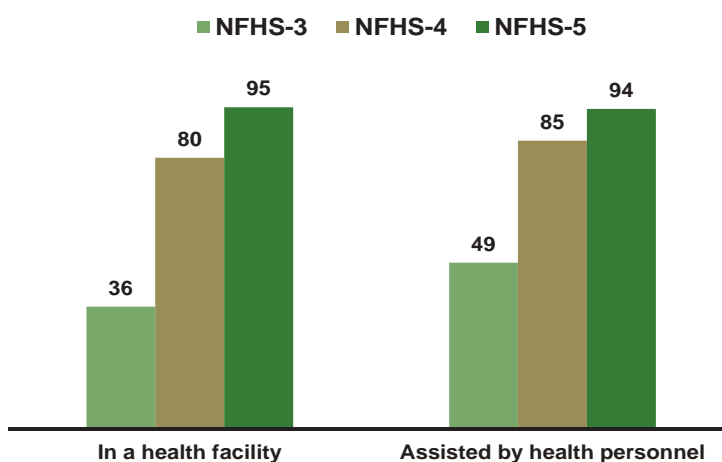
Delivery care

Ninety-five percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 5 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 80 percent (NFHS-4) to 95 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received 4 or more antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 93 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 47 percent of deliveries. Eighty-eight percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-five percent of children in Haryana who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

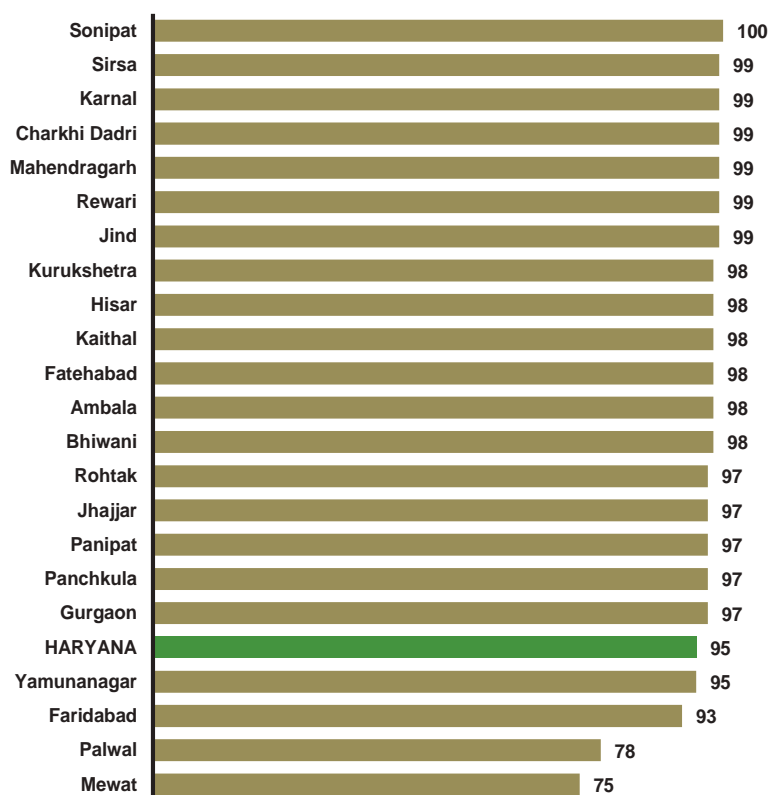
Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 3 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Nineteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-eight percent of caesarean sections (7% 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, 10 percent received financial assistance under (JSY). Rural women (11%) were more likely than urban women (8%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women (14%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

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 Haryana, 95 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 93 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 96 percent of births in private health facilities, 94 percent in public health facilities and followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 58 percent of home births.

Ninety-two percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 44 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-seven percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-two 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 (83% in urban areas and 82% in rural areas), but only 66 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 61-66 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. More than three-fourths (76%) of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 67 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

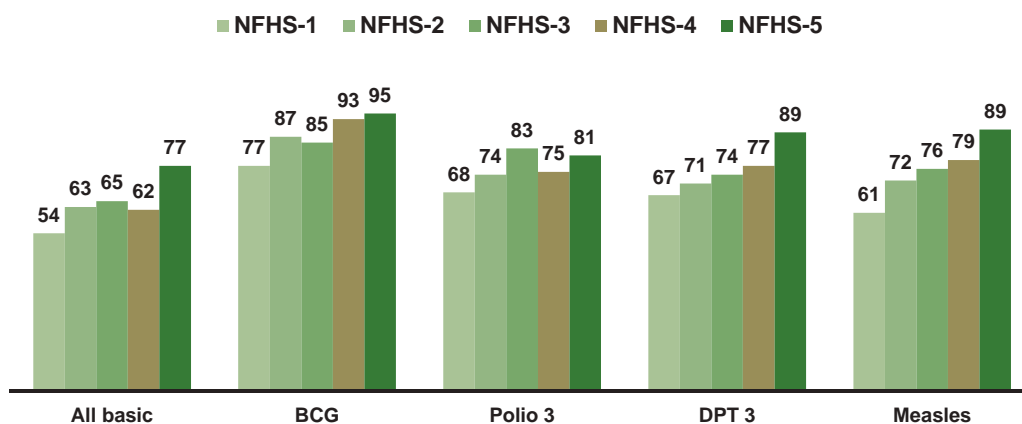
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-seven 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. However, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, an increase by 16 percentage points since NFHS-4 (71%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

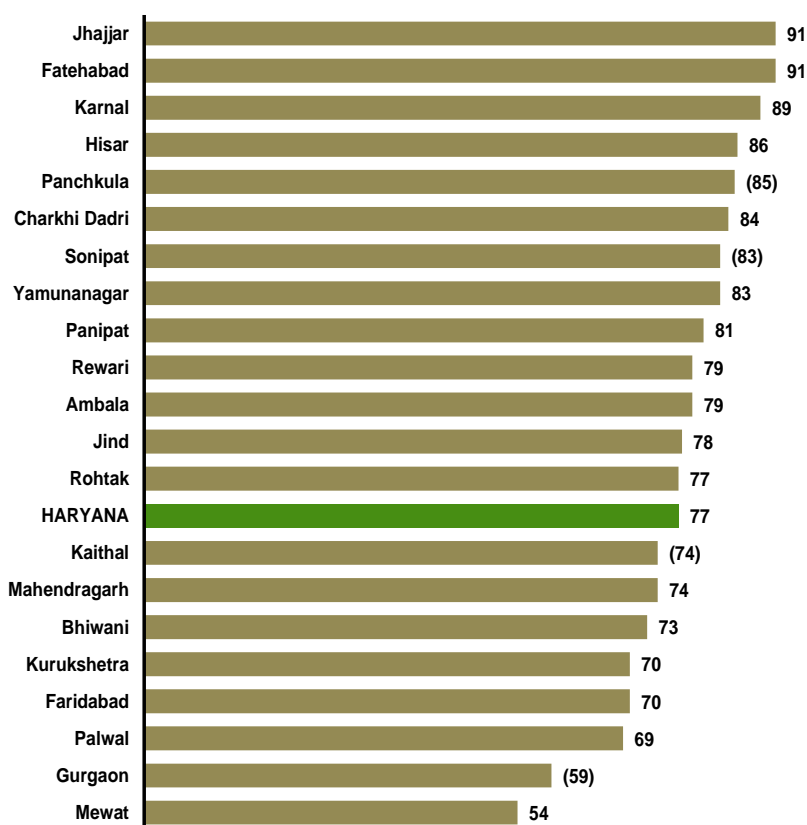
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, more than four-fifths (81%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 89 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 89 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 89%) and polio vaccine (from 90% to 81%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 77% to 89%), measles (from 79% to 89%), and BCG (from 93% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 75 percent to 81 percent. Overall, there has been an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 62% to 77%). In addition, 94 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 87 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is low for both boys and girls (77% each), and higher in rural areas than urban areas (78% versus 74%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children in Hindu households (80%) than children from any other religion.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 45 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Seven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 84 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-six percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-six percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 47 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. One-third of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 58 percent were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Nineteen 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 Haryana only 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 28 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, about two-thirds (65%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 29 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

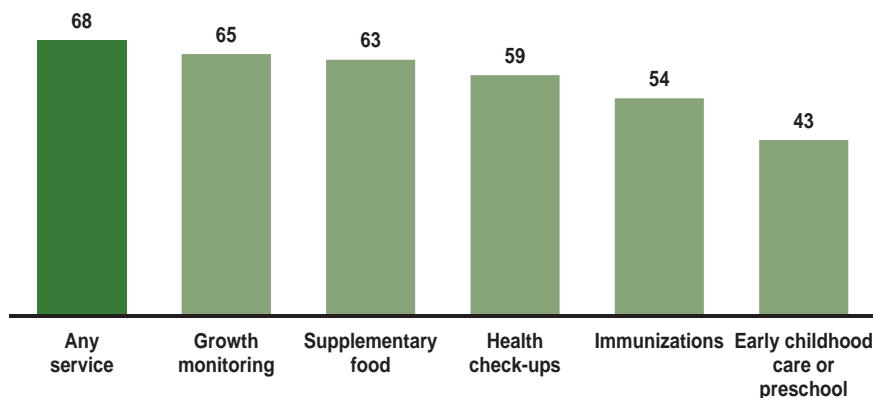
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Sixty-eight percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are growth monitoring (65%), supplementary food (63%), health check-ups (59%), and early childhood care or preschool (43%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (54%). Over four-fifths (81%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Seventy-two percent of mothers of children under age 6 years also received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 68 percent received any service while breast-feeding. Services availed at AWCs by mothers include supplementary food, health check-up and health and nutrition education.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal (94%) in Haryana, only 70 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 42 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators has remained the same since NFHS-4, 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, 21 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 81 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 61 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 28.5 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 42 percent of children in Haryana 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 non-breastfed children. Only 43 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (20%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 12 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 Haryana, almost two-thirds (65%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 44 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother 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. Eight percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 42 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

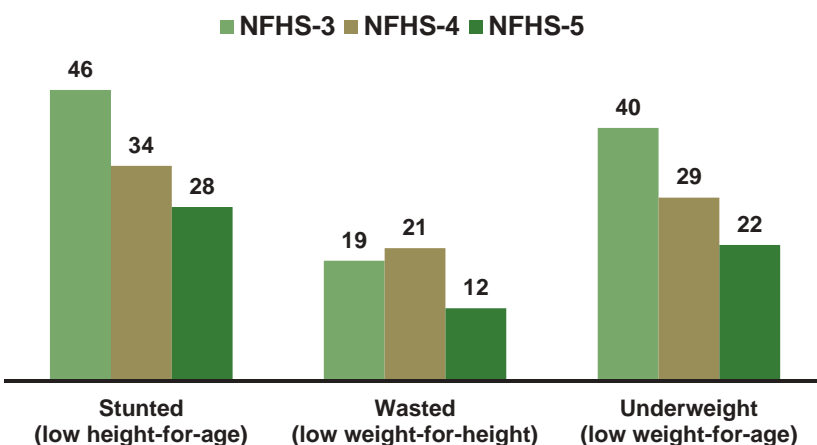
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Twenty-eight percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twelve percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 4 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 18 percent of children are stunted, 25 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Haryana has dropped since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased from 34 percent to 28 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (29% versus 22%) or wasted (21% versus 12%) has also decreased since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Haryana.

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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled caste children than among children belonging to any other caste/tribe group and lower among Sikh children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat lower for female children than male children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

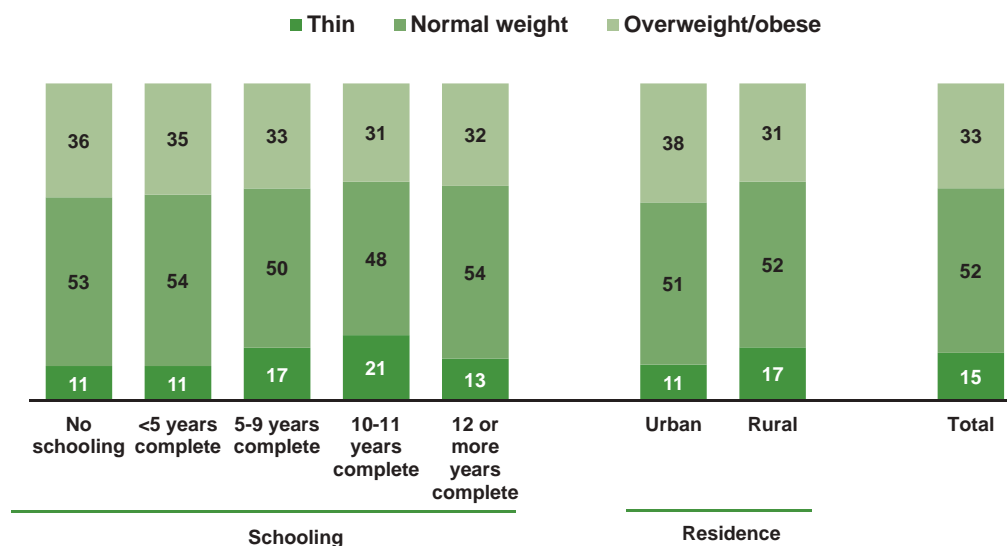
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

Forty-eight percent of women and 43 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is one-third (33%), which has increased by 12 percentage points since NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (28%) than thin (15%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Fifteen percent of women in Haryana are too thin. More than half of women (52%) and men (57%) are at a healthy weight for

their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

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

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

Sixty-three percent of women and 58 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 42 percent for women age 15-19 to 76 percent for women age 40-49, and from 35 percent for men age 15-19 to 75 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of both women and men having a substantially increased risk WHR is somewhat higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

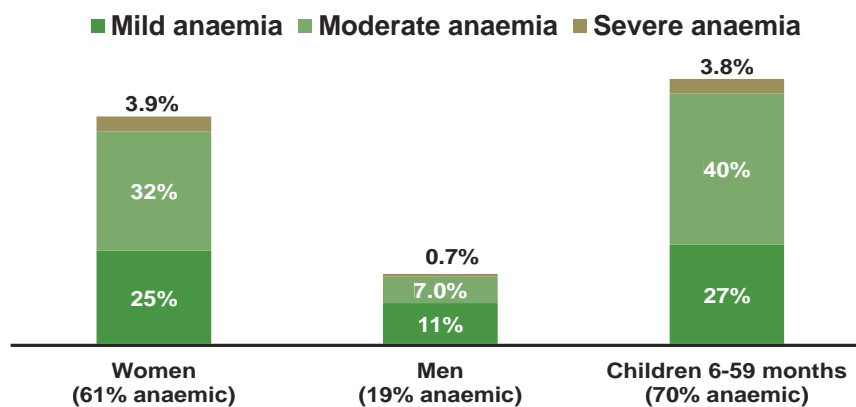
Anaemia

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, hookworms 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 Haryana, especially among women and children.

Seventy percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 40 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children slightly decreased from 72 percent in NFHS-4 to 70 percent in NFHS-5. The prevalence of anaemia is slightly higher among boys (71%) than girls (70%) in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than two-thirds (69%) of children in Haryana are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. In 12 districts any anaemia prevalence is more than 70 percent, and highest in Karnal (78%), and lowest in Panchkula (53%).

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Over three-fifths of women (61%) in Haryana have anaemia, including one-fourth with mild anaemia, 32 percent with moderate anaemia, and 4 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled caste women, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has decreased by 2 percentage points since NFHS-4. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of men in Haryana are anaemic. Men age 15-19 or 40-49, and men in rural areas are particularly more likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Haryana, 105 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among women (99) than among men (111) and is higher in rural areas (121) than in urban areas (73).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and 95% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 75 percent of women and 79 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Seventy-nine of women and 76 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 95 percent of both men and women know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 7 percent of women and 8 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, 1,775 women and 1,317 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,228 women and 545 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,701 women and 400 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among men (334 per 100,000) than among women (539 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 161 women and 179 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Haryana have hypertension (≥ 140 mmHg or ≥ 90 mmHg), including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg), and 2 percent with Stage 2 (SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg), and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension (SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP ≥ 110 mmHg). Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty-nine percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension (≥ 140 mmHg or ≥ 90 mmHg) among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eighteen percent of men in Haryana have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg), 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension (SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg), and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension (SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP ≥ 110 mmHg). Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Haryana, 4 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (92%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. One percent each of men and women have normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level. Seven percent of women and 9 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Haryana, less than 1 percent (0.6%) of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.3 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly higher among men (1%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 26 percent of households in Haryana have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more in urban areas (28%) than in rural areas (24%). In Haryana, four types of programmes dominate: The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), and 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance and Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 17 percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 in Haryana are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-seven percent of men, but less than 1 percent of women (0.6%), age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are smokes *bidis* (14%), *hookah* (10%) and cigarettes (7%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (29%) than in urban areas (22%). Most men (73%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Haryana, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of women and less than one-fifth (18%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (19% versus 17%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (50%), about once a week (38%), and 12 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-eight percent of women in Haryana have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 89 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 88 percent in rural areas. Women age 30-39 are more likely (92%) than any other age groups to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (74%), women with no regular exposure to media (82%), and scheduled caste women (83%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-seven percent of men in Haryana have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent each in urban and rural areas.

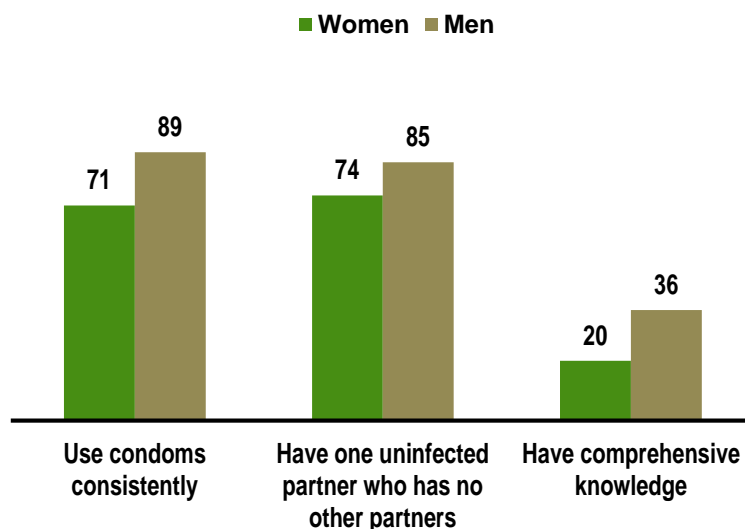
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 71 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 89 percent of men, and 74 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 85 percent of men.

Only 20 percent of women and 36 percent of men in Haryana have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. Among the youth age 15-24 in Haryana, comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is 25 percent; lower among females (18%) than males (32%).

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Three-quarters of women and 85 percent of men in Haryana would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly lower proportion of men (82%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-four percent of women and 79 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-eight percent of women and 74 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. A slightly higher proportion of men (78%) than women (67%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Nearly two-thirds of women (64%) and men (77%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Just over two-thirds (67%) women and more of men (80%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 18 percent of women and 7 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twenty-six percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Rural women (25%) are slightly less likely than urban women (27%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Haryana, 7 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (43% of women, compared with 34% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 90 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 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, less than 1 percent (0.3) percent of women and 12 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 somewhat higher in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (12%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (1% of women and 2% of men).

Sixty-nine percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is lower in rural areas (64%) than in urban areas (77%). One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Haryana, 81 percent use sanitary napkins, 22 percent use cloth, 15 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 0.8 percent use tampons. Overall, 93 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 78 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 92 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 97 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 23 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 73 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 83 percent earned cash, including 8 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Fifteen percent were not paid at all. Ninety-six percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 9 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Three percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (89%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 77 percent of employed men.

Only 23 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, 88 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Forty-three percent of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-seven percent of currently married men report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how their wife's earnings are used, and 47 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than 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 (82%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (80%) or about major household purchases (79%). Overall, 72 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 13 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 50 percent among women age 15-19 to 81 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (97%) and 96 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 94 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 1 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Haryana, 57 percent of women age 15-49 have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (64%) than rural (54%) areas, increases sharply with age (37% among age 15-19 versus 66% among age 40-49), is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (63%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (71%) than any other group of women.

Seventy-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (82%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-four percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-third (31%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (39%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (24%). This percentage increases with education with almost half (46%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth (8%) of women having no schooling. One-third of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions. Hindu women are less likely (31%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Sikh women (33%). Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (35%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

In Haryana, 39 percent of women and half of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 31 percent of women and 37 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Thirty-nine percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 31 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 84 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 43 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 22 percent among women with no schooling to 76 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 36 percent of scheduled caste women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 48-64 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled caste women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (75%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (81-90%).

Half of women age 15-49 in Haryana have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty percent of women and 21 percent of men in Haryana agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (22%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (16%), if she argues with him (15%), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (14%). Men are less likely to agree: 21 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (15%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (11%) or if she argues with him (7%) or if she neglects the house or children (6%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 22 percent of women and 18 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-six percent of women and 78 percent of men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in some specified reasons (if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood). Eighty-three percent of men also agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have 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

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual, or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Haryana, 18 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 19 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 3 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband (81%). Nine percent of never married also ever experienced physical or sexual violence.

Twenty percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Haryana have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 8 years of schooling, with 1-2 children, who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, scheduled caste women, and Hindu women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Haryana, 17 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 4 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 11 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband.

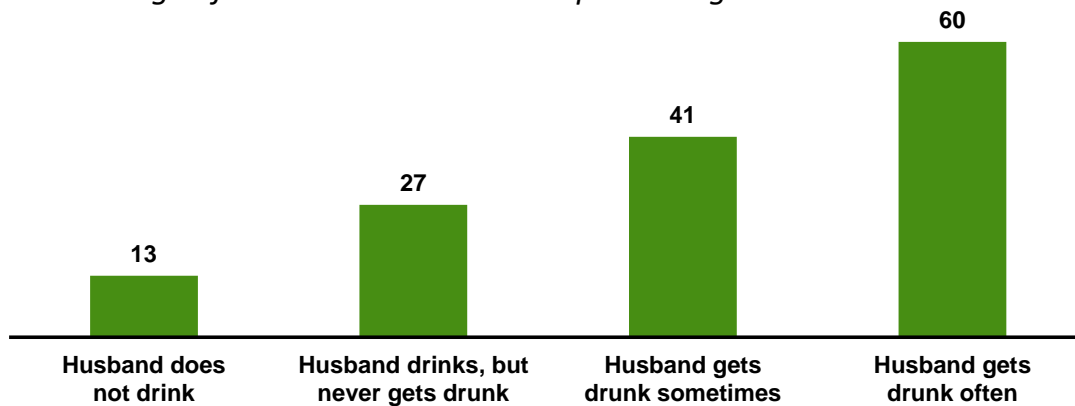
In the past 12 months prior to the survey, 15 percent of ever-married women report having ever been slapped by their husband. Seven percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Six percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 5 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 4 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent each report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose and threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

Three percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 18 percent of ever-married women ever have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Three percent of ever-married women reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 12 percent of ever-married women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (22%) than in urban areas (20%); among currently married women (21%) than widowed women (19%); and among women who are employed for cash (30%) than women who are not employed (19%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (60%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (65%), gets drunk sometimes (46%), and if their husband attended less than 5 years of schooling (39%). More than two-fifths of women (43%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced 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 two times (49%) more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers (18%) were not beaten by their father.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



One-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion is 49 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (42%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (19%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (9%); and severe burns (3%).

Help seeking

In Haryana, only 10 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, and same percent of women never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (79%) never sought help and never told anyone.

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, Haryana, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,215	13,120	19,335
Households occupied	6,012	12,841	18,853
Households interviewed	5,745	12,484	18,229
Household response rate ¹	95.6	97.2	96.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	6,935	15,961	22,896
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,625	15,284	21,909
Women response rate ²	95.5	95.8	95.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,111	2,693	3,804
Number of eligible men interviewed	946	2,278	3,224
Men response rate ²	85.1	84.6	84.8

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, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Ambala	403	499	902	98.9	474	665	1,139	98.3	88	112	200	96.2
Bhiwani	199	656	855	95.3	239	807	1,046	92.0	36	107	143	74.5
Charkhi Dadri	82	756	838	95.3	91	869	960	92.3	6	107	113	74.3
Faridabad	663	194	857	99.2	775	258	1,033	98.2	136	48	184	89.3
Fatehabad	163	590	753	96.8	192	707	899	93.5	23	122	145	74.7
Gurgaon	538	262	800	91.6	530	319	849	92.2	63	35	98	75.4
Hisar	240	592	832	94.0	302	714	1,016	93.6	35	117	152	81.3
Jhajjar	200	600	800	97.6	229	682	911	96.2	31	111	142	89.3
Jind	203	658	861	96.0	245	808	1,053	94.4	34	125	159	78.7
Kaithal	147	590	737	96.3	199	673	872	93.5	7	90	97	68.8
Karnal	277	641	918	99.1	369	868	1,237	99.3	58	144	202	98.1
Kurukshetra	234	654	888	98.4	282	858	1,140	98.9	46	138	184	98.4
Mahendragarh	128	762	890	97.5	152	845	997	96.2	24	140	164	92.7
Mewat	104	786	890	97.3	113	965	1,078	95.7	26	133	159	86.4
Palwal	218	679	897	97.6	278	888	1,166	98.3	43	148	191	94.1
Panchkula	319	360	679	90.9	292	459	751	90.9	28	55	83	63.8
Panipat	374	478	852	97.4	429	575	1,004	96.5	59	84	143	80.8
Rewari	213	670	883	99.1	250	771	1,021	97.8	30	120	150	93.2
Rohtak	327	499	826	93.8	386	592	978	94.4	55	84	139	76.0
Sirsa	98	385	483	94.3	99	489	588	92.9	na	28	28	71.8
Sonapat	267	605	872	98.6	297	720	1,017	98.4	46	110	156	83.9
Yamunanagar	348	568	916	99.8	402	752	1,154	97.4	72	120	192	96.0
Haryana	5,745	12,484	18,229	96.7	6,625	15,284	21,909	95.7	946	2,278	3,224	84.8

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an Aadhaar card, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.8	7.2	7.0	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.9
5-9	8.5	7.3	7.9	9.4	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.0	8.6
10-14	8.7	7.8	8.3	9.6	8.5	9.1	9.3	8.3	8.8
15-19	8.9	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.5	8.8
20-24	9.6	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.3
25-29	9.1	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.1
30-34	8.4	8.8	8.6	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.0
35-39	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
40-44	6.4	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1
45-49	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.6
50-54	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5
55-59	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.3
60-64	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.6
65-69	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
70-74	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
75-79	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
80 and over	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	97.4	97.1	97.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.7	97.8
Number	15,034	13,702	28,736	30,379	28,330	58,712	45,412	42,032	87,448
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	911	na	na	933	na	na	926
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	879	na	na	864	na	na	868
Schooling²									
No schooling	6.6	17.6	11.9	11.5	30.4	20.6	9.8	26.2	17.7
<5 years complete	12.8	10.7	11.8	13.9	12.4	13.2	13.5	11.8	12.7
5-9 years complete	27.7	27.7	27.7	32.7	30.3	31.5	31.0	29.5	30.3
10-11 years complete	16.4	12.6	14.6	16.7	10.7	13.8	16.6	11.3	14.0
12 or more years complete	36.4	31.3	34.0	25.2	16.2	20.8	28.9	21.2	25.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,786	12,533	26,319	27,248	25,573	52,825	41,035	38,106	79,144
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.2	7.8	8.7	7.8	4.8	6.9	8.3	6.1	7.4

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristicsPercent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.6	85.5	85.5	87.2
Female	14.4	14.5	14.5	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	5.0	4.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	56.0	47.6	50.5	38.8
Non-nuclear	44.0	52.4	49.5	61.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	93.3	89.6	90.9	90.1
Muslim	2.8	6.7	5.4	6.3
Sikh	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	22.7	32.7	29.1	29.8
Scheduled tribe	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other backward class	28.1	28.6	28.4	28.7
Other	47.3	37.3	40.9	40.0
Don't know	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6
No	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	99.4	98.2	98.6	98.6
Piped to neighbour	69.7	61.6	64.5	64.0
Public tap/standpipe	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.4
Tube well or borehole	3.2	8.4	6.6	6.6
Other improved ²	9.4	18.7	15.5	16.3
Other improved ²	16.2	7.8	10.7	10.2
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Surface water	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Surface water	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other source	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
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, Haryana, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	90.0	81.3	84.4	84.0
Less than 30 minutes	8.6	11.2	10.3	10.2
Thirty minutes or longer	1.3	7.4	5.3	5.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	98.1	91.3	93.7	93.2
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.2	7.0	4.9	5.4
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Strain through cloth	2.0	4.5	3.6	3.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	11.1	4.1	6.6	6.5
Use electronic purifier	27.6	8.4	15.1	15.0
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
No treatment	52.4	74.9	67.0	67.2
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	44.8	19.7	28.5	28.3
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	83.8	82.6	83.1	85.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	83.0	78.5	80.1	81.9
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	3.6	2.5	2.6
Other ⁷	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Shared facility⁸	13.9	10.7	11.8	10.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	13.8	9.8	11.2	9.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Other ⁷	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.6
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Dry toilet	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.3	4.6	3.4	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	83.8	82.6	83.1	85.0
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	13.9	10.7	11.8	10.2

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, Haryana, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	10.1	27.8	21.5	21.8
<i>Pucca</i>	89.0	69.7	76.5	76.3
Missing	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	65.0	57.5	60.2	54.0
3-4	26.8	32.4	30.4	34.5
5-6	7.5	8.3	8.0	9.4
7 and over	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
LPG/natural gas	89.6	41.6	58.5	55.0
Biogas	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.8
Charcoal	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Wood	6.6	36.9	26.3	28.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.5	8.6	5.8	6.3
Dung cakes	1.8	9.7	6.9	7.7
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	90.5	42.6	59.5	56.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	9.1	57.0	40.1	43.8
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	71.8	49.8	57.6	57.3
In the house, no separate room	14.2	13.9	14.0	12.6
In a separate building	7.9	8.9	8.6	8.9
Outdoors	5.7	27.0	19.5	21.0
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,421	11,808	18,229	88,374
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Chullah</i>	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.8
Open fire	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	582	6,726	7,309	38,696

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, Haryana, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	27.5	43.0	37.6	40.1
Weekly	7.2	8.5	8.0	8.0
Monthly	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.1
Less than monthly	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.9
Never	55.0	39.8	45.2	42.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,421	11,808	18,229	88,374

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	99.0	96.1	97.2
Muslim	91.8	88.4	89.0
Sikh	99.2	99.2	99.2
Other	(100.0)	*	(97.7)
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	98.0	93.4	94.7
Scheduled tribe	96.7	95.7	96.1
Other backward class	98.3	95.3	96.3
Other	99.6	98.1	98.7
Don't know	95.5	96.0	95.7
Total	98.8	95.7	96.8

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Ambala	99.4	95.9	97.3
Bhiwani	98.6	94.7	95.7
Charkhi Dadri	100.0	95.5	96.0
Faridabad	99.5	96.5	98.9
Fatehabad	98.9	98.2	98.3
Gurgaon	98.2	97.9	98.1
Hisar	98.4	98.0	98.1
Jhajjar	100.0	98.1	98.6
Jind	100.0	95.8	96.6
Kaithal	98.0	96.4	96.8
Karnal	98.4	97.1	97.5
Kurukshetra	99.6	98.4	98.7
Mahendragarh	98.4	86.9	88.4
Mewat	92.8	87.3	88.0
Palwal	95.3	89.9	91.2
Panchkula	97.6	98.6	98.1
Panipat	99.5	97.7	98.5
Rewari	98.8	95.2	96.2
Rohtak	100.0	97.3	98.5
Sirsa	100.0	98.8	99.0
Sonipat	98.6	96.9	97.5
Yamunanagar	99.6	96.2	97.6
Haryana	98.8	95.7	96.8

