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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Punjab



**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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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 Punjab was conducted in all 22 districts of the state from 5th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 6th December 2020 to 31st March 2021 post lockdown by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was collected from 18,824 households, 21,771 women age 15-49 (including 3,371 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,296 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Punjab, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Punjab, over three-fifths (61%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.6 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 14 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Fifty-nine percent of households in Punjab have household heads who are Sikh. Thirty-eight percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Forty-four percent of households in Punjab have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, only 1 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 14 percent belong to an other backward class. Forty percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. Half of households are nuclear, and 62 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (22%) of Punjab's population is under age 15; only 9 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 938 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 896 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-six percent of 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, 86 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children (98%) under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 90 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Ninety-one percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (81 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 86 percent of deaths at age 25-34 and 93 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 93 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus and 91 percent among Sikhs. Ninety-one percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, and 89 percent among scheduled castes. Overall in Punjab, death registration is higher in urban (93%) than rural areas (90%) and among males (92%) than females (90%).

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. Just over 1 percent (1.2%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.5%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (2% men compared with 1% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members age 35 to 69 and 3 percent age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

More than three-fourths (78%) of households in Punjab live in a *pucca* house and all households have electricity. Ninety-eight percent of households in Punjab have basic drinking water service, and almost all (99%) households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 67 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (74%) are more likely than rural households (63%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Forty-four percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using electronic purifier). Over three-fourths of households (77%) in Punjab use a clean fuel for cooking.

Over two-thirds (67%) of households in Punjab 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, including 4 percent of rural households, do not use a sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Punjab, almost all (97%) households have access to a toilet facility, with slightly higher accessibility in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (96%). Access to a toilet facility for households ranges from 96 percent among scheduled castes to 99 percent among those households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or an other backward class. Access to a toilet facility is high across the districts, ranging from 90 percent in Pathankot district to all households in Fatehgarh Sahib district. Interestingly, less than 95 percent of all urban households have access to a toilet facility in only two districts (Tarn Taran and Fazilka).

Selected household possessions

In Punjab, 70 percent of households own a house (71% of rural households and 68% of urban households). Ninety-eight percent of urban households and 96 percent of rural households in Punjab have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Over three-fourth (76%) of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 19 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 31 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, 23 percent of all households in Punjab own agricultural land, and 29 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-eight percent of women and 34 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 percent and 34 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Over three-fifths (62%) of women and almost three-fifths (59%) of men age 15-49 are in rural areas.

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, 79 percent of women age 15-49 and 87 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Fifteen percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. More than one-third of both women (36%) and men (37%) age 15-49 in Punjab have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Punjab. Over three-fifths (61%) of women and more than half (55%) of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (16%) are more likely than women (12%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Over one-third of both women (34%) and men (36%) are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (71% versus 53%) or widowed (3% versus 0.3%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (46% versus 26%).

A majority of female respondents are Sikhs (59%), while more than one-third (38%) are Hindus, and 2 percent are Christians.

Nearly half (46%) of female respondents belong to a scheduled caste, while 15 percent belong to an other backward class. More than one-third (36%) of both women and men age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Three-quarters of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of women and 18 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 19 percent of women and 59 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 Punjab, one-third of girls and 30 percent of boys age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (24%) than children in non-nuclear households (34%). Preschool attendance among children is highest in households headed by Sikhs (33%) and lowest in households headed by Christians (23%). Preschool attendance is highest in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or an other backward class (34%) and is same (30% each) in households belonging to scheduled caste and other backward class. Preschool attendance is moderately lower among children belonging to households with family size 3-5 members (30%) than children in households with family size 6 or more members (32%). Overall, urban households (27%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (33%). Preschool attendance is highest in Bathinda (50%) and is lowest in Jalandhar district (17%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-eight percent of children age 6-17 years in Punjab attend school and is the same in both urban and rural areas. School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 67 percent at age 15-17 years. In the 6-17 years age group, school attendance is slightly higher among girls (89%) than boys (87%).

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 Punjab, the median age at first marriage is 23.0 years among women age 25-29 years and 21.4 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 15 percent of women age 20-49 years are never married, compared with 34 percent of men age 20-49. Nine percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, slightly increased from 8 percent in NFHS-4. Fifty-seven percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 89 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Punjab.

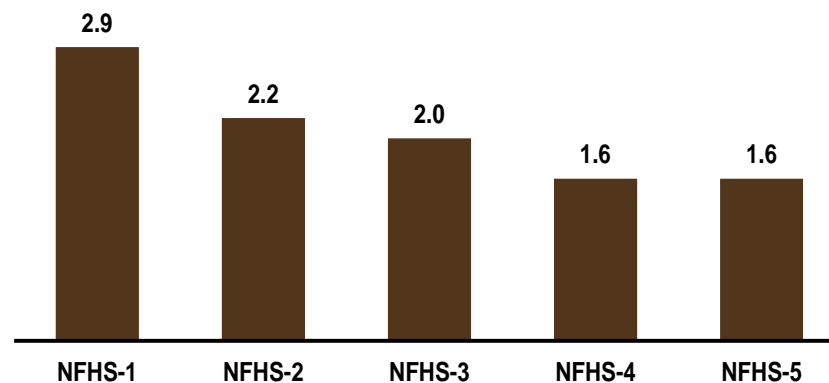
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Punjab is 1.6 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has remained unchanged since NFHS-4.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.7 children per woman, are both much below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 6 percent were of birth order four or higher, which is the same as in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

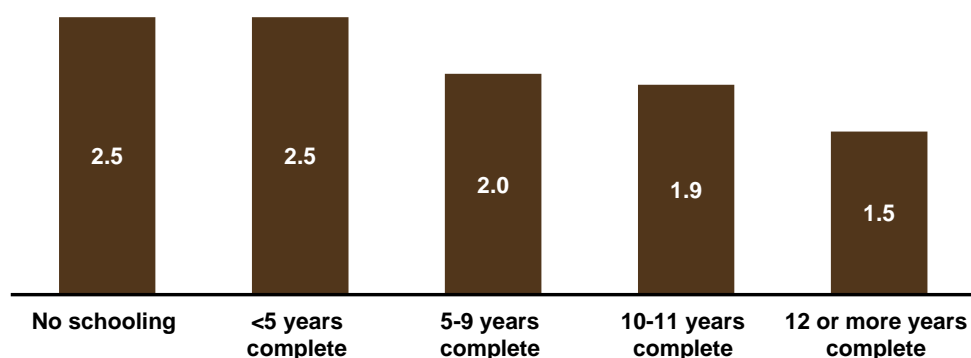
*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling will have an average of 1.0 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women will have an average of 0.2 children more than both Hindu and Sikh women (a TFR of 1.8, compared with 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 11 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (36%) and complications in pregnancy (26%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (66%), other surgical methods (13%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (12%). Most abortions were performed in a health facility (45% in the private health sector and 21% in the public health sector). However, over one-third (34%) of abortions were performed at home. Nineteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. More than one-third (36%) of abortions in Punjab were performed by the woman herself and almost one-third of abortions were performed by a doctor (31%) and nurse/ANM/LHV (33%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Punjab, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which has remained unchanged since NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 4 percent among women age 18 years and to 10 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (20%) than those with some years of schooling (2-3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Punjab is 37 months. Ten percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 25 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers age 20-29 (34%), for mothers with less than 5 years of schooling, and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (51%). Almost half (48%) 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.

Almost half (48%) of births in Punjab occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-one percent of currently married women and 72 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, 34 percent of women and 36 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-five percent of women and 94 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

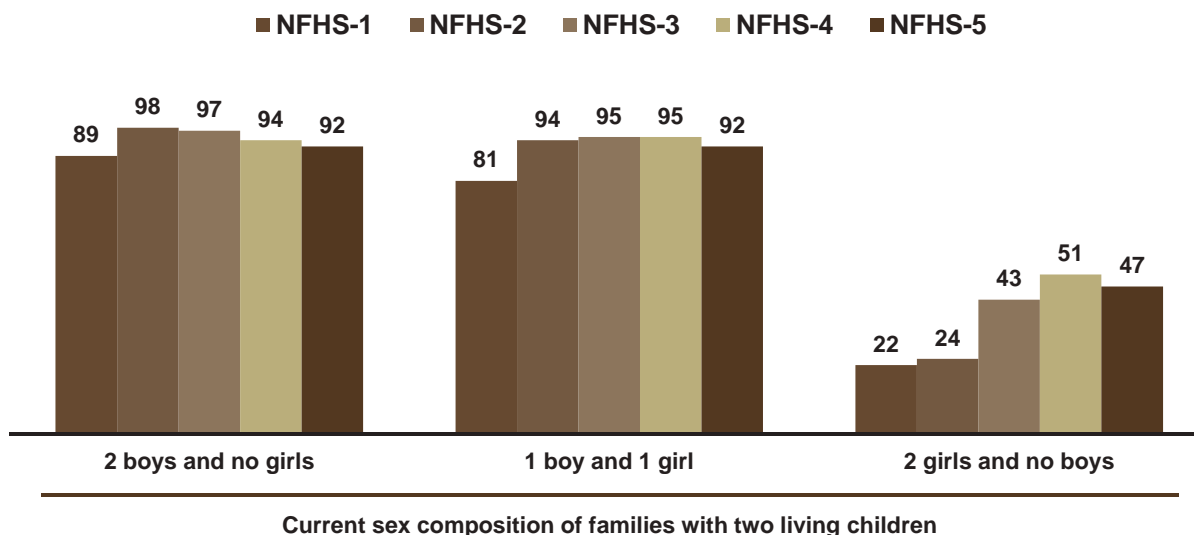
In Punjab, there is a strong preference for sons. Eight percent of women and 10 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent each of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 77 percent of both women and men would like to have at least one son and less than three-quarters of women (73%) and men (71%) 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, 92 percent each with two sons and with one son want no more children, compared with 47 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 decreased substantially for women by 4 percentage points and 2 percentage points for men in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Punjab, 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 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.6 children per woman.

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

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.

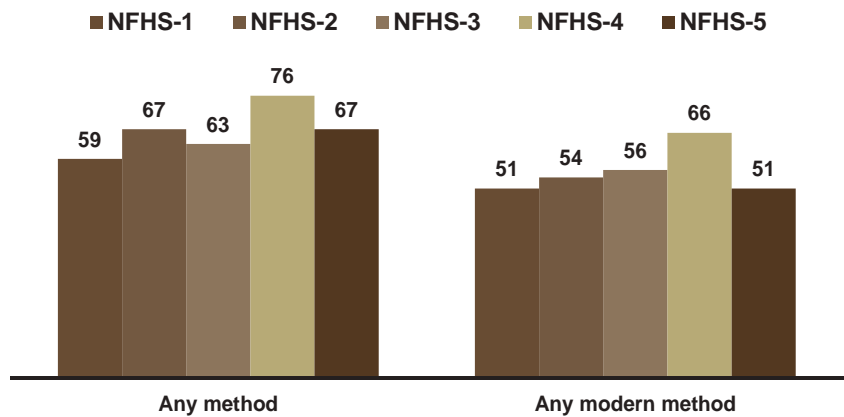
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Punjab. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 20 percent of currently married women know about female condoms and 44 percent know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Among all women, only 52 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 67 percent, much lower than its level in NFHS-4 (76%). The use of modern family planning methods (51%) has also decreased from its level in NFHS-4 (66%). The use of female sterilization has decreased, from 38 percent to 23 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 23 and 38 percent in past three NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 23 percent for women age 15-19 to 71 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



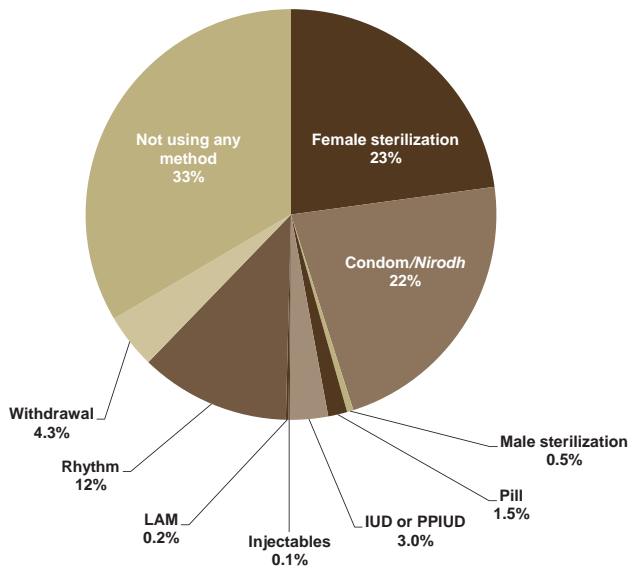
In Punjab, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Forty-five percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 7 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Women in Punjab are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 77 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 62 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Punjab are condom (22%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (3%) and pill (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-nine percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and over three-fifths (61%) of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector.

A majority (48%) of pill users and about one-quarter (24%) of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the public health sector. Nonetheless, over two-fifths (42% each) of pill users and condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the private health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 64 percent for all contraceptive methods. Three-fifths 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 side effects or health concerns.

Three-fifths of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

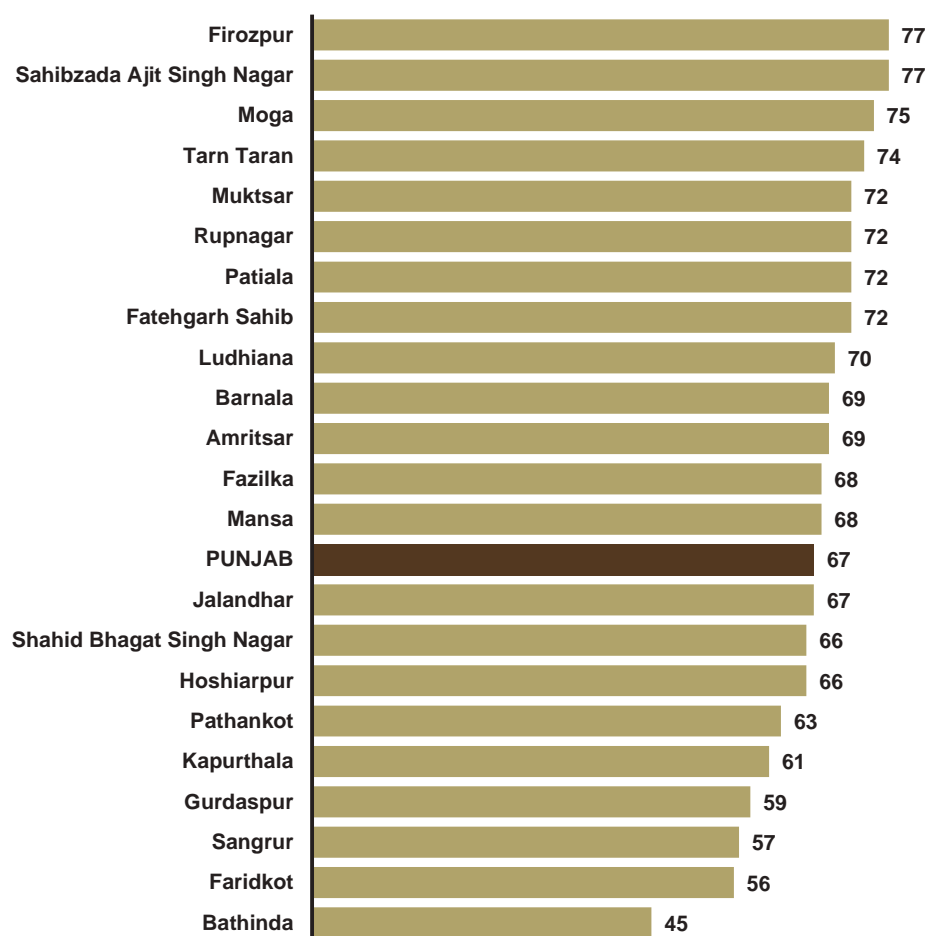
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-two percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Almost four-fifths (79%) were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and fewer (66%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Over three-quarters (77%) of men age 15-49 in Punjab agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 44 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Nearly three-quarters of men (73%) 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