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 7 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, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Haryana, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.7	88.4	90.3	91.5
Pressure cooker	95.0	85.1	88.6	89.6
Chair	90.9	89.3	89.8	91.1
Cot or bed	91.2	97.8	95.5	96.4
Table	83.6	77.7	79.8	81.9
Electric fan	97.9	97.1	97.4	97.7
Radio or transistor	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
Television (black and white)	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.4
Television (colour)	87.4	76.8	80.5	82.9
Any television	88.1	78.3	81.8	84.1
Sewing machine	62.5	64.1	63.6	68.1
Mobile telephone	98.1	96.8	97.2	98.0
Landline telephone	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.8
Internet	80.2	68.9	72.9	75.6
Computer	24.3	7.9	13.7	14.1
Refrigerator	78.3	69.3	72.5	75.4
Air conditioner/cooler	71.1	56.7	61.8	64.2
Washing machine	68.8	57.0	61.2	64.6
Watch or clock	91.1	86.8	88.3	89.5
Water pump	38.0	39.9	39.2	41.3
Thresher	0.7	2.8	2.0	2.6
Tractor	1.2	9.9	6.9	8.5
None of the above	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	44.7	44.0	44.3	47.2
Motorcycle or scooter	64.9	62.4	63.3	67.8
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	8.8	6.1	7.3
Car	22.0	11.6	15.3	16.6
None of the above	19.8	21.8	21.1	17.5
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	88.3	57.1	68.1	66.2
Irrigated land only	10.0	39.8	29.3	31.1
Non-irrigated land only	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6
Irrigation not determined	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.9	80.1	77.2	78.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	7.9	56.4	39.3	44.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.5	96.5	96.1	96.5
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	28.3	24.2	25.7	25.9
Percentage having a BPL card	18.6	26.9	24.0	24.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	5.1	15.9	12.1	13.0
Number	6,421	11,808	18,229	88,374

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 insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	21.5	28.3	24.6	24.2	22.8	23.5	23.3	24.5	23.9
Muslim	(2.8)	*	8.8	8.9	7.1	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.1
Sikh	*	*	(30.4)	19.5	(31.5)	24.5	20.9	32.3	25.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	19.6	18.1	18.9	22.3	19.5	21.0	21.7	19.1	20.5
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	(10.5)	(15.9)	(17.1)	(13.6)	15.1
Other backward class	18.0	32.7	24.5	17.4	18.0	17.7	17.6	21.8	19.6
Other	23.7	32.6	27.5	26.5	26.9	26.6	25.5	28.9	26.9
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21.0)
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	10.8	24.1	16.9	18.5	15.5	17.1	16.0	18.4	17.1
Non-nuclear	26.3	30.3	28.1	24.0	23.6	23.8	24.7	25.4	25.0
Family size									
3-5 members	16.5	31.4	23.3	21.6	22.6	22.0	19.9	25.9	22.5
6 or more members	24.2	25.3	24.7	22.7	20.5	21.6	23.1	21.7	22.4
Total	20.6	28.0	24.0	22.3	21.1	21.7	21.8	23.1	22.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to other religions, households with household head whose caste/tribe is not known, and households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ambala	(54.9)	(55.5)	55.2	50.6	(49.1)	50.0	51.8	51.6	51.8
Bhiwani	(21.8)	*	15.2	12.6	7.4	10.0	15.5	6.8	11.4
Charkhi Dadri	*	*	*	19.9	19.3	19.6	19.4	18.8	19.2
Faridabad	13.3	29.9	20.4	(13.8)	*	17.8	13.4	28.1	19.8
Fatehabad	*	*	(15.4)	16.7	20.3	18.1	16.8	18.8	17.6
Gurgaon	(2.0)	(18.6)	9.8	(21.4)	(14.7)	17.4	8.8	16.8	12.9
Hisar	(16.8)	(14.9)	15.9	18.3	14.7	16.5	17.8	14.8	16.3
Jhajjar	*	*	(15.9)	13.6	16.1	14.7	13.2	16.8	15.0
Jind	*	(17.8)	(13.9)	14.1	12.7	13.5	13.4	13.8	13.6
Kaithal	*	*	(19.1)	15.7	13.7	14.7	14.2	16.6	15.4
Karnal	(43.3)	*	43.1	48.2	40.8	45.0	46.9	41.2	44.5
Kurukshetra	*	(29.5)	29.7	32.1	38.2	34.8	31.7	35.4	33.6
Mahendragarh	*	*	*	12.9	8.6	11.2	13.3	10.0	12.0
Mewat	(14.9)	*	(14.9)	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.0
Palwal	(21.5)	(29.4)	25.1	11.4	5.9	9.0	13.3	10.8	12.2
Panchkula	(18.3)	*	17.6	(24.5)	(15.3)	20.4	21.5	15.9	19.1
Panipat	(35.8)	(37.1)	36.4	26.6	31.1	29.0	30.2	33.0	31.6
Rewari	*	*	(5.4)	16.7	(10.9)	14.7	14.4	8.1	12.3
Rohtak	(17.3)	(33.8)	24.1	23.7	16.5	20.4	21.2	22.5	21.8
Sirsa	*	*	*	15.4	(21.8)	18.0	13.8	(18.7)	16.0
Sonipat	(31.4)	(35.2)	33.1	48.6	47.1	47.9	42.4	43.3	42.8
Yamunanagar	(42.4)	(69.0)	54.6	45.2	44.6	44.9	44.2	52.8	48.3
Haryana	20.6	28.0	24.0	22.3	21.1	21.7	21.8	23.1	22.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.9	96.9	96.9	95.7	95.2	95.3	96.4	96.1	96.2
6-13 (Elementary)	96.0	96.1	96.1	94.8	94.1	94.3	95.4	95.2	95.3
11-13 (Upper Primary)	94.3	94.8	94.6	93.4	92.4	92.7	93.9	93.7	93.7
14-15 (Secondary)	84.4	85.3	85.0	91.0	82.1	84.9	87.6	83.8	85.0
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	70.7	68.6	69.3	72.5	64.6	67.0	71.5	66.7	68.2
11-14 years	92.0	92.6	92.4	92.7	90.7	91.4	92.4	91.7	91.9
15-17 years	74.7	74.3	74.4	79.1	69.2	72.3	76.7	71.9	73.4
6-14 years	94.9	95.0	94.9	94.3	93.2	93.5	94.6	94.2	94.3
6-17 years	89.6	89.9	89.8	90.4	87.0	88.1	90.0	88.6	89.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	90.4	92.1	91.5	91.8	90.7	91.1	91.0	91.5	91.3
Muslim	69.9	73.1	72.7	65.1	58.8	59.7	67.5	66.4	66.6
Sikh	89.4	88.2	88.6	87.4	90.6	89.6	88.5	89.3	89.1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(79.8)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	85.0	86.6	86.2	86.0	85.4	85.5	85.5	86.0	85.9
Scheduled tribe	(71.1)	79.3	76.9	(78.5)	73.7	75.4	74.4	77.2	76.3
Other backward class	89.2	88.1	88.4	88.8	83.1	84.8	89.0	85.9	86.8
Other	93.7	95.2	94.7	95.4	93.8	94.4	94.4	94.6	94.5

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	91.5	6.6	0.7	1.2	100.0	1.2	7,014
5-9 years	89.1	7.1	1.5	2.3	100.0	3.5	7,540
10-14 years	87.7	7.5	2.1	2.7	100.0	6.2	7,749
15-17 years	84.6	9.6	2.5	3.3	100.0	9.6	4,624
Residence							
Urban	90.2	6.0	1.4	2.4	100.0	5.2	8,110
Rural	87.9	8.2	1.7	2.3	100.0	4.5	18,818
Sex							
Male	88.8	7.8	1.5	1.9	100.0	4.8	14,599
Female	88.2	7.2	1.8	2.8	100.0	4.6	12,327
Total age <15 years	89.4	7.1	1.5	2.1	100.0	3.7	22,303
Total age <18 years	88.5	7.5	1.6	2.3	100.0	4.7	26,927

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 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2	81.1	12.5	93.6	2,763
2-4	90.5	5.6	96.1	4,251
Sex				
Male	85.9	8.8	94.7	3,690
Female	87.8	7.8	95.6	3,324
Residence				
Urban	87.9	7.9	95.7	2,033
Rural	86.4	8.5	94.9	4,981
Total	86.8	8.3	95.1	7,014

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

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	
Ambala	84.6	8.5	93.1	251
Bhiwani	86.5	5.8	92.4	351
Charkhi Dadri	84.6	7.5	92.2	144
Faridabad	85.3	10.3	95.6	460
Fatehabad	94.0	4.7	98.7	284
Gurgaon	78.8	5.3	84.1	354
Hisar	93.6	5.2	98.8	544
Jhajjar	88.6	8.5	97.1	276
Jind	90.8	4.1	94.9	348
Kaithal	97.5	2.2	99.6	289
Karnal	86.1	13.3	99.3	447
Kurukshetra	85.2	12.7	97.9	260
Mahendragarh	92.1	4.1	96.2	205
Mewat	65.7	19.1	84.8	506
Palwal	78.6	13.4	92.0	390
Panchkula	93.6	3.6	97.2	113
Panipat	85.9	10.5	96.4	359
Rewari	89.4	6.7	96.1	211
Rohtak	86.8	10.2	97.0	275
Sirsa	94.8	5.2	100.0	307
Sonapat	91.4	5.3	96.7	373
Yamunanagar	94.7	3.3	98.0	267
Haryana	86.8	8.3	95.1	7,014

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	81.9	(71.8)	77.8	76.0	67.0	72.7	77.7	68.5	74.2
15-24	*	*	*	(79.6)	*	84.3	81.4	(88.2)	84.1
20-24	*	*	*	(77.9)	*	84.7	(79.8)	*	85.3
25-34	*	*	(96.0)	(92.1)	*	87.8	94.6	(80.0)	90.7
35 and over	92.3	88.0	90.8	89.3	87.0	88.4	90.2	87.3	89.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	91.6	86.1	89.6	87.3	84.5	86.3	88.6	85.0	87.2
Muslim	*	*	*	77.1	(56.4)	68.9	75.8	57.0	68.2
Sikh	*	*	(83.9)	(93.8)	*	(96.8)	(94.1)	(89.3)	91.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	90.0	(73.7)	84.6	85.5	86.3	85.8	86.7	83.7	85.5
Other backward class	94.4	86.2	91.5	85.3	78.0	82.4	88.2	80.2	85.1
Other ¹	91.9	91.4	91.7	89.0	86.2	87.9	89.9	88.0	89.1
Total	91.3	84.7	88.8	86.8	83.2	85.4	88.1	83.6	86.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14 or 15-19, persons belonging to other religions, and persons belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

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

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ambala	(86.8)	*	87.9	85.2	(89.9)	87.1	85.8	89.7	87.4
Bhiwani	*	*	*	(87.1)	*	88.6	91.2	(85.9)	89.5
Charkhi Dadri	*	*	*	98.4	(90.1)	95.7	97.1	(87.3)	93.9
Faridabad	(76.9)	*	72.5	*	*	(88.0)	80.0	(74.3)	77.5
Fatehabad	*	*	*	(96.1)	*	91.2	96.6	(85.7)	92.7
Gurgaon	*	*	(84.3)	*	*	(100.0)	(88.8)	*	91.1
Hisar	*	*	*	(74.6)	*	77.0	81.7	(84.6)	82.6
Jhajjar	*	*	*	(92.1)	(92.4)	92.2	93.6	(91.4)	92.7
Jind	*	*	(95.8)	(93.0)	*	92.0	94.1	(91.2)	92.9
Kaithal	*	*	*	(97.2)	*	95.4	(95.9)	(94.4)	95.3
Karnal	*	*	(96.4)	96.5	(82.3)	89.8	97.4	83.2	91.1
Kurukshetra	*	*	*	90.0	(86.0)	88.3	91.0	(80.4)	86.7
Mahendragarh	*	*	*	(80.3)	(86.2)	83.1	82.0	(87.2)	84.3
Mewat	*	*	*	(72.1)	(61.8)	68.4	69.6	(61.3)	66.8
Palwal	*	*	(78.2)	73.9	(60.7)	69.2	76.8	(61.1)	71.1
Panchkula	*	*	*	*	*	(95.2)	(100.0)	(93.7)	97.0
Panipat	*	*	(91.8)	(83.7)	(61.8)	74.5	86.3	(69.2)	79.2
Rewari	*	*	*	(79.0)	*	80.8	82.8	*	84.2
Rohtak	*	*	(91.8)	(86.1)	(88.6)	87.1	89.8	(87.0)	88.8
Sirsa	*	*	*	*	*	(77.4)	*	*	(81.6)
Sonapat	*	*	(94.1)	92.9	*	91.3	93.6	(89.0)	92.0
Yamunanagar	(100.0)	*	(97.9)	86.6	(83.3)	85.4	91.6	(86.7)	89.9
Haryana	91.3	84.7	88.8	86.8	83.2	85.4	88.1	83.6	86.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	13,769
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	28,604
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,324
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	6,869
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	7,375
25-34	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	7,475
35-49	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	8,128
50-69	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	7,298
70 and over	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,905
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	42,373
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	15,166
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	30,835
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,690
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	8,422
15-24	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	8,625
25-34	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	7,735
35-49	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	8,579
50-69	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	7,183
70 and over	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1,765
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	46,001
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	28,934
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	59,439
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7,014
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	15,291
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	16,000
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	15,211
35-49	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	16,707
50-69	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	14,481
70 and over	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	3,670
Total	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	88,374

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.7	19.2	3,438	3,457	581	579
20-24	16.2	17.4	3,546	3,571	526	534
25-29	17.1	15.5	3,748	3,711	469	455
30-34	15.2	14.7	3,331	3,316	444	440
35-39	13.5	12.1	2,967	2,962	365	371
40-44	11.6	11.6	2,537	2,526	350	345
45-49	10.7	9.7	2,343	2,366	293	298
Residence						
Urban	33.7	32.9	7,391	6,625	996	878
Rural	66.3	67.1	14,518	15,284	2,033	2,144
Schooling						
No schooling	15.9	5.9	3,493	3,548	178	180
<5 years complete	2.9	2.6	640	631	79	78
5-9 years complete	31.6	29.4	6,924	6,957	890	896
10-11 years complete	16.4	21.6	3,590	3,600	653	647
12 or more years complete	33.1	40.6	7,262	7,173	1,229	1,221
Literacy						
Literate ¹	79.7	91.5	17,463	17,403	2,772	2,759
Not literate	19.3	8.3	4,235	4,297	253	259
Not measured	1.0	0.1	211	209	4	4
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	12.9	29.4	2,819	2,827	890	889
Watches television at least once a week	62.6	52.7	13,720	13,512	1,595	1,645
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.1	6.3	466	456	190	193
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	7.3	10.1	1,589	1,566	305	321
Not regularly exposed to any media	32.9	36.6	7,208	7,435	1,110	1,067
Marital status						
Never married	24.1	42.2	5,285	5,280	1,278	1,283
Currently married	71.8	56.7	15,739	15,752	1,716	1,703
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	18	21	0	0
Widowed	3.4	0.5	738	736	14	16
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.6	0.7	129	120	20	20
Religion						
Hindu	91.1	91.2	19,952	19,722	2,763	2,703
Muslim	5.5	5.8	1,194	1,408	174	217
Sikh	3.3	2.8	724	736	84	96
Other	0.2	0.2	39	43	6	6

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	30.1	28.0	6,599	6,522	847	869
Scheduled tribe	0.8	1.2	182	174	36	35
Other backward class	28.8	32.5	6,317	6,509	983	983
Other	39.8	38.2	8,730	8,607	1,155	1,126
Don't know	0.4	0.3	81	97	8	9
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	21,909	21,909	3,029	3,022
Age 50-54	na	6.1	na	na	195	202
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,224	3,224
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	22.8	73.0	731	729	2,212	2,201
In agricultural occupation	2.5	17.0	81	90	515	525
In non-agricultural occupation	19.0	50.2	609	594	1,521	1,488
Don't know	1.3	5.8	41	45	176	188
Not employed	77.2	27.0	2,478	2,541	817	821
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,209	3,270	3,029	3,022
Age 50-54	na	6.1	na	na	195	202
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,224	3,224

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 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Haryana

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.021	0.029	0.027	0.036	0.043	0.041	0.045	0.082	0.072
20-24	0.130	0.182	0.165	0.155	0.210	0.189	0.192	0.274	0.248
25-29	0.114	0.139	0.131	0.119	0.126	0.123	0.127	0.127	0.127
30-34	0.052	0.045	0.047	0.036	0.042	0.040	0.052	0.054	0.054
35-39	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.016	0.012	0.018	0.022	0.021
40-44	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	(0.000)	0.016	0.011
45-49	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.002	(0.000)	(0.008)	0.005
TFR (15-49)	1.65	2.04	1.91	1.78	2.22	2.05	2.17	2.92	2.69
CBR	14.1	17.5	16.4	16.3	20.3	18.7	18.7	23.7	22.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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	1.65	3.5	2.7	1.38
Rural	2.04	4.0	3.1	1.62
Schooling				
No schooling	3.12	3.0	3.5	2.36
<5 years complete	2.82	3.8	3.1	2.07
5-9 years complete	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.66
10-11 years complete	1.81	3.1	2.5	1.48
12 or more years complete	1.74	4.9	2.1	1.52
Religion				
Hindu	1.81	3.6	2.9	1.47
Muslim	3.87	8.3	4.9	2.85
Sikh	1.55	3.0	2.5	1.33
Other	(1.67)	(5.9)	*	(1.29)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.02	4.4	3.5	1.53
Scheduled tribe	1.95	5.7	(2.9)	1.84
Other backward class	2.05	4.3	3.1	1.67
Other	1.72	3.0	2.6	1.44
Don't know	2.88	7.1	*	2.42
Total	1.91	3.8	3.0	1.54

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for currently pregnant women and mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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				
15-17	0.0	1.1	1.1	2,041
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	663
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	707
17	0.0	1.1	1.1	671
18	2.2	2.8	5.0	734
19	6.7	6.7	13.4	663
Residence				
Urban	1.5	1.5	3.0	1,067
Rural	1.9	2.4	4.3	2,372
Schooling				
No schooling	7.4	5.7	13.1	82
<5 years complete	(3.8)	(5.7)	(9.5)	25
5-9 years complete	2.2	2.5	4.7	1,373
10-11 years complete	1.2	1.0	2.2	1,238
12 or more years complete	1.1	2.8	3.9	721
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,169
Currently married	22.5	26.9	49.4	269
Religion				
Hindu	1.5	2.1	3.5	3,037
Muslim	4.1	2.9	7.0	287
Sikh	3.9	0.7	4.6	108
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.4	2.6	4.1	1,204
Other backward class	1.8	2.4	4.2	1,018
Other ¹	2.0	1.4	3.4	1,183
Total	1.8	2.1	3.9	3,438

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	93.4	5.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	61
20-29	46.8	34.6	12.9	5.7	100.0	3,146
30-39	17.0	34.0	20.3	28.8	100.0	820
40-49	(12.3)	(23.8)	(25.4)	(38.5)	100.0	43
Residence						
Urban	45.1	34.4	12.8	7.7	100.0	1,171
Rural	39.6	33.7	15.0	11.8	100.0	2,900
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	19.3	24.7	21.4	34.5	100.0	551
<5 years complete	18.0	29.6	24.0	28.4	100.0	136
5-9 years complete	34.8	34.5	17.9	12.7	100.0	1,182
10-11 years complete	45.9	35.1	13.5	5.5	100.0	518
12 or more years complete	53.2	36.4	9.0	1.4	100.0	1,684
Religion						
Hindu	43.1	35.1	14.1	7.7	100.0	3,518
Muslim	23.3	24.3	16.8	35.6	100.0	438
Sikh	51.1	32.1	10.6	6.2	100.0	109
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	37.3	34.2	16.1	12.4	100.0	1,311
Scheduled tribe	(40.7)	(36.6)	(10.4)	(12.3)	100.0	32
Other backward class	41.1	32.8	13.1	13.0	100.0	1,282
Other	45.1	34.5	13.8	6.6	100.0	1,420
Don't know	(24.0)	(35.8)	(21.2)	(19.0)	100.0	25
Total	41.2	33.9	14.3	10.6	100.0	4,071
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	42.5	31.8	15.1	10.6	100.0	4,679

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	19.3	20.8	32.0	14.5	8.3	5.1	100.0	2,544	26.7
30-39	7.9	10.0	23.1	17.1	13.7	28.1	100.0	1,466	41.7
40-49	4.2	7.8	16.0	12.2	11.0	48.8	100.0	94	59.5
Residence									
Urban	13.5	12.6	22.8	15.9	12.4	22.7	100.0	1,140	36.5
Rural	15.4	18.3	30.6	15.2	9.5	11.1	100.0	2,968	29.6
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	16.9	16.8	33.9	13.7	7.3	11.5	100.0	806	28.5
<5 years complete	16.3	15.5	32.6	17.3	10.4	7.9	100.0	194	31.2
5-9 years complete	14.9	18.6	29.9	14.2	9.5	12.8	100.0	1,356	29.2
10-11 years complete	14.0	17.7	26.9	16.4	11.2	13.8	100.0	484	32.0
12 or more years complete	13.7	14.3	23.3	17.2	12.7	18.8	100.0	1,266	35.0
Religion									
Hindu	14.7	16.3	27.5	16.0	10.4	15.1	100.0	3,450	32.1
Muslim	16.4	20.0	34.5	12.0	8.4	8.6	100.0	555	27.5
Sikh	10.8	11.8	30.0	12.8	17.5	17.0	100.0	96	34.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	17.0	16.9	31.2	15.1	9.7	10.0	100.0	1,425	29.3
Scheduled tribe	(17.5)	(19.7)	(32.0)	(6.7)	(9.0)	(15.2)	100.0	34	(28.4)
Other backward class	13.9	18.1	29.6	15.1	10.2	13.1	100.0	1,290	30.6
Other	13.3	14.8	24.3	16.5	11.1	20.0	100.0	1,327	34.6
Don't know	(22.7)	(24.8)	(27.6)	(6.6)	(3.4)	(14.8)	100.0	32	(24.3)
Birth order									
2-3	15.2	16.6	27.0	15.7	10.6	14.9	100.0	3,370	31.9
4-6	13.3	17.1	34.9	14.2	9.4	11.1	100.0	675	29.7
7 or more	13.8	17.9	36.4	11.1	5.6	15.2	100.0	62	29.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	15.9	15.7	29.0	14.3	9.3	15.7	100.0	1,807	31.6
Female	14.1	17.4	28.0	16.3	11.1	13.2	100.0	2,300	31.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	13.4	16.6	28.9	15.9	10.7	14.6	100.0	3,872	32.2
Dead	40.1	18.6	21.4	6.5	3.7	9.6	100.0	235	21.0
Total	14.9	16.7	28.4	15.4	10.3	14.3	100.0	4,107	31.5

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	70.9	18.4	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.6	9.7	na
Want another later ³	10.4	33.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.3	8.8	na
Want another, undecided when	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	na
Undecided	4.8	6.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.7	2.9	na
Want no more	3.3	31.5	52.2	40.6	39.4	41.3	56.3	41.7	na
Sterilized ⁴	1.2	5.5	37.5	51.6	52.6	46.9	29.6	33.3	na
Declared infecund	7.1	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.5	na
Missing	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	957	3,027	6,711	3,240	1,199	368	237	15,739	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	58.5	20.1	4.4	4.2	3.8	(3.8)	(9.0)	11.7	10.6
Want another later ³	17.4	33.3	2.4	2.1	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	9.4	8.5
Want another, undecided when	2.7	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	(2.5)	1.3	1.1
Undecided	2.3	6.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	(3.9)	(3.8)	2.6	2.3
Want no more	12.0	35.3	84.6	82.2	84.0	(74.3)	(74.3)	68.3	70.2
Sterilized ⁴	2.2	1.0	6.4	9.6	7.9	(18.0)	(7.8)	6.1	6.4
Declared infecund	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	(0.0)	(2.5)	0.7	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	134	337	712	337	126	44	26	1,716	1,902

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 24 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.7	12.2	69.1	74.3	*	26.5	(4.2)	3.0	*	*	*	13.6
25-34	4.0	38.2	88.2	88.5	81.1	72.2	4.3	29.2	84.2	82.4	(73.4)	59.6
35-49	19.1	78.7	94.5	95.2	93.8	92.2	*	65.3	96.3	96.4	94.0	91.9
Residence												
Urban	3.3	37.4	91.4	92.3	93.3	74.9	(10.7)	35.4	93.1	94.2	97.7	73.7
Rural	5.0	36.9	88.7	92.1	89.4	75.0	16.1	36.8	90.0	90.9	87.0	74.7
Schooling												
No schooling	11.0	40.9	87.9	90.5	89.0	83.3	*	*	(78.7)	(100.0)	(86.4)	80.0
<5 years complete	*	(43.2)	90.5	94.4	91.4	83.9	*	*	*	*	*	89.8
5-9 years complete	7.4	37.8	90.1	93.5	92.1	79.8	(20.3)	35.9	91.5	89.7	90.4	79.6
10-11 years complete	3.6	37.6	91.1	93.1	96.1	76.6	*	38.2	93.0	95.9	(93.0)	77.7
12 or more years complete	1.6	35.9	89.1	89.6	82.2	62.7	8.7	35.6	90.7	88.9	*	65.9
Religion												
Hindu	4.5	37.3	90.6	93.2	93.8	76.1	13.5	37.6	91.9	94.6	95.4	75.8
Muslim	0.0	11.8	53.6	72.8	74.9	56.0	*	*	(50.9)	(48.9)	74.2	51.3
Sikh	(10.0)	51.5	87.7	95.1	(97.0)	73.3	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	74.8
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(79.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.7	22.3	89.8	93.0	93.1	75.5	(8.7)	28.4	91.8	94.7	91.7	74.6
Scheduled tribe	*	*	88.9	(96.0)	*	78.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	3.3	32.1	87.5	90.6	88.7	73.1	(10.2)	27.1	89.0	90.2	90.3	73.0
Other	4.2	47.1	91.1	92.7	88.0	75.9	23.3	45.8	91.8	90.4	(88.1)	75.4
Don't know	*	*	(67.3)	*	*	62.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	4.3	17.1	43.6	48.6	56.8	22.5	14.1	14.5	42.0	*	*	23.0
1	na	50.9	93.9	95.1	94.3	84.1	na	50.5	96.1	94.8	96.9	84.8
2	na	na	95.8	96.1	94.2	95.6	na	na	96.9	95.8	92.8	95.9
3	na	na	na	95.6	86.9	91.4	na	na	na	*	*	(96.5)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	88.6	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	4.4	37.1	89.6	92.2	90.4	75.0	14.1	36.3	91.0	91.8	90.7	74.4
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.6	29.5	87.4	90.6	88.0	71.1	14.7	30.3	90.6	93.4	87.6	71.4

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.3	2.1	3.1
1	14.7	24.2	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	9.1	8.4
2	73.3	72.4	92.1	70.9	59.5	47.3	26.3	77.0	71.9
3	2.6	1.9	3.2	23.3	18.6	24.2	16.8	7.5	10.9
4	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	17.1	15.6	26.6	2.5	4.1
5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.7
6 or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.3	16.2	0.4	0.7
Non-numeric responses	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.4	5.0	1.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,293	3,141	7,061	3,457	1,297	400	261	21,909	21,652
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.0	2.1
Number of all respondents	6,130	3,133	7,041	3,443	1,284	391	248	21,669	21,608
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	952	3,019	6,691	3,226	1,186	360	224	15,659	16,275
MEN									
0	22.1	4.7	5.0	1.7	2.8	(5.5)	(7.8)	12.6	2.5
1	5.5	16.1	2.7	1.0	0.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	5.2	6.8
2	62.8	71.6	86.5	66.0	45.5	(46.9)	(31.8)	68.6	69.6
3	4.3	4.2	3.4	26.4	21.8	(27.1)	(13.1)	7.7	15.4
4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.8	22.1	(9.9)	(12.5)	2.8	2.8
5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	(6.9)	(5.9)	0.3	0.7
6 or more	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	(3.6)	(25.2)	0.6	0.6
Non-numeric responses	3.5	1.4	0.4	1.7	5.1	(0.0)	(3.8)	2.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,425	342	722	341	127	45	26	3,029	3,380
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	(2.7)	(3.6)	1.9	2.1
Number of all respondents	1,375	337	719	335	121	45	25	2,958	3,326
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	(2.7)	(3.6)	2.1	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	145	337	718	335	121	45	25	1,727	2,061

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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
Age								
15-19	6.5	1.7	76.3	73.6	7.9	1.0	64.5	61.3
20-29	7.8	1.9	84.2	81.1	7.3	2.1	69.7	67.8
30-39	11.1	2.1	89.5	85.9	13.0	2.7	81.8	77.0
40-49	16.1	2.0	92.0	88.8	14.6	3.9	81.9	78.4
Residence								
Urban	9.0	1.8	82.7	79.7	10.2	1.6	72.4	68.7
Rural	11.1	2.0	88.1	84.8	10.7	2.9	75.7	72.6
Schooling								
No schooling	20.9	2.4	93.9	91.3	16.9	5.2	77.3	74.6
<5 years complete	17.3	1.9	94.3	91.5	19.4	4.6	81.2	78.8
5-9 years complete	10.3	1.9	88.7	85.8	13.8	2.4	79.1	75.6
10-11 years complete	7.3	1.4	84.1	80.2	7.0	2.1	74.4	73.3
12 or more years complete	6.4	2.1	80.7	77.2	8.5	2.2	70.7	66.4
Marital status								
Never married	5.6	1.9	75.5	72.9	7.3	1.2	62.1	59.2
Currently married	11.7	2.0	89.6	86.2	12.5	3.4	83.5	80.2
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.6	2.1	89.8	86.5	(26.1)	(0.0)	(87.9)	(70.4)
Religion								
Hindu	9.6	1.8	86.3	83.0	10.0	2.4	74.4	71.0
Muslim	26.7	4.7	88.9	87.2	20.5	4.4	80.3	78.8
Sikh	7.5	1.4	82.7	79.9	6.9	2.0	71.4	69.1
Other	(10.9)	(6.8)	(76.1)	(69.7)	*	*	*	*

Continued...