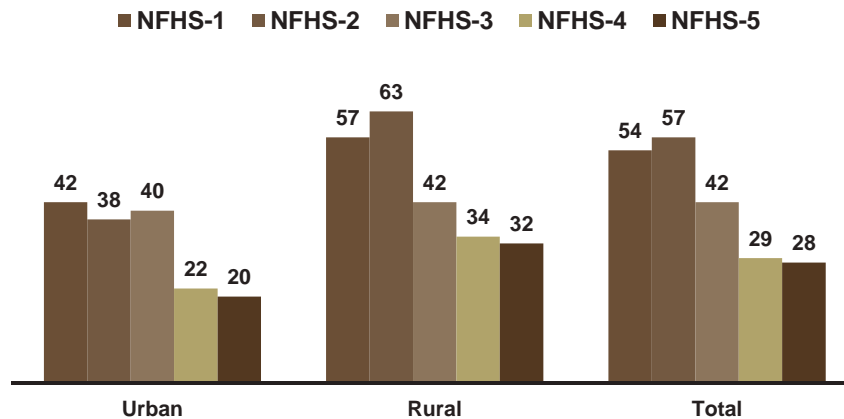
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, increased since NFHS-4 (6%). Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and two-thirds of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, post-neonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of country. The infant mortality rate in Punjab in NFHS-5 is estimated at 28 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 29, the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 57. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in Punjab is estimated to be 33 deaths before the five years of age per 1,000 live births, unchanged since NFHS-4 (33 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

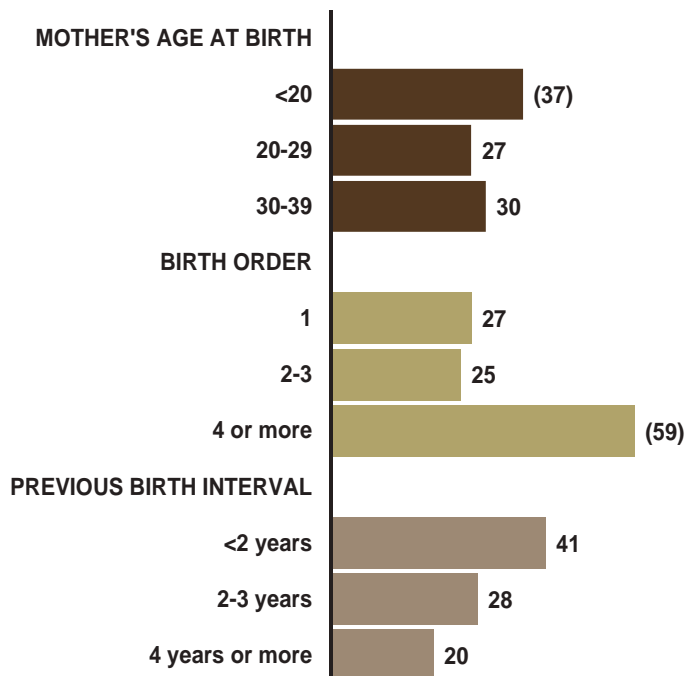


As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal and infant period. Girls have higher mortality rate than boys between ages 1 and 5 years.

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers age 20-29. Infant mortality is 27 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29 compared with 30 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39.

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; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Sikhs (30 per 1,000 live births) than for Hindus (23 per 1,000 live births) and for scheduled castes (33 per 1,000 live births) and other backward classes (24 per 1,000 live births), than for those not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class (16 per 1,000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas (32 per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (20 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling (42 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers who have completed 10 or more years of schooling (19 per 1,000 live births).

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

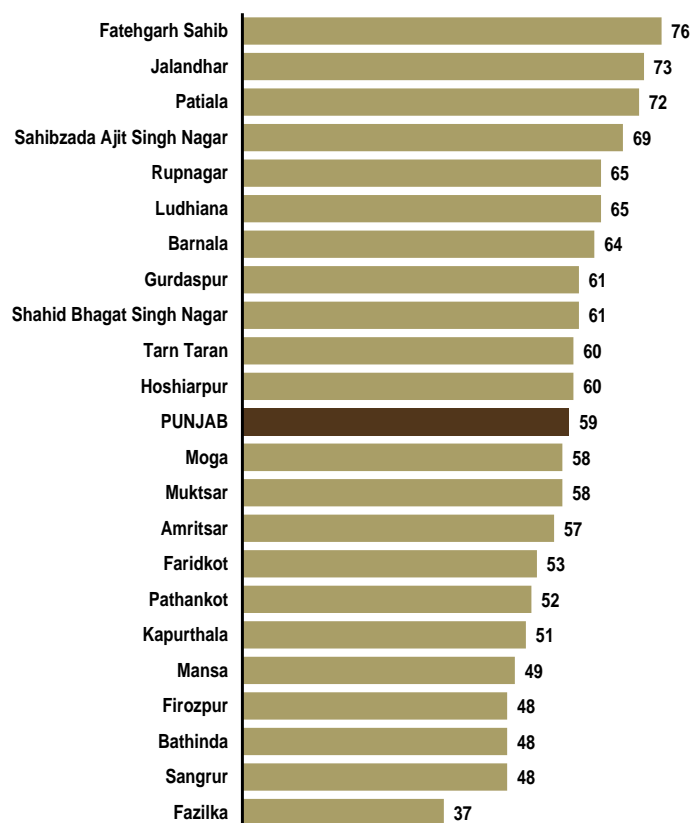
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal 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, 86 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (52% from a doctor and 34% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 91 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, almost all (97%) received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Over two-thirds (69%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Christian women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than Hindu or Sikh women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years



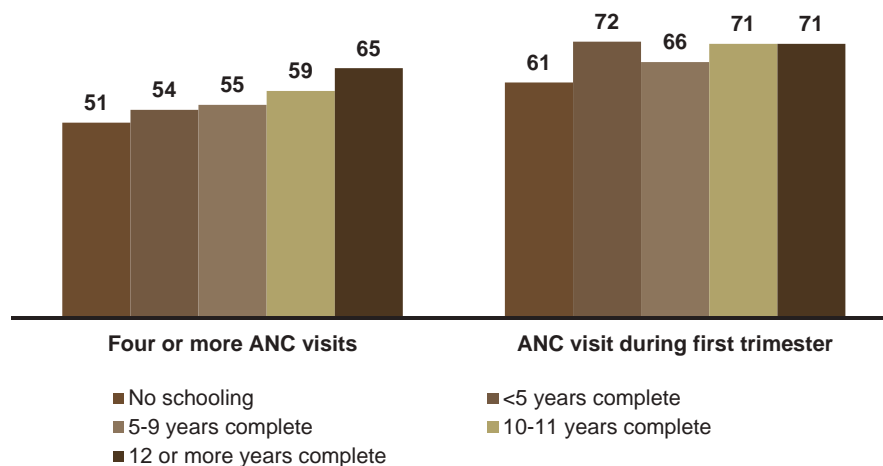
Fifty-nine percent of mothers in Punjab had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an decrease in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 76% to 69%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 68% to 59%). For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 55 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 41 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. One-quarter of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (97% received advice on breastfeeding, 93% on the importance of institutional delivery, 92% on keeping the baby warm, 90% on cord care, and 85% 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 Punjab, 97 percent or more of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: their blood pressure measured, having their weight taken and having a blood sample taken (99% each), having a urine sample taken (98%), and having their abdomen examined (97%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 92 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were slightly more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-three percent of women with at least 10 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 89 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (90%) were somewhat more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (83%).

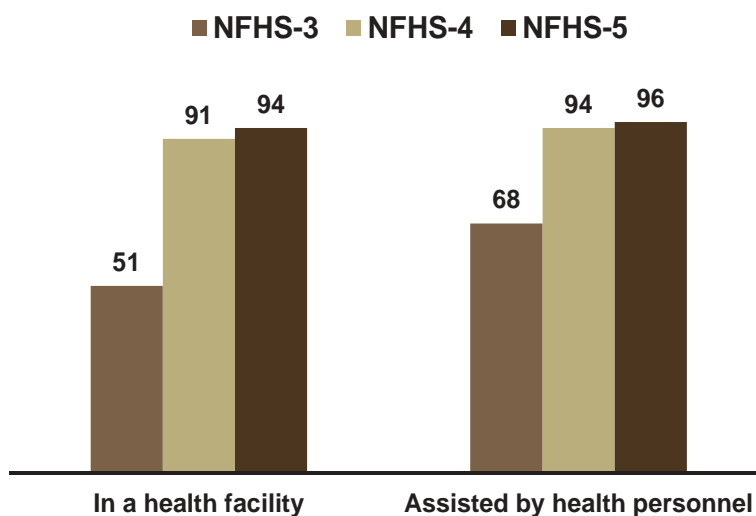
Delivery care

Ninety-four percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 6 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 91 percent in NFHS-4 to 94 percent in NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received 4 or more antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and rural women.

For 84 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 53 percent of deliveries. Ninety 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



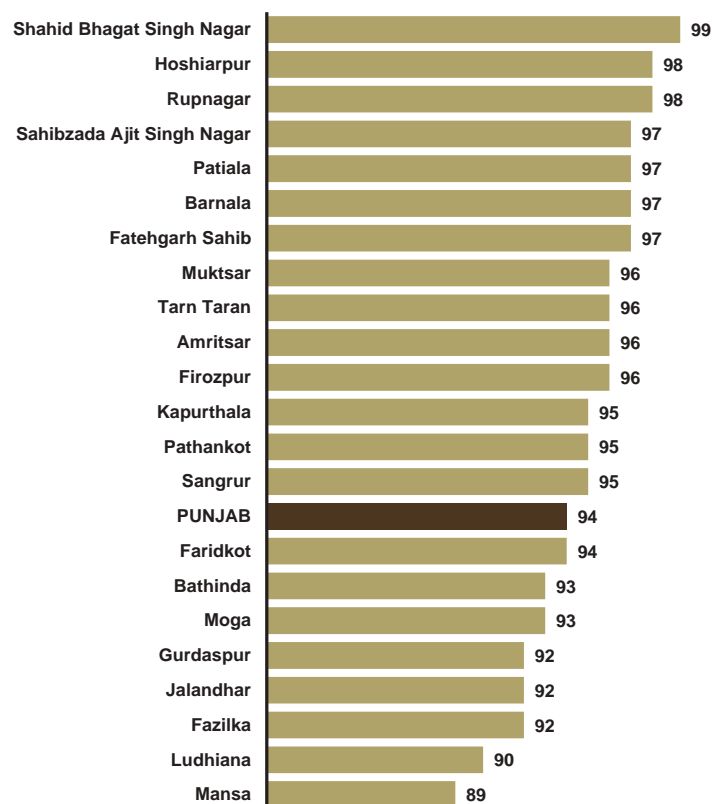
Ninety-four percent of children in Punjab who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

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

Thirty-nine percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-nine percent of caesarean sections (15% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



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 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (12%) were more likely than urban women (8%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women and women belonging to other backward class were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Punjab, 90 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 88 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 88 percent of births in public health facilities and 91 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 60 percent of home births.

Eighty-six percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Thirty-five 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-nine 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 (90% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas), but only 74 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 69-81 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (severe abdominal pain, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, convulsions, and vaginal bleeding).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-five percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 79 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Three-quarters of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

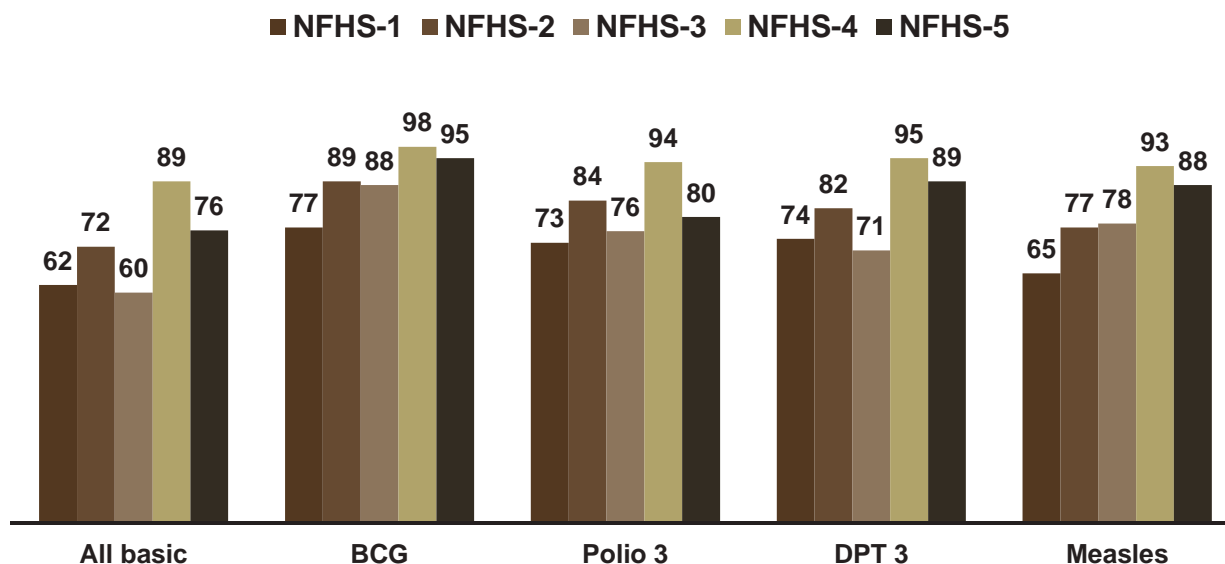
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-six 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, 97 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 84 percent of children, which is decreased since NFHS-4 (91%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

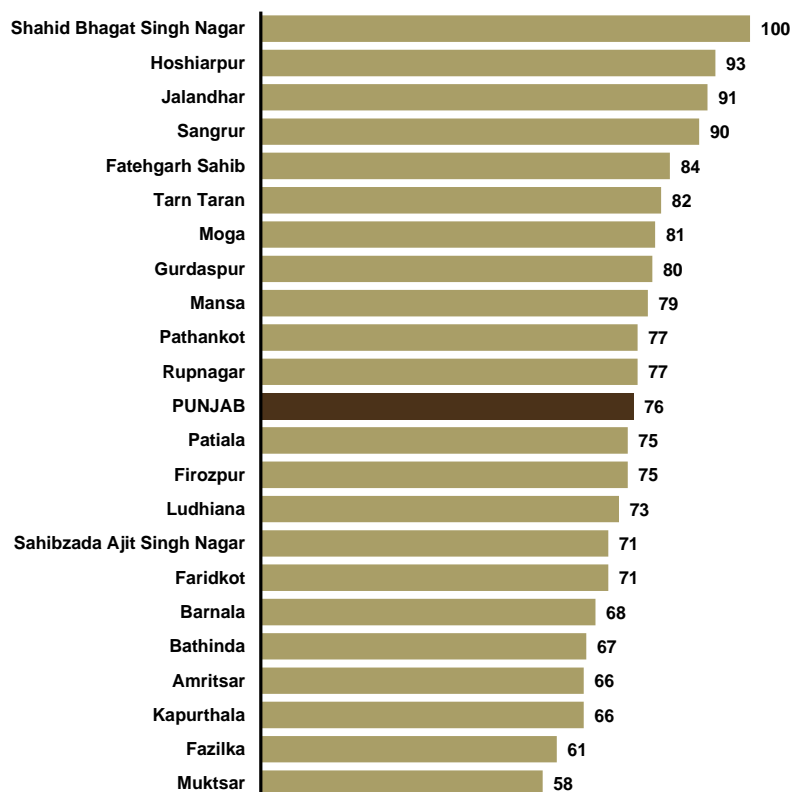
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 80 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 89 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 88 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 89%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 80%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was a decrease in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 95% to 89%), measles (from 93% to 88%), and BCG (from 98% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also decreased, from 94 percent to 80 percent. Overall, there was a considerable decrease in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 89% to 76%). In addition, a large majority (92%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 85 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (79% versus 73%) and for rural areas than urban areas (78% versus 73%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is least among scheduled caste children (74%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 45 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 64 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-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-three percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 61 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. About two-fifths (39%) of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and just over two-thirds (67%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-seven percent were given zinc supplements. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Punjab only 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. About one-quarter (24%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, more than two-thirds (69%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. About one-quarter (24%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