Table 26. 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	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one daughter
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.9	1.9	89.0	6,518	11.7 (1.8)	87.0
Scheduled tribe	11.1	3.7	95.2	174	(0.0)	92.7
Other backward class	12.8	2.0	87.0	6,193	12.0	83.5
Other	9.0	2.0	83.5	8,588	8.6	79.6
Don't know	11.6	0.0	87.5	75	*	83.5
Total	10.4	2.0	86.3	21,547	10.5	83.1
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.4	1.3	85.1	21,582	19.6	79.8
					2.5	74.6
					89.0	81.8
					1.5	81.8
					2.8	77.1 (94.0)
					(95.8)	36
					73.0	968
					72.3	1,136
					*	8
					*	2,951
					89.0	3,325

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.5	100.0	94.4	99.0	100.0	97.6
Any modern method	98.5	100.0	94.4	99.0	100.0	97.6
Female sterilization	97.3	99.5	91.1	94.0	99.3	86.9
Male sterilization	89.8	96.1	72.4	95.6	99.6	90.3
Pill	92.3	98.0	76.7	89.1	97.8	77.6
IUD or PPIUD	90.1	97.6	69.4	64.1	76.2	48.0
Injectables	84.1	91.9	63.3	75.8	88.6	59.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.4	98.9	82.1	98.2	99.8	96.2
Female condom	25.8	28.4	19.2	38.9	44.6	32.0
Emergency contraception	63.7	73.0	38.3	63.3	73.0	51.2
Diaphragm	8.5	9.2	6.4	21.1	26.1	15.0
Foam or jelly	6.5	7.2	4.5	17.0	20.7	12.5
Standard days method	35.2	42.2	15.7	35.4	44.7	23.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.1	57.7	17.5	30.7	38.6	20.7
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.3
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	86.5	96.0	60.6	62.7	75.6	45.7
Any traditional method	81.1	95.6	41.4	81.1	90.6	68.5
Rhythm	68.4	81.6	32.3	61.6	72.7	47.3
Withdrawal	74.6	91.1	30.0	79.1	88.2	67.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.8	9.8	6.2	8.7	9.7	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,391	5,133	1,966	996	554	432

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	98.5	99.9	93.9	99.6	99.8	99.3
Any modern method	98.5	99.9	93.7	99.6	99.8	99.3
Female sterilization	97.5	99.4	91.0	96.0	98.2	93.0
Male sterilization	90.9	96.3	72.8	96.2	98.5	93.2
Pill	91.9	97.0	74.6	89.4	94.7	82.4
IUD or PPIUD	89.7	96.3	67.4	64.0	75.7	48.3
Injectables	82.0	88.2	61.6	73.8	79.9	65.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.2	97.3	75.3	98.4	99.0	97.4
Female condom	21.1	22.6	16.3	36.1	37.6	34.3
Emergency contraception	57.3	64.4	35.0	62.6	70.4	52.0
Diaphragm	7.4	8.0	5.8	18.7	20.5	16.9
Foam or jelly	5.0	5.5	3.7	15.5	16.9	13.9
Standard days method	35.9	42.1	15.3	38.9	46.6	28.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	48.0	57.0	17.8	26.2	32.1	18.1
Other modern method	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.0	1.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	85.0	93.3	57.7	61.7	74.2	45.0
Any traditional method	81.5	94.1	39.6	80.3	87.4	70.5
Rhythm	66.0	77.0	29.9	58.0	68.4	43.8
Withdrawal	74.9	89.1	28.3	76.5	83.0	67.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.4	6.0	8.5	9.3	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,518	10,605	3,337	2,033	1,162	847

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	98.5	99.9	94.1	99.4	99.9	98.7
Any modern method	98.5	99.9	94.0	99.4	99.9	98.7
Female sterilization	97.4	99.4	91.1	95.3	98.6	91.0
Male sterilization	90.5	96.3	72.7	96.0	98.9	92.2
Pill	92.0	97.3	75.4	89.3	95.7	80.8
IUD or PPIUD	89.8	96.7	68.2	64.0	75.8	48.2
Injectables	82.7	89.4	62.2	74.4	82.7	63.5
Condom/Nirodh	92.9	97.8	77.8	98.3	99.3	97.0
Female condom	22.7	24.5	17.4	37.0	39.9	33.5
Emergency contraception	59.5	67.2	36.2	62.8	71.3	51.7
Diaphragm	7.8	8.4	6.1	19.5	22.3	16.2
Foam or jelly	5.5	6.1	4.0	16.0	18.1	13.4
Standard days method	35.7	42.2	15.4	37.8	46.0	26.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.7	57.3	17.7	27.7	34.2	19.0
Other modern method	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	85.5	94.1	58.8	62.0	74.6	45.2
Any traditional method	81.3	94.6	40.3	80.5	88.5	69.8
Rhythm	66.8	78.5	30.8	59.2	69.8	45.0
Withdrawal	74.8	89.7	28.9	77.4	84.7	67.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.5	6.0	8.6	9.4	7.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,909	15,739	5,304	3,029	1,716	1,278

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women		
	Any modern method					Emergency contraception					Any traditional method		Not currently using				
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Total	
Age																	
15-19	21.4	13.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.6	5.0	2.6	0.0	78.6	100.0	269
20-24	41.0	27.7	3.5	2.0	4.8	0.4	16.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	13.4	9.1	4.2	0.0	59.0	100.0	1,890
25-29	67.5	52.6	17.6	2.9	7.1	0.8	23.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	14.9	9.9	5.0	0.0	32.5	100.0	3,278
30-39	82.9	70.0	36.0	3.7	5.8	0.4	21.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	13.0	8.8	4.2	0.0	17.1	100.0	5,974
40-49	81.1	70.8	53.0	2.0	2.5	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.3	7.2	3.1	0.0	18.9	100.0	4,328
Residence																	
Urban	73.5	59.0	24.1	2.9	5.0	0.4	24.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	14.5	9.8	4.7	0.0	26.5	100.0	5,133
Rural	72.9	61.3	36.3	2.8	4.9	0.4	14.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	11.7	7.9	3.7	0.0	27.1	100.0	10,605
Schooling																	
No schooling	74.5	64.3	51.1	2.0	2.2	0.5	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	10.2	6.3	3.9	0.0	25.5	100.0	3,083
<5 years complete	76.3	67.3	44.2	3.3	4.0	0.1	12.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	8.9	5.9	3.0	0.0	23.7	100.0	556
5-9 years complete	76.1	63.9	39.0	3.3	4.5	0.2	14.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	12.2	8.7	3.5	0.0	23.9	100.0	5,137
10-11 years complete	73.2	61.0	29.5	2.8	6.7	0.6	19.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	12.2	8.7	3.5	0.0	26.8	100.0	2,147
12 or more years complete	68.7	53.5	13.2	2.7	6.5	0.4	29.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	15.2	10.1	5.1	0.0	31.3	100.0	4,816
Religion																	
Hindu	74.6	62.2	33.8	2.8	5.0	0.3	18.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	12.4	8.5	3.9	0.0	25.4	100.0	14,354
Muslim	47.5	32.3	11.1	3.3	3.8	1.7	10.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	15.1	8.8	6.4	0.0	52.5	100.0	842
Sikh	73.7	58.9	26.4	1.9	5.7	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.8	10.4	4.4	0.0	26.3	100.0	515
Other	(69.9)	(58.4)	(26.8)	(10.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.1)	100.0	27

Continued...

Table 29 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, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ambala	69.5	57.6	25.5	0.6	31.6	11.9	621
Bhiwani	72.0	67.2	49.7	0.4	17.0	4.8	756
Charkhi Dadri	69.4	61.3	42.6	0.6	18.1	8.1	334
Faridabad	77.5	58.2	22.4	0.6	35.2	19.3	1,016
Fatehabad	75.8	62.9	39.1	0.6	23.2	13.0	601
Gurgaon	70.3	61.2	34.6	0.1	26.4	9.1	994
Hisar	74.4	64.5	42.8	0.3	21.4	9.9	1,150
Jhajjar	80.2	62.0	33.8	0.7	27.4	18.2	605
Jind	79.2	65.2	39.5	1.0	24.6	14.1	826
Kaithal	76.5	61.0	36.4	3.0	21.6	15.6	656
Karnal	79.1	67.1	23.4	4.8	38.8	12.0	1,022
Kurukshetra	68.4	63.0	22.0	1.2	39.8	5.4	620
Mahendragarh	70.2	63.2	45.9	0.4	16.9	7.0	575
Mewat	37.8	28.2	11.2	0.1	16.9	9.7	566
Palwal	71.2	54.2	31.9	0.4	21.9	17.0	638
Panchkula	76.6	59.0	25.2	0.1	33.7	17.6	327
Panipat	70.1	55.3	22.8	0.5	32.1	14.8	788
Rewari	70.6	64.4	37.7	1.2	25.5	6.2	607
Rohtak	74.4	63.0	34.2	0.4	28.4	11.4	648
Sirsa	74.0	64.2	40.4	0.0	23.8	9.8	784
Sonapat	78.7	59.9	30.0	1.0	28.9	18.8	913
Yamunanagar	79.1	58.0	19.5	0.8	37.7	21.1	690
Haryana	73.1	60.5	32.3	0.9	27.3	12.6	15,739

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	39.7	32.1	14.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	10.1	1.3	7.5	3.3	4.2	0.1	60.3	100.0	1,716
Wife	43.8	35.4	15.6	1.5	1.9	2.8	11.8	1.6	8.3	3.5	4.7	0.1	56.2	100.0	1,466
Other ¹	14.4	12.2	9.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	85.6	100.0	246
Not currently married	56.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	46.5	0.8	6.8	1.3	5.6	0.0	44.0	100.0	115
Girlfriend	54.7	47.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	43.6	1.1	7.4	1.8	5.6	0.0	45.3	100.0	84
Other ²	(64.6)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	100.0	28
Age															
15-19	(39.9)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(60.1)	100.0	24
20-24	30.9	24.7	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.4	19.3	0.6	6.1	3.4	2.8	0.0	69.1	100.0	164
25-29	23.0	15.7	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	0.8	7.3	3.0	4.3	0.0	77.0	100.0	300
30-34	42.3	32.4	11.4	0.0	2.0	3.4	12.7	2.8	9.9	4.6	5.3	0.0	57.7	100.0	387
35-39	49.0	41.4	17.3	2.4	1.9	4.2	13.7	1.7	7.6	2.5	4.8	0.3	51.0	100.0	350
40-44	48.8	39.4	19.4	2.5	3.7	0.7	11.7	1.0	9.4	3.2	6.2	0.0	51.2	100.0	328
45-49	43.4	40.3	27.3	2.8	0.7	1.6	7.4	0.3	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	56.6	100.0	279
Residence															
Urban	44.2	35.4	11.8	0.5	0.9	1.2	19.0	1.8	8.8	2.7	6.1	0.0	55.8	100.0	590
Rural	39.0	32.2	14.8	1.7	2.2	2.8	9.3	1.1	6.8	3.4	3.4	0.1	61.0	100.0	1,242
Schooling															
No schooling	37.7	30.0	20.2	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.3	0.0	7.8	4.5	3.2	0.0	62.3	100.0	143
<5 years complete	44.8	34.2	24.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	6.1	0.6	10.5	5.0	5.5	0.0	55.2	100.0	64
5-9 years complete	42.0	33.5	17.8	2.3	2.1	1.3	8.0	1.6	8.5	3.4	4.9	0.2	58.0	100.0	524
10-11 years complete	39.0	32.7	14.6	0.8	1.9	1.1	13.2	0.9	6.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	61.0	100.0	379
12 or more years complete	40.9	33.8	8.4	0.5	1.5	3.8	17.9	1.6	7.0	3.0	4.1	0.0	59.1	100.0	720

Continued...

Table 30 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not used at last sex
Marital status															
Never married	54.9	47.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	45.2	0.8	7.0	1.3	5.7	0.0	45.1	100.0	113
Currently married	39.7	32.1	14.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	10.1	1.3	7.5	3.3	4.2	0.1	60.3	100.0	1,716
Religion															
Hindu	41.3	33.8	14.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	12.8	1.4	7.4	3.1	4.3	0.0	58.7	100.0	1,663
Muslim	29.4	21.0	6.1	0.9	4.1	2.4	6.7	0.0	8.5	3.6	4.9	0.0	70.6	100.0	105
Sikh	40.9	33.8	13.0	0.0	1.0	6.3	12.3	0.0	7.1	3.4	2.0	1.6	59.1	100.0	59
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	39.6	33.4	17.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	10.5	1.1	6.2	3.5	2.7	0.0	60.4	100.0	510
Other backward class	43.0	34.1	14.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	11.4	1.5	9.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	57.0	100.0	583
Other ³	39.8	32.5	10.8	1.1	1.3	3.1	14.9	1.3	7.3	2.3	4.9	0.1	60.2	100.0	715
Total age 15-49	40.7	33.2	13.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	12.4	1.3	7.5	3.1	4.3	0.1	59.3	100.0	1,832
Age 50-54	35.9	27.8	20.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.1	8.1	4.8	3.3	0.0	64.1	100.0	186
Total age 15-54	40.2	32.7	14.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	11.7	1.2	7.5	3.3	4.2	0.0	59.8	100.0	2,017

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girfriend or currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is a live-in-partner, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to other religions, and men belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girfriend

² Does not include live-in partner

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

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	74.3	(100.0)	31.4	57.0	*	20.0	47.4
Government/municipal hospital	57.2	(84.8)	13.3	41.9	*	9.0	33.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.4	(0.0)	1.5	3.2	*	1.3	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	(0.0)	0.7	1.6	*	0.2	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.4	(15.2)	2.3	7.4	*	1.0	6.6
PHC/Additional PHC	1.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.7	*	0.3	0.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	1.3	*	0.7	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.3
Camp	2.6	(0.0)	1.7	0.0	*	0.3	1.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	7.4	0.3	*	3.8	1.9
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	3.1	0.3	*	2.8	1.4
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	0.2	(0.0)	1.1	0.8	*	0.3	0.4
Private health sector	25.1	(0.0)	49.8	41.7	*	38.3	32.4
Private hospital	24.1	(0.0)	9.2	35.3	*	3.2	15.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	(0.0)	14.9	6.2	*	12.6	6.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	*	1.7	0.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	25.2	0.3	*	20.4	9.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.2	(0.0)	17.8	0.4	*	41.4	18.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.4	0.0	*	6.4	3.0
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	8.6	0.0	*	34.3	14.5
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	*	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	(0.0)	1.3	0.4	*	0.6	0.4
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,316	36	149	260	21	1,278	3,117

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	83.9	99.3	52.6	67.0	(56.9)	31.5	68.3
Government/municipal hospital	57.4	87.1	9.4	37.7	(20.3)	7.0	41.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.0	4.0	1.1	(3.7)	1.7	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.2	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	20.6	11.4	4.1	17.1	(12.7)	2.0	14.8
PHC/Additional PHC	3.6	0.8	2.5	5.1	(5.4)	1.3	3.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	3.4	3.3	(1.5)	2.3	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.2
Camp	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.8
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	18.8	1.6	(11.1)	7.7	2.8
ASHA	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.2	(2.2)	8.1	2.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	15.7	0.7	36.5	32.2	(43.1)	32.3	21.7
Private hospital	14.8	0.7	4.9	27.8	(30.9)	2.4	12.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	0.0	14.9	3.7	(10.3)	11.1	4.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.3	(1.9)	17.8	5.0
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	10.6	0.8	(0.0)	36.2	9.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	(0.0)	6.4	1.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	(0.0)	29.4	7.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,140	113	295	526	41	1,597	6,765

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	81.5	99.4	45.4	63.7	58.6	26.4	61.7
Government/municipal hospital	57.3	86.6	10.7	39.1	28.2	7.9	39.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.0	3.2	1.8	6.8	1.5	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	18.6	12.3	3.5	13.9	8.4	1.6	12.2
PHC/Additional PHC	3.1	0.6	1.7	3.6	3.5	0.8	2.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Camp	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	14.9	1.2	7.3	6.0	2.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	3.3	5.7	2.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	18.0	0.6	41.0	35.3	41.4	34.9	25.1
Private hospital	17.1	0.6	6.4	30.3	28.6	2.8	13.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	0.0	14.9	4.5	10.1	11.8	5.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.3	2.7	19.0	6.4
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.7	0.0	38.5	11.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	6.4	2.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	31.6	9.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,456	148	444	785	62	2,875	9,881

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include emergency contraception, which is not shown separately.

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

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, 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 about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	65.1	55.9	73.9	52.0	201
Pill	75.7	70.6	90.9	66.7	59
IUD or PPIUD	79.9	73.3	76.1	64.3	161
Total	72.3	64.6	77.1	58.8	421
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	66.9	56.3	71.0	51.3	722
Pill	65.7	56.9	75.7	55.3	161
IUD or PPIUD	72.5	64.0	79.0	60.6	356
Total	68.3	58.6	73.9	54.5	1,239
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	66.5	56.2	71.6	51.4	922
Pill	68.4	60.6	79.8	58.3	221
IUD or PPIUD	74.8	66.9	78.1	61.8	517
Total	69.3	60.1	74.7	55.6	1,659

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 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Haryana, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation										Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴		
Pill	2.0	10.2	2.8	15.1	4.3	8.1	4.4	46.9	12.0	478	
IUD or PPIUD	2.2	2.2	1.1	14.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	27.2	7.8	863	
Condom/Nirodh	2.6	14.6	4.3	1.4	3.8	4.7	7.0	38.5	6.3	2,834	
Rhythm	3.0	12.2	5.0	0.9	10.0	3.0	10.9	44.9	11.8	1,456	
Withdrawal	3.1	12.2	4.3	1.6	7.9	4.6	16.9	50.6	13.5	827	
Other ⁶	(2.8)	(11.8)	(4.5)	(7.8)	(25.6)	(10.9)	(26.5)	(90.0)	(55.7)	179	
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.5	11.5	3.5	6.0	4.5	4.9	6.5	39.4	9.2	4,435	
All spacing methods ⁸	2.6	11.7	3.9	4.4	6.1	4.4	8.7	42.0	10.3	6,719	
All methods	2.3	10.0	3.4	3.8	5.2	3.8	7.5	36.0	8.8	7,860	

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

All methods include injectables and female and male sterilization, which are 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 given 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 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. 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 female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately.

Table 34 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	25.5	13.2	49.7	29.9	2.6	17.8	100.0	581
20-24	31.7	13.3	55.6	31.3	3.7	9.3	100.0	526
25-29	29.6	15.7	62.5	31.5	2.3	3.7	100.0	469
30-34	30.9	15.2	67.9	28.8	2.2	1.2	100.0	444
35-39	37.3	14.4	65.1	28.6	3.4	2.9	100.0	365
40-44	31.4	16.3	62.7	32.2	1.5	3.6	100.0	350
45-49	29.0	10.8	64.9	28.7	1.6	4.8	100.0	293
Residence								
Urban	26.8	15.4	58.3	33.0	2.1	6.6	100.0	996
Rural	32.2	13.6	61.2	28.9	2.8	7.2	100.0	2,033
Schooling								
No schooling	28.3	8.6	54.0	33.6	2.0	10.4	100.0	178
<5 years complete	27.1	11.5	59.2	32.9	3.4	4.5	100.0	79
5-9 years complete	27.7	11.6	56.9	31.3	2.6	9.2	100.0	890
10-11 years complete	30.5	16.3	63.3	25.8	2.4	8.5	100.0	653
12 or more years complete	32.9	15.8	61.9	31.2	2.6	4.3	100.0	1,229
Religion								
Hindu	30.5	14.4	60.3	30.4	2.4	6.9	100.0	2,763
Muslim	30.8	11.6	49.4	35.3	5.0	10.4	100.0	174
Sikh	26.5	13.9	76.3	16.7	2.3	4.7	100.0	84
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	34.0	13.1	61.8	28.8	1.8	7.6	100.0	847
Scheduled tribe	(43.3)	(28.6)	(45.3)	(33.7)	(6.8)	(14.3)	100.0	36
Other backward class	29.5	13.2	59.4	30.2	2.9	7.5	100.0	983
Other	28.3	15.4	60.1	31.3	2.7	5.8	100.0	1,155
Total age 15-49	30.5	14.2	60.2	30.2	2.5	7.0	100.0	3,029
Age 50-54	33.1	16.9	67.4	26.0	1.9	4.7	100.0	195
Total age 15-54	30.6	14.3	60.7	30.0	2.5	6.9	100.0	3,224

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 35 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	16.0	1.7	17.7	17.9	3.5	21.4	33.9	5.2	39.2	269	54.7	35.3
20-24	12.5	4.0	16.4	23.1	17.9	41.0	35.6	21.9	57.5	1,890	71.4	48.2
25-29	5.3	5.9	11.2	18.7	48.8	67.5	24.0	54.7	78.7	3,278	85.8	66.9
30-34	1.5	4.7	6.2	7.2	73.6	80.8	8.6	78.3	86.9	3,188	92.9	77.3
35-39	0.6	3.7	4.2	2.0	83.4	85.4	2.6	87.1	89.6	2,785	95.3	81.5
40-44	0.3	3.2	3.5	0.4	84.3	84.7	0.6	87.5	88.1	2,327	96.1	82.1
45-49	0.3	3.4	3.6	0.1	76.8	76.9	0.3	80.2	80.6	2,001	95.5	85.6
Residence												
Urban	2.9	4.8	7.7	10.3	63.3	73.5	13.2	68.1	81.2	5,133	90.5	72.6
Rural	3.6	4.0	7.5	8.2	64.8	72.9	11.7	68.7	80.4	10,605	90.7	76.2
Schooling												
No schooling	1.9	4.3	6.2	3.6	70.9	74.5	5.5	75.2	80.7	3,083	92.3	79.7
<5 years complete	2.6	3.3	5.9	2.1	74.1	76.3	4.7	77.5	82.2	556	92.8	82.0
5-9 years complete	2.7	3.9	6.6	6.0	70.1	76.1	8.7	74.0	82.7	5,137	92.0	77.3
10-11 years complete	3.6	5.1	8.7	7.9	65.3	73.2	11.5	70.4	82.0	2,147	89.3	74.4
12 or more years complete	4.9	4.2	9.1	16.4	52.2	68.7	21.3	56.5	77.8	4,816	88.2	68.7
Religion												
Hindu	3.1	4.0	7.2	8.8	65.8	74.6	11.9	69.9	81.8	14,354	91.3	76.1
Muslim	7.6	8.8	16.5	9.1	38.4	47.5	16.7	47.2	63.9	842	74.2	50.6
Sikh	2.4	2.4	4.8	10.6	63.1	73.7	13.0	65.5	78.5	515	93.9	75.1
Other	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(3.0)	(66.9)	(69.9)	(3.0)	(71.7)	(74.8)	27	93.5	78.1

Continued...

Table 35 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning ¹		Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.4	4.1	7.5	7.5	10.8	68.6	4,587	90.6	77.8
Scheduled tribe	2.9	4.5	7.5	1.3	4.2	69.3	142	89.8	79.3
Other backward class	3.8	4.8	8.6	9.3	13.1	66.8	4,569	89.3	72.2
Other	3.0	3.9	6.9	9.7	12.6	69.7	6,378	91.7	75.0
Don't know	6.4	4.3	10.7	10.6	17.0	57.6	63	85.6	61.8
Total	3.3	4.2	7.6	8.9	12.2	68.5	15,739	90.6	75.0

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ambala	7.0	2.2	4.8	621
Bhiwani	9.3	4.6	4.8	756
Charkhi Dadri	11.1	5.2	5.9	334
Faridabad	7.4	3.3	4.1	1,016
Fatehabad	4.6	2.2	2.4	601
Gurgaon	7.8	3.1	4.8	994
Hisar	8.9	3.1	5.8	1,150
Jhajjar	4.6	2.0	2.5	605
Jind	5.4	2.6	2.7	826
Kaithal	4.8	1.7	3.1	656
Karnal	5.4	2.2	3.2	1,022
Kurukshetra	9.4	4.4	5.0	620
Mahendragarh	9.3	5.3	4.1	575
Mewat	19.6	11.3	8.3	566
Palwal	8.0	3.1	4.9	638
Panchkula	7.0	2.2	4.8	327
Panipat	7.3	2.8	4.5	788
Rewari	8.5	4.2	4.3	607
Rohtak	8.5	3.7	4.8	648
Sirsa	8.3	4.2	4.1	784
Sonapat	4.8	1.4	3.4	913
Yamunanagar	4.2	1.9	2.3	690
Haryana	7.6	3.3	4.2	15,739
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	9.3	3.8	5.5	16,302

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.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	10,732	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
30-39	2.0	6,297	31.6	125	24.6	75.4	0.0	100.0	125
40-49	8.0	4,880	39.0	389	33.2	65.7	1.1	100.0	389
Residence									
Urban	1.9	7,391	38.2	143	32.5	65.7	1.8	100.0	143
Rural	2.6	14,518	36.6	383	30.8	68.7	0.5	100.0	383
Schooling									
No schooling	6.2	3,493	37.2	216	36.3	62.7	1.0	100.0	216
<5 years complete	3.3	640	(37.1)	21	(29.2)	(70.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
5-9 years complete	2.7	6,924	36.3	188	28.2	71.0	0.7	100.0	188
10-11 years complete	1.5	3,590	36.8	55	19.8	80.2	0.0	100.0	55
12 or more years complete	0.6	7,262	(38.1)	47	(34.6)	(63.7)	(1.7)	100.0	47
Religion									
Hindu	2.4	19,952	37.3	481	31.9	67.4	0.8	100.0	481
Muslim	2.0	1,194	(34.2)	24	(28.2)	(68.8)	(3.0)	100.0	24
Sikh	2.8	724	*	21	*	*	*	100.0	21
Other	(0.0)	39	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.3	6,599	37.3	151	35.0	64.4	0.7	100.0	151
Scheduled tribe	1.8	182	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
Other backward class	2.5	6,317	36.8	156	34.0	64.9	1.2	100.0	156
Other	2.4	8,730	37.1	213	26.2	73.1	0.7	100.0	213
Don't know	2.4	81	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	2.4	21,909	37.1	526	31.3	67.9	0.8	100.0	526

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	74.7	2.7	22.6	0.0	100.0	81
20-29	88.8	2.2	8.2	0.8	100.0	3,723
30-39	86.3	4.1	9.2	0.5	100.0	1,588
40-49	83.2	7.9	7.2	1.7	100.0	112
Residence						
Urban	86.9	3.5	9.1	0.5	100.0	1,716
Rural	88.1	2.7	8.5	0.8	100.0	3,788
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.0	2.4	6.4	0.2	100.0	690
<5 years complete	88.6	1.4	9.4	0.5	100.0	183
5-9 years complete	86.3	3.1	9.6	1.0	100.0	1,561
10-11 years complete	86.1	3.5	10.1	0.4	100.0	707
12 or more years complete	88.2	2.9	8.2	0.8	100.0	2,364
Religion						
Hindu	87.3	3.0	9.0	0.7	100.0	4,854
Muslim	91.7	1.2	6.9	0.3	100.0	479
Sikh	89.5	5.7	3.4	1.4	100.0	162
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.1	2.3	8.8	0.8	100.0	1,701
Scheduled tribe	(88.5)	(3.1)	(5.7)	(2.6)	100.0	40
Other backward class	87.1	3.1	9.5	0.4	100.0	1,693
Other	88.1	3.3	7.8	0.8	100.0	2,041
Don't know	(77.5)	(2.5)	(16.7)	(3.3)	100.0	29
Total	87.7	2.9	8.7	0.7	100.0	5,504

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	54.9	33.4	41.4
Contraceptive failure	2.1	4.9	3.9
Complications in pregnancy	16.5	13.9	14.9
Health did not permit	7.3	6.6	6.9
Female foetus	0.0	0.8	0.5
Economic reasons	0.0	1.3	0.8
Last child too young	1.6	13.7	9.2
Foetus had congenital abnormality	1.7	5.6	4.1
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	9.4	5.2	6.8
Other	6.4	14.4	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	63.0	52.8	56.6
MVA	12.4	14.4	13.7
Other surgical	21.9	26.9	25.1
Other	0.0	2.3	1.4
Don't know	2.7	3.6	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	8.6	14.1	12.1
Private health sector ¹	64.6	60.6	62.1
At home	26.8	24.5	25.4
Other	0.0	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	57.9	48.1	51.8
Nurse/ANM/LHV	18.0	21.3	20.1
Family member/relative/friend	8.0	4.6	5.9
Self	16.1	24.6	21.4
Other	0.0	1.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	15.0	10.1	11.9
Number of women with abortions	60	101	160

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" as the main reason for abortion.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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	0.6	na	na	na	na	92.2	3,438	a	a	a
20-24	2.2	12.5	31.2	na	na	46.2	3,546	a	a	a
25-29	5.1	22.8	44.2	53.7	80.4	10.7	3,748	20.6	20.7	20.7
30-34	8.9	31.8	53.3	62.8	88.6	1.6	3,331	19.7	19.8	19.7
35-39	12.2	39.1	62.4	71.3	91.0	0.6	2,967	18.9	18.9	18.9
40-44	14.4	46.2	69.2	77.6	92.9	0.3	2,537	18.3	18.4	18.4
45-49	14.9	46.1	68.9	77.1	94.3	0.5	2,343	18.3	18.5	18.5
20-49	8.9	31.2	52.8	na	na	11.6	18,471	19.7	19.8	19.7
25-49	10.5	35.7	58.0	67.0	88.6	3.3	14,925	19.2	19.3	19.3
MEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	99.2	581	a	a	a
20-24	0.1	1.7	6.0	na	na	79.4	526	a	a	a
25-29	0.5	2.8	10.4	16.0	44.5	39.9	469	a	a	24.3
30-34	1.6	8.2	17.0	23.2	54.4	13.1	444	24.4	24.4	24.1
35-39	1.4	7.6	19.6	28.7	63.8	4.7	365	23.3	23.5	23.2
40-44	1.0	9.4	24.4	33.6	63.6	4.9	350	23.3	23.4	23.5
45-49	3.1	11.7	24.1	31.7	66.4	1.9	293	23.3	23.3	23.3
50-54	2.0	7.5	22.3	31.2	66.6	2.8	195	22.9	23.3	23.5
20-49	1.1	6.3	15.7	na	na	28.7	2,448	a	a	a
25-49	1.4	7.5	18.3	25.7	57.3	14.8	1,922	24.1	24.2	23.7

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 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Haryana, 2019-21

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	19.0	9.6	28.6	7.6	36.0
5-9	18.0	11.0	29.0	7.3	36.0
10-14	23.0	6.8	29.8	8.9	38.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	20.1	11.3	31.4	5.2	36.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	0.0	19.4	19.4	5.5	24.8
RURAL					
0-4	22.7	12.5	35.3	4.7	39.8
5-9	22.9	13.0	35.9	8.8	44.4
10-14	35.4	15.5	50.9	10.3	60.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	23.2	10.3	33.6	10.7	43.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	17.7	48.8	13.0	61.2
TOTAL					
0-4	21.6	11.7	33.3	5.6	38.7
5-9	21.4	12.4	33.8	8.3	41.8
10-14	31.6	12.8	44.4	9.9	53.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	22.1	10.7	32.8	8.6	41.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.6	18.1	41.7	11.1	52.3

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 1988-1992 for 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

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

Table 42 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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)
Schooling					
No schooling	31.5	24.2	55.7	11.4	66.4
<10 years complete	25.0	13.6	38.5	7.0	45.3
10 or more years complete	16.7	6.7	23.4	2.5	25.8
Religion					
Hindu	21.8	10.4	32.2	4.7	36.8
Muslim	24.1	17.8	41.9	13.3	54.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	22.1	15.1	37.2	6.6	43.5
Other backward class	22.6	10.6	33.2	7.0	40.0
Other ²	17.9	9.6	27.5	2.8	30.2
Child's sex					
Male	24.8	11.1	35.9	5.4	41.1
Female	18.1	12.3	30.5	5.8	36.1
Mother's age at birth					
<20	40.6	11.5	52.1	1.3	53.4
20-29	21.0	11.7	32.6	5.4	37.8
30-39	15.2	12.5	27.7	8.9	36.3
Birth order					
1	22.9	10.3	33.2	3.7	36.8
2-3	21.1	11.1	32.2	3.8	35.9
4 or more	19.5	19.5	38.9	20.3	58.4
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	32.4	17.3	49.7	9.2	58.4
2-3 years	15.3	12.0	27.3	4.9	32.0
4 years or more	15.9	7.7	23.5	7.0	30.3
Total	21.6	11.7	33.3	5.6	38.7

Note: Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions, children belonging to scheduled tribe or 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 scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

³ Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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	32.4	1.0	52.7 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.1	1.4	7.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.7	(2.0)	0.0
Mother's age >34	1.4	1.6	14.1
Birth interval <24 months	15.5	2.0	7.7
Birth order >3	6.4	1.5	5.2
Subtotal	24.0	1.9	27.0
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.0	1.6	10.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.1	3.2	2.1
Subtotal	4.5	2.7	12.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	28.5	2.0	39.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	6,849	na	15,739