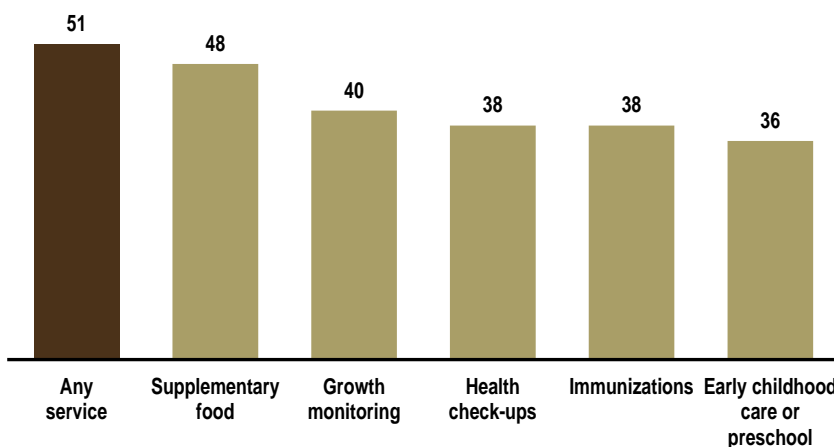
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Just over a half (51%) 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 supplementary food (48%) and growth monitoring (40%), and health check-ups and immunizations (38% each). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (36% of children). Three-fifths of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, more than half (53%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 47 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Punjab, only 56 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Three-quarters are put to the breast within the first day of life, but just over a half (51%) started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement 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, 28 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 77 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and two-thirds continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 26.8 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, less than half (44%) of children in Punjab receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Just over one-third (34%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended a minimum number of times per day and one-quarter of children 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 Punjab, more than two-thirds (70%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 49 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed 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. Twelve percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 36 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

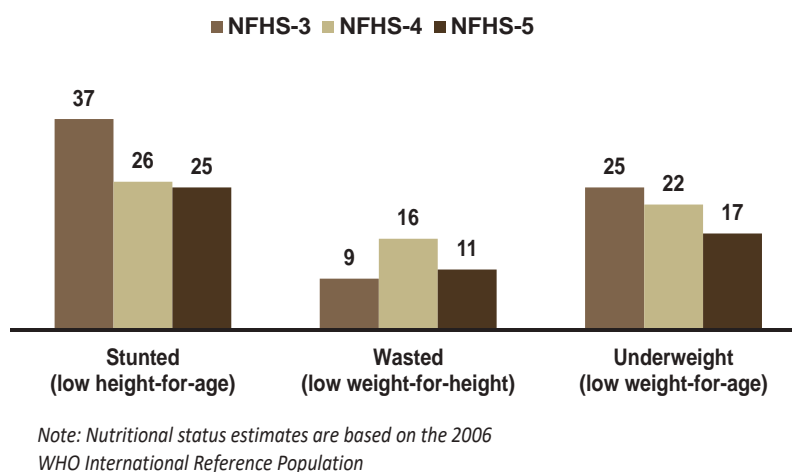
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. One-fourth of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eleven percent of children 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. Seventeen percent of children 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, 25 percent of children are stunted, 22 percent are wasted, and 23 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Punjab has slightly improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 26 percent to 25 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are wasted has decreased substantially from 16 percent to 11 percent and children who are underweight decreased from 22 to 17 percent since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Punjab.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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 urban children. It is generally higher among scheduled caste and lower among Christian children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

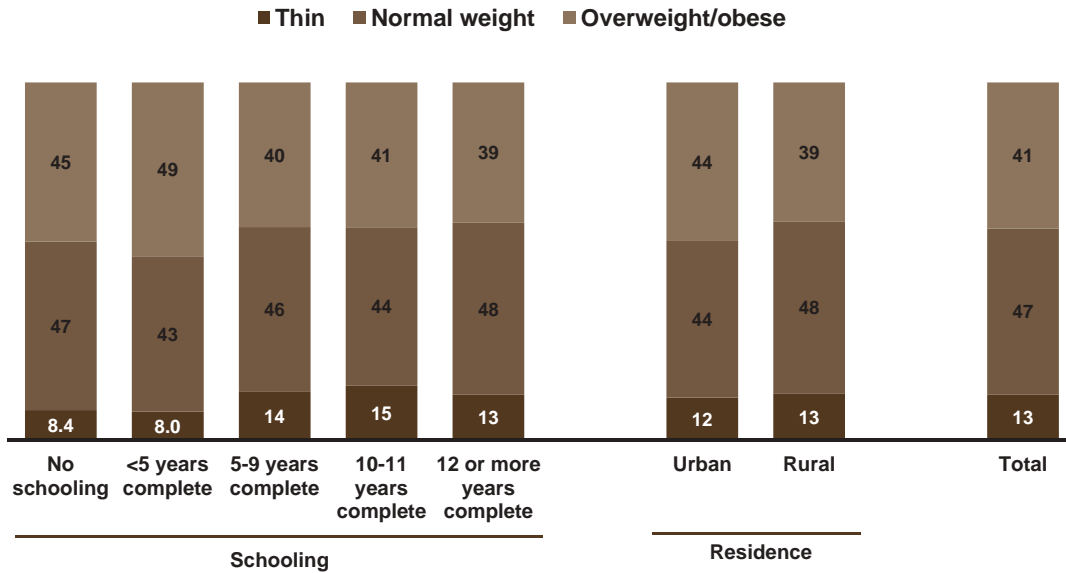
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres,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

More than two-fifths of women (54%) and men (45%) are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Thirteen percent of both women and men in Punjab are too thin. Over two-fifths (41%) of women and about one-third (32%) of men are overweight or obese. Less than half (46%) of women and over half (55%) of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural

areas, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-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.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of women and 63 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 47 percent for women age 15-19 to 87 percent for women age 40-49, and from 39 percent for men age 15-19 to 78 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is same in urban areas and in rural areas (73% each) and the risk among men is higher in urban areas (70%) than in rural areas (58%).

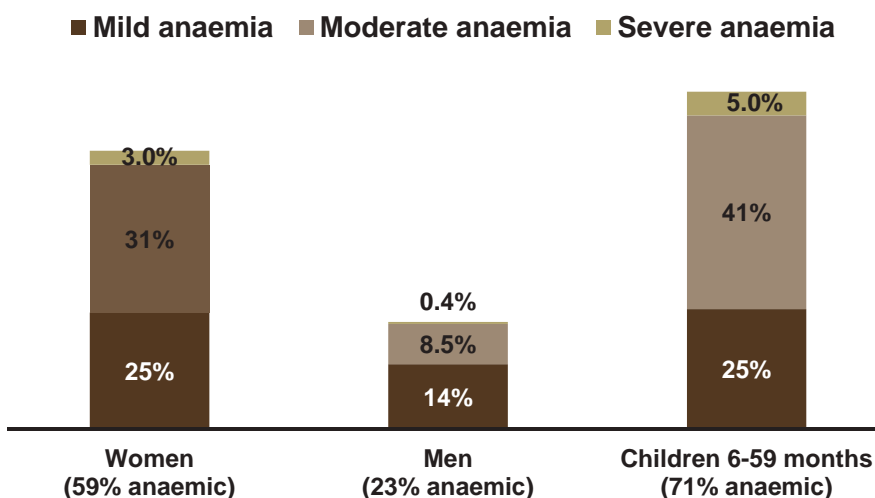
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 Punjab, especially among women and children.

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 41 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 5 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 57 percent in NFHS-4 to 71 percent in NFHS-5. The prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys is same (71% each) 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. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in Punjab are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



About three-fifths (59%) of women in Punjab have anaemia, including one-quarter with mild anaemia, 31 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among women with no schooling and scheduled caste women, but at least half of women in every group have anaemia. Anaemia among women has slightly increased by 5 percentage points since NFHS-4. Twenty-three percent of men in Punjab are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and men with less than 5 years of schooling are particularly 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 Punjab, 128 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (161) than among women (92) and is lower in rural areas (108) than in urban areas (160).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 91% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 69 percent of both women and men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds (65%) of both women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 93 percent of women and 91 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent of women and 11 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, 2,183 women and 1,403 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,290 women and 845 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (3,407 per 100,000 women and 252 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (913 per 100,000) than among men (481 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 89 women per 100,000 and 111 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.

Nineteen percent of women age 15-49 in Punjab have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 3 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty-four percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-seven percent of men in Punjab have hypertension, including 20 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 4 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-two 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 Punjab, 3 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 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 women and men with fewer than 8 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (93%) and men (92%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. One percent of women and 2 percent of men have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level. Eight percent of women and 10 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 Punjab, only 2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.3 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.4 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is almost the same in men (0.3%).

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 25 percent of households in Punjab have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is lower in rural areas (24%) than in urban areas (28%). In Punjab, three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the state health insurance scheme, and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY).

Only 11 percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 in Punjab 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 higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifteen percent of men, but almost no women (0.1%), age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (9%), *bidis* (5%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (3%), and *paan* with tobacco and cigars or pipe (2% each). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in urban areas (17%) than in rural areas (13%). Most men (69%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Punjab, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of women and more than one-fourth (28%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (29% versus 25%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (47%) or about once a week (38%), and 15 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-seven percent of women in Punjab have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 88 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 85 percent in rural areas. Women age 30-39 are more likely (90%) than older women age 40-49 (82%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS among women does not vary much across age groups. Women with no schooling (64%) and women with less than 5 years of schooling (70%) are less likely than any other group of women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-five percent of men in Punjab have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

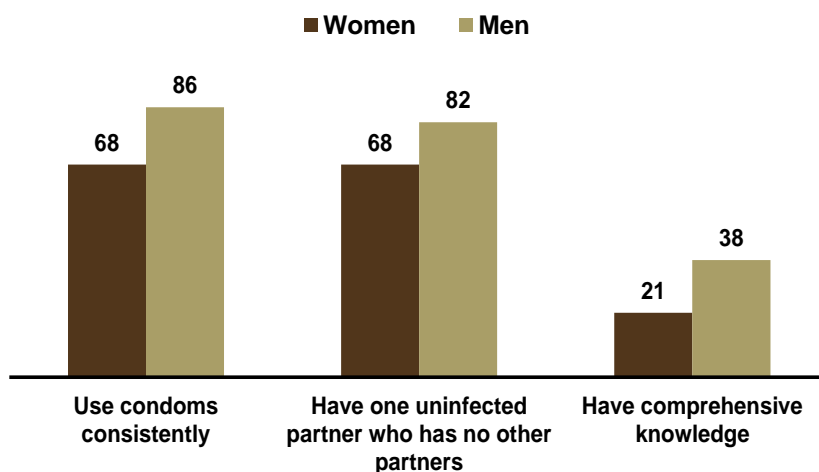
Men are more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 68 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 86 percent of men, and 68 percent of women know that

having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

Only 21 percent of women and 38 percent of men in Punjab 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.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

More than three-quarters of women (77%) and men (80%) in Punjab would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Slightly lower proportion of women (73%) and men (72%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Two-thirds of women and 68 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-two percent of women and 77 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of women and 69 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. More than two-thirds of women (70%) and men (68%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Nearly three-quarters of women (73%) and men (71%) 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 19 percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Almost same proportion of women and men in urban areas and rural areas have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Over one-fourth (27%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (25%) are less likely than rural women (28%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Punjab, 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 (42% of women, compared with 39% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 95 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 (0.4%) of women and 11 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 (12%) in rural areas than in urban areas (10%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 3% of men).

More than half (55%) 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 slightly higher in urban areas (58%) than in rural areas (53%). Two 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 Punjab, 71 percent use sanitary napkins, 27 percent each use cloth and locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 93 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 84 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 92 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 95 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only one-fourth of all women age 15-49, compared with four-fifths of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 90 percent earned cash, including 6 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Eight percent were not paid at all. Almost all men who were employed earned cash (99%), including 2 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. One percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (81%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupation, compared with 77 percent of employed men.

Only 25 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, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths 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. Eighty-four percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and just over half (51%) 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 decision about their own health care (88%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%) or about major household purchases (84%). Overall, four-fifths of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 9 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing from 66 percent among women age 20-24 to 84 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 participated in making decisions about major household purchases and about their own health care (96% each). Two percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Punjab, 57 percent of women 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 (63%) than rural (54%) women, increases with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (64%), and is highest among employed women (71%) than any other group of women.

Eighty-two percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 87 percent, among women with 12 or more years of schooling, as well as among women who have 3-4 number of living children and women age 40-49 (85% each), and among employed women and women age 30-39 (84% each). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 7 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Eighty-two percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-third (30%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (36%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (25%). This percentage increases with education with nearly half (48%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 5 percent of women having no schooling. More than one-third (38%) of employed women use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 27 percent of not employed women. Sikh women are less likely (27%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (35%) women. Women belonging to a scheduled caste are less likely (22%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-three percent of women and 58 percent of men age 15-49 in Punjab own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women and 32 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 than urban areas.

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

In Punjab, 61 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 82 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 55 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 31 percent among women with no schooling to 82 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 52 percent of women belonging to a scheduled caste have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 65-73 percent of women in other castes/tribes. Scheduled caste women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are less likely to be able to read SMS messages (72%) than women in other groups (85-91%).

Sixty-one percent of women in Punjab have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-three percent of women 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 argues with her husband and if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (13% each), followed by if she neglects the house or children and if she goes out without telling her husband (12% each) and if her husband suspects her of being unfaithful (10%). Men are more likely to agree: 31 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (21%) or if she is being unfaithful (15%), if she goes out without telling him or if she argues with him (14% each), and if she neglects the house or children (12%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 15 percent of women and 23 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-four percent of women and 74 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Less than one-fifth of men (17%) 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 Punjab, 14 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 15 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 2 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.

Fifteen percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Punjab 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 age 25-29, women with no schooling and with 5-7 years of schooling, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

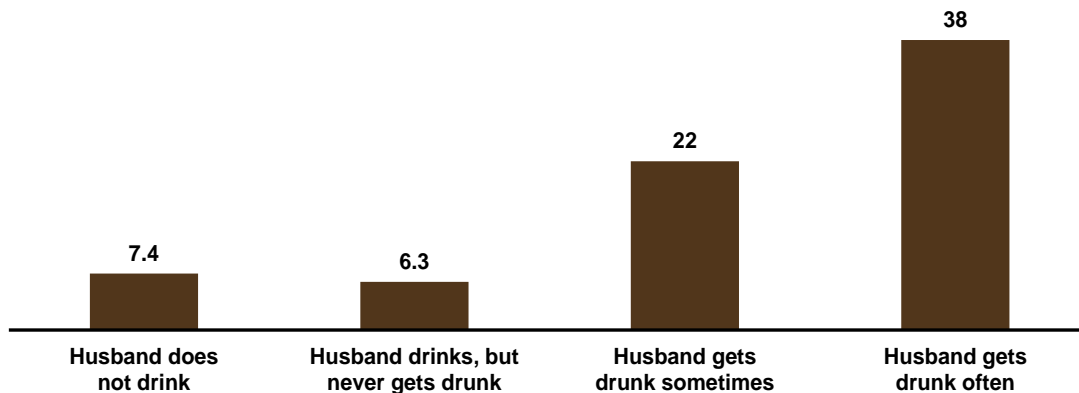
In Punjab, 11 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 3 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 7 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Ten percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Five percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them and the same percent of women experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 3 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her and the same percent being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Two percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and same 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, 12 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (2%) 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 lower among more educated women, one in ten women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is slightly higher among women in rural areas (14%) than in urban areas (12%); among widowed women (19%) than currently married women (13%); and among women who are employed for cash (17%) than women who are not employed (12%). 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 displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (64%), gets drunk often (45%), and if the husband never attended school (23%). More than one-fourth (28%) 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 five times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Two-fifths 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. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (36%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (15%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (9%); and severe burns (1%).

Help seeking

Only one-fourth of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 14 percent never sought help but told someone. Over three-fifths (61%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (71%), their husband's family (23%), a friend (11%), or neighbour (10%). Two percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,779	13,430	20,209
Households occupied	6,564	13,136	19,700
Households interviewed	6,134	12,690	18,824
Household response rate ¹	93.4	96.6	95.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,208	15,809	23,017
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,707	15,064	21,771
Women response rate ²	93.0	95.3	94.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,349	2,617	3,966
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,101	2,195	3,296
Men response rate ²	81.6	83.9	83.1

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Punjab, 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	
Amritsar	461	375	836	94.4	492	473	965	95.9	86	83	169	86.2
Barnala	254	599	853	94.8	271	685	956	93.5	42	116	158	84.5
Bathinda	261	563	824	93.3	276	632	908	90.3	57	98	155	77.1
Faridkot	307	549	856	96.5	346	622	968	96.1	61	81	142	91.0
Fatehgarh Sahib	257	584	841	92.6	271	634	905	92.3	45	102	147	76.2
Fazilka	204	693	897	97.8	232	899	1,131	96.1	40	147	187	88.6
Firozpur	296	605	901	98.5	386	790	1,176	98.2	61	111	172	95.6
Gurdaspur	179	676	855	94.6	190	770	960	94.6	35	102	137	82.0
Hoshiarpur	185	698	883	97.4	232	795	1,027	98.0	39	116	155	93.9
Jalandhar	446	421	867	95.4	438	460	898	89.4	81	60	141	75.4
Kapurthala	309	544	853	96.7	348	620	968	96.8	65	89	154	90.1
Ludhiana	475	324	799	92.7	462	355	817	89.4	89	45	134	75.3
Mansa	186	702	888	97.7	238	842	1,080	94.7	32	121	153	81.8
Moga	216	653	869	97.5	264	768	1,032	97.5	44	143	187	95.9
Muktsar	243	606	849	97.0	296	726	1,022	95.7	55	118	173	95.1
Pathankot	373	478	851	96.7	387	548	935	95.1	55	70	125	81.2
Patiala	337	504	841	94.1	353	628	981	92.5	55	87	142	71.4
Rupnagar	172	644	816	94.7	198	771	969	93.3	16	93	109	72.7
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	430	391	821	91.4	384	489	873	90.2	46	61	107	62.2
Sangrur	243	615	858	94.1	289	763	1,052	95.0	41	109	150	73.2
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	194	695	889	97.8	239	864	1,103	99.2	36	126	162	97.0
Tarn Taran	106	771	877	96.4	115	930	1,045	94.8	20	117	137	84.0
Punjab	6,134	12,690	18,824	95.6	6,707	15,064	21,771	94.6	1,101	2,195	3,296	83.1

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.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
5-9	7.8	6.6	7.2	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.0	7.5
10-14	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.0
15-19	8.6	7.6	8.1	9.2	7.6	8.4	9.0	7.6	8.3
20-24	8.8	7.2	8.0	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.6	7.7	8.2
25-29	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1
30-34	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.3
35-39	7.4	8.3	7.9	7.3	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.8
40-44	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5
45-49	6.3	7.1	6.7	5.6	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.9	6.4
50-54	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
55-59	4.3	5.5	4.9	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.6
60-64	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.7
65-69	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
70-74	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6
75-79	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
80 and over	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
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	95.4	95.8	95.6	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.0	96.1	96.0
Number	16,998	15,602	32,604	27,373	26,014	53,390	44,372	41,616	85,994
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	918	na	na	950	na	na	938
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	843	na	na	926	na	na	896
Schooling²									
No schooling	9.8	17.3	13.4	16.3	26.2	21.1	13.8	22.8	18.2
<5 years complete	11.8	10.0	10.9	12.0	10.7	11.4	11.9	10.5	11.2
5-9 years complete	26.6	24.6	25.6	32.5	29.6	31.1	30.2	27.7	29.0
10-11 years complete	18.4	15.8	17.1	18.0	14.1	16.1	18.2	14.7	16.5
12 or more years complete	33.4	32.2	32.8	21.1	19.4	20.3	25.8	24.2	25.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	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	15,675	14,480	30,158	25,045	23,869	48,917	40,720	38,349	79,074
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.1	8.3	9.0	7.4	5.8	7.0	7.8	7.1	7.5

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 characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Punjab, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	83.9	84.1	84.0	86.0
Female	16.1	15.9	15.9	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.7	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	53.7	47.4	49.9	38.2
Non-nuclear	46.3	52.6	50.1	61.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	59.7	24.5	38.3	37.7
Christian	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.7
Sikh	37.9	71.9	58.5	59.1
Other	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	35.3	49.8	44.1	45.4
Scheduled tribe	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Other backward class	15.4	12.4	13.6	13.5
Other	46.2	35.3	39.6	38.6
Don't know	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.7
No	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	73.9	62.8	67.2	66.8
Piped to neighbour	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2
Public tap/standpipe	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.6
Tube well or borehole	13.8	24.4	20.2	20.8
Other improved ²	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Other source	0.5	0.9	0.8	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, Punjab, 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	97.3	96.1	96.6	96.6
Less than 30 minutes	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
Thirty minutes or longer	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	99.0	97.8	98.3	98.2
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.4
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Strain through cloth	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	12.7	7.8	9.8	9.6
Use electronic purifier	32.6	17.7	23.6	23.7
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
No treatment	43.6	62.3	54.9	55.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	55.4	36.4	43.9	43.7
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	86.8	84.5	85.4	86.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	86.4	82.7	84.1	85.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
Other ⁷	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Shared facility⁸	11.2	9.7	10.3	9.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	11.1	9.2	9.9	9.2
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.4
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Dry toilet	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.4	3.7	2.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	86.8	84.5	85.4	86.6
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	11.2	9.7	10.3	9.5

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Punjab, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.0
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	9.2	24.4	18.4	18.4
<i>Pucca</i>	88.9	71.4	78.3	78.5
Missing	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	66.4	61.5	63.4	57.3
3-4	26.0	30.2	28.5	32.9
5-6	6.8	7.5	7.2	8.5
7 and over	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
LPG/natural gas	92.6	63.6	75.0	72.7
Biogas	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9
Kerosene	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.7
Charcoal	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2
Wood	4.0	22.3	15.1	16.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Dung cakes	0.7	5.4	3.5	4.0
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	93.8	65.6	76.7	74.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	5.7	32.8	22.1	24.5
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.6	58.2	60.4	60.9
In the house, no separate room	14.7	17.0	16.1	15.2
In a separate building	19.1	16.7	17.6	17.7
Outdoors	2.1	7.5	5.4	6.0
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,402	11,422	18,824	86,698

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Punjab, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Chullah</i>	97.5	98.8	98.7	98.7
Open fire	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	423	3,741	4,165	21,243
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.7
Weekly	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5
Monthly	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Less than monthly	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Never	81.1	80.0	80.4	79.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,402	11,422	18,824	86,698

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	98.3	94.4	96.8
Christian	96.3	88.8	90.2
Sikh	99.2	97.3	97.8
Other	99.2	93.5	95.9
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	97.2	94.9	95.6
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	97.1	98.2
Other backward class	98.7	95.5	97.0
Other	99.7	98.8	99.2
Don't know	97.8	93.8	95.7
Total	98.6	96.4	97.3

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.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Amritsar	99.0	94.9	97.1
Barnala	99.1	98.0	98.4
Bathinda	99.4	99.1	99.2
Faridkot	99.1	97.8	98.3
Fatehgarh Sahib	99.7	99.4	99.5
Fazilka	92.0	96.2	95.2
Firozpur	99.6	94.1	96.0
Gurdaspur	99.0	92.5	94.1
Hoshiarpur	99.5	95.9	96.7
Jalandhar	99.7	97.2	98.6
Kapurthala	100.0	97.2	98.2
Ludhiana	99.7	97.7	98.9
Mansa	98.2	95.0	95.8
Moga	99.5	99.1	99.2
Muktsar	98.2	97.0	97.3
Pathankot	95.4	84.4	89.6
Patiala	99.5	97.5	98.5
Rupnagar	95.5	94.9	95.1
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	95.7	97.8	96.6
Sangrur	99.5	98.3	98.7
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	100.0	98.6	98.9
Tarn Taran	87.4	94.4	93.2
Punjab	98.6	96.4	97.3

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.7	93.7	94.5	95.4
Pressure cooker	93.5	83.0	87.1	88.2
Chair	92.1	92.0	92.0	93.1
Cot or bed	96.1	98.8	97.7	98.1
Table	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.3
Electric fan	96.5	97.9	97.4	97.8
Radio or transistor	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.3
Television (black and white)	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6
Television (colour)	91.7	88.7	89.9	91.8
Any television	92.2	89.6	90.6	92.5
Sewing machine	70.7	72.1	71.6	74.9
Mobile telephone	97.5	96.1	96.7	97.3
Landline telephone	3.9	1.5	2.5	2.5
Internet	82.5	73.6	77.1	79.6
Computer	27.7	11.1	17.7	18.2
Refrigerator	87.1	87.2	87.2	89.0
Air conditioner/cooler	75.4	66.9	70.2	72.1
Washing machine	74.8	60.9	66.4	68.7
Watch or clock	94.3	91.6	92.6	93.6
Water pump	31.7	34.1	33.2	34.2
Thresher	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.2
Tractor	1.7	13.9	9.1	10.8
None of the above	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	60.6	72.4	67.8	71.4
Motorcycle or scooter	74.0	76.6	75.6	78.9
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	10.2	6.7	8.0
Car	27.0	18.6	21.9	23.3
None of the above	10.7	8.5	9.3	7.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	91.0	67.8	76.9	75.9
Irrigated land only	8.0	30.2	21.5	22.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Irrigation not determined	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	67.8	70.8	69.6	70.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	5.7	44.4	29.2	33.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.0	95.8	95.5	96.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	27.5	23.6	25.2	25.7
Percentage having a BPL card	15.2	21.8	19.2	20.1
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.7	7.1	5.4	5.7
Number	7,402	11,422	18,824	86,698

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	24.8	26.7	25.6	32.1	34.5	33.2	27.8	30.1	28.9
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(25.5)	*	(18.3)	23.0
Sikh	27.5	35.9	31.3	32.1	35.0	33.4	31.1	35.2	33.0
Other	*	*	(22.8)	*	*	(34.4)	(20.7)	(36.5)	27.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	21.2	26.5	23.7	32.3	32.3	32.3	29.0	30.5	29.7
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(18.2)
Other backward class	24.9	34.6	28.7	30.1	32.9	31.5	27.9	33.5	30.4
Other	30.5	34.9	32.4	32.2	40.5	35.8	31.4	38.1	34.3
Don't know	*	*	(17.1)	(41.2)	(38.8)	40.2	30.6	(28.2)	29.5
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	14.3	20.8	17.3	28.1	29.8	28.9	22.7	26.3	24.3
Non-nuclear	30.8	35.1	32.7	33.9	36.4	35.0	32.8	36.0	34.2
Family size									
3-5 members	21.8	30.4	25.5	31.5	34.0	32.6	27.9	32.7	30.0
6 or more members	28.7	30.0	29.2	32.8	34.9	33.8	31.3	33.2	32.2
Total	25.3	30.1	27.4	32.1	34.5	33.2	29.6	32.9	31.1

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 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amritsar	(26.2)	(25.0)	25.6	(18.8)	(25.2)	21.7	22.0	25.1	23.5
Barnala	*	*	(38.5)	48.7	(49.1)	48.8	45.1	46.5	45.7
Bathinda	(46.3)	*	54.3	40.0	(56.9)	46.6	42.5	60.6	49.7
Faridkot	(40.4)	(51.8)	44.3	42.2	49.6	45.4	41.7	50.3	45.0
Fatehgarh Sahib	(8.4)	*	(22.0)	20.0	(31.6)	24.6	16.6	35.1	23.8
Fazilka	(59.8)	*	(51.1)	47.3	43.2	45.3	50.1	42.7	46.6
Firozpur	*	(56.6)	53.3	32.2	40.4	35.6	35.9	47.0	41.1
Gurdaspur	*	*	(23.0)	23.5	27.4	24.9	23.8	25.6	24.5
Hoshiarpur	*	*	*	34.6	38.5	36.5	30.8	35.8	33.2
Jalandhar	(9.8)	(16.2)	12.8	(23.1)	(19.2)	21.0	15.7	17.7	16.7
Kapurthala	(21.1)	*	13.7	(51.3)	(44.7)	48.2	40.3	31.1	36.0
Ludhiana	21.6	(22.9)	22.1	(19.0)	(33.3)	27.0	20.7	28.3	24.2
Mansa	(16.2)	(47.0)	32.6	37.4	55.2	45.2	31.2	52.1	41.0
Moga	(26.5)	*	(29.6)	41.6	28.8	35.2	37.1	30.0	33.6
Muktsar	(40.0)	(43.2)	41.5	44.3	31.0	37.7	43.0	34.1	38.7
Pathankot	(31.6)	*	25.3	(28.3)	(28.3)	28.3	30.2	22.4	26.8
Patiala	(22.1)	*	22.4	27.2	(37.9)	32.6	24.8	31.9	28.1
Rupnagar	*	*	(16.7)	12.7	24.1	17.9	11.5	25.6	17.6
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	(7.8)	*	10.7	26.6	(30.2)	27.9	18.1	22.2	19.8
Sangrur	*	(52.1)	(49.4)	47.1	44.4	46.0	46.9	47.3	47.1
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	*	*	(14.7)	18.4	22.5	20.5	18.1	20.9	19.5
Tarn Taran	*	*	*	31.7	21.3	26.5	31.5	21.5	26.4
Punjab	25.3	30.1	27.4	32.1	34.5	33.2	29.6	32.9	31.1

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	95.8	97.9	97.1	95.4	98.3	97.3	95.6	98.1	97.2
6-13 (Elementary)	94.5	96.1	95.5	94.4	97.1	96.1	94.5	96.6	95.8
11-13 (Upper Primary)	92.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	95.3	94.4	92.7	94.1	93.6
14-15 (Secondary)	83.1	81.8	82.3	88.0	86.0	86.7	85.3	83.7	84.3
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	63.1	57.8	59.8	70.5	55.5	61.6	66.4	56.8	60.6
11-14 years	90.6	91.7	91.3	91.5	93.8	92.9	91.0	92.6	92.0
15-17 years	68.6	63.7	65.6	76.1	64.8	69.2	71.9	64.2	67.2
6-14 years	93.5	95.1	94.5	93.5	96.2	95.2	93.5	95.6	94.8
6-17 years	86.6	86.9	86.8	88.8	88.4	88.6	87.6	87.6	87.6
Religion of household head									
Hindu	86.4	86.5	86.5	87.1	88.6	87.7	86.7	87.5	87.0
Christian	(85.1)	73.1	75.3	*	81.9	82.9	(87.5)	77.2	78.6
Sikh	87.6	87.6	87.6	92.6	88.7	89.5	89.8	88.1	88.5
Other	(71.5)	83.3	78.9	(74.8)	84.7	79.9	73.1	83.8	79.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	81.2	83.9	83.1	82.8	85.9	85.0	81.9	84.9	84.0
Scheduled tribe	*	(89.4)	78.3	*	(86.4)	85.1	(72.0)	87.9	81.5
Other backward class	87.8	88.0	87.9	91.0	88.6	89.7	89.2	88.3	88.7
Other	92.0	91.0	91.5	95.1	93.5	94.2	93.4	92.1	92.6

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, Punjab, 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	89.6	7.8	0.8	1.8	100.0	1.4	5,609
5-9 years	86.2	9.2	1.8	2.8	100.0	3.3	6,455
10-14 years	84.4	10.4	2.3	2.9	100.0	5.9	6,903
15-17 years	82.6	11.1	3.0	3.3	100.0	8.5	4,230
Residence							
Urban	89.0	6.7	1.9	2.5	100.0	4.1	8,393
Rural	84.1	11.2	1.9	2.8	100.0	4.8	14,804
Sex							
Male	86.6	9.3	2.1	2.0	100.0	4.7	12,514
Female	85.0	9.8	1.7	3.5	100.0	4.4	10,682
Total age <15 years	86.6	9.2	1.7	2.6	100.0	3.7	18,967
Total age <18 years	85.8	9.6	1.9	2.7	100.0	4.5	23,197

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	85.4	11.7	97.1	2,134
2-4	93.4	4.7	98.1	3,475
Sex				
Male	90.6	7.1	97.7	2,922
Female	90.1	7.7	97.8	2,687
Residence				
Urban	90.0	7.0	97.0	1,963
Rural	90.6	7.6	98.1	3,647
Total	90.4	7.4	97.7	5,609