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	61.9	22.7	0.3	10.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	262	84.6
20-34	62.8	24.6	0.2	6.0	0.2	3.8	0.1	2.2	100.0	4,697	87.4
35-49	62.7	21.5	0.9	4.2	0.0	4.3	0.4	5.9	100.0	167	84.2
Birth order											
1	65.5	22.3	0.1	6.7	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.5	100.0	1,742	87.8
2-3	63.2	24.9	0.2	5.5	0.1	3.6	0.1	2.4	100.0	2,779	88.1
4 or more	52.7	27.8	0.9	8.2	0.2	5.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	605	80.6
Residence											
Urban	68.5	21.2	0.2	4.8	0.3	2.6	0.1	2.3	100.0	1,583	89.8
Rural	60.2	25.8	0.3	6.8	0.1	4.4	0.1	2.4	100.0	3,543	86.0
Schooling											
No schooling	51.2	27.8	1.5	8.6	0.5	3.8	0.0	6.6	100.0	662	79.0
<5 years complete	54.1	31.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	174	85.8
5-9 years complete	58.8	26.4	0.2	7.5	0.1	4.7	0.1	2.1	100.0	1,453	85.2
10-11 years complete	64.1	24.4	0.0	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	645	88.5
12 or more years complete	69.2	21.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	2,192	90.6
Religion											
Hindu	64.8	23.5	0.1	5.9	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.7	100.0	4,510	88.3
Muslim	41.9	32.0	1.9	10.2	0.0	5.1	0.1	8.8	100.0	460	73.9
Sikh	64.7	25.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.7	100.0	149	90.4
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	59.9	25.6	0.2	7.4	0.2	4.6	0.0	2.0	100.0	1,594	85.6
Scheduled tribe	(61.2)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36	(89.7)
Other backward class	59.6	26.6	0.3	7.0	0.2	3.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	1,569	86.2
Other	68.1	21.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	3.1	0.2	2.5	100.0	1,900	89.5
Don't know	(39.3)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(10.3)	100.0	28	(67.2)
Total	62.8	24.4	0.3	6.2	0.2	3.8	0.1	2.3	100.0	5,126	87.1

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.7	99.8	93.6	99.1
Blood pressure measured	99.4	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.7	95.5	99.0
Urine sample taken	98.4	96.2	96.6	98.9	98.9	91.3	96.9
Blood sample taken	98.7	98.0	98.1	99.2	99.2	91.8	98.2
Abdomen examined	96.9	96.1	95.9	98.5	98.2	93.4	96.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	68.4	70.0	69.3	66.9	63.9	71.8	69.5
Convulsions	67.9	69.8	69.1	65.9	62.1	68.2	69.2
Prolonged labour	73.4	74.1	73.3	72.0	67.9	74.9	73.9
Severe abdominal pain	75.3	75.3	74.6	74.1	70.3	79.2	75.3
High blood pressure	78.5	77.5	77.2	77.6	75.0	76.9	77.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	88.0	86.7	86.9	88.1	87.6	83.9	87.1
Number of women	1,547	3,459	3,988	1,890	985	106	5,006

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	55.5	88.5	81.7	91.9	89.3	48.0	31.0	33.8	262
20-34	60.9	85.3	79.0	90.8	92.5	51.8	32.1	32.9	4,697
35-49	54.2	79.0	81.0	86.5	75.6	40.9	28.1	34.1	167
Birth order									
1	65.9	88.6	86.5	90.9	93.7	57.8	37.6	32.0	1,742
2-3	59.6	84.9	75.9	91.3	92.3	50.6	31.2	34.4	2,779
4 or more	48.4	77.2	73.2	87.6	83.9	34.8	19.1	29.3	605
Residence									
Urban	63.0	85.0	78.4	88.6	91.7	50.7	31.7	29.3	1,583
Rural	59.2	85.3	79.5	91.7	91.8	51.5	32.0	34.7	3,543
Schooling									
No schooling	47.3	78.2	74.6	86.3	79.5	27.6	16.2	25.1	662
<5 years complete	62.5	82.8	78.0	90.7	87.5	43.0	29.0	33.6	174
5-9 years complete	55.9	83.2	77.0	90.0	91.7	48.1	28.3	33.5	1,453
10-11 years complete	61.2	86.2	82.7	92.7	93.9	49.8	31.1	33.3	645
12 or more years complete	67.0	88.6	81.0	92.0	95.3	61.5	39.6	35.0	2,192
Religion									
Hindu	62.3	86.4	79.9	91.2	93.3	53.5	33.7	34.2	4,510
Muslim	43.3	74.5	69.8	85.6	75.8	24.2	11.4	24.4	460
Sikh	55.8	84.1	86.1	91.3	95.0	66.6	42.9	25.3	149
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	58.4	84.7	80.0	90.5	92.5	50.7	31.9	34.9	1,594
Scheduled tribe	(36.3)	(78.3)	(63.6)	(76.3)	(88.8)	(45.2)	(31.0)	(42.6)	36
Other backward class	58.0	83.1	78.0	90.3	90.4	46.3	27.9	31.6	1,569
Other	65.0	87.7	79.8	91.6	92.7	56.5	35.8	32.8	1,900
Don't know	(22.5)	(74.3)	(71.7)	(87.5)	(67.9)	(9.0)	(1.9)	(4.7)	28
Total	60.4	85.2	79.2	90.7	91.8	51.2	31.9	33.0	5,126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, 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 live 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 live 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 live birth

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

District	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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Ambala	57.4	76.5	77.1	89.0	93.0	51.6	32.1	18.0	198
Bhiwani	60.4	89.0	88.7	92.7	89.8	53.3	30.3	46.1	241
Charkhi Dadri	53.4	82.6	82.8	87.7	95.7	48.9	30.9	47.9	105
Faridabad	51.2	85.5	62.1	81.4	93.4	44.6	25.0	33.4	328
Fatehabad	60.1	91.2	80.1	92.3	94.4	60.3	41.5	32.1	218
Gurgaon	48.1	86.2	84.9	96.1	89.2	47.8	16.8	37.1	273
Hisar	69.9	91.2	90.6	97.8	95.8	54.4	34.4	28.3	387
Jhajjar	60.1	87.3	71.8	88.2	95.7	58.7	41.5	31.1	197
Jind	49.6	82.6	73.1	88.7	95.3	46.9	27.5	35.2	265
Kaithal	68.8	81.4	93.9	96.5	88.0	66.0	46.8	26.8	203
Karnal	84.7	91.2	79.6	93.5	97.1	78.0	53.7	54.8	336
Kurukshetra	59.8	82.7	82.6	92.1	95.1	70.6	51.4	37.5	201
Mahendragarh	55.2	88.1	82.7	89.4	85.6	48.5	28.4	25.4	158
Mewat	45.9	70.9	74.0	84.8	71.3	18.3	5.7	25.4	310
Palwal	53.4	81.2	52.2	81.9	87.0	32.1	20.5	31.1	245
Panchkula	76.9	82.6	82.7	90.3	98.6	69.5	55.0	38.2	98
Panipat	49.2	81.3	71.4	85.1	92.8	41.1	23.2	23.0	273
Rewari	63.8	85.7	89.3	94.4	88.6	45.8	29.1	28.2	168
Rohtak	72.3	86.4	89.8	96.9	94.6	56.4	34.5	34.5	210
Sirsa	61.9	93.9	93.5	96.6	95.8	44.2	29.6	18.0	225
Sonapat	64.1	85.8	72.5	90.6	93.4	48.9	32.2	36.9	266
Yamunanagar	66.4	87.4	81.1	90.8	94.3	58.9	36.3	37.3	221
Haryana	60.4	85.2	79.2	90.7	91.8	51.2	31.9	33.0	5,126

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

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live 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 live 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 live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	92.3	90.3	94.2	89.6	82.9	202
20-34	91.9	87.8	93.0	89.8	87.0	3,690
35-49	92.0	93.1	95.8	91.0	90.6	116
Birth order						
1	91.5	88.0	93.0	89.7	84.6	1,356
2-3	92.3	88.0	93.4	90.4	88.3	2,180
4 or more	91.3	88.7	92.3	87.7	86.5	472
Residence						
Urban	90.5	87.1	92.1	89.6	86.6	1,074
Rural	92.4	88.5	93.5	90.0	87.0	2,934
Schooling						
No schooling	92.6	90.5	94.4	90.0	85.9	490
<5 years complete	93.7	88.9	93.1	84.5	86.6	147
5-9 years complete	91.0	87.5	92.8	89.8	86.9	1,185
10-11 years complete	92.9	87.8	93.0	90.1	87.9	509
12 or more years complete	91.9	87.9	93.0	90.3	86.9	1,677
Religion						
Hindu	92.5	88.5	93.3	90.2	87.6	3,568
Muslim	86.4	83.8	90.2	86.1	80.3	322
Sikh	87.4	86.7	94.3	89.0	81.7	115
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.1	88.8	93.6	89.9	87.9	1,324
Scheduled tribe	(94.5)	(88.4)	(91.8)	(86.5)	(86.5)	29
Other backward class	91.4	86.9	92.2	89.1	85.8	1,208
Other	92.1	88.6	93.6	90.6	87.0	1,426
Don't know	(87.1)	(77.2)	(88.3)	(86.8)	(79.8)	20
Total	91.9	88.1	93.1	89.9	86.9	4,008

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	90.0	991	41.2	42.9	8.8	7.2	100.0	892
20-34	88.4	7,526	44.6	38.9	9.0	7.5	100.0	6,655
35-49	76.1	229	38.0	34.5	15.7	11.8	100.0	174
Residence								
Urban	89.7	2,575	42.4	39.4	10.0	8.2	100.0	2,311
Rural	87.7	6,171	44.8	39.2	8.7	7.3	100.0	5,410
Antenatal care visits²								
None	76.2	154	50.8	31.1	10.0	8.2	100.0	117
1-3	86.4	2,388	47.6	35.3	9.0	8.1	100.0	2,064
4 or more	91.2	3,954	46.2	37.6	9.2	7.0	100.0	3,605
Don't know	85.1	98	49.5	29.1	12.1	9.3	100.0	84
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	78.4	1,190	46.3	42.4	6.3	5.0	100.0	933
<5 years complete	85.0	307	50.8	36.4	6.0	6.9	100.0	261
5-9 years complete	88.2	2,592	43.7	40.3	9.0	6.9	100.0	2,286
10-11 years complete	89.3	1,133	42.2	39.9	10.0	8.0	100.0	1,012
12 or more years complete	91.6	3,523	43.7	37.7	10.0	8.7	100.0	3,229
Religion								
Hindu	89.8	7,631	43.9	39.1	9.4	7.6	100.0	6,853
Muslim	73.9	878	45.3	42.0	5.9	6.8	100.0	649
Sikh	93.0	224	45.8	37.6	8.3	8.4	100.0	208
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	89.5	2,838	45.1	38.3	9.0	7.6	100.0	2,542
Scheduled tribe	78.4	70	38.0	43.7	8.7	9.7	100.0	55
Other backward class	85.7	2,743	43.2	40.0	9.1	7.8	100.0	2,350
Other	89.9	3,040	44.1	39.3	9.3	7.3	100.0	2,735
Don't know	73.3	55	(37.4)	(48.4)	(8.5)	(5.6)	100.0	40

Continued...

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	91.5	3,598	44.1	38.4	9.1	8.3	100.0	3,292
1 child	90.3	3,037	44.2	40.5	8.5	6.9	100.0	2,741
0 sons	91.5	1,519	45.2	40.0	7.4	7.4	100.0	1,389
1 son	89.0	1,518	43.1	41.1	9.6	6.3	100.0	1,352
2 children	84.2	1,299	44.5	38.0	10.8	6.8	100.0	1,093
0 sons	88.7	586	46.6	40.5	7.0	5.9	100.0	519
1 or more sons	80.5	713	42.6	35.8	14.2	7.5	100.0	574
3 children	77.5	488	43.6	39.2	9.6	7.6	100.0	378
0 sons	84.8	201	46.9	34.6	6.8	11.6	100.0	171
1 or more sons	72.4	287	40.9	43.0	11.8	4.3	100.0	208
4 or more children	66.8	324	40.5	43.3	8.3	7.9	100.0	216
0 sons	86.4	70	50.0	37.6	6.1	6.3	100.0	60
1 or more sons	61.4	254	36.9	45.5	9.2	8.5	100.0	156
Total	88.3	8,746	44.0	39.3	9.1	7.6	100.0	7,721

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions, 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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.7	262	94.9	4.3	0.8	98.1	253
20-34	97.3	4,697	92.2	7.3	0.4	96.8	4,571
35-49	92.6	167	86.4	13.6	0.0	95.2	154
Birth order							
1	97.4	1,742	94.2	5.0	0.7	97.4	1,696
2-3	97.5	2,779	91.3	8.3	0.3	96.6	2,709
4 or more	94.6	605	90.1	9.6	0.1	95.9	573
Residence							
Urban	96.3	1,583	91.9	7.6	0.4	94.9	1,525
Rural	97.5	3,543	92.2	7.3	0.4	97.6	3,454
Schooling							
No schooling	93.7	662	90.0	9.2	0.8	95.9	620
<5 years complete	97.2	174	90.5	9.5	0.0	95.8	169
5-9 years complete	98.0	1,453	91.6	8.0	0.4	97.3	1,424
10-11 years complete	97.3	645	91.6	8.4	0.0	96.4	628
12 or more years complete	97.5	2,192	93.5	5.9	0.5	96.9	2,139
Religion							
Hindu	97.5	4,510	92.4	7.1	0.4	96.9	4,398
Muslim	93.3	460	89.5	10.0	0.3	94.3	429
Sikh	96.7	149	92.7	6.6	0.7	100.0	144
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	97.9	1,594	92.0	7.5	0.4	97.8	1,560
Scheduled tribe	(97.4)	36	(87.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(97.1)	35
Other backward class	97.3	1,569	90.9	8.5	0.5	96.5	1,527
Other	96.6	1,900	93.4	6.2	0.3	96.1	1,834
Don't know	(81.4)	28	(89.8)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Total	97.1	5,126	92.2	7.4	0.4	96.8	4,979

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	96.1	94.4	94.9
Public sector	48.6	61.1	57.5
NGO/trust	0.6	0.1	0.2
Private sector	46.9	33.2	37.2
At home	3.4	5.4	4.8
Own home	3.0	5.0	4.4
Parent's home	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ¹	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	74.8	65.6	68.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	20.7	28.0	25.9
Other health personnel	0.0	0.4	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.5	3.4	3.1
Friends/relatives	1.8	2.2	2.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2
No one	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	95.5	94.0	94.4
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	0.7	1.3	1.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	23.5	17.8	19.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	9.3	6.7	7.4
Number of births	1,985	4,863	6,848
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	(56.8)	44.1	46.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(96.2)	92.3	93.1
Either of the above	(96.2)	92.3	93.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(90.5)	87.6	88.2
Number of births delivered at home	38	150	189
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	86.6	85.6	85.9
4-23 hours	2.4	3.5	3.2
1-2 days	4.3	3.9	4.1
3-41 days	1.5	1.3	1.4
No postnatal check	5.2	5.7	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	61.8	54.5	56.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	31.1	36.8	35.0
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.3	2.0	1.8
Other	0.6	0.9	0.8
No postnatal check	5.2	5.7	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,583	3,543	5,126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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 of birth ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
				Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹				Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹
Mother's age at birth										
<20	66.8	26.4	93.2	92.3	504	90.8	89.8	262	98.0	83
20-34	57.2	38.2	95.3	94.8	6,162	94.8	93.5	4,697	96.1	1,364
35-49	41.5	43.9	85.4	87.9	181	90.6	88.1	167	(84.7)	36
Residence										
Urban	48.6	47.5	96.1	95.5	1,985	94.8	93.3	1,583	98.3	415
Rural	61.1	33.3	94.4	94.0	4,863	94.3	93.0	3,543	95.0	1,068
Birth order										
1	52.7	44.8	97.6	96.4	2,741	95.3	93.9	1,742	97.1	637
2-3	60.1	35.1	95.3	94.7	3,370	95.4	94.2	2,779	95.9	710
4 or more	62.9	20.5	83.3	85.8	737	87.6	85.8	605	90.0	135
Antenatal care visits²										
None	45.9	35.3	81.2	81.3	120	70.8	70.0	120	(81.5)	37
1-3	58.5	35.9	94.5	93.3	1,839	91.8	90.0	1,839	94.6	495
4 or more	55.3	42.3	97.6	97.1	3,096	97.2	96.1	3,096	97.1	919
Don't know	60.3	32.8	93.1	93.0	71	83.3	81.0	71	*	17
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	62.2	19.3	81.4	83.2	1,001	87.7	85.5	662	87.9	185
<5 years complete	72.9	18.7	91.5	92.9	247	91.9	89.0	174	(90.5)	36
5-9 years complete	68.2	26.9	95.2	94.6	2,032	94.4	93.2	1,453	96.8	416
10-11 years complete	62.8	35.0	97.8	96.8	861	95.5	94.4	645	97.2	192
12 or more years complete	44.5	54.6	99.1	97.8	2,707	96.5	95.3	2,192	97.5	653

Continued...

Table 52. Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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 of health personnel ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:			
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	
Religion											
Hindu	57.4	39.8	97.2	96.2	5,939	95.7	94.5	4,510	97.1	1,293	
Muslim	58.4	16.8	75.1	78.6	718	81.7	79.3	460	84.7	146	
Sikh	56.6	42.8	99.4	98.0	181	97.0	95.7	149	(98.0)	43	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.8	24.9	95.7	95.8	2,238	94.7	93.8	1,594	97.7	468	
Scheduled tribe	69.2	26.2	95.4	95.5	53	(92.2)	(92.2)	36	*	15	
Other backward class	57.4	35.1	92.5	91.5	2,110	93.2	91.4	1,569	92.3	470	
Other	44.6	51.9	96.5	95.8	2,405	95.6	94.1	1,900	97.3	522	
Don't know	72.4	12.8	85.2	84.6	42	(81.3)	(81.3)	28	*	8	
Place of delivery											
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	3,935	95.0	93.8	2,887	98.2	824	
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	2,564	96.6	95.5	2,037	98.2	607	
Home	na	na	na	23.7	330	65.1	57.5	189	23.8	47	
Other ⁵	na	na	na	*	19	*	*	13	*	5	
Total	57.5	37.4	94.9	94.4	6,848	94.5	93.1	5,126	95.9	1,482	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions, which is 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 For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

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 who received postnatal care from a health personnel within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Ambala	61.6	36.2	97.8	91.0	34.2	255	88.7	198
Bhiwani	49.3	48.4	97.7	97.8	13.1	340	92.2	241
Charkhi Dadri	55.9	43.0	98.9	99.7	14.2	138	93.8	105
Faridabad	42.9	49.6	92.5	93.9	23.5	425	96.5	328
Fatehabad	58.9	39.0	97.9	97.9	22.2	292	97.7	218
Gurgaon	56.9	39.7	96.7	97.2	18.6	356	87.7	273
Hisar	46.1	52.1	98.2	98.8	18.2	529	94.0	387
Jhajjar	60.6	36.6	97.2	97.2	21.3	251	96.1	197
Jind	66.5	32.1	98.7	99.0	14.5	355	97.0	265
Kaithal	65.4	32.9	98.2	99.7	24.9	282	95.6	203
Karnal	62.5	36.5	99.0	98.6	18.7	440	99.2	336
Kurukshetra	63.1	35.3	98.4	97.6	21.9	255	96.1	201
Mahendragarh	65.3	33.6	98.9	98.8	22.6	194	89.4	158
Mewat	59.1	15.5	74.6	77.8	4.2	496	73.6	310
Palwal	46.5	31.9	78.3	83.2	11.7	371	93.9	245
Panchkula	81.0	16.0	97.0	97.0	32.7	117	96.0	98
Panipat	52.6	44.5	97.1	96.3	20.3	347	92.9	273
Rewari	53.9	44.8	98.7	98.3	26.0	201	91.7	168
Rohtak	62.1	35.3	97.4	96.7	19.8	281	97.5	210
Sirsa	67.3	32.0	99.3	99.3	27.2	286	97.9	225
Sonapat	62.4	37.3	99.7	90.2	16.7	358	94.5	266
Yamunanagar	55.8	39.0	94.8	85.9	28.0	279	90.3	221
Haryana	57.5	37.4	94.9	94.4	19.4	6,848	93.1	5,126

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 54 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 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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	18,768	6,835	7.9	446
20-34	1,690	22,574	10,590	10.0	4,346
35-49	1,760	25,001	14,652	4.1	133
Birth order					
1	1,835	23,293	11,724	13.4	2,663
2-3	1,443	21,460	9,218	5.5	1,897
4 or more	1,740	18,498	6,345	3.9	365
Residence					
Urban	1,768	23,170	12,812	7.7	1,536
Rural	1,631	21,925	9,244	10.6	3,388
Schooling					
No schooling	1,530	14,496	4,791	6.8	557
<5 years complete	2,023	19,204	5,711	8.7	159
5-9 years complete	1,545	20,477	7,192	10.2	1,396
10-11 years complete	1,581	21,839	9,245	9.6	634
12 or more years complete	1,844	24,172	14,520	10.1	2,177
Religion					
Hindu	1,745	22,799	10,866	9.9	4,406
Muslim	952	10,275	3,205	5.9	365
Sikh	1,774	27,100	13,140	12.0	148
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,399	19,157	6,095	13.5	1,532
Scheduled tribe	(1,203)	(25,015)	(8,482)	(10.5)	35
Other backward class	1,796	20,883	9,516	8.3	1,481
Other	1,890	24,560	14,665	7.6	1,850
Don't know	(2,762)	(10,962)	(4,396)	(6.5)	25
Total	1,666	22,402	10,356	9.7	4,924

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 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 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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
Panchkula	24.9	63	67.4	48.3	98	16.6	95
Ambala	13.2	146	57.2	38.9	198	8.9	194
Yamunanagar	21.7	173	55.5	62.1	221	11.7	211
Kurukshetra	20.0	160	52.6	41.6	201	15.7	199
Kaithal	21.1	167	44.0	65.6	203	14.9	201
Karnal	24.4	255	74.2	52.3	336	10.0	332
Panipat	24.8	211	69.0	55.2	273	6.0	266
Sonipat	23.2	206	68.0	62.7	266	7.2	266
Jind	32.3	204	73.5	72.3	265	11.2	262
Fatehabad	24.0	160	73.7	74.9	218	12.6	213
Sirsa	21.2	162	52.8	79.8	225	18.4	225
Hisar	23.5	317	62.2	79.1	387	9.7	379
Rohtak	16.6	163	69.6	75.8	210	14.9	206
Jhajjar	22.2	154	78.2	61.3	197	6.9	194
Mahendragarh	15.1	118	68.5	38.5	158	7.5	157
Rewari	6.5	127	67.0	41.2	168	12.7	167
Gurgaon	18.8	216	66.8	64.2	273	7.8	263
Mewat	54.0	295	44.1	46.9	310	4.8	245
Faridabad	23.7	263	61.9	69.5	328	5.6	306
Palwal	35.3	218	56.8	57.8	245	2.5	202
Bhiwani	25.6	209	58.7	44.2	241	4.9	237
Charkhi Dadri	24.6	82	60.1	64.0	105	10.6	104
Haryana	24.9	4,071	62.8	60.2	5,126	9.7	4,924

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing	No postnatal health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	26.6	58.7	3.1	3.8	1.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	92.3	468
20-34	30.1	55.4	3.4	3.7	0.9	0.0	5.8	100.0	92.7	4,504
35-49	30.3	46.5	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.0	16.1	100.0	83.0	154
Birth order										
1	31.5	56.6	3.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	4.5	100.0	94.2	1,742
2-3	30.1	55.5	3.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	5.4	100.0	93.1	2,779
4-5	25.6	54.2	4.0	3.5	1.7	0.0	10.9	100.0	87.3	480
6 or more	17.0	45.1	5.9	3.5	2.3	0.0	25.6	100.0	71.5	126
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	28.1	58.7	3.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	93.6	2,887
Private health facility ²	34.5	54.1	3.1	3.4	0.5	0.0	3.7	100.0	95.2	2,037
Home	8.1	20.3	1.8	13.5	4.2	0.0	50.4	100.0	43.8	189
Residence										
Urban	30.9	56.0	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	5.9	100.0	93.2	1,583
Rural	29.3	55.2	3.7	3.7	1.1	0.0	6.2	100.0	92.0	3,543
Religion										
Hindu	30.5	56.5	3.4	3.5	0.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	94.0	4,510
Muslim	19.4	48.2	2.5	5.3	1.7	0.0	22.3	100.0	75.4	460
Sikh	38.8	47.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.2	149
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.7	54.5	4.3	3.6	1.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.1	1,594
Scheduled tribe	(26.3)	(58.5)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(93.4)	36
Other backward class	28.7	55.1	3.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	90.7	1,569
Other	31.3	56.6	2.8	3.6	0.7	0.0	4.6	100.0	94.3	1,900
Don't know	(4.7)	(53.3)	(4.5)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.2)	100.0	(73.8)	28
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	22.7	52.4	3.4	3.2	1.4	0.0	16.5	100.0	81.7	662
<5 years complete	27.1	52.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	84.9	174
5-9 years complete	30.2	55.4	3.7	3.4	1.2	0.0	5.4	100.0	92.7	1,453
10-11 years complete	30.4	56.5	2.6	4.6	0.9	0.0	4.5	100.0	94.1	645
12 or more years complete	31.8	56.4	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	95.5	2,192
Total	29.8	55.5	3.4	3.7	0.9	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.4	5,126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an other place of delivery and women belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Haryana, 2019-21

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.6	82.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.9	49.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	84.9	63.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	96.1	80.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.5	85.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.1	83.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	59.3	42.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	85.3	63.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	94.5	80.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	94.0	84.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.2	82.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	60.4	45.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	85.2	63.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	94.9	80.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	94.4	84.7

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	98.6	95.5	96.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	83.1	81.5	82.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	55.6	64.8	61.9
Convulsions	55.2	63.0	60.5
Prolonged labour	61.0	67.8	65.6
Severe abdominal pain	59.1	69.5	66.2
High blood pressure	62.0	67.7	65.9
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	65.5	66.2	66.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	92.3	92.2	92.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	62.5	68.3	66.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	75.1	76.8	76.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	69.9	69.8	69.8
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	159	340	500
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	*	(47.2)	(59.9)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(50.6)	(58.7)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(57.2)	(66.7)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	12	27	39

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta					Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR		All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1					
Sex																				
Male	94.1	67.2	92.4	89.3	86.5	92.8	91.0	87.6	85.0	88.9	85.1	80.0	88.7	76.5	55.9	5.0	86.9	683		
Female	95.9	65.9	95.1	92.0	88.5	95.2	93.1	89.4	85.7	91.6	87.6	81.1	90.2	77.3	54.2	2.8	87.2	615		
Birth order																				
1	95.9	67.8	94.9	92.6	89.9	94.8	94.1	90.7	88.8	91.0	89.1	84.1	92.2	81.3	59.3	3.5	88.6	553		
2-3	94.4	66.6	94.6	91.3	88.0	94.3	92.1	88.9	83.0	90.2	85.5	79.5	89.6	75.3	53.8	3.9	88.8	594		
4-5	93.5	64.0	87.1	81.5	79.6	91.0	85.3	81.1	81.7	88.7	81.9	75.5	82.3	70.7	47.6	6.5	77.3	128		
6 or more	(96.5)	(51.2)	(77.0)	(77.0)	(56.1)	(81.5)	(78.6)	(64.9)	(81.8)	(77.5)	(62.9)	(51.6)	(55.1)	(46.6)	(26.7)	(3.5)	(60.0)	23		
Residence																				
Urban	95.9	67.0	94.8	91.7	87.8	94.5	93.4	88.9	84.1	89.4	85.9	77.8	89.4	74.3	53.5	3.3	82.7	367		
Rural	94.6	66.5	93.2	90.2	87.3	93.7	91.5	88.3	85.8	90.5	86.4	81.6	89.4	77.9	55.7	4.2	88.8	931		
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	91.7	61.9	88.1	82.7	78.7	88.7	83.6	79.2	80.7	86.1	77.6	71.3	79.1	66.0	45.4	7.4	81.7	195		
<5 years complete	(92.4)	(67.9)	(93.4)	(93.4)	(89.8)	(93.4)	(93.4)	(91.7)	(86.0)	(85.1)	(79.8)	(76.0)	(91.7)	(74.3)	(53.0)	(5.9)	(79.6)	51		
5-7 years complete	96.5	66.6	92.9	86.2	83.3	92.7	89.6	85.5	81.1	90.6	86.6	77.9	87.6	72.9	50.6	2.3	83.2	157		
8-9 years complete	96.8	71.0	95.5	94.4	89.1	95.9	95.5	89.5	86.0	91.5	87.2	79.6	90.8	75.8	57.5	2.2	86.9	198		
10-11 years complete	97.2	72.1	96.4	95.9	93.8	96.4	96.4	94.4	89.2	92.6	91.5	85.9	95.1	85.1	64.2	2.8	89.7	140		
12 or more years complete	94.7	65.2	94.5	91.7	89.3	94.9	93.2	90.4	86.8	90.9	88.1	84.0	91.3	80.4	56.8	4.0	90.2	558		
Religion																				
Hindu	95.6	67.1	95.2	92.8	90.1	95.2	94.0	91.1	86.5	91.2	88.2	83.3	92.2	79.9	57.4	3.2	89.3	1,115		
Muslim	89.6	61.6	81.4	72.7	64.7	83.9	75.8	66.6	75.7	81.8	70.4	60.0	66.1	53.0	37.1	10.4	69.1	147		
Sikh	(96.9)	(69.3)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(88.6)	(93.1)	(90.8)	(80.0)	(96.9)	(80.0)	(54.7)	(3.1)	(91.6)	35		

Continued...