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, Punjab, 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	
Amritsar	93.8	5.8	99.5	517
Barnala	87.6	8.4	96.0	113
Bathinda	82.7	13.7	96.4	298
Faridkot	90.9	6.9	97.8	145
Fatehgarh Sahib	93.2	4.0	97.2	111
Fazilka	89.8	7.0	96.8	275
Firozpur	90.2	7.8	98.0	167
Gurdaspur	92.3	6.6	98.9	340
Hoshiarpur	92.9	4.8	97.7	285
Jalandhar	93.4	4.3	97.6	395
Kapurthala	89.0	9.7	98.7	165
Ludhiana	90.3	7.5	97.8	665
Mansa	90.1	8.0	98.1	183
Moga	91.2	6.0	97.2	199
Muktsar	87.3	9.2	96.4	199
Pathankot	92.1	6.4	98.6	125
Patiala	86.0	9.6	95.5	399
Rupnagar	91.9	4.7	96.6	130
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	88.8	8.7	97.5	214
Sangrur	89.0	9.4	98.4	312
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	94.1	5.0	99.0	117
Tarn Taran	92.4	6.7	99.1	255
Punjab	90.4	7.4	97.7	5,609

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	71.4	(92.2)	78.5	80.7	84.3	82.0	77.2	87.1	80.7
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(96.3)	(98.2)	*	97.6
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	(100.0)
25-34	*	*	*	85.9	*	80.1	90.0	*	85.7
35 and over	95.3	94.4	94.9	94.4	89.0	92.0	94.7	91.0	93.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	92.2	93.5	92.8	94.5	88.4	92.0	93.2	91.6	92.5
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(91.5)
Sikh	92.5	96.7	94.2	91.2	87.3	89.5	91.5	89.5	90.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(86.2)	(85.7)	*	(82.5)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	91.4	94.1	92.5	90.5	83.5	87.5	90.7	86.7	89.0
Other backward class	92.7	94.3	93.5	89.5	86.4	88.3	90.9	90.7	90.8
Other	94.4	94.3	94.4	95.1	94.1	94.6	94.8	94.2	94.5
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(72.5)	(71.9)	*	76.4
Total	92.1	94.4	93.1	91.8	87.7	90.0	91.9	90.2	91.2

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 persons in households with household head age 5-9 or 10-14 and household head belonging to scheduled tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amritsar	(93.3)	(100.0)	96.2	(85.2)	*	(83.8)	89.4	(92.6)	90.7
Barnala	*	*	(92.2)	(85.7)	(97.2)	90.3	86.7	(98.0)	90.9
Bathinda	*	*	(73.9)	92.2	(78.3)	87.6	85.2	(79.5)	82.9
Faridkot	*	*	(92.8)	(93.3)	(90.0)	91.4	(90.9)	92.5	91.8
Fatehgarh Sahib	*	*	(96.9)	100.0	(92.7)	97.8	98.7	(95.1)	97.6
Fazilka	*	*	*	(87.5)	(62.2)	76.0	90.3	(67.2)	79.9
Firozpur	*	*	(89.0)	(90.4)	(61.5)	77.9	92.4	66.2	81.6
Gurdaspur	*	*	*	90.4	(83.4)	87.8	91.9	(84.8)	89.2
Hoshiarpur	*	*	*	96.7	(100.0)	98.1	97.2	100.0	98.4
Jalandhar	(91.2)	(100.0)	95.3	(96.3)	*	(95.7)	93.5	(98.0)	95.5
Kapurthala	(87.7)	*	(92.3)	(89.7)	(92.4)	91.2	88.7	94.7	91.7
Ludhiana	(96.7)	*	98.1	*	*	(92.1)	96.2	(94.8)	95.6
Mansa	*	*	*	83.7	(77.4)	81.1	85.5	(82.4)	84.3
Moga	*	*	(87.1)	(86.3)	88.1	87.3	85.1	89.2	87.2
Muktsar	*	*	*	89.3	(82.2)	86.1	91.0	(82.4)	87.3
Pathankot	*	*	(95.5)	(97.0)	*	96.0	97.0	(93.8)	95.8
Patiala	*	*	(90.1)	(93.6)	(96.3)	94.9	94.7	(89.9)	92.4
Rupnagar	*	*	*	93.8	(100.0)	96.3	95.0	(97.1)	95.9
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	*	*	(92.7)	*	*	(86.7)	(92.6)	(86.5)	89.7
Sangrur	*	*	*	(84.8)	(90.6)	87.1	81.4	(92.9)	86.2
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	*	*	*	(100.0)	(92.7)	97.1	100.0	(94.1)	97.7
Punjab	92.1	94.4	93.1	91.8	87.7	90.0	91.9	90.2	91.2

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability						Number of persons	
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor		Other
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	15,701
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	26,134
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,687
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,074
15-24	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	6,400
25-34	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	7,421
35-49	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	9,105
50-69	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	8,019
70 and over	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	2,129
Total	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	41,836
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	17,188
Rural	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	27,675
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,926
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	7,287
15-24	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	7,924
25-34	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	7,709
35-49	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	8,823
50-69	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	7,762
70 and over	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	2,433
Total	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	44,863
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	32,889
Rural	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	53,809
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,613
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	13,361
15-24	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	14,324
25-34	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	15,130
35-49	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	17,928
50-69	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	15,781
70 and over	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	4,562
Total	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	86,698

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.9	17.6	3,021	3,029	529	531
20-24	13.9	16.8	3,033	3,055	504	480
25-29	16.6	17.4	3,607	3,561	525	485
30-34	15.7	16.6	3,415	3,435	498	480
35-39	15.1	12.0	3,279	3,267	362	399
40-44	12.3	10.4	2,675	2,665	312	350
45-49	12.6	9.2	2,740	2,759	277	285
Residence						
Urban	37.6	41.1	8,180	6,707	1,237	1,001
Rural	62.4	58.9	13,591	15,064	1,771	2,009
Schooling						
No schooling	15.3	8.0	3,323	3,438	239	275
<5 years complete	2.0	3.3	443	444	99	79
5-9 years complete	26.7	30.1	5,808	5,966	905	906
10-11 years complete	19.9	22.2	4,328	4,264	667	650
12 or more years complete	36.1	36.5	7,870	7,659	1,098	1,100
Literacy						
Literate ¹	79.4	86.8	17,285	17,209	2,612	2,591
Not literate	19.7	13.1	4,298	4,397	394	415
Not measured	0.9	0.1	188	165	2	4
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	11.6	16.2	2,530	2,507	487	499
Watches television at least once a week	61.1	54.8	13,306	13,095	1,648	1,688
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.4	3.2	521	484	95	90
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	7.6	16.8	1,654	1,514	506	468
Not regularly exposed to any media	33.9	36.1	7,384	7,596	1,086	1,069
Marital status						
Never married	25.5	45.5	5,549	5,558	1,370	1,330
Currently married	70.5	52.9	15,345	15,341	1,592	1,637
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	12	7	0	0
Widowed	2.9	0.3	633	636	10	12
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.1	1.2	231	229	37	31
Religion						
Hindu	38.1	38.4	8,296	7,761	1,156	1,140
Christian	1.7	1.6	362	290	50	34
Sikh	58.8	58.6	12,805	13,414	1,764	1,794
Other	1.4	1.3	308	306	39	42

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	46.3	47.8	10,076	10,106	1,438	1,465
Scheduled tribe	0.5	0.4	108	114	11	11
Other backward class	15.1	14.5	3,287	3,206	436	411
Other	36.2	36.2	7,877	7,912	1,088	1,081
Don't know	1.9	1.2	424	433	36	42
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	21,771	21,771	3,009	3,010
Age 50-54	na	8.7	na	na	287	286
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,296	3,296
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	24.9	80.4	872	787	2,418	2,426
In agricultural occupation	4.8	18.2	168	150	546	603
In non-agricultural occupation	18.6	58.7	653	596	1,767	1,700
Don't know	1.5	3.5	51	41	104	123
Not employed	75.1	19.6	2,636	2,584	591	584
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,508	3,371	3,009	3,010
Age 50-54	na	8.7	na	na	287	286
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,296	3,296

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, Punjab

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.017	0.023	0.021	0.015	0.023	0.020	0.033	0.038	0.036
20-24	0.107	0.112	0.110	0.112	0.131	0.123	0.151	0.204	0.184
25-29	0.112	0.121	0.118	0.122	0.119	0.120	0.147	0.123	0.132
30-34	0.056	0.062	0.060	0.055	0.038	0.045	0.037	0.037	0.037
35-39	0.017	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.009	0.008	0.008
40-44	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.55	1.68	1.63	1.59	1.63	1.62	1.88	2.06	1.99
CBR	12.1	14.0	13.3	13.5	14.0	13.8	17.7	19.2	18.6

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 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 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	1.55	2.2	2.5	1.29
Rural	1.68	2.8	2.6	1.38
Schooling				
No schooling	2.45	1.8	3.1	1.80
<5 years complete	2.49	2.1	3.0	1.78
5-9 years complete	1.99	2.2	2.6	1.55
10-11 years complete	1.89	2.1	2.2	1.63
12 or more years complete	1.47	3.4	1.9	1.33
Religion				
Hindu	1.62	2.7	2.6	1.31
Christian	1.79	4.2	3.2	1.37
Sikh	1.62	2.4	2.6	1.36
Other	2.29	4.3	2.8	1.93
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.82	2.7	2.9	1.44
Scheduled tribe	2.01	4.8	(2.6)	1.69
Other backward class	1.42	2.8	2.7	1.20
Other	1.41	2.2	2.2	1.23
Don't know	2.40	3.3	3.0	2.05
Total	1.63	2.6	2.6	1.35

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 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	1.2	1.3	2.4	1,849
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	621
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	671
17	1.2	1.3	2.4	557
18	2.2	2.2	4.4	617
19	4.8	4.8	9.7	555
Residence				
Urban	1.3	1.4	2.7	1,148
Rural	1.7	1.7	3.4	1,872
Schooling				
No schooling	10.0	10.4	20.4	70
5-9 years complete	1.5	1.7	3.2	1,030
10-11 years complete	1.0	1.2	2.2	1,145
12 or more years complete	1.7	1.2	2.9	755
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,836
Currently married	25.5	25.9	51.4	182
Religion				
Hindu	1.5	1.9	3.4	1,203
Christian	(6.3)	(6.3)	(12.7)	62
Sikh	1.3	1.2	2.5	1,713
Other	(4.2)	(0.9)	(5.2)	42
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.3	1.8	4.2	1,535
Other backward class	1.6	2.5	4.1	482
Other	0.4	0.7	1.1	947
Don't know	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.5)	40
Total	1.6	1.6	3.1	3,021

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with less than 5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated women, and women belonging to Scheduled Tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 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	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
20-29	53.1	34.0	10.0	2.9	100.0	2,176
30-39	27.0	41.6	19.0	12.4	100.0	1,054
40-49	(21.8)	(26.2)	(29.9)	(22.0)	100.0	33
Residence						
Urban	44.6	36.2	14.0	5.2	100.0	1,144
Rural	45.3	35.9	12.3	6.5	100.0	2,169
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	23.9	30.7	22.5	22.9	100.0	377
<5 years complete	28.2	37.4	16.4	18.0	100.0	82
5-9 years complete	33.8	37.6	19.7	8.9	100.0	925
10-11 years complete	44.2	40.4	13.8	1.6	100.0	593
12 or more years complete	60.3	34.3	4.9	0.5	100.0	1,335
Religion						
Hindu	46.5	33.2	13.4	7.0	100.0	1,259
Christian	48.5	27.2	15.6	8.8	100.0	60
Sikh	44.8	38.0	12.1	5.1	100.0	1,925
Other	24.8	37.8	25.5	12.0	100.0	69
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	42.2	34.8	14.7	8.2	100.0	1,786
Other backward class	43.5	39.9	12.1	4.5	100.0	430
Other ¹	51.7	36.1	9.8	2.4	100.0	994
Don't know	37.2	34.2	18.5	10.1	100.0	78
Total	45.1	36.0	12.9	6.0	100.0	3,314
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	48.0	34.5	11.5	6.0	100.0	3,119

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

¹ Does not include Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe, or Other backward class

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, Punjab, 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	15.4	18.9	29.4	17.6	9.2	9.5	100.0	1,569	29.5
30-39	5.7	9.8	18.5	19.2	12.6	34.2	100.0	1,482	46.5
40-49	0.0	5.4	1.8	3.8	7.7	81.4	100.0	71	≥60.0
Residence									
Urban	8.6	12.3	21.5	18.0	12.4	27.3	100.0	1,121	42.7
Rural	11.4	15.5	24.8	18.1	9.9	20.3	100.0	2,005	35.1
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	15.6	17.7	26.6	15.8	8.5	15.8	100.0	546	30.7
<5 years complete	19.8	16.2	22.2	6.4	8.4	27.0	100.0	91	30.9
5-9 years complete	11.9	17.5	28.2	18.7	7.8	15.9	100.0	1,060	32.3
10-11 years complete	9.0	13.4	19.6	18.2	11.8	28.0	100.0	552	41.6
12 or more years complete	5.3	8.8	18.8	19.8	15.5	31.8	100.0	877	46.6
Religion									
Hindu	10.2	15.2	22.8	17.0	12.3	22.5	100.0	1,208	37.3
Christian	(6.1)	(4.4)	(30.4)	(21.7)	(15.1)	(22.3)	100.0	50	(40.5)
Sikh	10.5	13.8	24.0	18.4	10.0	23.2	100.0	1,789	36.9
Other	14.1	20.0	22.9	23.3	1.5	18.2	100.0	78	32.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.7	18.1	25.4	16.7	9.0	17.3	100.0	1,751	32.2
Other backward class	6.2	9.6	20.0	21.3	13.8	29.2	100.0	396	45.1
Other	5.5	7.7	20.9	19.5	13.2	33.2	100.0	871	46.1
Don't know	15.2	19.7	30.9	17.6	11.7	5.0	100.0	88	28.2
Birth order									
2-3	10.1	14.3	23.1	18.1	11.1	23.4	100.0	2,801	37.6
4-6	12.8	14.5	29.3	17.8	9.0	16.6	100.0	305	33.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.2	14.3	23.1	18.7	10.3	23.4	100.0	1,304	37.0
Female	10.6	14.3	24.0	17.6	11.1	22.4	100.0	1,822	36.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.2	14.3	23.8	18.2	11.1	23.5	100.0	2,975	37.9
Dead	35.3	15.8	20.2	14.7	5.6	8.4	100.0	151	23.6
Total	10.4	14.3	23.6	18.1	10.8	22.8	100.0	3,126	36.9

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, women belonging to Scheduled tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, 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, Punjab, 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	69.8	18.2	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.5	11.0	na
Want another later ³	7.3	20.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	6.2	na
Want another, undecided when	4.4	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	na
Undecided	6.8	13.8	2.8	1.6	2.1	5.2	0.0	5.5	na
Want no more	3.4	35.9	63.0	47.8	38.9	42.8	51.9	47.8	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	4.4	23.9	43.5	53.6	45.7	43.1	23.2	na
Declared infecund	7.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.4	na
Missing	0.4	1.9	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.9	0.9	2.8	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,128	3,604	6,621	2,887	818	218	69	15,345	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	36.4	16.8	2.5	0.3	3.8	*	*	11.6	10.0
Want another later ³	6.6	25.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	*	*	8.2	7.1
Want another, undecided when	8.7	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	*	*	3.0	2.7
Undecided	1.9	12.4	3.1	0.9	1.7	*	*	4.7	4.1
Want no more	42.0	41.1	90.4	95.8	89.1	*	*	70.6	74.3
Sterilized ⁴	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.8	4.6	*	*	1.4	1.3
Declared infecund	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	0.5	0.5
Missing	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	280	384	589	218	87	12	21	1,592	1,854

Note: 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 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, Punjab, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Age												
15-24	0.8	17.4	71.6	(78.2)	*	26.6	*	*	*	*	*	12.6
25-34	1.6	30.5	83.7	90.2	84.8	59.6	29.0	24.7	87.3	(96.7)	*	53.4
35-49	22.5	72.9	90.2	92.0	93.7	87.7	73.4	72.7	95.4	97.8	96.7	89.7
Residence												
Urban	2.6	42.2	88.6	92.2	91.3	71.5	38.2	34.3	92.8	100.0	(91.1)	69.5
Rural	4.5	39.0	85.9	90.8	92.2	70.7	47.1	46.7	90.1	96.4	96.4	73.7
Schooling												
No schooling	15.5	51.5	88.1	90.6	92.9	84.5	(78.6)	*	94.6	97.7	(93.3)	89.1
<5 years complete	*	(38.8)	80.1	93.9	89.3	77.3	*	*	*	*	*	87.1
5-9 years complete	3.2	42.5	86.4	91.4	91.4	75.8	49.2	38.9	91.1	98.6	95.5	73.8
10-11 years complete	5.8	44.3	86.9	92.9	87.0	72.3	(49.6)	41.1	96.2	93.9	*	75.2
12 or more years complete	1.7	36.2	87.2	89.4	(94.5)	57.0	25.9	39.8	88.3	*	*	59.4
Religion												
Hindu	3.2	35.8	88.3	90.8	90.6	69.6	43.9	28.9	90.4	98.2	(90.8)	67.9
Christian	*	(27.6)	83.9	(95.8)	(97.5)	73.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sikh	3.8	43.7	86.1	91.8	92.9	71.9	44.1	51.5	92.2	97.1	96.8	74.9
Other	*	(15.9)	86.9	80.9	*	66.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.8	29.1	85.0	92.2	91.5	70.8	44.5	26.6	89.3	97.4	93.5	70.6
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(88.6)	*	*	70.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	4.1	34.5	87.7	89.9	94.8	70.0	(39.2)	(32.7)	93.5	(99.2)	*	73.0
Other	5.0	50.5	88.7	90.3	90.3	71.6	42.6	55.7	92.9	96.9	*	73.3
Don't know	*	36.7	80.1	89.9	94.8	72.0	*	*	*	*	*	(70.2)
Number of living sons²												
0	3.6	19.3	47.2	74.4	60.6	24.7	43.8	16.6	53.8	*	*	38.8
1	na	53.8	91.9	92.5	93.1	81.3	na	58.2	96.9	98.1	(93.2)	84.3
2	na	na	92.3	93.2	95.2	93.0	na	na	94.5	98.8	(98.7)	96.4
3	na	na	na	91.6	97.6	93.6	na	na	na	*	*	(96.7)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	(95.0)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	3.7	40.2	86.9	91.3	91.9	71.0	43.8	41.5	91.2	97.6	94.4	72.0
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.8	40.4	90.7	93.8	95.1	74.9	7.0	43.6	92.8	96.2	89.6	73.9

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. 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, Punjab, 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	14.7	2.4	2.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	6.5	0.5
1	19.5	27.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	12.2	14.0
2	62.8	69.1	92.3	77.1	72.6	66.5	63.7	75.8	78.3
3	0.6	0.7	1.7	16.1	12.6	23.4	16.2	4.0	6.4
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.6	0.8	11.1	0.5	0.7
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,756	3,775	6,983	3,090	856	230	80	21,771	19,484
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.9
Number of all respondents	6,605	3,758	6,968	3,075	844	227	78	21,556	19,474
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	1,125	3,588	6,608	2,874	807	216	69	15,287	13,777
MEN									
0	11.3	5.1	7.0	10.4	18.0	*	*	9.8	0.3
1	13.3	23.2	3.7	2.0	4.8	*	*	11.5	10.7
2	69.9	70.9	87.2	62.1	60.5	*	*	72.3	81.6
3	2.8	0.8	1.6	19.5	7.7	*	*	4.1	6.5
4	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.9	5.5	*	*	0.9	0.7
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	*	*	1.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,674	391	600	223	87	12	21	3,009	3,039
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	*	*	1.7	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,637	391	600	222	84	12	21	2,966	3,035
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	*	*	1.8	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	304	391	600	222	84	12	21	1,634	1,739

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 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, Punjab, 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	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	5.0	2.1	57.0	54.5	2,916	7.9	2.2	73.5	69.0	501
20-29	6.4	1.8	73.9	70.3	6,564	9.9	1.8	77.2	70.9	986
30-39	9.3	1.9	83.0	77.7	6,651	9.9	1.3	78.0	72.1	842
40-49	11.2	1.9	83.5	79.5	5,372	11.5	2.9	77.6	72.6	580
Residence										
Urban	7.3	2.1	74.9	71.9	8,066	8.0	1.9	77.8	73.5	1,195
Rural	8.8	1.8	78.0	73.3	13,437	11.1	2.0	76.2	69.7	1,714
Schooling										
No schooling	14.0	1.8	86.2	82.0	3,282	15.0	1.8	79.4	73.1	235
<5 years complete	13.3	1.3	84.3	78.6	442	8.9	0.8	78.1	75.1	97
5-9 years complete	8.4	1.8	79.0	74.8	5,721	10.6	2.0	78.5	72.5	864
10-11 years complete	7.1	1.9	75.4	71.2	4,263	10.0	1.5	78.0	71.4	649
12 or more years complete	6.1	2.1	71.7	67.9	7,794	8.1	2.3	74.2	69.4	1,064
Marital status										
Never married	4.6	2.4	58.6	56.8	5,401	9.0	1.6	72.9	67.2	1,299
Currently married	9.6	1.6	83.2	78.2	15,252	10.7	2.3	80.3	74.7	1,563
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.0	3.6	79.2	76.5	851	(6.6)	(0.0)	(70.6)	(69.1)	47
Religion										
Hindu	7.8	1.9	76.6	73.2	8,182	9.6	1.6	78.1	72.8	1,134
Christian	11.5	0.9	76.0	68.9	361	(20.8)	(1.1)	(89.6)	(79.7)	47
Sikh	8.5	1.9	76.9	72.4	12,653	9.5	2.3	75.8	70.0	1,694
Other	7.8	2.5	82.8	80.1	306	(19.1)	(0.0)	(72.6)	(66.7)	34
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.2	1.8	77.8	74.7	9,963	10.0	1.6	80.7	74.8	1,399
Scheduled tribe	7.5	2.4	67.9	62.4	104	*	*	*	*	11
Other backward class	7.1	1.7	76.0	72.1	3,249	8.1	1.9	75.2	72.3	424
Other	8.9	2.1	76.0	70.3	7,769	10.4	2.3	73.2	66.8	1,044
Don't know	7.4	3.1	79.4	79.0	417	(11.8)	(3.9)	(57.4)	(51.2)	32
Total	8.3	1.9	76.8	72.8	21,503	9.9	1.9	76.9	71.2	2,909
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.1	1.9	81.8	75.3	19,474	13.7	0.6	80.9	71.3	3,034

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.5	99.9	90.8	98.9	100.0	97.7
Any modern method	97.4	99.8	90.7	98.9	100.0	97.7
Female sterilization	95.2	98.5	86.1	91.8	97.5	85.5
Male sterilization	74.2	82.2	52.0	83.3	91.8	73.6
Pill	86.7	93.5	68.2	79.3	88.5	69.1
IUD or PPIUD	83.0	93.4	54.3	57.1	74.4	38.0
Injectables	62.3	69.8	42.7	46.5	53.9	37.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.0	97.4	77.4	97.3	99.0	96.0
Female condom	22.2	24.4	17.2	31.0	34.6	27.5
Emergency contraception	56.7	64.4	36.3	57.0	66.4	46.7
Diaphragm	7.6	8.9	4.8	14.6	19.5	8.9
Foam or jelly	6.5	7.4	4.4	9.9	12.3	6.7
Standard days method	17.4	20.5	9.1	23.3	27.5	18.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	36.7	45.0	15.0	23.4	30.5	15.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	11.0	18.6	2.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	77.4	88.8	46.5	52.4	69.6	33.3
Any traditional method	83.8	96.8	47.9	82.7	93.3	71.3
Rhythm	78.7	92.0	42.0	60.3	74.3	45.0
Withdrawal	74.8	89.1	35.5	80.7	90.6	70.1
Other	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.0	8.9	5.5	7.7	8.8	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	8,180	5,688	2,164	1,237	635	585

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	97.8	99.8	91.7	98.3	99.9	96.3
Any modern method	97.7	99.8	91.7	98.2	99.8	96.2
Female sterilization	95.6	98.5	87.0	88.4	94.8	80.2
Male sterilization	71.4	79.0	48.9	79.3	86.8	69.9
Pill	85.3	92.3	64.9	76.2	85.5	65.1
IUD or PPIUD	83.7	93.5	54.3	53.1	65.5	38.1
Injectables	60.2	67.1	40.8	44.9	51.9	36.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	89.4	95.4	72.2	96.6	99.2	93.6
Female condom	16.6	17.8	13.4	25.8	27.5	24.0
Emergency contraception	49.9	56.5	31.0	53.8	63.2	42.3
Diaphragm	5.7	6.3	4.5	12.6	16.0	8.8
Foam or jelly	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.1	9.3	6.9
Standard days method	17.1	19.8	9.3	24.5	32.9	14.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	36.9	43.6	17.8	23.9	31.4	14.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	11.5	19.0	2.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	75.2	86.0	43.6	49.9	62.3	35.3
Any traditional method	83.6	95.3	48.6	81.3	92.5	67.4
Rhythm	78.1	89.8	43.3	56.0	71.0	37.4
Withdrawal	73.5	86.4	35.3	79.2	90.9	64.7
Other	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.5	5.3	7.3	8.5	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,591	9,657	3,398	1,771	957	785

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	97.7	99.9	91.4	98.6	99.9	96.9
Any modern method	97.6	99.8	91.3	98.5	99.9	96.8
Female sterilization	95.5	98.5	86.7	89.8	95.9	82.5
Male sterilization	72.4	80.2	50.1	80.9	88.8	71.5
Pill	85.8	92.7	66.2	77.5	86.7	66.8
IUD or PPIUD	83.4	93.5	54.3	54.7	69.0	38.1
Injectables	61.0	68.1	41.5	45.6	52.7	37.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.4	96.1	74.2	96.9	99.1	94.6
Female condom	18.7	20.3	14.9	27.9	30.3	25.5
Emergency contraception	52.4	59.4	33.1	55.1	64.5	44.2
Diaphragm	6.4	7.3	4.6	13.4	17.4	8.8
Foam or jelly	5.3	5.8	4.3	8.8	10.5	6.8
Standard days method	17.2	20.0	9.2	24.0	30.7	15.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	36.8	44.1	16.7	23.7	31.0	14.8
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	11.3	18.8	2.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	76.1	87.0	44.7	50.9	65.2	34.4
Any traditional method	83.7	95.9	48.4	81.9	92.8	69.1
Rhythm	78.3	90.6	42.8	57.8	72.3	40.6
Withdrawal	74.0	87.4	35.4	79.8	90.8	67.0
Other	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.8	8.7	5.3	7.5	8.6	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,771	15,345	5,561	3,009	1,592	1,370

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Total	Number of women	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using			
																LAM
Number of living children																
No children	14.8	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.8	1.7	85.2	100.0	1,427	
1 child	58.6	38.8	4.4	0.1	2.0	4.4	27.3	0.0	0.1	19.7	14.8	4.9	41.4	100.0	3,493	
1 son	62.6	42.0	5.9	0.2	2.4	5.0	27.8	0.1	0.1	20.6	15.1	5.5	37.4	100.0	2,275	
No sons	51.1	32.9	1.5	0.0	1.3	3.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	18.1	14.2	3.9	48.9	100.0	1,217	
2 children	75.7	57.5	23.9	0.5	1.7	3.7	27.1	0.1	0.3	18.2	13.3	4.9	24.3	100.0	6,485	
1 or more sons	77.3	59.4	26.2	0.5	1.8	3.8	26.7	0.1	0.2	17.9	13.0	4.9	22.7	100.0	5,797	
No sons	61.8	41.2	4.6	0.1	1.3	3.1	30.8	0.1	1.1	20.6	16.2	4.3	38.2	100.0	688	
3 children	76.8	62.5	43.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	0.1	14.2	10.5	3.8	23.2	100.0	2,844	
1 or more sons	77.6	63.6	45.5	0.9	1.0	1.8	14.2	0.0	0.1	14.0	10.2	3.8	22.4	100.0	2,644	
No sons	65.6	47.6	13.2	1.3	1.9	4.9	26.3	0.0	0.0	18.0	14.6	3.4	34.4	100.0	201	
4 or more children	78.8	66.8	51.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	12.3	0.1	0.2	12.0	8.8	3.2	21.2	100.0	1,097	
1 or more sons	79.9	69.2	54.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	11.2	0.1	0.1	10.7	8.0	2.7	20.1	100.0	1,012	
No sons	66.0	38.2	6.1	0.0	0.7	5.0	24.9	0.0	1.5	27.8	18.0	9.8	34.0	100.0	84	
Total	66.6	50.5	22.8	0.5	1.5	3.0	22.2	0.1	0.2	16.1	11.8	4.3	33.4	100.0	15,345	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	2.5	6.8	18.9	na	0.0	9.5	6.2	3.3	24.2	100.0	13,782	

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; na = Not available

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, Punjab, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Amritsar	68.9	57.6	26.1	0.8	30.7	11.3	1,363
Barnala	69.3	53.6	25.8	0.6	27.2	15.7	345
Bathinda	45.3	40.7	17.5	0.8	22.5	4.5	863
Faridkot	56.3	47.7	24.7	0.1	22.9	8.6	343
Fatehgarh Sahib	71.6	44.1	16.3	1.0	26.7	27.5	323
Fazilka	68.0	56.3	28.6	0.2	27.6	11.8	687
Firozpur	77.3	63.3	31.0	0.3	32.0	14.0	443
Gurdaspur	58.5	43.3	17.0	0.3	25.9	15.2	905
Hoshiarpur	65.6	46.3	20.4	0.1	25.8	19.3	885
Jalandhar	66.6	40.1	14.9	0.2	25.0	26.5	1,160
Kapurthala	61.0	47.2	22.1	0.8	24.4	13.8	420
Ludhiana	69.8	50.5	21.2	0.3	29.0	19.3	1,718
Mansa	67.6	57.2	30.9	1.0	25.3	10.3	448
Moga	75.0	60.0	25.6	0.6	33.8	15.0	550
Muktsar	72.0	59.7	31.3	0.6	27.8	12.3	518
Pathankot	62.6	42.6	15.5	0.0	27.1	19.9	343
Patiala	71.7	49.3	23.1	0.6	25.5	22.4	1,142
Rupnagar	71.8	49.8	25.6	0.3	24.0	22.0	380
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	76.5	53.6	20.1	0.4	33.2	22.8	607
Sangrur	57.0	48.2	23.3	0.0	24.9	8.8	971
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	66.1	49.4	19.3	1.2	28.8	16.6	333
Tarn Taran	73.7	60.7	32.6	0.5	27.6	13.0	599
Punjab	66.6	50.5	22.8	0.5	27.2	16.1	15,345

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex		
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	32.2	5.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	14.8	0.0	8.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	67.8	100.0	1,592
Wife	35.6	6.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	16.6	0.0	9.0	4.4	4.5	0.1	64.4	100.0	1,416
Other ¹	4.4	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	95.6	100.0	168
Not currently married	56.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	38.8	0.0	6.3	4.6	1.7	0.0	43.7	100.0	71
Girlfriend	51.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	34.2	0.0	3.9	1.5	2.3	0.0	48.4	100.0	53
Age														
20-24	24.9	0.8	0.0	4.5	1.3	15.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	75.1	100.0	84
25-29	26.1	1.7	0.0	2.4	1.2	16.5	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.4	0.0	73.9	100.0	270
30-34	30.0	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	18.8	0.0	6.8	3.6	3.2	0.0	70.0	100.0	413
35-39	37.3	4.9	0.7	1.4	1.9	15.1	0.0	13.2	6.3	6.9	0.0	62.7	100.0	329
40-44	39.7	10.7	1.7	1.4	2.1	13.4	0.0	10.3	4.9	5.4	0.0	60.3	100.0	291
45-49	34.8	11.5	1.3	1.7	0.7	12.2	0.0	7.5	5.4	1.7	0.3	65.2	100.0	264
Residence														
Urban	34.3	3.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	17.6	0.0	10.2	4.6	5.6	0.0	65.7	100.0	665
Rural	32.5	7.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	14.7	0.0	6.7	3.7	2.8	0.1	67.5	100.0	998
Schooling														
No schooling	34.0	12.0	0.3	1.6	1.9	12.2	0.0	6.1	4.2	1.8	0.0	66.0	100.0	187
<5 years complete	29.1	10.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	11.1	0.0	5.3	0.8	4.6	0.0	70.9	100.0	74
5-9 years complete	28.2	6.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	11.5	0.0	6.3	3.4	2.9	0.0	71.8	100.0	524
10-11 years complete	31.7	4.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	15.1	0.0	10.1	6.4	3.4	0.3	68.3	100.0	344
12 or more years complete	39.5	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	22.6	0.0	9.6	3.7	5.8	0.0	60.5	100.0	533
Marital status														
Never married	54.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	40.7	0.0	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	45.9	100.0	68
Currently married	32.2	5.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	14.8	0.0	8.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	67.8	100.0	1,592