Table 59. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/Measles/MMR/MR		All age appropriate vaccinations ³	No vaccinations ⁴	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2					3		
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	95.6	67.7	93.8	91.5	89.5	94.2	93.2	90.6	87.6	91.6	87.8	83.9	90.3	79.1	57.4	3.1	88.2	430
Other backward class	94.9	63.2	93.1	89.7	85.0	93.9	90.5	86.2	84.0	88.7	83.7	75.5	88.5	72.6	49.8	4.0	87.0	401
Other ⁶	94.8	68.4	94.4	90.9	87.8	94.2	92.8	88.8	84.5	90.4	87.2	81.9	89.6	78.6	57.2	4.4	85.9	455
Total	94.9	66.6	93.7	90.6	87.4	94.0	92.0	88.5	85.3	90.2	86.3	80.6	89.4	76.9	55.1	4.0	87.1	1,298
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	92.8	67.7	68.4	62.9	54.3	87.6	83.6	76.5	83.8	90.2	84.7	75.3	79.0	62.2	na	6.3	70.6	1,501

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

⁶ Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 60 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 with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹										DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	BCG		0		1		2		3		0		1		2								3	
Ambala	97.7	80.3	95.6	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	95.4	95.4	95.4	93.3	93.3	88.6	91.8	91.8	81.4	93.3	79.3	68.2	2.3	88.0	48		
Bhiwani	95.2	59.8	97.2	95.8	89.3	89.3	92.8	98.5	97.2	93.2	93.2	81.3	81.3	87.7	81.2	78.6	95.7	72.5	45.0	1.5	86.6	74		
Charlki Dadri	92.4	47.7	94.8	94.8	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.8	94.8	92.6	92.6	77.4	77.4	90.6	90.6	86.1	94.8	84.2	45.4	3.5	92.4	24		
Fariabad	95.4	46.9	94.0	90.3	83.6	83.6	94.0	91.4	91.4	83.6	83.6	84.3	84.3	88.7	85.4	74.4	85.1	69.5	36.9	3.3	89.3	85		
Fatehabad	96.8	68.4	95.4	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	85.8	85.8	95.4	93.8	90.7	93.8	90.7	63.2	3.2	93.8	57		
Gurgaon	(93.0)	(66.7)	(86.9)	(75.3)	(70.1)	(70.1)	(84.9)	(86.9)	(84.9)	(70.1)	(70.1)	(83.8)	(83.8)	(82.1)	(73.1)	(68.4)	(81.8)	(58.7)	(50.4)	(4.3)	(68.1)	67		
Hisar	100.0	60.2	97.0	95.3	95.3	95.3	97.0	97.0	97.0	95.3	95.3	87.6	87.6	97.1	93.5	87.0	97.0	85.5	50.0	0.0	81.0	93		
Jhajjar	96.9	79.0	96.5	96.5	94.0	94.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	95.9	95.9	89.0	89.0	98.3	95.1	90.9	96.5	90.9	71.1	1.7	93.2	59		
Jind	96.3	52.8	95.8	94.1	88.1	88.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	88.1	88.1	88.6	88.6	93.5	91.9	86.2	84.2	77.5	45.3	2.3	85.9	62		
Kaithal	(89.7)	(80.0)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(76.4)	(91.9)	(74.3)	(66.8)	(8.1)	(79.2)	47		
Karnal	100.0	83.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8	92.8	92.8	97.1	95.8	91.4	98.7	88.8	74.3	0.0	98.4	80		
Kurukshetra	97.0	80.2	98.5	98.5	91.6	91.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	93.4	93.4	89.3	81.7	73.6	94.6	69.8	60.6	1.5	90.0	48		
Mahendragarh	94.3	73.0	94.4	86.6	84.2	84.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	88.7	86.4	83.8	83.8	88.1	80.5	76.0	87.6	73.9	62.5	3.6	88.7	39		
Mewat	87.2	65.3	82.9	75.6	66.4	66.4	84.2	84.2	84.2	76.4	68.3	74.3	74.3	77.8	66.7	57.7	65.7	53.8	41.7	12.8	69.8	99		
Palwal	94.0	49.8	88.6	84.6	81.3	81.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	86.0	82.2	72.7	72.7	85.2	79.2	75.0	86.7	69.0	33.6	5.0	90.8	72		
Panchkula	(97.1)	(91.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(85.1)	(97.1)	(85.1)	(85.1)	(2.9)	(88.0)	21		
Panipat	96.7	64.9	95.3	88.3	86.9	86.9	96.7	96.7	96.7	91.9	86.9	84.8	84.8	93.9	91.0	82.1	90.5	80.6	56.4	3.3	91.2	64		
Rewari	92.6	79.0	94.2	92.7	90.2	90.2	91.7	91.7	91.7	90.2	90.2	84.4	84.4	86.7	85.2	83.5	90.2	79.3	68.9	5.8	88.7	44		
Rohtak	88.2	59.8	89.9	86.5	84.5	84.5	89.8	89.8	89.8	86.4	84.4	74.4	74.4	88.1	84.7	84.7	83.1	77.4	52.8	8.3	87.9	56		
Sonapat	(92.3)	(53.7)	(92.3)	(90.1)	(90.1)	(90.1)	(92.3)	(90.1)	(90.1)	(90.1)	(90.1)	(86.3)	(86.3)	(90.1)	(87.9)	(83.0)	(90.1)	(83.0)	(44.6)	(7.7)	(92.5)	50		
Yamunanagar	95.8	69.3	91.7	89.1	87.6	87.6	93.2	93.2	93.2	91.9	90.4	90.7	90.7	87.0	84.4	84.4	94.1	82.9	56.1	4.2	93.9	62		
Haryana	94.9	66.6	93.7	90.6	87.4	87.4	94.0	94.0	94.0	92.0	88.5	85.3	85.3	90.2	86.3	80.6	89.4	76.9	55.1	4.0	87.1	1,298		

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Table includes Sirsa district, which is not shown separately.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.0	6.9	740	*	*	15	67.6	51
6-11	4.1	9.7	596	*	*	24	76.2	58
12-23	2.5	8.3	1,298	(53.5)	(22.7)	32	92.9	108
24-35	2.5	8.1	1,310	(49.5)	(6.2)	33	92.6	106
36-47	1.9	7.3	1,322	(36.7)	(8.6)	25	82.7	97
48-59	1.6	5.3	1,338	*	*	21	76.6	72
Sex								
Male	2.6	8.6	3,490	48.9	14.0	90	84.4	300
Female	1.9	6.1	3,116	40.1	16.6	59	83.0	191
Residence								
Urban	1.8	6.4	1,920	(17.5)	(7.9)	35	87.4	123
Rural	2.4	7.9	4,685	54.0	17.2	115	82.7	369
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.0	5.4	944	*	*	19	73.8	51
<5 years complete	2.6	10.1	223	*	*	6	*	23
5-7 years complete	1.9	7.6	850	*	*	16	88.1	64
8-9 years complete	1.9	7.7	1,002	*	*	19	85.1	77
10-11 years complete	3.3	10.4	811	(53.3)	(28.6)	27	88.1	84
12 or more years complete	2.3	6.9	2,775	42.5	10.0	64	85.3	192
Religion								
Hindu	2.3	7.6	5,737	46.7	16.5	132	86.1	438
Muslim	2.1	6.1	685	*	*	15	(60.2)	42
Sikh	1.5	7.2	174	*	*	3	*	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.3	7.4	2,147	47.6	12.2	50	83.5	158
Scheduled tribe	1.9	9.8	48	*	*	1	*	5
Other backward class	2.1	7.9	2,038	(43.9)	(13.6)	42	85.7	161
Other	2.4	7.0	2,335	44.4	17.4	56	82.0	164
Don't know	(2.6)	(12.2)	36	*	*	1	*	4
Total	2.3	7.4	6,605	45.4	15.0	150	83.8	492

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea					
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment		
Age in months																				
<6	5.0	740	(73.2)	(21.3)	(4.7)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(13.3)	(10.8)	(21.3)	(17.7)	(13.5)	(5.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(51.1)	37	
6-11	8.4	596	(82.0)	(36.5)	(29.3)	(43.8)	(9.4)	(49.1)	(29.0)	(15.7)	(41.8)	(23.5)	(10.2)	(4.0)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(11.1)	50	
12-23	8.0	1,298	80.9	48.4	32.6	58.6	5.2	61.2	27.5	20.9	51.0	34.6	14.0	1.8	16.3	1.8	12.8	12.9	104	
24-35	4.3	1,310	69.8	56.4	51.0	68.1	6.1	70.9	33.7	28.0	61.2	52.1	18.7	7.4	12.0	0.0	8.0	14.1	57	
36-47	3.4	1,322	(70.8)	(60.1)	(33.8)	(63.7)	(2.2)	(63.7)	(19.9)	(18.1)	(60.1)	(46.4)	(17.4)	(5.7)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(21.9)	45	
48-59	2.5	1,338	(73.6)	(49.2)	(35.5)	(57.6)	(10.3)	(64.9)	(28.0)	(23.4)	(56.6)	(40.6)	(11.3)	(2.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(19.2)	34	
Sex																				
Male	5.2	3,490	77.7	49.4	35.2	56.2	4.3	59.5	29.6	23.1	52.7	36.0	10.6	5.4	16.2	0.5	11.5	18.7	181	
Female	4.7	3,116	74.1	43.2	29.4	52.9	7.1	55.2	22.0	16.2	46.3	36.7	19.1	2.6	14.9	0.7	11.2	19.4	145	
Residence																				
Urban	4.8	1,920	70.7	52.2	50.2	64.4	3.1	64.4	26.0	22.0	52.2	44.0	15.2	3.1	15.8	0.0	16.9	10.6	93	
Rural	5.0	4,685	78.3	44.4	25.6	50.8	6.5	54.9	26.3	19.3	48.9	33.2	14.1	4.5	15.6	0.8	9.2	22.3	233	
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	4.0	944	(71.1)	(69.0)	(34.1)	(70.9)	(5.1)	(70.9)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(69.0)	(39.2)	(18.0)	(10.2)	(15.7)	(2.8)	(13.2)	(10.5)	38	
<5 years complete	6.8	223	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
5-7 years complete	4.6	850	(79.7)	(47.8)	(31.4)	(51.9)	(0.0)	(51.9)	(18.3)	(13.3)	(47.8)	(39.6)	(11.7)	(2.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(24.7)	39	
8-9 years complete	5.0	1,002	78.3	47.0	34.3	58.5	7.2	64.0	24.5	24.5	52.4	39.4	16.2	0.0	17.3	0.0	4.4	22.1	50	
10-11 years complete	8.0	811	90.4	42.1	34.7	56.5	2.4	57.7	24.5	13.6	43.4	30.2	17.0	1.1	12.8	0.0	11.4	17.9	65	
12 or more years complete	4.3	2,775	68.1	42.6	31.5	50.2	7.4	53.3	24.8	18.4	46.8	37.0	11.4	5.6	17.5	0.7	12.6	19.4	119	

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea			
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other				
Religion																		
Hindu	4.9	5,737	75.5 (80.2)	54.6 (57.2)	5.4 (8.3)	57.2 (62.8)	26.1 (25.4)	19.0 (25.4)	48.7 (62.8)	35.7 (44.1)	15.2 (10.3)	4.2 (4.8)	15.6 (16.9)	0.7 (0.0)	12.5 (2.1)	17.9 (28.5)	282	
Muslim	4.7	685	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	
Sikh	6.4	174	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	5.1	2,147	79.5	50.3	5.9	54.4	27.2	20.2	48.0	33.0	17.3	5.2	15.3	1.7	7.3	19.1	110	
Scheduled tribe	9.9	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Other backward class	5.9	2,038	72.2	49.9	3.7	51.8	20.8	16.4	41.8	34.8	15.4	2.6	17.3	0.0	15.9	23.6	121	
Other	3.8	2,335	77.3	64.6	8.0	67.4	32.0	23.9	60.5	40.1	9.0	5.2	15.0	0.0	11.1	12.9	88	
Don't know	(5.7)	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Source of drinking water⁴																		
Improved	5.0	6,512	75.9	55.2	5.6	58.1	26.5	20.2	50.4	36.6	14.5	4.2	15.3	0.6	11.5	18.7	323	
Unimproved	4.1	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Other	(2.3)	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	

Continued...

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea					
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other						
Toilet facility⁴																				
Improved	4.8	5,421	76.5	46.6	32.0	54.5	6.0	57.1	25.5	19.5	49.7	34.2	12.7	3.8	17.1	0.7	9.8	21.1	258	
Shared ⁵	6.1	850	74.4	40.5	38.9	50.3	3.5	53.8	25.9	19.3	44.0	39.8	23.6	5.4	11.9	0.0	18.8	11.3	52	
Unimproved	5.7	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
No facility/open defecation	4.5	230	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	4.9	6,605	76.1	46.6	32.6	54.7	5.5	57.6	26.2	20.1	49.9	36.3	14.4	4.1	15.6	0.6	11.4	19.0	326	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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

³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories

⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Total	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food			Don't know
Age in months															
<6	(0.0)	(38.5)	(30.8)	(26.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(28.2)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(2.5)	100.0	37
6-11	(9.4)	(23.4)	(31.2)	(29.0)	(5.6)	(1.4)	(9.4)	(20.8)	(23.3)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(6.9)	100.0	50
12-23	5.2	23.0	35.1	28.4	5.6	2.7	3.1	21.1	34.5	34.6	0.8	5.4	0.5	100.0	104
24-35	6.1	32.3	38.2	18.3	3.7	1.4	3.4	30.5	41.2	19.8	1.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	57
36-47	(2.2)	(30.9)	(45.7)	(13.1)	(4.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(25.8)	(38.7)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(1.6)	100.0	45
48-59	(10.3)	(23.9)	(29.7)	(31.8)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(28.4)	(20.2)	(36.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	34
Sex															
Male	4.3	25.8	35.9	27.1	4.9	2.0	4.8	20.7	30.0	30.5	1.4	9.8	2.7	100.0	181
Female	7.1	29.8	34.9	21.7	4.8	1.7	4.4	28.3	35.3	22.5	0.0	7.9	1.6	100.0	145
Residence															
Urban	3.1	24.8	39.6	25.9	5.4	1.2	3.1	22.9	42.1	26.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	93
Rural	6.5	28.7	33.8	24.2	4.6	2.1	5.2	24.5	28.5	27.3	1.1	10.3	3.1	100.0	233
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	(5.1)	(22.1)	(30.2)	(34.8)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(12.8)	(10.2)	(30.0)	(29.2)	(2.2)	(11.8)	(3.8)	100.0	38
5-7 years complete	(0.0)	(42.1)	(31.3)	(22.9)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.0)	(31.9)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(8.1)	100.0	39
8-9 years complete	7.2	23.3	30.5	31.6	2.7	4.8	5.4	24.2	27.7	33.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	100.0	50
10-11 years complete	2.4	29.8	41.7	20.7	5.5	0.0	2.4	16.2	37.5	29.4	1.3	12.6	0.5	100.0	65
12 or more years complete	7.4	27.4	39.3	18.1	5.9	1.9	3.3	31.7	35.4	22.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	119
Religion															
Hindu	5.4	28.4	34.1	25.7	4.7	1.7	3.3	25.7	31.0	28.3	0.9	9.4	1.4	100.0	282
Muslim	(8.3)	(28.9)	(36.1)	(14.9)	(7.3)	(4.5)	(17.5)	(17.0)	(32.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.7)	100.0	32

Continued...

Table 63. Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Don't know	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None					Never gave food
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	5.9	24.5	37.3	27.9	3.8	3.5	22.7	31.5	30.1	0.8	9.4	2.0	100.0	110	
Other backward class	3.7	33.0	30.1	21.5	7.8	5.6	27.5	31.1	21.7	1.4	10.2	2.6	100.0	121	
Other ¹	8.0	22.1	42.3	24.5	2.5	5.1	18.8	36.8	29.6	0.0	7.6	2.0	100.0	88	
Total	5.5	27.6	35.5	24.7	4.8	4.6	24.1	32.4	26.9	0.8	9.0	2.2	100.0	326	

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose mother has less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	91.5	61
20-24	94.5	1,304
25-34	96.6	3,343
35-49	91.4	419
Residence		
Urban	97.3	1,583
Rural	94.8	3,544
Schooling		
No schooling	88.5	663
<5 years complete	92.0	174
5-9 years complete	95.7	1,453
10-11 years complete	96.8	645
12 or more years complete	97.5	2,192
Religion		
Hindu	96.4	4,510
Muslim	86.8	460
Sikh	96.4	149
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	95.2	1,594
Scheduled tribe	(95.9)	36
Other backward class	95.3	1,570
Other	96.2	1,900
Don't know	(84.6)	28
Total	95.5	5,127

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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 services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months												
<12	72.5	66.0	62.8	63.9	1,336	na	na	65.4	1,336	80.5	874	
12-23	80.0	74.1	72.9	71.3	1,298	na	na	73.8	1,298	80.1	958	
24-35	74.4	70.4	60.9	65.8	1,310	na	na	68.0	1,310	82.6	891	
36-47	70.1	66.6	49.6	59.5	1,322	49.2	1,322	62.2	1,322	81.3	822	
48-59	60.4	56.4	41.1	53.5	1,338	44.0	1,338	53.7	1,338	80.4	719	
60-71	51.4	46.2	36.2	43.5	1,364	37.1	1,364	na	na	na	na	
0-35	75.6	70.1	65.5	66.9	3,945	na	na	69.0	3,945	81.1	2,723	
36-71	60.5	56.3	42.2	52.1	4,024	43.4	4,024	na	na	na	na	
Sex												
Male	67.7	63.0	53.3	59.3	4,221	43.8	2,121	64.5	3,490	81.3	2,251	
Female	68.4	63.3	54.2	59.6	3,748	42.9	1,904	64.6	3,116	80.7	2,012	
Residence												
Urban	55.8	48.3	44.0	47.6	2,310	32.7	1,170	51.0	1,920	80.7	979	
Rural	73.0	69.2	57.7	64.3	5,659	47.7	2,854	70.1	4,685	81.1	3,284	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	62.8	58.3	48.3	53.5	1,122	41.2	555	58.5	944	78.2	552	
<5 years complete	69.2	67.4	51.1	59.3	276	45.9	146	66.7	223	75.7	149	
5-7 years complete	68.7	65.3	53.8	60.6	1,030	44.7	537	64.1	850	80.4	545	
8-9 years complete	67.4	61.1	53.9	57.7	1,205	40.5	623	64.5	1,002	81.5	646	
10-11 years complete	70.3	66.5	57.8	62.8	971	46.6	497	69.0	811	82.1	560	
12 or more years complete	69.0	63.5	54.5	60.7	3,365	43.6	1,665	65.3	2,775	82.0	1,812	

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services — Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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 services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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	69.1	64.1	54.9	60.7	6,928	43.6	3,514	66.0	5,737	81.5	3,785
Muslim	59.8	56.4	45.5	51.0	805	40.4	387	53.6	685	78.3	368
Sikh	62.8	57.6	48.4	51.7	223	46.7	116	61.2	174	73.6	106
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	71.6	68.1	54.2	62.8	2,587	48.7	1,319	67.7	2,147	79.1	1,455
Scheduled tribe	60.9	57.1	43.7	56.4	61	(51.6)	31	50.0	48	(90.4)	24
Other backward class	68.0	62.3	55.2	58.8	2,447	42.9	1,199	64.2	2,038	81.3	1,308
Other	65.2	59.8	52.5	57.5	2,827	39.1	1,449	62.6	2,335	82.7	1,461
Don't know	48.2	45.0	40.4	31.1	47	(25.9)	26	(42.4)	36	*	15
Total	68.0	63.2	53.7	59.4	7,969	43.4	4,024	64.6	6,605	81.0	4,264

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

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 services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	57.3	47.7	54.6	51.4	2,310	54.2	46.7	50.6	48.4	2,309
Rural	78.2	71.8	74.8	70.5	5,659	74.2	69.8	70.1	66.0	5,656
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	67.2	58.0	63.0	57.6	1,122	60.3	54.2	56.7	52.4	1,122
<5 years complete	73.0	68.0	69.5	67.6	276	70.6	66.4	64.6	60.0	276
5-7 years complete	73.7	67.3	71.0	66.6	1,030	71.8	66.2	67.9	63.6	1,030
8-9 years complete	74.6	65.9	71.1	66.9	1,205	70.6	64.5	65.8	61.4	1,203
10-11 years complete	78.2	71.5	75.0	71.7	971	75.0	69.4	71.9	68.0	971
12 or more years complete	70.7	63.8	67.7	64.1	3,365	67.2	62.6	63.3	60.8	3,363
Religion										
Hindu	73.9	66.5	70.7	66.7	6,928	69.8	64.7	65.8	62.3	6,925
Muslim	58.5	51.7	54.8	51.5	805	57.0	50.8	53.4	50.0	805
Sikh	68.6	63.1	64.1	59.9	223	66.8	61.5	62.2	56.6	223
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	81.9	76.2	77.8	72.2	2,587	76.4	72.7	71.2	65.9	2,586
Scheduled tribe	67.2	57.1	58.8	55.9	61	64.2	53.1	57.6	49.5	61
Other backward class	70.4	61.9	68.0	64.1	2,447	66.8	60.9	63.2	59.7	2,447
Other	65.1	57.4	62.0	59.6	2,827	62.9	56.8	59.7	57.9	2,825
Don't know	57.5	50.8	56.0	52.2	47	50.2	49.0	47.2	43.7	47
Total	72.2	64.8	68.9	65.0	7,969	68.4	63.1	64.4	60.9	7,966

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, 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 or given in the form of take home rations

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹						Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age							
	Percentage below		Mean	Percentage above		Mean	Percentage below		Mean	Percentage above		Mean	Percentage below		Mean	Percentage above		Mean		
	-3 SD	-2 SD ²	Z-score (SD)	Number of children	-3 SD	-2 SD ²	Z-score (SD)	Number of children	-3 SD	-2 SD ²	Z-score (SD)	Number of children	-3 SD	-2 SD ²	Z-score (SD)	Number of children	-3 SD	-2 SD ²	Z-score (SD)	
Age in months																				
<6	9.3	17.6	-0.4	625	11.9	24.9	7.1	610	-0.9	19.8	1.3	663	7.5	19.8	1.3	610	-0.9	19.8	1.3	663
6-8	7.7	17.1	-0.4	275	5.5	14.9	4.8	274	-0.6	17.8	2.2	283	6.7	17.8	2.2	274	-0.6	17.8	2.2	283
9-11	6.8	21.6	-0.8	265	4.2	12.7	4.6	266	-0.6	16.8	1.0	273	5.3	16.8	1.0	266	-0.6	16.8	1.0	273
12-17	10.2	28.4	-1.1	667	5.8	13.4	4.7	674	-0.5	17.7	1.0	684	4.9	17.7	1.0	674	-0.5	17.7	1.0	684
18-23	16.1	34.7	-1.5	518	3.8	11.6	2.5	518	-0.5	24.8	1.1	527	6.9	24.8	1.1	518	-1.2	24.8	1.1	527
24-35	13.0	32.5	-1.4	1,211	3.0	8.1	1.5	1,199	-0.5	22.1	0.8	1,218	6.5	22.1	0.8	1,199	-1.2	22.1	0.8	1,218
36-47	9.9	30.7	-1.4	1,207	3.7	9.6	3.0	1,193	-0.6	24.5	1.1	1,211	5.4	24.5	1.1	1,193	-1.2	24.5	1.1	1,211
48-59	8.7	24.4	-1.2	1,194	1.7	7.8	2.4	1,179	-0.6	21.3	0.9	1,198	4.9	21.3	0.9	1,179	-1.2	21.3	0.9	1,198
Sex																				
Male	11.7	28.0	-1.2	3,155	4.6	12.1	3.5	3,128	-0.6	21.3	1.0	3,217	6.3	21.3	1.0	3,128	-1.1	21.3	1.0	3,217
Female	9.2	26.9	-1.1	2,807	4.0	10.9	3.1	2,783	-0.6	21.6	1.1	2,839	5.4	21.6	1.1	2,783	-1.1	21.6	1.1	2,839
Birth interval in months³																				
First birth ⁴	9.8	23.6	-1.0	2,392	5.2	11.5	3.8	2,371	-0.5	18.6	1.3	2,431	5.4	18.6	1.3	2,371	-1.0	18.6	1.3	2,431
<24	13.4	33.9	-1.4	1,047	3.2	12.9	2.5	1,031	-0.6	26.3	0.5	1,056	7.5	26.3	0.5	1,031	-1.3	26.3	0.5	1,056
24-35	12.5	32.8	-1.4	969	3.6	10.6	1.9	963	-0.7	25.4	0.5	982	7.3	25.4	0.5	963	-1.3	25.4	0.5	982
36 or more	8.6	25.8	-1.1	1,536	4.2	11.2	4.0	1,531	-0.6	20.3	1.5	1,569	4.7	20.3	1.5	1,531	-1.1	20.3	1.5	1,569
Birth order³																				
1	9.8	23.6	-1.0	2,372	5.3	11.5	3.9	2,351	-0.5	18.6	1.3	2,412	5.4	18.6	1.3	2,351	-1.0	18.6	1.3	2,412
2-3	9.6	28.0	-1.2	2,939	3.6	11.4	3.0	2,919	-0.6	21.8	1.0	2,988	5.2	21.8	1.0	2,919	-1.1	21.8	1.0	2,988
4-5	16.5	38.7	-1.5	509	4.9	12.5	2.5	504	-0.8	30.5	0.8	514	10.5	30.5	0.8	504	-1.5	30.5	0.8	514
6 or more	22.3	43.4	-1.7	124	3.0	9.8	4.4	122	-0.6	33.7	0.0	126	13.5	33.7	0.0	122	-1.6	33.7	0.0	126
Residence																				
Urban	9.7	26.1	-1.1	1,713	4.3	10.8	3.3	1,692	-0.5	20.5	1.5	1,734	5.5	20.5	1.5	1,692	-1.0	20.5	1.5	1,734
Rural	10.9	28.0	-1.2	4,248	4.4	11.8	3.3	4,219	-0.6	21.8	0.9	4,322	6.0	21.8	0.9	4,219	-1.1	21.8	0.9	4,322

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²		Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD				
Size at birth³																				
Very small	20.0	39.2	-1.6	91	4.0	12.8	2.3	-0.8	90	13.2	37.4	0.9	-1.6	93						
Small	13.2	34.6	-1.4	430	3.6	13.7	2.2	-0.7	424	8.4	28.7	0.2	-1.4	432						
Average or larger	10.2	26.8	-1.1	5,389	4.4	11.3	3.4	-0.6	5,351	5.5	20.6	1.1	-1.1	5,480						
Don't know	(16.5)	(22.4)	(-1.0)	34	(5.3)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	31	(14.5)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	35						
Mother's schooling⁵																				
No schooling	20.8	39.3	-1.6	840	5.2	13.3	2.5	-0.8	821	10.9	35.3	0.5	-1.5	851						
<5 years complete	18.4	46.6	-1.8	214	4.4	12.8	0.3	-0.7	216	11.5	33.1	0.0	-1.6	218						
5-7 years complete	12.4	33.6	-1.5	799	3.5	14.0	2.4	-0.8	791	6.4	27.8	0.2	-1.4	809						
8-9 years complete	12.1	32.1	-1.3	962	5.2	12.9	3.7	-0.7	961	7.5	26.3	1.4	-1.3	980						
10-11 years complete	8.2	26.8	-1.2	758	4.6	11.3	2.5	-0.6	750	4.9	19.8	1.2	-1.1	771						
12 or more years complete	5.8	18.0	-0.8	2,388	4.0	9.5	4.3	-0.4	2,373	3.1	12.0	1.4	-0.7	2,427						
Religion																				
Hindu	9.3	26.1	-1.1	5,128	4.1	11.2	3.3	-0.6	5,096	5.0	19.7	1.0	-1.1	5,207						
Muslim	22.1	41.6	-1.6	615	6.1	13.5	2.9	-0.7	597	12.5	36.5	0.9	-1.5	628						
Sikh	7.1	16.6	-0.9	155	5.1	14.5	3.8	-0.6	155	6.9	18.9	2.2	-0.9	157						
Other	9.3	26.1	-1.1	63	8.9	15.2	3.5	-0.9	63	5.8	25.8	2.7	-1.3	64						
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	11.4	33.9	-1.4	1,920	4.9	14.1	2.7	-0.8	1,904	7.2	27.1	0.6	-1.4	1,945						
Scheduled tribe	(17.1)	(39.5)	(-1.5)	41	(9.1)	(11.2)	(3.5)	(-0.8)	41	(9.6)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	41						
Other backward class	13.2	29.3	-1.2	1,815	4.3	11.6	3.0	-0.6	1,794	6.8	23.9	1.1	-1.2	1,853						
Other	7.3	19.9	-0.9	2,102	3.7	9.0	4.2	-0.4	2,088	3.8	13.9	1.3	-0.8	2,131						
Don't know	(17.6)	(31.8)	(-1.3)	27	(4.8)	(9.3)	(2.4)	(-0.5)	30	(0.0)	(7.2)	(3.7)	(-1.0)	29						
No caste/tribe or missing	9.1	24.4	-1.0	56	8.5	15.7	2.6	-0.9	56	6.5	24.1	3.0	-1.2	56						

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁷														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	14.5	32.6	-1.5	770	5.8	15.5	2.7	-0.9	761	8.4	29.7	0.9	-1.5	775
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.8	30.1	-1.2	3,413	5.2	12.7	3.0	-0.6	3,385	6.8	23.2	0.7	-1.2	3,470
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	6.6	20.2	-1.0	1,725	2.0	7.4	4.3	-0.3	1,712	2.9	14.5	1.8	-0.8	1,752
Missing	4.4	24.7	-1.0	53	6.5	11.6	1.4	-0.7	54	3.7	18.2	4.5	-0.9	59
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	10.5	27.9	-1.2	5,409	4.4	11.6	3.1	-0.6	5,364	5.9	21.7	1.1	-1.1	5,492
Living with one or neither parent	11.7	22.8	-1.0	547	3.5	11.2	5.4	-0.5	543	5.5	19.4	0.8	-1.0	560
Total	10.6	27.5	-1.2	5,961	4.4	11.5	3.3	-0.6	5,912	5.9	21.5	1.1	-1.1	6,056
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.8	34.0	-1.3	6,965	9.0	21.2	3.1	-0.9	6,965	8.1	29.4	0.6	-1.4	6,965

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child 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 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 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.6	37.4	80.2	728	22.3	696
Rural	94.0	43.2	81.4	1,860	19.9	1,748
Sex						
Male	94.3	43.2	81.0	1,408	20.6	1,328
Female	94.6	39.5	81.2	1,180	20.6	1,116
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.1	42.8	83.2	369	20.4	351
<5 years complete	91.1	54.3	80.9	85	19.1	77
5-7 years complete	95.2	46.0	83.2	318	21.3	302
8-9 years complete	92.3	39.7	76.4	382	23.7	353
10-11 years complete	97.0	44.2	83.6	318	20.6	309
12 or more years complete	94.2	38.8	80.7	1,116	19.5	1,052
Religion						
Hindu	94.4	40.9	80.6	2,247	20.8	2,121
Muslim	95.3	47.6	89.3	265	15.3	253
Sikh	92.7	37.6	66.8	74	34.1	69
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.7	43.4	84.0	835	17.5	783
Other backward class	96.0	42.4	81.7	811	20.6	778
Other ³	93.7	39.0	77.6	906	23.7	849
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	94.3	41.7	81.0	2,469	20.5	2,329
Dai (TBA)	96.2	49.4	90.1	55	22.7	53
Other/no one	97.6	27.3	76.4	63	22.5	62
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.4	41.6	80.9	2,498	20.5	2,358
At home	95.8	41.5	88.7	83	19.9	79
Total	94.4	41.5	81.1	2,588	20.6	2,444

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

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

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

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Haryana, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:			Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk					
<2	7.0	77.2	5.0	0.4	4.0	6.4	100.0	199	8.4	201
2-3	3.4	71.4	6.8	0.5	10.2	7.8	100.0	284	14.6	291
4-5	5.3	61.3	12.6	1.6	6.2	13.0	100.0	246	14.2	248
6-8	13.3	24.6	9.5	2.4	8.0	42.2	100.0	300	24.9	302
9-11	7.8	10.0	10.3	3.1	5.0	63.7	100.0	293	24.7	295
12-17	19.2	5.2	4.7	2.8	3.8	64.3	100.0	685	33.9	722
18-23	33.4	3.1	1.9	0.5	3.0	58.0	100.0	501	37.6	576
0-3	4.9	73.8	6.0	0.4	7.7	7.2	100.0	483	12.0	492
0-5	5.0	69.6	8.2	0.9	7.2	9.2	100.0	729	12.7	740
6-9	12.1	22.3	10.2	3.1	7.3	44.9	100.0	397	25.4	399
12-15	18.8	5.9	5.3	3.7	3.7	62.7	100.0	430	35.1	444
12-23	25.2	4.3	3.5	1.8	3.4	61.7	100.0	1,187	35.5	1,298
20-23	39.3	2.8	2.0	0.4	3.4	52.2	100.0	312	39.5	366

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	28.9	5.5	6.9	1,957
Female	27.5	5.0	6.9	1,623
Residence				
Urban	30.0	5.4	6.6	1,055
Rural	27.6	5.3	7.0	2,525
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	24.9	4.4	7.6	503
<5 years complete	a	a	a	116
5-7 years complete	29.5	4.5	5.8	441
8-9 years complete	26.0	4.6	5.7	528
10-11 years complete	28.7	5.5	7.2	448
12 or more years complete	29.0	6.1	7.3	1,544
Religion				
Hindu	29.8	5.5	6.9	3,122
Muslim	21.7	3.7	7.0	351
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	33.1	5.4	6.9	1,131
Other backward class	27.1	5.1	7.2	1,116
Other ³	22.9	5.3	6.5	1,286
Total	28.5	5.3	6.9	3,580

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Total includes children belonging to Sikh or other religions and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	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:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	44.0	36.9	11.9	460	78.5	12.7	68.6	11.0	116	95.7	20.5	43.3	11.7	576
Other backward class	39.5	36.2	12.6	453	77.1	12.2	71.6	8.9	101	95.8	18.7	42.6	11.9	554
Other ¹⁰	45.2	35.3	11.4	491	76.8	13.9	68.4	11.5	140	94.9	20.5	42.7	11.4	631
Total	42.8	36.0	11.9	1,418	77.6	13.0	69.6	10.7	362	95.4	19.9	42.8	11.6	1,780

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, 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 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

¹⁰ Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 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 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Ambala	30.1	104	(79.6)	34	24.1	233	10.8	234	13.7	238
Bhiwani	47.5	135	(73.1)	36	29.0	279	6.0	279	20.6	287
Charkhi Dadri	53.4	51	(66.5)	15	23.9	112	10.6	111	16.9	112
Faridabad	38.0	169	(65.3)	51	28.9	409	8.0	406	19.5	413
Fatehabad	29.1	95	(71.0)	26	24.6	248	16.0	246	26.6	249
Gurgaon	39.1	130	*	34	22.0	263	15.7	259	22.2	263
Hisar	50.1	186	(66.1)	61	27.8	425	16.4	422	21.4	435
Jhajjar	32.2	105	*	26	15.6	232	8.0	231	9.7	233
Jind	24.3	128	(78.2)	33	25.5	301	8.8	300	22.9	303
Kaithal	48.7	101	*	17	29.9	227	20.7	224	29.9	234
Karnal	43.7	170	(79.7)	44	29.2	421	9.8	409	20.5	432
Kurukshetra	45.6	97	(76.9)	29	24.9	221	12.8	221	22.5	228
Mahendragarh	50.5	75	(69.6)	24	25.2	174	8.4	173	15.4	177
Mewat	55.0	179	66.4	55	44.4	426	14.2	417	37.3	432
Palwal	36.7	137	(60.3)	37	31.0	343	9.9	340	21.0	351
Panchkula	73.6	46	*	12	21.8	88	12.0	85	19.3	91
Panipat	29.8	133	(63.3)	36	25.1	304	9.9	303	18.9	305
Rewari	46.0	87	(80.6)	25	25.9	184	9.3	183	20.5	187
Rohtak	53.1	103	(93.8)	28	28.9	233	12.5	232	22.1	236
Sirsa	41.5	119	*	36	25.0	239	12.6	241	23.4	242
Sonapat	33.3	125	(75.6)	40	23.6	348	9.2	348	12.7	349
Yamunanagar	33.6	112	(62.7)	31	27.7	250	12.1	246	23.1	257
Haryana	41.5	2,588	69.6	729	27.5	5,961	11.5	5,912	21.5	6,056

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

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					
6-8	29.8	44.3	3.8	77.9	225
9-11	23.2	53.9	3.6	80.7	237
12-17	22.8	56.6	7.0	86.4	599
18-23	21.8	51.6	8.0	81.4	454
24-35	28.2	44.1	3.4	75.8	1,053
36-47	27.9	32.6	3.5	64.0	1,066
48-59	27.9	25.0	0.9	53.7	1,045
Sex					
Male	26.0	40.5	4.0	70.6	2,468
Female	27.2	39.5	3.6	70.3	2,211
Birth order¹					
1	28.2	38.8	3.5	70.5	1,895
2-3	26.0	39.8	3.6	69.4	2,353
4-5	21.4	48.6	7.0	77.0	361
6 or more	30.2	41.9	0.0	72.0	57
Residence					
Urban	27.0	37.3	3.8	68.1	1,422
Rural	26.4	41.3	3.8	71.5	3,257
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	26.0	44.0	3.9	74.0	542
<5 years complete	22.8	39.9	7.0	69.7	172
5-7 years complete	26.2	44.0	4.1	74.3	622
8-9 years complete	27.5	39.2	3.8	70.5	767
10-11 years complete	24.8	40.6	4.2	69.6	606
12 or more years complete	27.4	37.9	3.3	68.6	1,971
Religion					
Hindu	26.7	39.5	3.8	69.9	4,192
Muslim	27.6	46.8	4.3	78.8	315
Sikh	21.5	40.0	3.4	64.9	125
Other	(25.2)	(46.2)	(4.2)	(75.7)	47
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	24.2	42.9	4.9	72.0	1,525
Scheduled tribe	(24.0)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(71.5)	29
Other backward class	27.3	39.0	3.9	70.2	1,362
Other	28.1	38.0	2.8	69.0	1,701
No caste/tribe or missing	(27.3)	(46.0)	(4.6)	(77.8)	44
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.3	40.3	3.8	70.4	4,290
Living with one or neither parent	29.4	37.2	4.0	70.6	389

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21 and totals for NFHS-4

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 anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	28.2	32.4	2.0	62.7	1,603
Mildly anaemic	26.7	41.1	2.9	70.8	1,165
Moderately/severely anaemic	24.9	46.0	5.9	76.8	1,854
Total	26.6	40.0	3.8	70.4	4,679
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	28.2	40.5	3.0	71.7	6,638

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. 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). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8	17.8	1.7	300	8.9	31.3	27.2	302	na	na	na	95.8	303
9-11	35.1	4.9	293	7.4	40.7	37.9	295	60.5	60.5	295	96.9	289
12-17	50.5	9.1	685	10.5	42.2	49.0	722	65.8	65.8	722	96.6	715
18-23	56.2	11.0	501	11.6	48.2	54.6	576	72.7	72.7	576	98.0	568
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	62.0	62.0	1,310	96.5	1,292
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.0	1,290
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.9	1,294
Sex												
Male	44.2	9.0	961	10.4	41.2	45.0	1,005	65.3	65.3	1,532	96.3	3,033
Female	43.8	6.1	818	9.8	43.1	46.1	890	64.5	64.5	1,371	96.5	2,718
Birth order												
1	44.0	6.8	731	10.2	42.3	44.3	803	66.6	66.6	1,178	96.2	2,264
2-3	43.1	6.9	856	10.0	43.2	46.6	893	64.6	64.6	1,404	96.8	2,847
4-5	47.3	12.6	163	10.0	36.8	46.8	165	59.2	59.2	265	96.4	499
6 or more	(53.8)	(23.1)	31	(12.0)	(33.2)	(38.4)	33	63.5	63.5	55	90.2	123
Breastfeeding status⁷												
Breastfeeding	41.2	6.8	1,418	9.0	40.2	43.9	1,421	66.8	66.8	1,630	96.7	2,159
Not breastfeeding	55.3	11.1	362	13.5	47.6	50.4	474	62.5	62.5	1,273	96.2	3,573

Continued...

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Residence												
Urban	42.6	7.5	506	10.9	39.2	39.6	541	62.2	840	95.7	1,673	
Rural	44.6	7.8	1,274	9.8	43.2	47.8	1,354	66.0	2,063	96.7	4,077	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	45.1	16.1	268	14.2	37.9	36.1	288	64.6	415	94.6	843	
<5 years complete	46.4	6.0	63	13.0	44.1	46.5	67	57.6	104	98.8	216	
5-7 years complete	44.9	6.5	229	5.7	43.3	47.0	242	65.5	363	97.0	799	
8-9 years complete	47.7	7.3	257	9.5	42.1	45.7	279	64.4	431	97.6	895	
10-11 years complete	41.4	6.5	211	11.3	39.9	46.7	220	67.7	337	96.4	718	
12 or more years complete	42.8	5.7	751	9.6	43.6	48.0	800	64.8	1,253	96.1	2,279	
Religion												
Hindu	43.4	5.4	1,544	10.0	43.3	47.7	1,641	65.9	2,503	96.8	4,938	
Muslim	50.2	27.4	185	11.7	33.2	30.0	201	56.2	316	94.1	603	
Sikh	(43.1)	(5.8)	50	(5.6)	(38.7)	(37.7)	51	68.9	80	91.3	147	
Other	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	4	98.9	63	

Continued...

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ^{3,4}	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	46.5	8.4	576	7.2	46.3	50.6	67.7	944	97.0	1,838
Scheduled tribe	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	18	(93.0)	35
Other backward class	41.7	9.1	554	9.7	36.6	40.4	62.1	905	96.6	1,758
Other	43.8	5.6	631	13.1	43.6	45.4	64.9	1,020	95.6	2,032
Don't know	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	16	(100.0)	31
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	98.8	56
Total	44.1	7.7	1,780	10.1	42.1	45.5	64.9	2,903	96.4	5,751

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, 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, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order

⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	6,421	95.1	6,359
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,808	96.6	11,778
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	15,923	96.2	15,855
Muslim	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	950	95.3	946
Sikh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560	94.8	560
Other	97.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	796	95.4	776
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,101	97.5	5,087
Scheduled tribe	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	155	95.9	154
Other backward class	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,058	96.1	5,034
Other	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	7,067	95.1	7,033
Don't know	98.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	81	95.4	80
No caste/tribe or missing	97.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	767	95.3	750
Total	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	18,229	96.1	18,137
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	17,332	92.8	17,269

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Haryana, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ambala	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	735	96.2	731
Bhiwani	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	830	94.5	827
Charkhi Dadri	98.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	379	95.4	374
Faridabad	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,243	95.4	1,238
Fatehabad	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	702	94.3	698
Gurgaon	98.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,211	97.6	1,193
Hisar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,286	95.7	1,283
Jhajjar	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	733	96.3	732
Jind	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	952	95.9	949
Kaithal	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	744	97.0	741
Karnal	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,109	97.8	1,108
Kurukshetra	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	672	97.1	670
Mahendragarh	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	667	97.4	665
Mewat	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	658	93.4	656
Palwal	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	707	95.3	704
Panchkula	97.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	414	97.6	404
Panipat	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	907	97.2	900
Rewari	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	705	97.7	704
Rohtak	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	789	94.9	788
Sirsa	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	885	95.7	883
Sonapat	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,119	96.6	1,110
Yamunanagar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	780	94.4	779
Haryana	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	18,229	96.1	18,137

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Haryana, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	71.2	16.2	10.2	2.5	100.0	21,909
Pulses or beans	29.4	64.6	5.8	0.2	100.0	21,909
Dark green leafy vegetables	45.9	47.1	6.8	0.2	100.0	21,909
Fruits	20.5	40.2	38.3	1.0	100.0	21,909
Eggs	1.1	9.5	17.9	71.5	100.0	21,909
Fish	0.2	3.2	9.6	87.0	100.0	21,909
Chicken or meat	0.2	5.5	14.3	79.9	100.0	21,909
Fish or chicken/meat	0.3	6.0	14.2	79.5	100.0	21,909
Fried foods	3.7	29.8	62.2	4.3	100.0	21,909
Aerated drinks	3.8	13.8	74.3	8.1	100.0	21,909
MEN						
Milk or curd	77.4	18.8	3.0	0.8	100.0	3,029
Pulses or beans	38.5	57.4	3.9	0.2	100.0	3,029
Dark green leafy vegetables	37.6	54.1	8.1	0.2	100.0	3,029
Fruits	17.7	51.9	29.9	0.5	100.0	3,029
Eggs	4.4	21.9	29.9	43.8	100.0	3,029
Fish	1.1	7.6	19.4	71.9	100.0	3,029
Chicken or meat	1.3	12.1	28.9	57.6	100.0	3,029
Fish or chicken/meat	1.8	13.2	28.7	56.3	100.0	3,029
Fried foods	2.8	31.7	53.3	12.2	100.0	3,029
Aerated drinks	5.0	22.8	63.3	9.0	100.0	3,029

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men						
	<17.0		≥25.0		≥30.0		<17.0		≥25.0		≥30.0		
	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/ severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	30.0 (obese)	Number of women	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/ severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	30.0 (obese)	Number of men	
Age													
15-19	40.8	21.9	18.9	6.8	5.4	3,135	38.3	20.4	17.9	7.6	5.7	1.9	535
20-29	17.9	10.7	7.1	22.6	17.0	6,170	12.6	9.4	3.2	23.8	20.2	3.7	898
30-39	6.3	3.9	2.4	42.9	30.9	5,785	4.7	3.3	1.4	39.5	32.2	7.3	720
40-49	5.0	3.0	1.9	52.4	34.0	4,635	7.8	4.8	3.0	40.5	29.3	11.2	582
Marital status													
Never married	34.8	18.8	16.1	9.2	7.4	4,941	24.9	15.1	9.8	14.9	12.2	2.7	1,159
Currently married	8.5	5.3	3.2	41.0	28.6	13,950	6.9	4.5	2.4	38.5	30.2	8.3	1,545
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.0	5.0	3.1	42.0	27.0	835	(7.7)	(3.3)	(4.3)	(21.9)	(17.8)	(4.1)	31
Residence													
Urban	11.4	6.5	4.9	37.5	25.0	6,578	15.0	8.3	6.7	30.2	23.8	6.4	894
Rural	16.9	9.8	7.1	30.8	22.3	13,148	14.3	9.3	5.0	27.4	21.8	5.6	1,841
Schooling													
No schooling	10.7	6.2	4.4	36.0	25.6	3,198	10.8	7.5	3.3	23.5	19.5	4.1	155
<5 years complete	10.6	6.4	4.2	35.2	23.2	587	18.2	10.0	8.2	27.1	18.1	9.0	76
5-9 years complete	16.7	9.5	7.2	33.2	23.0	6,326	23.0	12.2	10.8	19.2	15.2	4.0	818
10-11 years complete	20.7	11.5	9.2	31.0	21.0	3,249	15.7	10.2	5.5	27.6	21.0	6.6	579
12 or more years complete	13.3	7.9	5.4	32.3	23.3	6,366	8.0	6.1	1.9	36.2	29.2	7.0	1,108
Religion													
Hindu	14.9	8.6	6.3	33.8	23.7	18,015	14.8	9.0	5.8	29.1	23.1	6.1	2,499
Muslim	19.3	11.8	7.5	17.3	12.8	1,029	12.1	9.5	2.6	16.1	14.6	1.5	159
Sikh	13.4	7.0	6.5	36.8	24.9	647	9.8	5.9	3.9	27.2	17.2	10.0	73
Other	(17.2)	(10.8)	(6.4)	(35.8)	(27.5)	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men					Number of men		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-24.9 (moderately/ severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-24.9 (moderately/ severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)		≥30.0 (obese)	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	20.0	10.8	9.2	26.5	19.9	5,953	21.0	13.4	7.5	22.7	18.7	4.0	763
Scheduled tribe	20.5	10.5	10.0	32.2	21.5	156	(22.5)	(17.5)	(5.0)	(33.0)	(29.4)	(3.6)	32
Other backward class	16.0	9.5	6.5	30.8	21.7	5,665	14.5	8.8	5.7	25.0	20.5	4.5	892
Other	10.7	6.6	4.1	39.6	26.8	7,879	9.4	5.6	3.8	35.4	26.8	8.6	1,041
Don't know	3.9	2.0	1.9	36.0	24.5	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	15.1	8.7	6.4	33.1	23.2	19,725	14.5	9.0	5.6	28.3	22.4	5.9	2,735
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	6.6	3.9	42.0	35.8	6.1	182
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	8.8	5.5	29.2	23.3	5.9	2,917
Age 15-49													
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.8	9.5	6.3	21.0	16.1	19,957	11.3	7.3	3.9	20.0	17.3	2.7	3,302

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)
Age												
15-19	79.8	20.2	6.3	58.1	41.9	41.9	94.6	5.4	1.3	64.9	35.1	535
20-29	52.1	47.9	20.3	44.2	55.8	55.8	89.2	10.8	3.7	50.3	49.7	898
30-39	28.8	71.2	40.5	30.2	69.8	69.8	69.3	30.7	10.2	27.3	72.7	720
40-49	20.6	79.4	51.5	23.6	76.4	76.4	63.6	36.4	17.6	25.1	74.9	579
Marital status												
Never married	74.3	25.7	8.1	56.1	43.9	43.9	92.1	7.9	2.2	57.3	42.7	1,160
Currently married	31.7	68.3	38.8	31.4	68.6	68.6	70.2	29.8	12.1	29.8	70.2	1,542
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.8	71.2	44.0	28.6	71.4	71.4	(80.4)	(19.6)	(11.2)	(49.8)	(50.2)	32
Residence												
Urban	37.7	62.3	35.4	35.4	64.6	64.6	79.0	21.0	9.6	40.5	59.5	891
Rural	44.6	55.4	29.2	38.5	61.5	61.5	79.8	20.2	7.0	42.3	57.7	1,842
Schooling												
No schooling	32.3	67.7	38.5	25.0	75.0	75.0	82.5	17.5	5.1	36.6	63.4	156
<5 years complete	36.4	63.6	37.1	29.5	70.5	70.5	76.4	23.6	8.1	35.2	64.8	76
5-9 years complete	43.9	56.1	31.2	37.3	62.7	62.7	85.0	15.0	5.8	46.0	54.0	816
10-11 years complete	49.0	51.0	27.8	43.2	56.8	56.8	77.9	22.1	8.0	42.8	57.2	579
12 or more years complete	42.8	57.2	29.0	41.7	58.3	58.3	76.2	23.8	9.7	39.2	60.8	1,108
Religion												
Hindu	41.9	58.1	31.8	38.2	61.8	61.8	79.1	20.9	7.9	42.6	57.4	2,498
Muslim	52.1	47.9	19.3	28.2	71.8	71.8	89.2	10.8	4.0	32.8	67.2	159
Sikh	36.0	64.0	36.8	32.6	67.4	67.4	74.3	25.7	14.6	31.7	68.3	72
Other	(47.5)	(52.5)	(29.6)	(35.9)	(64.1)	(64.1)	*	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio — Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		Waist circumference		Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.1	51.9	37.4	62.6	17.0	5.3	83.0	45.7	764
Scheduled tribe	49.5	50.5	39.0	61.0	(21.2)	(8.0)	(78.8)	(34.9)	32
Other backward class	44.6	55.4	37.1	62.9	18.2	6.5	81.8	42.3	892
Other	36.2	63.8	37.8	62.2	24.8	10.9	75.2	38.6	1,038
Don't know	27.7	72.3	30.8	69.2	*	*	*	*	7
Total	42.3	57.7	37.5	62.5	20.4	7.8	79.6	41.7	2,734

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men	
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	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)
Age										
15-19	26.8	31.3	4.1	62.3	3,175	17.0	12.5	0.4	29.9	527
20-29	25.3	31.8	3.4	60.5	6,829	8.9	5.2	0.3	14.4	891
30-39	25.2	31.5	3.8	60.5	5,854	10.2	5.9	0.4	16.5	709
40-49	23.3	31.0	4.4	58.8	4,522	10.9	6.2	2.0	19.2	560
Marital status										
Never married	25.8	29.7	3.8	59.2	4,895	13.0	8.9	0.4	22.3	1,150
Currently married	24.9	32.1	3.8	60.8	14,660	9.9	5.8	1.0	16.7	1,508
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	24.6	30.4	4.6	59.7	825	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	30
Maternity status										
Pregnant	25.2	29.1	2.2	56.4	788	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	27.3	35.8	3.2	66.3	2,572	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	24.7	30.9	4.0	59.7	17,020	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	26.0	28.4	3.1	57.4	6,754	12.7	3.1	0.2	16.1	878
Rural	24.6	33.0	4.2	61.9	13,626	10.5	8.9	0.9	20.4	1,810
Schooling										
No schooling	24.8	33.1	4.6	62.5	3,253	10.7	6.7	1.0	18.4	150
<5 years complete	24.5	36.2	6.6	67.3	600	4.5	6.1	0.0	10.6	74
5-9 years complete	24.9	32.9	4.3	62.1	6,502	14.3	10.3	1.2	25.7	799
10-11 years complete	26.8	31.2	4.1	62.0	3,336	13.0	7.2	0.8	21.0	574
12 or more years complete	24.6	29.0	2.7	56.3	6,688	8.6	4.7	0.3	13.6	1,090

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	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)	
Religion									
Hindu	24.8	31.6	3.9	60.3	11.1	6.9	0.7	18.7	2,459
Muslim	28.9	31.7	3.8	64.3	10.8	11.9	0.8	23.5	154
Sikh	26.0	27.1	3.3	56.4	15.9	2.9	0.0	18.8	70
Other	(28.3)	(31.4)	(6.5)	(66.2)	*	*	*	*	5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.3	35.0	5.0	65.2	10.8	8.5	1.3	20.6	748
Scheduled tribe	26.9	30.3	7.1	64.2	(24.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(27.5)	29
Other backward class	25.5	30.6	3.4	59.5	12.5	8.8	0.3	21.7	873
Other	24.6	29.4	3.3	57.2	10.1	4.5	0.6	15.2	1,029
Don't know	20.7	38.2	1.0	59.9	*	*	*	*	8
Smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	21.0	21.5	2.4	44.9	10.9	7.4	2.0	20.4	535
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	25.1	31.5	3.9	60.5	11.3	6.9	0.4	18.6	2,153
Total age 15-49	25.1	31.5	3.9	60.4	11.2	7.0	0.7	19.0	2,688
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	13.6	6.7	1.0	21.4	168
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	11.4	7.0	0.7	19.1	2,855
Age 15-49									
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.4	35.9	3.4	62.7	11.0	9.4	0.5	20.9	3,307

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 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 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Haryana, 2019-21

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	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
	Ambala	64.2	178	46.1	878	14.8	41.6
Bhiwani	69.2	225	66.4	978	19.5	28.1	962
Charkhi Dadri	67.2	91	72.6	416	17.0	28.8	406
Faridabad	68.4	350	54.2	1,429	10.0	37.0	1,387
Fatehabad	59.3	197	62.3	783	19.8	29.8	772
Gurgaon	67.7	215	67.5	1,071	9.0	24.3	1,043
Hisar	70.5	330	63.8	1,468	18.5	30.1	1,434
Jhajjar	76.9	207	60.1	788	10.1	43.5	760
Jind	68.9	261	59.6	1,089	18.9	32.3	1,055
Kaithal	61.4	192	61.5	791	16.5	32.7	750
Karnal	78.3	373	61.9	1,421	14.9	36.5	1,380
Kurukshetra	73.7	180	57.1	801	11.8	37.3	770
Mahendragarh	72.3	132	61.2	691	14.3	29.5	665
Mewat	76.4	168	60.6	735	19.2	14.9	680
Palwal	71.6	264	57.2	872	15.8	27.4	827
Panchkula	53.1	63	57.1	420	14.1	39.9	425
Panipat	73.4	261	66.9	974	13.7	37.8	930
Rewari	71.3	118	61.8	768	11.6	28.3	746
Rohtak	76.2	198	65.3	853	15.9	35.9	819
Sirsa	70.1	180	61.9	1,003	20.8	29.3	993
Sonipat	68.7	290	53.3	1,209	13.2	39.2	1,162
Yamunanagar	72.9	208	56.6	945	13.9	37.9	907
Haryana	70.4	4,679	60.4	20,380	15.1	33.1	19,725

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). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (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 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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	85.9	94.8	65.6	84.8	69.7	81.2	17.5	31.7	72.9	73.6	1,044	1,107
15-19	83.9	93.3	59.4	80.0	64.0	79.5	14.4	27.8	68.9	69.2	472	581
20-24	87.6	96.5	70.7	90.1	74.3	83.0	20.1	35.9	76.2	78.4	572	526
25-29	89.6	97.5	77.1	89.8	78.2	88.7	23.9	39.5	78.6	82.3	533	469
30-39	91.9	97.9	74.5	91.9	79.6	86.6	21.6	41.4	82.4	84.7	934	809
40-49	86.8	97.1	69.2	89.6	71.3	87.9	17.4	36.0	74.5	84.7	698	644
Residence												
Urban	89.2	96.7	71.4	86.7	75.6	83.0	22.0	39.3	76.1	79.4	1,034	996
Rural	88.1	96.5	70.7	89.4	73.7	86.3	18.7	35.0	77.4	80.7	2,175	2,033
Schooling												
No schooling	74.3	90.3	52.7	74.7	57.0	74.1	11.0	19.4	62.6	71.4	514	178
<5 years complete	88.9	93.1	66.2	84.8	66.5	85.4	11.9	20.1	72.2	80.2	94	79
5-7 years complete	84.1	95.2	68.2	84.5	71.4	80.6	13.8	22.2	73.4	77.4	443	352
8-9 years complete	85.2	93.8	65.0	83.8	69.9	80.3	12.6	24.3	70.1	75.8	599	537
10-11 years complete	93.2	98.2	75.2	90.7	80.7	88.3	18.6	38.2	83.4	82.0	533	653
12 or more years complete	96.8	98.4	82.8	92.8	84.3	88.7	32.2	48.3	86.8	83.4	1,025	1,229
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	91.6	97.4	74.6	89.2	78.2	87.2	22.7	39.6	81.0	80.8	2,121	1,919
No	82.4	95.0	63.6	87.3	66.8	81.8	14.0	30.9	69.1	79.3	1,088	1,110

Continued..

Table 82. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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
Marital status												
Never married	85.7	95.2	64.5	85.8	69.1	82.5	19.8	33.8	71.3	73.8	771	1,278
Currently married	89.5	97.5	73.3	90.6	76.0	87.2	20.0	38.5	78.8	85.1	2,309	1,716
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	86.3	(98.3)	65.6	(82.0)	76.2	(89.4)	15.1	(26.1)	77.1	(77.7)	130	34
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	89.0	96.2	65.8	89.8	72.2	83.1	18.3	38.6	78.4	79.9	218	327
Not been away	88.4	96.6	71.3	88.3	74.5	85.5	19.8	36.1	76.8	80.3	2,991	2,702
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	92.2	97.1	75.9	91.6	78.9	83.3	13.2	38.2	82.0	81.2	168	160
Not been away	88.2	96.5	70.6	88.3	74.1	85.3	20.1	36.3	76.7	80.2	3,042	2,869
Religion												
Hindu	89.6	96.6	72.2	88.8	75.4	85.5	19.9	36.9	77.9	80.1	2,906	2,763
Muslim	70.0	94.5	48.2	79.9	56.7	76.6	13.4	23.0	60.8	81.6	185	174
Sikh	88.6	99.3	74.4	95.9	74.9	93.9	26.0	45.4	78.7	82.1	116	84

Continued..

Table 82. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	83.4	96.0	66.7	87.0	68.7	83.4	16.4	27.4	72.0	79.3	958	847
Scheduled tribe	*	(95.8)	*	(91.2)	*	(86.0)	*	(46.4)	*	(72.3)	16	36
Other backward class	88.0	96.3	69.0	88.0	72.9	85.8	20.0	36.5	75.7	80.7	997	983
Other	92.6	97.3	75.4	90.0	79.8	86.4	22.2	42.7	81.8	80.9	1,229	1,155
Total	88.4	96.5	70.9	88.5	74.3	85.2	19.7	36.4	76.9	80.3	3,209	3,029

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

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

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

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

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	74.2	60.9	66.1	68.6	63.9	62.7	62.5	27.6	897			
15-19	70.7	55.4	62.5	71.1	59.3	61.2	59.4	27.2	396			
20-24	76.9	65.3	69.0	66.5	67.5	63.9	64.9	28.0	501			
25-29	73.9	68.2	74.3	67.2	71.0	67.2	68.9	27.9	477			
30-39	76.7	65.7	71.6	70.5	67.0	63.8	66.9	30.2	859			
40-49	75.8	64.5	70.6	63.9	67.9	65.2	70.1	25.3	605			
Residence												
Urban	75.3	66.7	74.0	67.0	70.3	66.2	69.9	28.3	922			
Rural	75.2	63.2	68.2	68.4	65.2	63.4	64.9	27.8	1,916			
Schooling												
No schooling	68.6	56.0	63.3	67.5	60.1	56.1	60.1	22.6	382			
<5 years complete	77.5	51.0	55.1	75.7	52.5	55.8	52.3	29.6	84			
5-7 years complete	75.9	61.4	66.4	66.4	60.5	61.3	60.5	24.6	372			
8-9 years complete	72.6	56.2	64.1	67.8	58.1	60.0	61.3	24.2	511			
10-11 years complete	75.5	64.5	68.4	67.0	68.0	63.2	65.9	27.2	497			
12 or more years complete	78.5	73.9	79.4	68.5	77.0	72.2	75.5	33.5	992			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	75.7	66.4	70.4	70.6	68.0	64.3	67.6	30.3	1,942			
No	74.2	60.0	69.5	62.0	64.3	64.4	64.2	23.0	897			

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	74.1	60.5	70.1	70.2	65.9	65.6	66.0	661
Currently married	75.9	65.7	70.0	67.5	67.4	63.8	66.5	2,066
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.7	62.1	72.7	61.3	62.8	66.3	70.0	112
Religion								
Hindu	76.0	65.0	71.2	68.4	67.7	65.0	67.1	2,604
Muslim	64.4	53.7	54.7	56.5	52.7	52.7	57.2	129
Sikh	70.0	60.0	61.7	70.4	62.5	61.4	63.2	103
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	73.6	58.9	68.1	69.8	64.1	63.2	63.7	799
Other backward class	75.6	66.3	68.8	66.6	66.6	62.4	65.9	878
Other ²	76.4	67.0	72.9	67.9	69.3	66.9	69.5	1,138
Total	75.2	64.3	70.1	67.9	66.9	64.3	66.5	2,838

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women belonging to scheduled tribe or 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 scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	83.4	75.2	79.5	75.1	74.0	74.1	76.6	40.8			1,049	
15-19	81.1	72.3	79.1	75.1	72.4	73.8	74.5	40.3			542	
20-24	85.9	78.2	80.1	75.1	75.8	74.4	78.9	41.3			507	
25-29	82.2	77.0	79.7	73.3	76.7	74.6	78.8	43.7			457	
30-39	87.7	84.2	85.0	71.7	83.4	82.6	85.0	48.1			792	
40-49	84.2	79.7	81.9	76.0	77.4	76.3	80.2	45.4			625	
Residence												
Urban	84.1	84.2	86.8	73.3	82.0	80.8	85.6	47.1			963	
Rural	84.7	76.3	79.0	74.5	75.6	75.1	77.3	42.8			1,961	
Schooling												
No schooling	77.1	67.7	74.5	71.4	68.1	69.3	70.2	37.5			160	
<5 years complete	86.5	72.8	75.0	75.3	69.7	75.7	78.3	45.7			74	
5-7 years complete	81.3	70.9	76.1	73.8	73.4	68.3	73.8	38.0			335	
8-9 years complete	84.0	77.0	76.8	75.0	74.4	75.1	75.9	45.9			504	
10-11 years complete	85.0	78.1	82.4	74.8	78.4	78.2	80.9	44.6			642	
12 or more years complete	86.3	84.1	86.0	73.6	81.7	80.6	84.4	45.8			1,209	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	85.7	82.1	84.7	73.7	80.6	78.8	82.7	45.4			1,870	
No	82.5	73.2	76.0	74.7	72.6	73.7	75.3	42.0			1,054	

Continued...