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or Condom/ PPIUD	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex	
Religion													
Hindu	34.6	5.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	16.4	0.0	9.9	4.3	5.6	0.0	65.4	650
Sikh	31.9	5.5	0.9	1.6	1.3	15.7	0.0	6.7	3.7	2.9	0.1	68.1	968
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	30.7	6.0	1.4	1.7	0.8	14.4	0.0	6.3	4.1	2.2	0.0	69.3	792
Other backward class	33.7	3.8	0.0	1.2	2.3	16.6	0.0	9.8	3.5	5.9	0.4	66.3	244
Other	36.6	5.9	0.2	1.5	1.6	17.3	0.0	10.0	4.4	5.6	0.0	63.4	600
Don't know	(24.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.9)	23
Total age 15-49	33.2	5.6	0.7	1.6	1.3	15.9	0.0	8.1	4.1	3.9	0.1	66.8	1,663
Age 50-54	34.6	15.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	8.1	0.0	8.5	3.5	4.4	0.6	65.4	263
Total age 15-54	33.4	7.0	0.7	1.5	1.3	14.8	0.0	8.1	4.0	4.0	0.1	66.6	1,926

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 currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is live-in partner or other, men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to Christian or other religions, and Scheduled tribe men, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	83.0	*	53.0	56.2	19.6	47.2
Government/municipal hospital	81.1	*	25.8	52.1	12.0	41.6
Government dispensary	0.6	*	15.8	1.9	5.7	3.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.2	*	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.2
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Camp	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	*	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.4
ASHA	0.0	*	5.7	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other public health sector	0.4	*	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	16.6	*	35.7	42.8	44.9	33.4
Private hospital	16.1	*	14.5	39.4	5.6	11.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	*	9.4	3.1	29.1	16.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim</i> /homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	7.2	0.0	9.1	4.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.0	*	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other source	0.1	*	11.3	1.0	35.2	18.9
Shop	0.0	*	3.9	0.0	4.2	2.3
Husband	0.0	*	5.5	0.0	30.6	16.3
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
Other	0.1	*	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,092	28	62	159	1,522	2,879

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	91.0	89.8	46.4	64.0	27.1	63.7
Government/municipal hospital	89.0	88.1	23.6	57.7	14.8	56.8
Government dispensary	0.8	0.0	13.4	3.7	7.4	3.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4
PHC/Additional PHC	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Camp	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.7	1.2
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Private health sector	8.8	10.2	43.6	36.0	39.5	23.3
Private hospital	8.4	9.1	12.3	29.8	3.6	8.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	1.0	26.0	5.8	26.4	11.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim</i> /homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	8.4	3.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	33.0	12.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.0	1.6
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	28.0	10.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,627	43	167	314	1,906	5,072

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female	Male	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All
	sterilization	sterilization				modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	88.6	91.2	48.2	61.4	23.8	57.7
Government/municipal hospital	86.7	90.2	24.2	55.8	13.5	51.3
Government dispensary	0.7	0.0	14.0	3.1	6.7	3.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3
PHC/Additional PHC	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Camp	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	1.8	1.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	11.1	8.8	41.5	38.3	41.9	26.9
Private hospital	10.7	5.6	12.9	33.0	4.5	9.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	3.2	21.5	4.9	27.6	13.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim</i> /homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	8.7	3.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.3	33.9	15.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	1.9
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	29.1	12.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,719	70	229	472	3,428	7,951

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 injectables and 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, Punjab, 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	78.3	67.2	64.8	55.8	166
Pill	(75.3)	(60.0)	(77.6)	(60.0)	45
IUD or PPIUD	83.3	72.3	80.0	68.4	109
Total	79.6	68.0	71.8	60.7	320
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	77.1	62.3	68.0	55.5	406
Pill	73.9	61.5	76.3	56.9	109
IUD or PPIUD	81.9	73.6	76.5	70.3	221
Total	78.1	65.6	71.8	60.2	736
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	77.4	63.7	67.1	55.6	571
Pill	74.3	61.1	76.7	57.8	155
IUD or PPIUD	82.4	73.2	77.7	69.7	331
Total	78.5	66.3	71.8	60.3	1,057

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	0.5	5.5	6.2	36.3	4.1	7.3	7.9	67.7	14.6	554
IUD or PPIUD	1.3	3.0	1.7	17.2	4.5	4.3	5.2	37.1	6.5	660
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.4	7.0	5.6	15.6	6.8	7.6	17.3	61.3	18.9	6,018
Rhythm	1.6	5.6	11.5	5.2	12.9	11.8	25.0	73.6	28.8	4,529
Withdrawal	3.6	7.2	6.1	3.8	8.2	15.6	30.0	74.5	27.3	2,770
All modern spacing methods ⁶	1.3	6.5	5.3	17.3	6.5	7.4	15.4	59.7	17.6	7,342
All spacing methods ⁷	1.9	6.4	7.5	10.8	8.8	10.4	21.3	67.1	23.0	14,641
All methods	1.8	6.1	7.1	10.4	8.5	10.0	20.4	64.2	22.1	15,308

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilization, injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, 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 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

⁷ 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, Punjab, 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	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	59.7	32.9	53.6	15.6	3.3	27.5	100.0	529
20-24	77.9	42.2	72.7	19.9	1.5	5.9	100.0	504
25-29	81.5	49.1	78.8	16.1	0.1	5.0	100.0	525
30-34	80.5	44.0	77.6	17.3	0.4	4.7	100.0	498
35-39	80.5	48.3	79.4	16.9	1.0	2.8	100.0	362
40-44	83.6	50.0	77.7	17.9	0.7	3.7	100.0	312
45-49	84.6	45.7	72.7	20.6	1.3	5.4	100.0	277
Residence								
Urban	80.4	44.6	75.0	15.8	1.6	7.6	100.0	1,237
Rural	75.1	43.4	70.9	18.7	0.9	9.5	100.0	1,771
Schooling								
No schooling	75.2	45.5	68.4	18.3	2.1	11.2	100.0	239
<5 years complete	78.7	37.0	71.3	17.2	0.7	10.7	100.0	99
5-9 years complete	72.3	42.7	69.5	16.5	1.5	12.5	100.0	905
10-11 years complete	77.6	43.1	69.0	18.5	1.7	10.8	100.0	667
12 or more years complete	81.5	45.7	78.2	17.7	0.5	3.6	100.0	1,098
Religion								
Hindu	76.2	43.2	71.7	19.0	1.1	8.2	100.0	1,156
Christian	(84.4)	(42.7)	(73.4)	(17.6)	(5.5)	(3.5)	100.0	50
Sikh	78.1	44.5	72.9	16.5	1.2	9.3	100.0	1,764
Other	(63.8)	(41.4)	(78.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	39
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.8	43.7	72.8	17.6	1.3	8.3	100.0	1,438
Other backward class	74.0	44.8	69.2	18.9	0.5	11.4	100.0	436
Other	76.7	44.0	74.1	16.9	1.3	7.7	100.0	1,088
Don't know	(77.2)	(45.8)	(60.5)	(16.6)	(1.1)	(21.9)	100.0	36
Total age 15-49	77.3	43.9	72.5	17.5	1.2	8.7	100.0	3,009
Age 50-54	85.0	48.7	73.0	19.3	1.2	6.5	100.0	287
Total age 15-54	77.9	44.3	72.6	17.7	1.2	8.5	100.0	3,296

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes Scheduled tribe men, 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, Punjab, 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	Total	For spacing	For limiting				
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
Age											
15-19	10.2	3.0	13.2	19.3	3.4	22.7	29.5	6.5	182	63.2	45.1
20-24	12.7	5.3	18.0	23.8	18.6	42.4	36.5	23.9	1,273	70.2	47.6
25-29	7.5	7.7	15.2	20.9	36.9	57.8	28.5	44.6	2,801	79.1	58.3
30-34	3.9	6.5	10.3	13.1	57.1	70.3	17.0	63.6	3,149	87.2	65.1
35-39	1.2	6.5	7.7	4.8	71.4	76.2	6.0	77.9	3,083	90.8	68.6
40-44	0.3	5.9	6.3	1.3	73.7	75.0	1.7	79.6	2,434	92.3	71.5
45-49	0.2	4.7	4.9	0.8	66.2	67.0	1.0	70.9	2,424	93.2	75.2
Residence											
Urban	3.2	5.5	8.8	11.2	57.2	68.4	14.5	62.7	5,688	88.6	64.0
Rural	3.9	6.6	10.5	9.3	56.1	65.4	13.2	62.7	9,657	86.2	67.2
Schooling											
No schooling	1.5	4.8	6.3	3.1	68.9	71.9	4.6	73.7	2,963	92.0	77.6
<5 years complete	2.3	8.0	10.3	5.7	57.2	62.9	8.0	65.2	379	86.0	68.3
5-9 years complete	2.7	6.1	8.7	7.1	61.3	68.4	9.7	67.4	4,321	88.7	67.9
10-11 years complete	3.3	7.1	10.4	9.3	57.2	66.6	12.6	64.4	2,879	86.5	61.1
12 or more years complete	6.3	6.5	12.8	17.7	44.2	61.8	24.0	50.6	4,803	82.9	59.6
Religion											
Hindu	3.7	5.7	9.4	10.7	56.1	66.8	14.5	61.7	5,794	87.7	64.2
Christian	5.4	6.5	11.9	6.9	59.1	66.0	12.4	65.6	248	84.7	73.7
Sikh	3.6	6.5	10.0	9.7	57.1	66.7	13.3	63.5	9,099	86.9	67.1
Other	4.2	8.6	12.8	8.7	44.1	52.8	12.9	52.7	205	80.5	57.6

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, Punjab, 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	3.9	5.9	9.8	9.4	13.3	63.2	6,927	87.2	67.7
Scheduled tribe	4.7	14.7	19.4	15.0	19.7	60.9	70	75.9	54.4
Other backward class	4.1	7.1	11.2	9.5	13.6	61.2	2,291	85.0	62.8
Other	3.3	6.2	9.5	11.1	14.4	63.0	5,708	87.7	65.3
Don't know	2.6	3.9	6.5	7.0	9.6	60.6	349	90.7	68.6
Total	3.7	6.2	9.9	10.0	13.7	62.7	15,345	87.1	66.0

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.

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

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

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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Amritsar	9.7	3.7	6.0	1,363
Barnala	9.4	3.6	5.8	345
Bathinda	17.7	4.9	12.8	863
Faridkot	15.7	5.0	10.7	343
Fatehgarh Sahib	7.7	2.3	5.4	323
Fazilka	7.1	2.6	4.5	687
Firozpur	5.4	1.8	3.6	443
Gurdaspur	15.4	6.0	9.4	905
Hoshiarpur	11.9	5.7	6.2	885
Jalandhar	8.8	2.1	6.7	1,160
Kapurthala	13.3	4.4	9.0	420
Ludhiana	8.2	3.8	4.4	1,718
Mansa	7.2	2.8	4.5	448
Moga	8.0	2.7	5.2	550
Muktsar	6.1	2.3	3.9	518
Pathankot	10.5	3.6	6.9	343
Patiala	7.5	3.8	3.7	1,142
Rupnagar	10.8	3.5	7.3	380
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	4.7	2.4	2.4	607
Sangrur	12.3	3.4	8.9	971
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	10.8	4.4	6.3	333
Tarn Taran	8.0	4.1	3.9	599
Punjab	9.9	3.7	6.2	15,345
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	6.2	2.3	3.9	13,782

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

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, Punjab, 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			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	0.0	9,661	*	4	*	*	*	4
30-39	2.5	6,694	32.4	166	35.7	63.9	0.4	166
40-49	9.7	5,416	38.5	525	44.2	55.4	0.3	526
Residence								
Urban	2.4	8,180	36.4	192	43.1	55.7	1.2	193
Rural	3.7	13,591	36.9	502	42.1	57.9	0.0	503
Schooling								
No schooling	7.5	3,323	36.4	249	56.1	43.6	0.3	249
<5 years complete	8.5	443	(38.7)	38	(43.0)	(57.0)	(0.0)	38
5-9 years complete	3.9	5,808	36.2	227	40.4	59.6	0.0	228
10-11 years complete	2.4	4,328	36.9	106	31.1	68.9	0.0	106
12 or more years complete	1.0	7,870	38.0	76	18.4	79.4	2.3	76
Religion								
Hindu	2.5	8,296	37.0	210	38.5	60.7	0.8	210
Christian	3.3	362	*	12	*	*	*	12
Sikh	3.6	12,805	36.7	460	43.7	56.2	0.1	462
Other	3.9	308	*	12	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.1	10,076	36.3	311	53.7	46.1	0.2	312
Scheduled tribe	2.5	108	*	3	*	*	*	3
Other backward class	3.2	3,287	36.2	104	42.5	57.5	0.0	104
Other	3.4	7,877	37.7	263	28.5	70.9	0.6	264
Don't know	3.2	424	*	13	*	*	*	13
Total	3.2	21,771	36.7	694	42.4	57.3	0.3	696

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 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	68.1	7.3	23.2	1.3	100.0	67
20-29	89.0	2.4	7.8	0.7	100.0	2,791
30-39	90.7	3.4	5.5	0.4	100.0	1,903
40-49	84.1	4.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	104
Residence						
Urban	88.5	3.2	7.8	0.4	100.0	1,781
Rural	89.7	2.8	6.8	0.7	100.0	3,084
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	90.0	2.0	7.2	0.8	100.0	537
<5 years complete	83.4	8.9	6.9	0.8	100.0	104
5-9 years complete	86.9	3.9	8.5	0.7	100.0	1,312
10-11 years complete	90.9	3.2	5.5	0.4	100.0	871
12 or more years complete	90.3	2.2	7.0	0.5	100.0	2,041
Religion						
Hindu	88.2	3.3	8.2	0.3	100.0	1,927
Christian	91.1	5.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	79
Sikh	89.9	2.7	6.6	0.8	100.0	2,774
Other	95.5	0.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	86
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.6	2.6	6.9	0.8	100.0	2,428
Other backward class	88.2	3.2	8.2	0.5	100.0	665
Other	89.5	3.2	7.1	0.2	100.0	1,642
Don't know	84.9	6.1	8.2	0.8	100.0	105
Total	89.3	2.9	7.2	0.6	100.0	4,865

Note: Total includes women belonging to scheduled tribe, who 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, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(34.0)	36.8	35.7
Contraceptive failure	(6.1)	3.9	4.8
Complications in pregnancy	(15.7)	33.1	26.2
Health did not permit	(9.5)	7.5	8.3
Female foetus	(8.5)	1.4	4.2
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(0.0)	1.6	0.9
Last child too young	(2.1)	1.0	1.5
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(9.8)	6.1	7.6
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(10.9)	3.5	6.5
Other	(3.3)	5.1	4.4
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(65.2)	67.0	66.3
MVA	(14.6)	10.9	12.4
Other surgical	(8.3)	16.4	13.2
Other	(7.9)	1.0	3.7
Don't know	(4.1)	4.7	4.5
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(22.7)	19.2	20.6
Private health sector ¹	(38.9)	49.7	45.4
At home	(38.4)	31.1	34.0
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(36.1)	27.1	30.7
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(22.9)	38.9	32.5
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	0.7	0.4
Self	(39.5)	33.3	35.8
Other	(1.5)	0.0	0.6
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions—*Continued*

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, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(24.2)	15.1	18.7
Number of women with abortions	57	86	143
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(80.1)
Number of women with complications	14	13	27

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.