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	83.9	76.8	80.2	73.2	75.6	74.6	77.7	1,218
Currently married	85.0	80.4	82.5	74.6	79.4	78.5	81.7	1,673
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(83.7)	(77.8)	(86.1)	(81.7)	(70.6)	(86.4)	(82.1)	33
Religion								
Hindu	84.6	79.1	81.9	73.6	77.8	77.2	80.3	2,669
Muslim	81.3	71.7	76.6	79.4	74.4	72.2	73.8	165
Sikh	86.8	82.4	77.4	75.4	79.3	78.8	82.3	84
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	82.3	75.9	78.7	71.3	75.6	76.0	77.4	813
Scheduled tribe	(82.6)	(77.3)	(91.2)	(80.1)	(91.2)	(74.5)	(71.4)	35
Other backward class	86.0	79.1	81.3	75.1	77.4	74.9	79.8	947
Other	85.0	80.9	83.5	75.0	79.0	79.5	82.4	1,124
Total	84.5	78.9	81.6	74.1	77.7	77.0	80.0	2,924

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and 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

Table 84 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 2 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	13.0	0.4	6.0	11.8	0.2	5.1	12.2	0.3	5.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	541	674	1,215	1,127	1,524	2,652	1,669	2,198	3,867
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	77.3	*	75.0	64.1	*	63.8	68.7	*	67.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	71	3	73	133	3	136	204	6	210
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	603	745	1,348	1,210	1,649	2,858	1,812	2,394	4,206
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.1	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.4	na	na
Number of men	996	na	na	2,033	na	na	3,029	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	(57.8)	na	na	(61.5)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months									
	11	na	na	30	na	na	41	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	26.6	na	na	25.3	na	na	25.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	192	na	na	539	na	na	731	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5									
	9.2	19.0	14.2	6.5	17.5	12.2	7.4	17.9	12.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion									
	4.4	5.7	5.1	3.5	7.0	5.3	3.8	6.6	5.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	31.6	38.4	35.1	34.4	45.1	39.9	33.5	43.0	38.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months									
	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	4.3
Number of respondents									
	996	1,034	2,030	2,033	2,175	4,208	3,029	3,209	6,238
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	95.8	89.4	92.2	90.8	87.8	89.1	92.4	88.3	90.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	315	397	712	699	982	1,681	1,014	1,379	2,393

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 85 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	30.6	17.0	24.1	32.2	17.8	25.1	31.7	17.5	24.8
Percentage who know a condom source	85.6	55.8	71.3	85.6	54.3	70.3	85.6	54.8	70.6
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	22.6	26.6	24.5	23.5	36.7	30.0	23.2	33.6	28.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.6
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.1	7.1	5.5	2.1	9.6	5.7	2.7	8.8	5.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	31.3	36.1	33.6	33.9	41.3	37.5	33.1	39.7	36.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.7
Number age 15-24	351	322	673	756	722	1,478	1,107	1,044	2,151
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	97.2	87.9	92.4	93.5	90.4	91.8	94.6	89.7	92.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	110	116	226	256	298	554	366	415	780
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	55.2	32.7	43.3	43.4	27.9	34.0	47.0	29.1	36.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	80	90	171	180	272	452	261	362	623
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	66.2	2.6	32.9	50.7	0.9	19.1	55.7	1.3	22.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	70	77	148	148	258	406	218	335	554
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	(75.2)	*	(72.2)	57.0	*	56.2	64.0	*	62.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	47	2	49	75	2	78	122	4	126
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	83.5	96.6	89.1	85.9	98.6	91.1	85.1	97.9	90.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14.0	0.8	8.4	11.8	0.5	7.2	12.5	0.6	7.6
Number never married	324	240	564	670	457	1,126	993	697	1,690

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 86 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	73	68	13,769
Male	91	78	15,166
Age			
<15	137	126	6,700
15-59	58	47	19,001
60 and over	117	117	3,234
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	63	63	3,081
Other fuel	85	74	25,854
Total ⁴	83	73	28,934
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	117	115	28,602
Male	127	127	30,833
Age			
<15	171	171	15,603
15-59	93	90	36,692
60 and over	169	169	7,144
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	111	111	35,615
Other fuel	140	136	23,824
Total ⁴	122	121	59,439
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	103	99	42,371
Male	115	111	45,999
Age			
<15	161	157	22,303
15-59	81	76	55,693
60 and over	153	153	10,377
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	107	107	38,696
Other fuel	111	104	49,678
Total ⁴	109	105	88,374

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

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 of TB ¹	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would 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 of TB ¹	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	95.8	3,438	74.8	77.7	93.1	8.0	3,295	94.4	80.2	72.3	90.3	9.5	549
20-34	96.6	10,624	76.3	79.3	95.4	7.2	10,260	94.9	78.1	76.9	96.0	7.1	1,365
35-49	96.6	7,846	73.8	77.8	96.2	7.4	7,581	96.1	78.4	75.2	96.2	9.4	970
Residence													
Urban	97.6	7,391	77.7	81.2	95.9	6.4	7,212	95.9	80.7	76.2	95.1	6.9	955
Rural	95.9	14,518	73.9	77.1	95.0	7.9	13,924	94.9	77.6	75.1	94.9	9.0	1,928
Schooling													
No schooling	92.7	3,493	68.1	72.7	93.1	9.8	3,239	88.5	76.7	72.6	93.8	13.1	157
<5 years complete	95.9	640	70.1	72.8	94.2	6.8	614	96.5	75.3	86.5	89.7	15.5	76
5-7 years complete	96.1	3,148	69.0	73.7	94.5	7.6	3,025	93.3	73.4	73.3	94.3	9.9	329
8-9 years complete	96.3	3,776	72.6	76.5	94.6	7.9	3,636	95.0	76.6	78.9	93.7	8.9	510
10-11 years complete	97.5	3,590	77.1	80.4	95.9	6.8	3,501	96.4	79.4	71.8	95.5	8.5	630
12 or more years complete	98.0	7,262	81.9	83.8	96.9	6.3	7,120	96.1	80.9	76.2	96.0	6.4	1,181
Religion													
Hindu	97.0	19,952	75.7	78.9	95.5	7.0	19,361	95.7	78.7	75.5	94.9	8.5	2,645
Muslim	87.8	1,194	66.4	72.1	93.1	15.0	1,049	86.2	73.7	81.6	96.3	6.7	150
Sikh	95.5	724	75.1	78.2	94.2	6.1	691	96.4	81.7	62.9	95.5	5.7	81
Other	(91.7)	39	(75.0)	(60.3)	(97.8)	(13.2)	36	*	*	*	*	*	6

Continued...

Table 87 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	96.3	6,599	73.0	76.4	94.8	6.9	6,353	75.1	76.8	94.4	9.0	804
Scheduled tribe	94.1	182	51.5	81.9	96.3	12.9	171	(60.0)	(72.3)	(100.0)	(9.0)	35
Other backward class	96.2	6,317	74.3	77.9	95.3	8.7	6,076	80.1	77.1	95.3	7.5	936
Other	97.0	8,730	78.1	80.7	95.7	6.7	8,467	80.5	73.3	95.0	8.6	1,103
Don't know	85.8	81	54.7	46.9	90.2	10.6	69	*	*	*	*	5
Total	96.5	21,909	75.2	78.5	95.3	7.4	21,137	78.6	75.5	95.0	8.3	2,884

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	16.6	3,438	11.4	581
20-24	13.1	3,546	16.3	526
25-34	14.0	7,079	19.5	913
35-49	20.3	7,846	21.7	1,009
Residence				
Urban	18.8	7,391	20.1	996
Rural	15.4	14,518	17.1	2,033
Schooling				
No schooling	17.2	3,493	11.1	178
<5 years complete	18.7	640	23.1	79
5-7 years complete	16.0	3,148	17.7	352
8-9 years complete	15.5	3,776	11.8	537
10-11 years complete	14.8	3,590	17.8	653
12 or more years complete	17.7	7,262	21.9	1,229
Religion				
Hindu	17.2	19,952	18.9	2,763
Muslim	7.0	1,194	9.7	174
Sikh	15.0	724	5.3	84
Other	(11.0)	39	*	6
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	21.9	6,599	23.8	847
Scheduled tribe	16.2	182	(17.4)	36
Other backward class	15.0	6,317	16.5	983
Other	13.6	8,730	15.5	1,155
Don't know	7.9	81	*	8
Total age 15-49	16.5	21,909	18.1	3,029
Age 50-54	na	na	26.1	195
Total age 15-54	na	na	18.6	3,224

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 89 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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	33.1	41.7	38.7
Government/municipal hospital	25.7	24.3	24.8
Government dispensary	2.6	2.0	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	0.3	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	2.6	9.2	6.9
PHC/additional PHC	1.0	4.7	3.4
Sub-centre	0.1	1.0	0.7
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	0.5	0.6
Private health sector	63.3	55.6	58.3
Private hospital	24.0	18.4	20.4
Private doctor/clinic	39.1	36.8	37.6
Private paramedic	0.2	0.3	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	1.7	1.4	1.5
Shop	0.1	0.2	0.2
Home treatment	1.2	0.7	0.9
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	28.3	24.2	25.7
Number of households	6,421	11,808	18,229
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	18.1	6.1	10.8
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	13.1	15.3	14.4
State health insurance scheme	6.8	5.3	5.9
<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana</i> (RSBY)	9.4	17.7	14.5
Community health insurance programme	0.8	0.3	0.5
Other health insurance through employer	3.6	1.7	2.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.1	0.4	1.0
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	20.4	5.5	11.3
Other	28.4	49.0	41.0
Number of households	1,819	2,858	4,676

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

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	355	477	496	266	88	3,438	813	309	0	157	0	581
20-34	1,000	803	2,046	476	150	10,624	1,016	402	216	322	85	1,438
35-49	3,447	2,133	4,554	743	207	7,846	2,038	883	892	454	416	1,009
Residence												
Urban	1,885	1,160	3,330	421	62	7,391	1,433	181	431	192	337	996
Rural	1,720	1,263	2,380	599	211	14,518	1,261	723	385	404	102	2,033
Schooling												
No schooling	2,183	1,395	2,135	686	172	3,493	552	944	317	369	0	178
<5 years complete	3,072	1,965	4,267	580	232	640	1,164	0	0	0	0	79
5-7 years complete	2,553	1,856	3,517	629	182	3,148	1,575	410	1,373	582	0	352
8-9 years complete	1,423	1,176	2,207	510	102	3,776	1,501	356	251	174	0	537
10-11 years complete	1,649	1,210	2,900	539	166	3,590	1,463	522	381	481	317	653
12 or more years complete	1,374	847	2,639	440	168	7,262	1,207	655	233	271	273	1,229
Marital status												
Never married	488	532	553	359	111	5,304	914	417	0	123	0	1,278
Currently married	2,082	1,357	3,340	594	158	15,739	1,570	650	613	437	316	1,716
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4,082	3,152	4,229	630	525	867	(3,742)	(0)	(4,704)	(3,089)	(0)	34
Religion												
Hindu	1,737	1,239	2,790	525	140	19,952	1,345	539	438	255	196	2,763
Muslim	2,002	900	769	781	610	1,194	119	913	0	1,414	0	174
Sikh	2,421	1,308	3,426	535	0	724	2,979	0	0	700	0	84
Other	(2,627)	(4,326)	(2,457)	(0)	(0)	39	*	*	*	*	*	6

Continued...

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,378	832	2,373	430	69	6,599	812	548	333	0	100	847
Scheduled tribe	2,680	2,124	3,649	932	0	182	(2,993)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Other backward class	1,643	1,035	2,553	586	148	6,317	1,132	584	237	388	0	983
Other	2,147	1,614	3,044	557	236	8,730	1,802	529	603	546	397	1,155
Don't know	2,442	5,034	1,785	2,819	827	81	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total age 15-49	1,775	1,228	2,701	539	161	21,909	1,317	545	400	334	179	3,029
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,679	1,040	1,238	546	0	195
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,582	575	451	347	168	3,224

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.3	3,286	0.9	546
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.3	3,440	1.0	488
25-29	0.3	0.1	0.2	3,636	1.3	442
30-34	0.5	0.3	0.3	3,216	0.8	407
35-39	0.9	0.4	0.3	2,871	2.6	348
40-44	0.7	0.3	0.5	2,461	0.2	324
45-49	1.3	0.3	0.3	2,295	2.9	277
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.3	0.3	7,091	1.0	917
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.3	14,113	1.4	1,913
Schooling						
No schooling	0.6	0.2	0.3	3,415	1.5	165
<5 years complete	0.9	0.4	0.2	621	0.0	77
5-7 years complete	0.7	0.3	0.3	3,058	1.7	335
8-9 years complete	0.4	0.3	0.3	3,661	1.4	509
10-11 years complete	0.7	0.1	0.3	3,458	1.5	603
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.2	0.3	6,991	1.0	1,141
Religion						
Hindu	0.5	0.2	0.3	19,302	1.2	2,587
Muslim	0.6	0.2	0.5	1,161	3.1	164
Sikh	1.3	0.3	0.1	706	0.0	73
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	*	5
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.3	0.2	0.3	6,423	0.7	780
Scheduled tribe	0.3	0.3	0.4	173	(0.0)	34
Other backward class	0.6	0.3	0.2	6,117	1.6	923
Other	0.7	0.2	0.3	8,417	1.5	1,084
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	*	8
Total	0.6	0.2	0.3	21,205	1.3	2,830

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	3.7	68.6	28.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	3,215			
20-24	5.0	65.4	31.2	2.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.1	3,367			
25-29	6.8	55.0	39.3	5.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.6	3,545			
30-34	11.7	45.5	44.8	8.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.0	3,154			
35-39	15.5	38.5	48.0	10.4	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.6	2,798			
40-44	21.6	30.1	51.2	13.9	3.5	1.3	100.0	1.1	2,407			
45-49	27.6	26.0	50.4	16.9	4.7	2.0	100.0	1.2	2,234			
Residence												
Urban	12.2	47.6	41.7	8.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.6	6,862			
Rural	11.7	49.9	40.4	7.5	1.4	0.8	100.0	1.0	13,857			
Schooling												
No schooling	17.9	37.1	47.9	11.2	2.6	1.1	100.0	1.2	3,334			
<5 years complete	16.3	39.8	45.5	11.0	2.2	1.5	100.0	0.4	619			
5-7 years complete	15.1	43.1	44.0	9.5	2.3	1.0	100.0	1.0	3,004			
8-9 years complete	10.5	53.9	37.1	6.8	1.4	0.7	100.0	0.7	3,602			
10-11 years complete	10.5	52.9	38.3	7.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.7	3,381			
12 or more years complete	8.6	54.1	38.9	5.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	6,779			
Religion												
Hindu	12.0	49.4	40.5	7.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.8	18,869			
Muslim	9.6	45.2	46.7	6.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.6	1,144			
Sikh	12.1	49.2	40.8	7.4	1.6	1.1	100.0	1.0	671			
Other	(14.7)	(54.6)	(33.4)	(9.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.7)	36			

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women — Continued

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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		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					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	10.1	53.6	38.0	6.3	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.8	6,309		
Scheduled tribe	15.2	49.7	37.6	11.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	2.5	170		
Other backward class	12.2	48.5	41.1	8.1	1.6	0.8	100.0	0.8	5,991		
Other	12.8	46.2	43.1	8.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.9	8,174		
Don't know	28.5	48.5	29.4	15.1	4.8	2.2	100.0	3.8	75		
Total	11.9	49.1	40.9	7.7	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.8	20,719		

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 92.2 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 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	5.7	50.2	44.4	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	534	
20-24	8.6	31.4	60.3	7.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.1	476	
25-29	14.6	25.4	61.0	11.4	1.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.3	425	
30-34	20.1	20.9	59.7	16.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	100.0	0.0	395	
35-39	29.4	13.9	58.2	21.5	5.5	5.5	0.9	100.0	0.3	328	
40-44	31.4	12.7	56.6	20.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	100.0	0.0	319	
45-49	30.1	15.4	56.0	17.7	8.8	8.8	2.1	100.0	0.1	267	
Residence											
Urban	19.9	23.5	57.2	15.6	2.5	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.2	895	
Rural	16.8	28.4	55.6	11.9	3.0	3.0	1.1	100.0	0.2	1,848	
Schooling											
No schooling	14.5	20.8	66.3	7.8	3.5	3.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	156	
<5 years complete	19.2	27.6	55.0	12.7	1.8	1.8	3.0	100.0	0.0	77	
5-7 years complete	19.8	21.6	59.5	11.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	100.0	0.0	323	
8-9 years complete	14.4	37.5	48.9	11.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	0.3	496	
10-11 years complete	18.2	28.2	54.0	14.4	2.9	2.9	0.5	100.0	0.0	580	
12 or more years complete	19.0	23.6	58.2	14.4	2.6	2.6	1.2	100.0	0.2	1,111	
Religion											
Hindu	18.3	26.6	55.9	13.5	2.8	2.8	1.2	100.0	0.2	2,508	
Muslim	9.5	32.7	58.4	5.7	2.6	2.6	0.6	100.0	0.0	159	
Sikh	18.9	23.7	57.4	13.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	71	

Continued...

Table 92.2 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	18.2	27.6	55.1	12.6	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	767			
Scheduled tribe	(8.0)	(39.9)	(55.7)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	32			
Other backward class	16.9	29.5	54.0	12.6	2.8	1.0	100.0	0.2	891			
Other	18.7	23.5	58.7	14.2	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.1	1,045			
Total age 15-49	17.9	26.8	56.1	13.1	2.8	1.1	100.0	0.2	2,743			
Age 50-54	50.8	9.9	41.8	29.1	11.3	7.9	100.0	0.8	183			
Total age 15-54	19.9	25.8	55.2	14.1	3.4	1.6	100.0	0.2	2,927			

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.2	2.1	0.7	100.0	0.4	3.2	3,175
20-24	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.4	2.9	3,326
25-29	96.9	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.5	3.6	3,510
30-34	93.8	4.2	2.0	100.0	0.5	6.7	3,119
35-39	91.4	4.9	3.7	100.0	0.6	9.2	2,743
40-44	88.2	5.6	6.3	100.0	0.4	12.2	2,344
45-49	85.7	6.7	7.6	100.0	1.4	15.7	2,182
Residence							
Urban	93.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	0.8	7.4	6,761
Rural	93.7	3.8	2.5	100.0	0.5	6.7	13,638
Schooling							
No schooling	90.2	5.6	4.2	100.0	0.6	10.4	3,254
<5 years complete	90.1	5.1	4.8	100.0	0.4	10.3	600
5-7 years complete	92.2	4.1	3.6	100.0	0.4	8.2	2,958
8-9 years complete	94.1	3.3	2.6	100.0	0.7	6.6	3,552
10-11 years complete	94.0	3.4	2.6	100.0	0.5	6.4	3,337
12 or more years complete	95.8	2.7	1.5	100.0	0.6	4.9	6,698
Religion							
Hindu	93.6	3.7	2.7	100.0	0.6	7.0	18,604
Muslim	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	0.3	5.3	1,105
Sikh	91.8	5.2	3.1	100.0	0.2	8.5	656
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	0.5	6.9	6,236
Scheduled tribe	90.6	6.6	2.8	100.0	0.4	9.8	169
Other backward class	93.2	4.1	2.7	100.0	0.4	7.2	5,904
Other	94.0	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.7	6.8	8,016
Don't know	96.4	3.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	3.6	75
Total	93.6	3.7	2.7	100.0	0.6	7.0	20,399

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.5	2.7	529
20-24	96.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	0.3	4.0	470
25-29	96.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	0.8	4.2	422
30-34	90.0	4.7	5.4	100.0	0.6	10.6	390
35-39	85.6	8.2	6.2	100.0	2.1	16.5	324
40-44	84.3	9.5	6.2	100.0	0.7	16.4	303
45-49	81.1	7.1	11.8	100.0	1.7	20.6	257
Residence							
Urban	91.7	5.2	3.1	100.0	0.7	9.0	882
Rural	91.7	4.4	3.9	100.0	0.9	9.3	1,813
Schooling							
No schooling	85.9	9.7	4.5	100.0	0.9	15.1	151
<5 years complete	87.3	5.8	6.9	100.0	1.9	14.6	75
5-7 years complete	87.8	4.6	7.7	100.0	1.2	13.5	315
8-9 years complete	94.3	2.4	3.3	100.0	0.7	6.4	486
10-11 years complete	91.0	5.8	3.1	100.0	0.4	9.3	574
12 or more years complete	93.1	4.3	2.6	100.0	1.0	7.9	1,093
Religion							
Hindu	91.8	4.6	3.6	100.0	0.9	9.1	2,463
Muslim	91.4	5.5	3.1	100.0	0.0	8.6	155
Sikh	87.7	4.7	7.6	100.0	1.1	13.4	71
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.6	4.2	4.2	100.0	0.9	9.3	750
Scheduled tribe	(82.1)	(11.1)	(6.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(17.9)	29
Other backward class	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	0.6	8.0	875
Other	91.3	5.4	3.3	100.0	1.1	9.9	1,033
Total age 15-49	91.7	4.7	3.6	100.0	0.9	9.2	2,695
Age 50-54	78.3	6.4	15.3	100.0	7.2	28.9	170
Total age 15-54	90.9	4.8	4.3	100.0	1.2	10.4	2,865

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.9	5.4	6.5
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.4	0.3	10.7	14.8	13.5
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	13.1	9.9
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.4	2.0
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	2.1
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8
Uses any type of tobacco	0.5	0.7	0.6	22.4	29.2	27.0
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.1	17.4	17.9
Number of respondents	7,391	14,518	21,909	996	2,033	3,029
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	78.6	68.2	72.8
5-9	*	*	*	10.1	15.2	12.9
10-14	*	*	*	5.0	4.2	4.5
15-24	*	*	*	0.0	0.6	0.3
Missing	*	*	*	6.3	11.9	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	1	16	17	88	110	198
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	60.0	60.8	26.3	17.8	20.0
5-9	*	24.1	23.6	28.5	26.9	27.3
10-14	*	7.9	8.3	26.5	29.8	28.9
15-24	*	3.4	3.1	13.4	19.7	18.1
25 or more	*	4.5	4.1	0.4	3.3	2.6
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.5	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	6	62	68	106	301	407
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	7.2	14.7	12.0
About once a week	*	*	*	42.8	35.3	37.9
Less than once a week	*	*	*	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	10	8	18	190	353	543

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 95 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
Age									
15-19	20.9	14.6	80.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	93.1	3,438
20-24	23.0	15.7	80.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	93.3	3,546
Residence									
Urban	17.0	13.3	86.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	96.7	2,189
Rural	24.3	16.1	78.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	91.6	4,795
Schooling									
No schooling	62.7	12.2	50.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	64.0	267
<5 years complete	57.8	2.6	63.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	67.2	67
5-7 years complete	41.1	13.4	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	82.4	420
8-9 years complete	24.7	15.9	78.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	91.5	1,758
10-11 years complete	18.7	14.8	83.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	95.7	1,703
12 or more years complete	14.6	15.8	84.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.8	2,769
Religion									
Hindu	19.3	15.5	82.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	95.3	6,243
Muslim	56.2	11.0	56.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	67.5	525
Sikh	16.8	16.3	81.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	95.6	207
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.9	16.3	80.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	94.1	2,302
Scheduled tribe	25.4	26.5	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	57
Other backward class	26.5	14.9	79.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	91.4	2,124
Other	18.9	14.2	82.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	94.2	2,476
Don't know	(34.5)	(8.5)	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(65.4)	25
Total	22.0	15.2	80.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	93.2	6,984

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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 type of employment, according to age, Haryana, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN												
15-19	10.1	472	(68.1)	(6.6)	(5.3)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.9)	(91.1)	100.0	47
20-24	16.8	572	80.5	6.8	0.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	96
25-29	19.7	533	78.9	5.3	3.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	105
30-34	25.5	516	74.2	8.4	2.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	132
35-39	34.3	419	78.0	9.4	1.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	144
40-44	31.3	403	71.6	8.7	2.7	16.9	0.0	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	126
45-49	27.3	295	67.5	7.8	5.9	18.7	0.0	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	81
Total	22.8	3,209	74.9	7.8	2.7	14.6	0.0	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	731
MEN												
15-19	18.4	581	85.3	3.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	107
20-24	56.9	526	87.4	8.1	0.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	299
25-29	87.2	469	87.2	9.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0	409
30-34	96.0	444	88.5	7.4	1.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	426
35-39	96.3	365	87.8	8.7	0.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	352
40-44	95.9	350	85.6	11.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	336
45-49	96.6	293	83.8	11.1	1.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	283
Total	73.0	3,029	86.8	9.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	23.3	76.7	100.0	2,212
Age 50-54	95.7	195	81.2	13.2	4.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	28.5	71.5	100.0	187
Total age 15-54	74.4	3,224	86.4	9.3	1.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0	2,399

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 97. Control over and magnitude of women's and men'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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	*	2	(64.8)	28	*	1	nc	0	*	4
20-29	88.1	66	69.4	501	(43.1)	45	*	15	78.1	338
30-39	84.3	215	77.7	614	41.4	159	79.6	74	87.0	678
40-49	93.2	132	83.4	408	43.3	101	73.5	92	82.7	559
Residence										
Urban	88.8	151	77.3	519	48.0	119	79.3	77	83.2	532
Rural	87.2	265	75.7	1,031	39.0	188	75.4	104	83.8	1,046
Schooling										
No schooling	87.6	108	75.0	314	34.2	80	*	21	81.3	131
<5 years complete	*	23	75.1	53	*	17	*	12	82.9	59
5-7 years complete	87.8	86	76.8	281	39.0	62	(63.6)	41	84.2	261
8-9 years complete	90.5	59	70.8	249	(47.2)	43	*	17	77.7	214
10-11 years complete	89.5	58	82.9	244	(35.0)	44	(85.4)	35	82.9	330
12 or more years complete	82.7	81	76.4	410	59.7	60	87.7	55	86.4	585
Religion										
Hindu	88.1	379	77.0	1,401	44.9	283	77.8	170	84.4	1,430
Muslim	*	20	60.1	93	*	13	*	8	70.2	95
Sikh	*	16	83.5	55	*	11	*	3	82.7	50

Continued...

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings—Continued

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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	92.1	77.2	454	125	75.4	79	84.7	462
Other backward class	85.7	74.0	510	101	74.2	57	79.1	509
Other ¹	84.4	77.4	571	78	(84.7)	45	86.2	590
Total	87.8	76.3	1,551	306	77.1	181	83.6	1,579

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

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

Table 98. Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Haryana, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
	URBAN								
Own health care	6.8	76.9	13.8	1.4	1.0	100.0	24.3	72.7	2.7
Major household purchases	3.7	80.6	11.6	2.8	1.4	100.0	16.8	79.8	2.2
Visits to her family or relatives	4.9	79.2	12.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	na	na	na
	RURAL								
Own health care	7.3	73.5	14.0	2.3	2.8	100.0	24.7	71.5	3.1
Major household purchases	3.6	72.5	15.3	4.6	4.1	100.0	17.0	79.1	2.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.4	74.4	14.4	3.3	3.6	100.0	na	na	na
	TOTAL								
Own health care	7.2	74.6	14.0	2.0	2.3	100.0	24.6	71.9	3.0
Major household purchases	3.6	75.0	14.1	4.0	3.3	100.0	16.9	79.3	2.1
Visits to her family or relatives	4.5	75.9	13.9	2.9	2.8	100.0	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Age				Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions					
15-19	66.7	56.5	60.5	27.6	47	*	*	*	5
20-24	73.8	68.4	67.3	20.4	298	96.4	92.3	3.6	108
25-29	76.3	70.2	74.8	17.5	451	95.8	94.5	1.8	275
30-39	83.4	82.2	82.7	10.3	887	96.9	97.2	0.8	727
40-49	88.2	86.0	88.8	7.1	626	96.2	96.5	1.3	602
Residence									
Urban	83.7	84.3	84.1	9.3	709	97.0	96.6	1.3	554
Rural	80.8	76.1	78.7	13.9	1,599	96.2	96.1	1.3	1,162
Schooling									
No schooling	81.5	77.1	81.6	12.1	459	95.4	96.1	1.7	141
<5 years complete	90.6	88.4	89.3	6.3	84	96.9	100.0	0.0	63
5-7 years complete	83.4	82.1	81.4	10.6	394	96.1	96.8	1.5	273
8-9 years complete	78.8	74.8	74.6	15.6	367	97.1	96.7	0.3	227
10-11 years complete	82.6	79.7	82.6	11.7	354	96.1	95.6	1.3	356
12 or more years complete	81.0	77.8	79.8	13.4	650	96.7	95.8	1.6	657
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	84.3	81.9	82.3	10.7	508	96.3	96.1	1.4	1,639
Employed, for cash	85.8	83.4	83.7	9.0	416	96.6	96.3	1.3	1,579
Employed, not for cash	77.4	75.3	76.3	18.7	92	90.3	84.0	3.6	60
Not employed	81.0	77.7	79.8	13.0	1,801	99.0	99.6	0.0	78

Continued...

Table 99. Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	76.7	67.0	70.2	61.6	19.5	216	97.5	96.4	95.5	1.6	185
1-2	81.5	78.4	80.0	71.2	12.7	1,340	96.0	96.0	93.5	1.5	1,010
3-4	84.1	83.4	84.9	77.2	9.7	655	97.1	96.1	94.2	1.0	455
5 or more	80.4	74.4	77.5	67.1	12.5	98	95.7	100.0	95.7	0.0	66
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	86.4	86.3	86.4	79.4	7.7	893	97.1	97.4	94.7	0.2	642
Non-nuclear	78.8	73.7	76.6	67.1	15.5	1,415	96.0	95.5	93.5	2.0	1,075
Religion											
Hindu	82.4	79.2	80.8	72.6	12.1	2,090	96.4	96.6	94.2	1.2	1,559
Muslim	69.2	67.1	69.5	55.1	19.3	130	96.4	94.9	92.9	1.6	103
Sikh	84.5	80.5	85.1	78.7	12.5	87	96.6	88.5	88.5	3.4	51
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	86.6	81.4	83.1	76.1	9.7	646	95.7	96.6	93.7	1.3	485
Other backward class	79.0	76.3	78.3	68.6	13.8	726	96.7	96.1	94.3	1.5	546
Other ²	80.7	78.6	80.4	71.6	13.2	916	96.8	95.9	93.9	1.2	664
Total	81.7	78.6	80.4	71.9	12.5	2,309	96.5	96.2	94.0	1.3	1,716

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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			
Age								
15-19	37.4	61.2	27.6	0.9	30.7	472	37.4	108
20-24	54.3	69.3	32.9	1.6	41.5	572	39.2	333
25-29	57.8	75.3	33.8	4.0	43.1	533	33.2	322
30-39	62.1	78.4	35.6	7.3	55.9	934	25.3	553
40-49	66.2	77.9	37.1	7.5	62.9	698	25.0	301
Residence								
Urban	64.3	76.3	30.3	4.0	57.6	1,034	39.2	673
Rural	53.9	72.4	35.7	5.2	44.9	2,175	24.3	944
Schooling								
No schooling	52.5	68.0	33.2	7.5	45.5	514	8.1	115
<5 years complete	54.6	70.3	38.8	14.8	57.7	94	(10.1)	36
5-7 years complete	59.5	72.0	38.2	5.9	50.8	443	9.3	174
8-9 years complete	50.8	68.0	33.5	3.1	40.8	599	17.7	220
10-11 years complete	56.1	71.4	33.7	4.8	45.2	533	22.3	290
12 or more years complete	63.2	81.9	32.4	3.2	56.0	1,025	46.1	783
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	68.8	83.1	42.3	10.7	60.4	731	33.0	382
Employed, for cash	70.8	84.3	44.6	11.4	63.3	604	33.0	337
Employed, not for cash	59.7	77.4	30.9	7.3	46.8	126	32.9	46
Not employed	53.8	70.8	31.5	3.1	45.7	2,478	29.7	1,235
Number of living children								
0	48.1	66.7	29.7	1.4	41.6	994	48.2	457
1-2	61.6	76.9	34.6	5.0	50.4	1,411	27.3	846
3-4	61.7	77.5	38.7	8.7	57.3	699	13.6	289
5 or more	55.2	69.0	33.6	10.3	45.4	105	(9.3)	24
Household structure²								
Nuclear	56.8	74.5	32.9	5.7	54.4	1,415	30.8	702
Non-nuclear	57.6	73.0	34.7	4.2	44.8	1,795	30.3	916
Religion								
Hindu	58.5	74.9	35.2	4.9	50.9	2,906	30.5	1,517
Muslim	40.0	56.0	17.1	2.9	20.8	185	(27.6)	38
Sikh	52.4	71.1	27.9	7.4	46.2	116	33.2	61

Continued...

Table 100 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, who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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			
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	52.2	73.5	37.5	6.3	46.6	958	21.4	346
Other backward class	57.5	75.8	33.4	4.9	47.4	997	30.1	482
Other ³	60.6	72.2	31.4	3.5	52.2	1,229	34.9	780
Total	57.2	73.6	33.9	4.8	49.0	3,209	30.5	1,617

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women belonging to scheduled tribe or 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

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

Table 101 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		Number of men
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
Age									
15-19	27.9	22.1	22.8	472	97.7	108	27.7	21.3	581
20-24	30.5	26.4	58.2	572	94.3	333	33.2	25.4	526
25-29	35.7	29.3	60.5	533	89.2	322	41.7	29.8	469
30-34	40.3	32.4	60.6	516	82.9	313	49.9	34.8	444
35-39	48.4	40.2	57.4	419	75.7	240	67.5	49.3	365
40-44	48.1	34.0	47.4	403	73.5	191	76.7	56.5	350
45-49	47.3	35.2	37.4	295	59.5	110	87.5	63.0	293
Residence									
Urban	35.1	27.0	65.1	1,034	83.9	673	44.2	29.6	996
Rural	40.3	32.5	43.4	2,175	83.6	944	53.4	40.3	2,033
Religion									
Hindu	38.0	30.1	52.2	2,906	84.3	1,517	49.6	36.7	2,763
Muslim	45.2	37.5	20.3	185	(59.5)	38	58.7	41.1	174
Sikh	43.9	35.1	52.3	116	83.3	61	54.1	28.6	84
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	40.8	30.0	36.1	958	75.0	346	49.1	30.5	847
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	16	*	7	(52.1)	(42.4)	36
Other backward class	36.7	29.5	48.3	997	80.5	482	49.7	35.0	983
Other	38.3	32.5	63.5	1,229	89.5	780	51.8	42.6	1,155
Schooling									
No schooling	45.6	34.8	22.4	514	8.2	115	68.3	44.6	178
<5 years complete	35.1	26.3	37.7	94	(38.3)	36	78.9	43.9	79
5-7 years complete	43.0	34.2	39.3	443	62.4	174	61.0	42.4	352
8-9 years complete	35.3	26.5	36.7	599	82.8	220	41.9	29.6	537
10-11 years complete	40.9	32.1	54.3	533	93.2	290	50.9	36.9	653
12 or more years complete	34.4	29.5	76.4	1,025	98.4	783	46.3	36.7	1,229
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	39.4	30.4	49.6	1,415	79.8	702	55.3	38.7	1,337
Non-nuclear	38.0	31.0	51.0	1,795	86.8	916	46.5	35.3	1,691
Total age 15-49	38.6	30.8	50.4	3,209	83.7	1,617	50.4	36.8	3,029
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.4	63.3	195
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	53.0	38.4	3,224

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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	13.8	5.4	10.0	5.1	12.9	5.2
She neglects the house or children	16.6	6.1	13.0	5.6	15.7	5.9
She argues with him	15.9	7.2	11.0	6.7	14.7	7.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.7	3.4	6.2	3.5	8.1	3.5
She doesn't cook properly	11.2	3.3	9.3	3.7	10.8	3.5
He suspects her of being unfaithful	14.8	11.3	9.9	10.9	13.6	11.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	23.1	13.7	19.0	15.5	22.1	14.5
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	31.5	20.8	24.4	21.6	29.8	21.1
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	93.3	91.7	84.4	89.0	91.2	90.5
Knows her husband has sex with other women	92.8	87.1	86.2	82.7	91.2	85.2
Is tired or not in the mood	91.5	84.2	84.0	82.8	89.7	83.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	88.6	79.3	79.6	75.8	86.4	77.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.4	5.5	11.4	7.7	6.1	6.4
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	15.5	na	13.3	na	14.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	11.9	na	9.5	na	10.9
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	11.6	na	8.8	na	10.4
Have sex with another woman	na	12.2	na	9.3	na	11.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	8.9	na	6.9	na	8.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.3	na	84.3	na	82.5
Number of respondents	2,438	1,750	771	1,278	3,209	3,029

na = Not applicable

Table 103 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	24.7	22.5	75.8	74.4	77.9	472	581
20-24	26.4	21.6	87.4	77.0	81.4	572	526
25-29	28.1	22.0	89.5	77.9	82.5	533	469
30-39	31.9	21.1	88.9	79.2	81.4	934	809
40-49	34.4	18.9	87.1	80.0	79.4	698	644
Residence							
Urban	27.3	17.7	87.5	81.2	80.6	1,034	996
Rural	30.9	22.8	85.9	76.2	80.3	2,175	2,033
Schooling							
No schooling	40.6	27.9	81.6	78.1	77.0	514	178
<5 years complete	30.6	30.0	91.2	75.8	77.7	94	79
5-7 years complete	33.5	23.4	85.8	72.1	80.9	443	352
8-9 years complete	30.5	24.4	83.2	75.3	80.1	599	537
10-11 years complete	29.4	19.6	88.2	79.6	77.7	533	653
12 or more years complete	22.4	18.2	89.6	79.8	82.6	1,025	1,229
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	35.3	21.2	85.8	78.9	80.7	731	2,212
Employed, for cash	33.1	20.9	86.4	79.7	81.0	604	2,119
Employed, not for cash	46.0	28.1	83.1	59.5	72.5	126	93
Not employed	28.1	20.8	86.6	75.1	79.8	2,478	817
Marital status							
Never married	24.4	21.6	79.6	75.8	80.0	771	1,278
Currently married	31.5	20.5	88.4	79.2	81.0	2,309	1,716
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	30.0	(33.6)	90.6	(87.3)	(72.2)	130	34
Number of living children							
0	24.7	21.3	82.1	76.1	79.9	994	1,475
1-2	29.7	21.1	89.0	79.6	82.0	1,411	1,026
3-4	35.1	19.4	88.9	81.0	80.5	699	460
5 or more	43.4	28.8	75.0	68.5	68.6	105	67
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	32.0	22.0	84.9	78.0	80.0	1,415	1,337
Non-nuclear	28.0	20.4	87.6	77.7	80.8	1,795	1,691

Continued...

Table 103 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Religion							
Hindu	28.7	20.4	87.6	78.0	80.8	2,906	2,763
Muslim	49.8	33.9	69.2	71.2	72.1	185	174
Sikh	25.1	19.2	84.5	88.0	83.0	116	84
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	29.5	22.6	86.4	76.9	77.9	958	847
Scheduled tribe	*	(15.7)	*	(75.7)	(82.8)	16	36
Other backward class	31.9	20.5	84.4	75.3	81.1	997	983
Other	27.7	20.8	88.3	81.0	81.8	1,229	1,155
Total	29.8	21.1	86.4	77.8	80.4	3,209	3,029

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	15.7	8.8	14.6
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.0	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	3.6	0.0	3.0
Physical or sexual violence	20.4	8.8	18.5
Number of women	1,755	329	2,084
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.4	na	80.5
Former husband	1.1	na	1.0
Father/step-father	5.5	*	6.9
Mother/step-mother	10.7	*	15.2
Sister/brother	3.2	*	5.0
Daughter/son	0.2	*	0.1
Other relative	1.4	*	1.3
Mother-in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Father-in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Other-in-law	1.7	na	1.6
Teacher	1.4	*	2.3
Other	0.7	*	0.7
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	339	29	368
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.2	na	91.2
Former husband	1.7	na	1.7
Other relative	2.1	nc	2.1
In-law	3.4	na	3.4
Teacher	0.8	nc	0.8
Other	0.8	nc	0.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	81	0	81

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.4	155
25-29	2.0	296
30-39	2.3	682
40-49	1.0	517
Residence		
Urban	2.5	523
Rural	1.2	1,156
Marital status		
Currently married	1.5	1,600
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4.3	79
Number of living children		
0	1.0	59
1-2	1.9	996
3-4	1.1	532
5 or more	1.4	92
Schooling		
No schooling	1.1	364
<5 years complete	2.5	60
5-7 years complete	3.0	314
8-9 years complete	1.2	264
10-11 years complete	0.6	247
12 or more years complete	1.8	429
Religion		
Hindu	1.7	1,519
Muslim	1.3	103
Sikh	0.3	56
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.0	476
Other backward class	1.2	534
Other ¹	1.5	655
Total	1.6	1,679

Note: Total includes women age 18-19, never married women, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Haryana, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	17.0	2.4	9.9	12.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.2	1.4	4.3	5.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.2	1.2	3.7	4.9
Slapped her	15.2	1.3	8.8	10.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.6	0.8	2.6	3.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.9	0.6	2.2	2.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.3	1.1	1.7	2.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.4	0.6	1.5	2.1
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.4
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.7	2.7	6.0	8.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.3	1.9	4.5	6.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.0	1.5	1.8	3.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.4	1.6	3.8	5.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	18.2	2.9	10.2	13.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.1	0.5	1.4	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.1	4.0	11.7	15.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.5	0.3	1.6	1.9
Number of ever-married women	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755

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 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	36
20-24	12.8	16.5	3.0	17.4	21.8	188
25-29	8.8	16.0	3.0	16.4	18.7	317
30-39	11.6	18.6	5.3	20.1	22.8	691
40-49	10.1	17.0	4.4	18.2	21.3	522
Residence						
Urban	9.2	16.2	5.9	18.0	19.9	550
Rural	11.4	17.4	3.5	18.2	21.7	1,205
Schooling						
No schooling	13.4	23.4	3.8	24.0	27.4	369
<5 years complete	10.3	12.0	3.9	12.0	13.4	64
5-7 years complete	11.3	24.0	7.5	27.3	29.2	321
8-9 years complete	12.0	18.1	4.3	18.9	23.4	287
10-11 years complete	11.3	14.7	3.5	14.7	18.4	255
12 or more years complete	6.9	8.4	2.8	9.4	11.6	460
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.1	15.7	2.8	16.2	18.7	1,307
Employed for cash	15.3	24.0	9.0	26.4	29.8	362
Employed not for cash	14.5	8.9	6.5	12.6	21.3	85
Marital status						
Currently married	10.2	16.7	4.0	17.9	20.7	1,672
Widowed	10.4	13.2	4.0	13.2	19.1	71
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	10.6	16.7	4.1	17.8	20.8	1,725
0-4 years	8.1	10.6	2.3	11.5	14.3	286
5-9 years	10.4	14.2	2.5	14.8	17.4	296
10 or more years	11.3	18.9	5.0	20.2	23.4	1,142
Married more than once	(12.6)	(36.3)	(11.4)	(36.3)	(36.3)	30
Number of living children						
0	7.6	9.7	3.7	9.9	12.9	135
1-2	11.0	15.2	4.2	16.2	19.6	996
3-4	11.0	19.3	5.1	21.0	23.6	532
5 or more	9.3	34.4	0.9	35.3	35.3	92
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.3	20.0	4.7	21.6	23.6	714
Non-nuclear	11.6	15.0	4.0	15.8	19.4	1,041
Religion						
Hindu	10.3	16.1	4.5	17.4	20.2	1,587
Muslim	20.2	35.7	3.1	35.9	40.1	105
Sikh	4.3	8.6	0.0	8.6	12.9	62

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.6	18.5	4.9	19.8	21.7	504
Other backward class	10.5	19.3	4.6	21.3	24.3	554
Other ³	11.2	13.8	3.4	14.1	17.8	683
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	26.7	39.9	13.9	44.0	48.8	129
No	8.8	14.4	3.2	15.3	18.0	1,570
Don't know	27.5	38.4	10.5	38.4	45.6	55
Total	10.7	17.0	4.3	18.2	21.1	1,755

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Haryana, 2019-21

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	13.9	24.8	3.6	24.8	27.0	172
<5 years complete	20.3	28.5	8.9	33.1	38.9	56
5-7 years complete	14.3	23.7	7.3	25.2	30.4	259
8-9 years complete	13.1	20.2	6.2	22.7	27.8	284
10-11 years complete	7.0	13.1	3.6	13.5	14.8	337
12 or more years complete	8.4	12.0	2.3	12.7	14.7	646
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	7.6	11.8	2.3	12.5	15.3	1,412
Drinks/never gets drunk	11.7	19.5	13.3	26.9	28.7	64
Gets drunk sometimes	22.5	38.1	9.7	40.7	46.0	217
Gets drunk often	38.2	60.0	19.9	60.0	60.0	61
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	4.6	12.8	2.0	13.7	15.0	101
Wife is same age	9.4	11.7	2.4	11.7	15.7	104
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.3	16.9	4.8	18.3	21.3	860
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.3	18.5	3.6	19.8	22.6	503
Wife 10 or more years younger	7.6	14.6	2.1	15.0	17.5	105
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.5	17.4	3.8	18.7	22.2	907
Wife has more schooling	12.7	19.0	5.9	20.5	24.5	386
Both have equal schooling	5.4	11.0	4.2	11.7	12.7	341
Neither attended school	13.1	24.9	2.9	24.9	26.0	120
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.7	9.5	1.4	9.8	12.2	1,151
1-2	12.7	22.0	5.7	25.1	28.8	366
3-4	26.3	39.8	12.1	42.5	46.0	160
5-6	56.5	57.8	24.4	59.6	64.7	78
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	22.3	31.9	5.6	32.5	36.3	208
1-2	13.6	22.5	8.4	25.5	27.4	264
3	7.4	12.8	2.7	13.6	16.6	1,200
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	7.2	10.9	3.0	11.9	14.7	1,206
1-2	12.0	25.6	4.3	26.1	29.1	264
3-4	20.8	39.9	8.6	40.4	44.3	110
5-6	28.6	34.0	9.0	36.7	41.7	88
7	23.6	30.4	11.7	33.2	35.5	87

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Haryana, 2019-21

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	20.2	39.4	5.9	39.4	40.8	67
1-2	19.4	29.2	9.7	33.2	40.3	128
3	9.5	15.1	3.8	16.0	18.7	1,560
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	25.8	38.6	13.1	40.4	42.5	197
Sometimes	9.9	16.6	3.4	18.0	21.4	1,149
Never	5.7	7.8	2.5	8.0	10.0	409
Total	10.7	17.0	4.3	18.2	21.1	1,755

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 violence						
Ever ¹	19.5	1.0	6.4	3.6	21.3	299
In the past 12 months	22.0	1.0	7.4	3.7	24.1	216
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	30.9	2.0	14.0	6.9	35.9	75
In the past 12 months	34.6	1.7	10.9	4.0	37.7	48
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	18.3	0.9	6.0	3.3	20.0	319
In the past 12 months	21.3	0.9	7.0	3.5	23.3	229
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	41.8	2.8	19.0	9.3	48.5	55
In the past 12 months	(44.5)	(2.4)	(15.3)	(5.6)	(48.8)	34

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, Haryana, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced		Total
	Physical only	Both physical and sexual	
Help seeking			
Never sought help and never told anyone	83.8	61.8	79.3
Never sought help but told someone	8.6	13.4	10.4
Sought help	7.7	24.8	10.3
Number of women who experienced violence	305	63	386
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹			
Own family	(68.1)	*	(69.9)
Husband's family	(44.6)	*	(44.2)
Current/former husband	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Friend	(8.1)	*	(7.4)
Neighbour	(13.7)	*	(16.3)
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	*	(3.9)
Police	(7.0)	*	(8.6)
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Social service organization	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other	(3.2)	*	(1.9)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	23	16	40

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who have experienced sexual violence only, who are not shown separately.

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

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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 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-5 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-5 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-5 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-5 sample for Haryana, there were 924 clusters. Hence, 924 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 924 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 923 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 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-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Haryana 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, Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (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, Haryana, 2019-21

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 skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
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 in the last two weeks	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 penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Haryana, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.986	0.002	18,229	18,229	1.995	0.002	0.983	0.990
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.831	0.006	18,229	18,229	2.055	0.007	0.819	0.842
Using iodized salt	0.961	0.002	18,132	18,137	1.369	0.002	0.957	0.965
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	925.579	5.429	45,674	45,412	1.275	0.006	914.722	936.436
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.262	0.003	38,479	38,106	1.476	0.012	0.255	0.268
Urban residence	0.337	0.006	21,909	21,909	1.731	0.016	0.326	0.348
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.159	0.004	21,909	21,909	1.478	0.023	0.152	0.167
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.495	0.006	21,909	21,909	1.919	0.013	0.482	0.508
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.242	0.003	21,909	21,909	1.075	0.013	0.236	0.248
Currently married	0.718	0.003	21,909	21,909	1.099	0.005	0.712	0.725
Married before age 18	0.312	0.005	18,452	18,471	1.368	0.015	0.303	0.321
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.731	0.005	15,752	15,739	1.415	0.007	0.721	0.741
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.605	0.006	15,752	15,739	1.442	0.009	0.594	0.617
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.126	0.004	15,752	15,739	1.470	0.031	0.118	0.134
Currently using pill	0.028	0.001	15,752	15,739	1.110	0.052	0.025	0.031
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.049	0.002	15,752	15,739	1.259	0.044	0.045	0.054
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.181	0.004	15,752	15,739	1.362	0.023	0.172	0.189
Currently using female sterilization	0.323	0.005	15,752	15,739	1.305	0.015	0.314	0.333
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.617	0.007	9,782	9,881	1.453	0.012	0.603	0.631
Unmet need for family planning	0.076	0.003	15,752	15,739	1.241	0.035	0.070	0.081
Want no more children	0.750	0.004	15,752	15,739	1.164	0.005	0.742	0.758
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.088	0.003	15,752	15,739	1.200	0.031	0.083	0.094
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.604	0.010	5,162	5,126	1.523	0.017	0.583	0.625
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.512	0.011	5,162	5,126	1.530	0.021	0.491	0.534
Birth registration	0.951	0.004	7,107	7,014	1.403	0.005	0.942	0.960
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.944	0.006	6,915	6,848	1.782	0.006	0.932	0.956
Institutional delivery	0.949	0.005	6,915	6,848	1.571	0.005	0.939	0.959
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.931	0.005	5,162	5,126	1.334	0.005	0.922	0.941
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.924	0.005	5,162	5,126	1.276	0.005	0.914	0.933
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.696	0.018	732	729	1.066	0.026	0.660	0.732
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.049	0.003	6,664	6,605	1.180	0.065	0.043	0.056
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.466	0.029	337	326	1.044	0.063	0.408	0.525
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.761	0.025	337	326	1.033	0.032	0.712	0.810
Child received BCG vaccination	0.949	0.006	1,313	1,298	0.941	0.006	0.938	0.961
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.885	0.010	1,313	1,298	1.135	0.011	0.864	0.905
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.806	0.013	1,313	1,298	1.161	0.016	0.780	0.831
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.894	0.010	1,313	1,298	1.144	0.011	0.874	0.913
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.010	1,313	1,298	1.108	0.012	0.854	0.895
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.769	0.014	1,313	1,298	1.194	0.018	0.741	0.797
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.275	0.007	6,036	5,961	1.159	0.026	0.261	0.289
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.115	0.005	5,983	5,912	1.110	0.041	0.106	0.125
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.215	0.007	6,131	6,056	1.144	0.030	0.201	0.228
Children with any anaemia	0.704	0.008	4,648	4,679	1.163	0.011	0.688	0.720
Women with any anaemia	0.604	0.005	20,432	20,380	1.455	0.008	0.594	0.614
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.151	0.003	19,757	19,725	1.225	0.021	0.145	0.157
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.331	0.004	19,757	19,725	1.320	0.013	0.322	0.339
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.625	0.007	19,594	19,559	2.040	0.011	0.611	0.640
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.884	0.009	3,270	3,209	1.672	0.011	0.866	0.903
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.197	0.011	3,270	3,209	1.629	0.057	0.175	0.220
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.185	0.012	2,084	2,084	1.371	0.063	0.162	0.209
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.913	0.036	62,616	62,621	1.208	0.019	1.840	1.986
Neonatal mortality	21.641	1.940	6,927	6,864	1.064	0.090	17.761	25.520
Postneonatal mortality	11.698	1.402	6,933	6,870	1.021	0.120	8.894	14.502
Infant mortality	33.339	2.387	6,931	6,869	1.057	0.072	28.566	38.112
Child mortality	5.555	0.914	6,993	6,907	0.966	0.165	3.727	7.384
Under-five mortality	38.709	2.632	6,943	6,879	1.056	0.068	33.446	43.973
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.098	0.002	41,200	41,035	1.459	0.023	0.094	0.103
Urban residence	0.329	0.016	3,022	3,029	1.820	0.047	0.298	0.360
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.059	0.006	3,022	3,029	1.374	0.100	0.047	0.070
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.621	0.012	3,022	3,029	1.307	0.019	0.598	0.645
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.422	0.010	3,022	3,029	1.129	0.024	0.402	0.442
Currently married	0.567	0.010	3,022	3,029	1.153	0.018	0.546	0.588
Married before age 21	0.257	0.010	1,909	1,922	1.009	0.039	0.237	0.277
Want no more children	0.744	0.011	1,703	1,716	1.064	0.015	0.721	0.766
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.008	1,703	1,716	1.161	0.087	0.078	0.110
Men with any anaemia	0.190	0.010	2,714	2,688	1.266	0.054	0.169	0.210
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.145	0.007	2,762	2,735	0.956	0.047	0.132	0.159
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.283	0.011	2,762	2,735	1.160	0.038	0.262	0.305
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.583	0.015	2,761	2,734	1.538	0.025	0.554	0.612
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.965	0.005	3,022	3,029	1.525	0.005	0.955	0.976
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.364	0.015	3,022	3,029	1.739	0.042	0.334	0.394

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Haryana, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.994	0.002	5,745	6,421	1.434	0.002	0.991	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.838	0.013	5,745	6,421	2.591	0.015	0.813	0.864
Using iodized salt	0.951	0.004	5,683	6,359	1.412	0.004	0.943	0.959
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	911.461	11.085	13,511	15,034	1.454	0.012	889.291	933.632
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.176	0.007	11,383	12,533	1.923	0.038	0.163	0.190
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.112	0.007	6,625	7,391	1.745	0.060	0.098	0.125
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.601	0.015	6,625	7,391	2.517	0.025	0.571	0.632
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.266	0.006	6,625	7,391	1.132	0.023	0.254	0.278
Currently married	0.695	0.007	6,625	7,391	1.154	0.009	0.681	0.708
Married before age 18	0.252	0.009	5,662	6,324	1.534	0.035	0.234	0.269
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.735	0.010	4,570	5,133	1.471	0.013	0.716	0.755
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.590	0.011	4,570	5,133	1.524	0.019	0.568	0.612
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.145	0.008	4,570	5,133	1.490	0.053	0.130	0.161
Currently using pill	0.029	0.003	4,570	5,133	1.107	0.095	0.023	0.034
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.050	0.004	4,570	5,133	1.359	0.088	0.041	0.059
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.246	0.009	4,570	5,133	1.457	0.038	0.227	0.264
Currently using female sterilization	0.241	0.009	4,570	5,133	1.457	0.038	0.223	0.260
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.474	0.014	2,737	3,117	1.448	0.029	0.446	0.502
Unmet need for family planning	0.077	0.005	4,570	5,133	1.270	0.065	0.067	0.087
Want no more children	0.749	0.008	4,570	5,133	1.254	0.011	0.733	0.765
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.098	0.006	4,570	5,133	1.339	0.060	0.086	0.110
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.630	0.019	1,435	1,583	1.501	0.031	0.592	0.669
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.507	0.020	1,435	1,583	1.479	0.039	0.467	0.546
Birth registration	0.957	0.006	1,843	2,033	1.138	0.006	0.946	0.969
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.955	0.009	1,800	1,985	1.576	0.009	0.938	0.973
Institutional delivery	0.961	0.009	1,800	1,985	1.663	0.010	0.943	0.979
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.933	0.008	1,435	1,583	1.255	0.009	0.917	0.950
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.932	0.008	1,435	1,583	1.259	0.009	0.916	0.949
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.703	0.035	184	206	1.023	0.049	0.634	0.772
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.048	0.006	1,737	1,920	1.164	0.125	0.036	0.060
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.522	0.056	89	93	1.013	0.107	0.410	0.634
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.707	0.050	89	93	0.998	0.070	0.608	0.807
Child received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.011	334	367	0.974	0.011	0.938	0.980
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.020	334	367	1.151	0.023	0.849	0.929
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.028	334	367	1.227	0.036	0.722	0.835
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.894	0.019	334	367	1.091	0.021	0.857	0.931
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.878	0.021	334	367	1.146	0.024	0.837	0.920
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.743	0.030	334	367	1.244	0.041	0.683	0.803
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.261	0.014	1,557	1,713	1.171	0.054	0.233	0.289
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.108	0.009	1,542	1,692	1.119	0.083	0.090	0.126
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.205	0.013	1,579	1,734	1.189	0.064	0.179	0.231
Children with any anaemia	0.681	0.014	1,285	1,422	1.067	0.021	0.652	0.709
Women with any anaemia	0.574	0.009	6,072	6,754	1.476	0.016	0.555	0.593
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.114	0.005	5,917	6,578	1.250	0.045	0.104	0.124
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.375	0.009	5,917	6,578	1.414	0.024	0.357	0.392
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.646	0.013	5,850	6,501	2.130	0.021	0.619	0.672
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.892	0.019	944	1,034	1.874	0.021	0.854	0.930
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.220	0.022	944	1,034	1.632	0.100	0.176	0.264
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.169	0.024	617	677	1.591	0.142	0.121	0.217
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.651	0.057	19,014	21,233	1.243	0.035	1.536	1.766
Neonatal mortality	18.951	3.367	1,799	1,986	1.045	0.178	12.216	25.685
Postneonatal mortality	9.644	2.705	1,804	1,994	1.039	0.280	4.235	15.054
Infant mortality	28.595	4.331	1,801	1,989	1.045	0.151	19.932	37.258
Child mortality	7.618	2.071	1,820	2,009	0.920	0.272	3.477	11.760
Under-five mortality	35.996	5.148	1,801	1,989	1.031	0.143	25.699	46.292
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.066	0.004	12,376	13,786	1.575	0.056	0.059	0.074
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.048	0.011	878	996	1.519	0.229	0.026	0.070
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.650	0.025	878	996	1.546	0.038	0.600	0.700
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.434	0.019	878	996	1.121	0.043	0.396	0.471
Currently married	0.556	0.019	878	996	1.141	0.034	0.518	0.595
Married before age 21	0.226	0.018	568	645	1.028	0.080	0.190	0.262
Want no more children	0.737	0.025	481	554	1.233	0.034	0.687	0.786
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.113	0.019	481	554	1.292	0.165	0.076	0.151
Men with any anaemia	0.161	0.019	792	878	1.375	0.118	0.123	0.199
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.150	0.014	808	894	1.074	0.094	0.122	0.178
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.302	0.019	808	894	1.118	0.064	0.263	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.595	0.027	805	891	1.518	0.045	0.541	0.648
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.967	0.009	878	996	1.408	0.009	0.949	0.984
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.393	0.027	878	996	1.665	0.070	0.338	0.448

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Haryana, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.003	12,484	11,808	2.139	0.003	0.977	0.987
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.826	0.006	12,484	11,808	1.647	0.007	0.815	0.837
Using iodized salt	0.966	0.002	12,449	11,778	1.308	0.002	0.962	0.971
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	932.565	5.943	32,163	30,379	1.159	0.006	920.680	944.451
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.304	0.003	27,096	25,573	1.299	0.011	0.297	0.311
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.184	0.004	15,284	14,518	1.378	0.023	0.175	0.192
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.441	0.006	15,284	14,518	1.540	0.014	0.429	0.454
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.230	0.004	15,284	14,518	1.033	0.015	0.223	0.237
Currently married	0.730	0.004	15,284	14,518	1.059	0.005	0.723	0.738
Married before age 18	0.343	0.005	12,790	12,146	1.288	0.016	0.333	0.354
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.729	0.006	11,182	10,605	1.374	0.008	0.718	0.741
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.613	0.006	11,182	10,605	1.394	0.010	0.600	0.626
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.117	0.004	11,182	10,605	1.453	0.038	0.108	0.126
Currently using pill	0.028	0.002	11,182	10,605	1.103	0.062	0.024	0.031
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.049	0.002	11,182	10,605	1.189	0.049	0.044	0.054
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.149	0.004	11,182	10,605	1.245	0.028	0.141	0.158
Currently using female sterilization	0.363	0.006	11,182	10,605	1.272	0.016	0.352	0.375
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.683	0.008	7,045	6,765	1.423	0.012	0.667	0.699
Unmet need for family planning	0.075	0.003	11,182	10,605	1.218	0.040	0.069	0.081
Want no more children	0.750	0.005	11,182	10,605	1.102	0.006	0.741	0.759
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.083	0.003	11,182	10,605	1.081	0.034	0.078	0.089
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.592	0.012	3,727	3,543	1.536	0.021	0.567	0.617
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.515	0.013	3,727	3,543	1.551	0.025	0.489	0.540
Birth registration	0.949	0.006	5,264	4,981	1.492	0.006	0.937	0.960
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.940	0.007	5,115	4,863	1.857	0.008	0.925	0.954
Institutional delivery	0.944	0.006	5,115	4,863	1.551	0.006	0.932	0.956
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.930	0.006	3,727	3,543	1.371	0.006	0.919	0.942
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.920	0.006	3,727	3,543	1.286	0.006	0.909	0.931
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.693	0.021	548	523	1.087	0.031	0.650	0.736
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.050	0.004	4,927	4,685	1.190	0.076	0.042	0.057
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.444	0.034	248	233	1.070	0.077	0.375	0.513
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.783	0.028	248	233	1.037	0.035	0.727	0.838
Child received BCG vaccination	0.946	0.007	979	931	0.936	0.007	0.932	0.959
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.012	979	931	1.132	0.013	0.859	0.906
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.014	979	931	1.112	0.017	0.789	0.844
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.894	0.012	979	931	1.168	0.013	0.871	0.917
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.873	0.012	979	931	1.094	0.013	0.849	0.896
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.779	0.015	979	931	1.158	0.020	0.748	0.810
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.280	0.008	4,479	4,248	1.164	0.030	0.264	0.297
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.118	0.006	4,441	4,219	1.114	0.047	0.107	0.130
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.218	0.008	4,552	4,322	1.135	0.034	0.203	0.233
Children with any anaemia	0.715	0.010	3,363	3,257	1.202	0.013	0.695	0.734
Women with any anaemia	0.619	0.006	14,360	13,626	1.432	0.009	0.607	0.631
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.169	0.004	13,840	13,148	1.226	0.023	0.161	0.177
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.308	0.005	13,840	13,148	1.275	0.016	0.298	0.318
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.615	0.008	13,744	13,058	1.981	0.013	0.599	0.632
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.881	0.010	2,326	2,175	1.557	0.012	0.860	0.902
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.187	0.013	2,326	2,175	1.611	0.070	0.161	0.213
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.193	0.013	1,467	1,407	1.251	0.067	0.167	0.219
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.041	0.045	43,602	41,388	1.182	0.022	1.950	2.131
Neonatal mortality	22.738	2.361	5,128	4,878	1.079	0.104	18.015	27.461
Postneonatal mortality	12.538	1.641	5,129	4,876	1.023	0.131	9.255	15.821
Infant mortality	35.276	2.861	5,130	4,881	1.069	0.081	29.554	40.998
Child mortality	4.687	0.964	5,173	4,898	0.985	0.206	2.759	6.615
Under-five mortality	39.798	3.058	5,142	4,890	1.071	0.077	33.681	45.915
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.115	0.003	28,824	27,248	1.434	0.024	0.109	0.120
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.064	0.007	2,144	2,033	1.323	0.109	0.050	0.078
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.607	0.012	2,144	2,033	1.178	0.020	0.583	0.632
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.417	0.012	2,144	2,033	1.116	0.029	0.393	0.440
Currently married	0.572	0.012	2,144	2,033	1.145	0.021	0.547	0.596
Married before age 21	0.272	0.012	1,341	1,277	1.002	0.045	0.248	0.297
Want no more children	0.747	0.012	1,222	1,162	0.934	0.016	0.724	0.770
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.085	0.008	1,222	1,162	1.021	0.096	0.069	0.101
Men with any anaemia	0.204	0.012	1,922	1,810	1.241	0.061	0.179	0.228
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.143	0.008	1,954	1,841	0.882	0.053	0.128	0.158
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.274	0.013	1,954	1,841	1.189	0.047	0.248	0.300
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.577	0.017	1,956	1,842	1.538	0.030	0.542	0.611
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.965	0.006	2,144	2,033	1.582	0.007	0.952	0.977
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.350	0.018	2,144	2,033	1.761	0.052	0.313	0.386



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