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, Punjab, 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	0.2	na	na	na	na	93.9	3,021	a	a	a
20-24	1.3	8.7	22.5	na	na	57.4	3,033	a	a	a
25-29	2.3	12.5	26.8	34.6	65.0	20.9	3,607	23.0	22.9	22.9
30-34	4.4	17.6	33.2	42.4	72.2	4.4	3,415	21.8	21.8	21.7
35-39	5.1	23.4	41.3	50.6	79.4	1.3	3,279	20.9	20.8	20.8
40-44	6.1	24.9	44.1	54.1	83.2	0.9	2,675	20.6	20.5	20.5
45-49	5.0	23.4	46.1	56.5	84.4	0.6	2,740	20.4	20.2	20.2
20-49	3.9	18.1	35.1	na	na	14.5	18,750	a	a	a
25-49	4.5	19.9	37.5	46.8	76.0	6.3	15,717	21.4	21.3	21.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.8	529	a	a	a
20-24	0.6	1.3	2.8	na	na	88.8	504	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	1.1	7.9	11.4	31.4	50.0	525	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	3.0	9.4	14.6	41.6	16.9	498	26.7	26.5	25.7
35-39	0.0	6.0	13.5	18.2	52.2	6.5	362	24.7	24.7	24.8
40-44	0.5	6.7	14.6	21.5	54.2	3.8	312	24.6	24.6	24.5
45-49	0.0	4.1	15.9	23.3	58.4	4.0	277	24.1	23.9	23.9
50-54	1.7	8.4	13.5	19.1	55.6	3.9	287	24.3	24.3	24.8
20-49	0.2	3.3	9.7	na	na	33.9	2,480	a	a	a
25-49	0.1	3.8	11.5	16.7	45.2	19.9	1,975	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
URBAN					
0-4	16.0	4.1	20.1	4.0	24.1
5-9	21.4	7.7	29.1	3.3	32.3
10-14	28.3	8.0	36.3	8.9	44.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	17.1	5.1	22.2	2.3	24.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(21.9)	(18.5)	(40.4)	(10.0)	(50.0)
RURAL					
0-4	24.9	7.5	32.4	5.3	37.5
5-9	30.1	8.6	38.7	5.7	44.2
10-14	26.0	9.9	35.9	5.0	40.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	24.0	9.9	33.9	5.3	39.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.4	11.0	42.4	11.1	53.0
TOTAL					
0-4	21.8	6.3	28.0	4.8	32.7
5-9	26.9	8.3	35.2	4.8	39.9
10-14	26.9	9.2	36.0	6.4	42.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	21.2	8.0	29.2	4.1	33.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	28.0	13.7	41.7	10.8	52.0

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

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1Q0)	Child mortality (4Q1)	Under-five mortality (5Q0)
Schooling					
No schooling	25.0	7.9	32.8	6.8	39.4
<10 years complete	35.5	7.0	42.4	7.3	49.4
10 or more years complete	13.2	5.5	18.7	2.7	21.3
Religion					
Hindu	19.5	3.9	23.4	5.4	28.6
Sikh	22.2	7.5	29.8	4.4	34.0
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.0	7.3	33.3	4.8	38.0
Other backward class	14.0	9.9	24.0	0.0	24.0
Other ²	13.3	3.0	16.3	5.8	22.0
Child's sex					
Male	24.6	5.0	29.6	2.8	32.3
Female	18.6	7.7	26.3	7.2	33.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(32.5)	(4.5)	(37.0)	(13.7)	(50.2)
20-29	20.2	6.7	27.0	3.7	30.6
30-39	24.5	5.3	29.8	5.6	35.3
Birth order					
1	21.5	5.8	27.3	4.8	32.0
2-3	19.1	5.9	25.0	4.3	29.2
4 or more	(45.6)	(12.9)	(58.5)	(8.7)	(66.7)
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	32.5	8.8	41.3	6.6	47.7
2-3 years	22.4	5.8	28.2	3.4	31.5
4 years or more	13.5	6.2	19.7	5.2	24.8
Total	21.8	6.3	28.0	4.8	32.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Christian, and those whose caste/tribe is unknown, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and 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, Punjab, 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	34.7	1.0	44.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	43.1	1.2	8.1
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.9	2.2	0.0
Mother's age >34	3.5	1.0	24.3
Birth interval <24 months	11.7	1.5	6.3
Birth order >3	3.3	2.1	3.8
Subtotal	19.4	1.5	34.5
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	0.2	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	(2.3)	10.9
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.5	4.0	1.3
Subtotal	2.8	3.2	12.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	22.2	1.7	47.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,660	na	15,345

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, Punjab, 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	44.1	39.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	6.0	0.2	8.7	100.0	200	83.8
20-34	52.1	34.0	0.5	2.1	0.1	5.9	0.3	5.1	100.0	4,125	86.1
35-49	61.3	22.9	0.0	1.6	1.7	6.8	0.0	5.8	100.0	245	84.2
Birth order											
1	55.2	32.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	5.4	0.3	4.6	100.0	1,830	87.9
2-3	51.1	34.3	0.6	2.5	0.1	5.7	0.2	5.6	100.0	2,462	85.4
4 or more	42.9	33.8	0.6	3.1	0.0	11.4	1.2	7.0	100.0	278	76.7
Residence											
Urban	55.2	31.7	0.6	2.1	0.1	5.3	0.3	4.8	100.0	1,662	86.8
Rural	50.6	34.8	0.4	1.9	0.2	6.3	0.3	5.5	100.0	2,907	85.3
Schooling											
No schooling	40.0	35.6	1.4	3.8	0.4	8.6	0.7	9.6	100.0	516	75.6
<5 years complete	46.4	31.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	15.2	0.0	4.7	100.0	93	78.3
5-9 years complete	43.8	39.0	0.6	3.5	0.2	6.8	0.3	5.9	100.0	1,215	82.7
10-11 years complete	52.6	36.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	5.5	0.3	4.0	100.0	829	88.8
12 or more years complete	61.0	28.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	4.4	0.2	4.3	100.0	1,916	89.7
Religion											
Hindu	53.3	34.1	0.6	1.7	0.0	4.9	0.4	5.0	100.0	1,801	87.4
Christian	48.5	34.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	72	83.3
Sikh	51.8	33.6	0.4	2.2	0.3	6.4	0.3	5.0	100.0	2,612	85.4
Other	45.6	24.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	19.4	100.0	84	70.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	46.5	37.3	0.5	2.5	0.3	7.1	0.5	5.3	100.0	2,273	83.7
Other backward class	52.9	33.2	0.8	2.3	0.1	5.7	0.2	4.8	100.0	629	86.1
Other	60.8	29.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	5.0	100.0	1,550	90.0
Don't know	46.1	24.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	15.2	0.0	9.9	100.0	95	70.1
Total	52.2	33.6	0.5	2.0	0.2	5.9	0.3	5.3	100.0	4,570	85.9

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes scheduled tribe women, 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, Punjab, 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	97.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.1	96.0	98.5
Blood pressure measured	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	97.9	97.3	99.3
Urine sample taken	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.5	97.5	96.2	98.1
Blood sample taken	98.0	98.7	98.4	98.9	97.5	96.9	98.5
Abdomen examined	96.8	96.9	96.6	98.1	96.5	94.9	96.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	81.7	80.4	80.9	80.6	79.9	80.9	80.9
Convulsions	77.5	76.7	77.8	76.1	75.5	75.0	77.0
Prolonged labour	84.1	84.3	84.2	82.6	77.2	86.5	84.2
Severe abdominal pain	84.2	83.8	83.7	83.2	76.8	85.3	84.0
High blood pressure	84.7	85.9	85.9	84.1	81.2	85.4	85.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	87.4	89.1	89.4	85.8	80.9	89.3	88.5
Number of women	1,583	2,746	2,530	1,475	173	487	4,329

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, Punjab, 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	52.2	59.0	81.1	88.4	90.4	42.1	32.3	21.1	200
20-34	59.3	69.0	83.4	89.5	88.5	56.1	41.0	25.3	4,125
35-49	64.9	67.1	86.0	94.1	90.2	54.7	39.4	29.1	245
Birth order									
1	61.2	70.8	84.9	89.2	91.7	60.5	45.3	26.9	1,830
2-3	59.1	67.3	82.8	90.1	87.4	53.7	39.1	24.4	2,462
4 or more	48.5	63.8	80.8	89.8	80.8	37.0	22.2	22.9	278
Residence									
Urban	60.8	67.1	82.8	89.3	88.2	56.4	38.6	24.6	1,662
Rural	58.4	69.3	83.9	89.9	89.0	54.8	41.6	25.7	2,907
Schooling									
No schooling	50.6	61.0	78.8	87.6	78.6	36.2	23.7	25.1	516
<5 years complete	53.9	71.6	78.1	84.7	72.9	44.2	36.0	20.2	93
5-9 years complete	55.2	66.3	82.1	88.5	87.6	49.9	34.2	25.5	1,215
10-11 years complete	58.8	70.9	83.0	90.5	89.2	55.1	42.0	27.6	829
12 or more years complete	64.7	70.7	86.1	90.9	92.7	64.7	48.7	24.5	1,916
Religion									
Hindu	59.2	67.4	84.7	91.0	88.1	53.7	38.4	25.9	1,801
Christian	61.1	75.0	89.2	92.6	80.3	42.6	26.2	31.9	72
Sikh	59.9	69.6	82.6	88.8	89.6	57.3	42.8	24.9	2,612
Other	42.5	51.2	80.2	85.3	83.4	42.8	30.2	20.0	84
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	57.7	66.9	82.2	89.6	88.7	52.7	38.7	27.2	2,273
Other backward class	61.1	70.0	86.3	91.5	87.5	56.9	40.7	25.1	629
Other	62.9	69.8	85.5	90.1	90.0	60.2	44.2	23.1	1,550
Don't know	33.3	71.7	61.8	71.2	73.6	33.2	25.6	14.6	95
Total	59.3	68.5	83.5	89.7	88.7	55.4	40.5	25.3	4,570

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe women, 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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	56.5	70.9	80.1	85.9	82.7	45.1	27.2	35.3	427
Barnala	63.8	75.6	76.8	84.3	91.2	56.5	39.6	12.6	93
Bathinda	48.2	52.1	67.0	77.2	94.3	37.5	31.2	28.4	254
Faridkot	53.4	62.6	79.0	86.1	87.3	48.1	34.6	14.2	111
Fatehgarh Sahib	76.0	74.3	92.4	94.4	92.9	71.0	54.8	21.1	94
Fazilka	36.5	65.1	76.3	84.2	80.0	38.6	25.9	18.3	201
Firozpur	48.4	67.2	77.3	85.0	83.9	40.3	22.9	21.7	132
Gurdaspur	61.1	69.4	87.6	94.8	89.6	56.1	43.4	23.5	284
Hoshiarpur	59.7	80.1	90.2	95.3	85.4	57.8	43.4	32.7	233
Jalandhar	72.8	78.5	88.8	93.2	88.2	53.8	39.4	24.8	339
Kapurthala	51.4	67.6	89.0	93.4	90.6	57.9	39.5	32.1	132
Ludhiana	65.2	61.8	84.0	90.6	88.7	67.1	48.7	19.5	558
Mansa	49.4	66.9	87.0	89.9	89.4	48.8	31.6	29.8	131
Moga	58.4	75.0	81.2	89.4	92.1	51.1	33.6	27.5	152
Muktsar	57.9	71.2	83.2	88.3	90.9	47.8	35.2	19.6	140
Pathankot	52.4	63.5	91.7	97.3	87.3	61.3	43.6	19.7	112
Patiala	71.9	65.5	80.6	90.8	90.5	70.4	57.2	20.9	327
Rupnagar	65.2	56.6	88.7	93.0	96.8	70.0	56.7	26.1	105
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	69.0	81.2	89.6	91.8	93.7	70.3	58.8	28.3	182
Sangrur	47.7	66.5	80.7	85.9	93.6	48.6	35.4	30.1	273
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	60.5	79.9	92.2	97.2	91.5	66.1	46.8	33.7	98
Tarn Taran	60.3	66.4	87.7	92.7	82.4	55.6	41.1	25.4	190
Punjab	59.3	68.5	83.5	89.7	88.7	55.4	40.5	25.3	4,570

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, Punjab, 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	92.6	84.5	93.7	87.4	82.2	115
20-34	92.6	90.4	96.6	92.0	85.2	2,374
35-49	97.6	94.7	98.2	92.9	90.7	142
Birth order						
1	93.3	89.1	95.4	90.5	82.6	1,031
2-3	92.7	91.0	97.5	92.6	87.4	1,413
4 or more	92.2	91.9	95.9	94.2	85.8	187
Residence						
Urban	93.2	90.7	97.0	93.8	86.5	762
Rural	92.7	90.2	96.3	91.1	84.9	1,869
Schooling						
No schooling	91.8	91.2	95.5	90.8	84.8	279
<5 years complete	94.5	83.2	100.0	91.3	77.0	57
5-9 years complete	91.9	89.1	97.0	91.4	84.1	768
10-11 years complete	94.5	90.9	98.4	91.9	87.4	502
12 or more years complete	93.0	91.1	95.4	92.6	85.9	1,025
Religion						
Hindu	92.4	91.0	96.3	92.9	85.1	980
Christian	(98.8)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(89.5)	(90.2)	47
Sikh	93.1	89.9	96.6	91.3	85.5	1,567
Other	(87.1)	(90.1)	(94.8)	(93.2)	(82.3)	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.8	89.7	96.7	91.5	84.8	1,420
Other backward class	94.7	93.3	97.6	94.7	89.2	359
Other	92.6	90.5	96.2	91.5	84.8	798
Don't know	(90.4)	(88.7)	(95.0)	(90.8)	(86.5)	41
Total	92.9	90.3	96.5	91.9	85.4	2,631

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *Anganwadi* worker, and other community health 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, Punjab, 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	91.1	594	38.9	42.4	9.3	9.4	100.0	541
20-34	91.9	5,993	45.0	40.7	8.0	6.4	100.0	5,507
35-49	89.7	280	44.6	31.8	17.3	6.4	100.0	251
Residence								
Urban	91.7	2,440	45.0	38.8	9.5	6.7	100.0	2,237
Rural	91.8	4,427	44.1	41.4	7.9	6.6	100.0	4,062
Antenatal care visits²								
None	89.3	282	49.1	36.7	8.1	6.1	100.0	252
1-3	90.8	1,765	48.0	37.9	7.8	6.3	100.0	1,603
4 or more	92.7	3,341	46.0	38.5	9.0	6.5	100.0	3,097
Don't know	93.1	206	46.9	40.1	8.5	4.5	100.0	192
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	88.9	834	42.7	44.9	7.0	5.3	100.0	741
<5 years complete	90.9	165	47.2	37.9	12.0	2.9	100.0	150
5-9 years complete	91.0	1,963	46.2	40.7	8.0	5.1	100.0	1,787
10-11 years complete	93.0	1,203	43.9	41.9	7.8	6.4	100.0	1,119
12 or more years complete	92.6	2,703	43.7	38.4	9.3	8.6	100.0	2,503
Religion								
Hindu	90.7	2,701	44.4	39.1	9.1	7.4	100.0	2,451
Christian	92.4	110	43.8	40.5	4.1	11.6	100.0	102
Sikh	92.4	3,914	44.4	41.3	8.3	6.0	100.0	3,618
Other	91.0	142	46.8	42.9	3.2	7.1	100.0	129
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	91.9	3,589	44.3	42.0	7.9	5.9	100.0	3,299
Scheduled tribe	(89.9)	41	(39.2)	(38.6)	(7.9)	(14.3)	100.0	37
Other backward class	90.4	935	42.9	38.1	10.5	8.5	100.0	845
Other	92.5	2,143	45.3	38.7	8.8	7.1	100.0	1,982
Don't know	86.1	159	44.9	43.3	5.3	6.4	100.0	137

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, Punjab, 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	93.6	3,180	42.9	40.2	8.8	8.1	100.0	2,978
1 child	91.7	2,537	46.1	40.4	7.4	6.1	100.0	2,327
0 sons	93.7	1,337	49.1	38.1	6.6	6.3	100.0	1,253
1 son	89.4	1,201	42.7	43.1	8.3	5.9	100.0	1,074
2 children	86.6	855	44.6	41.3	10.2	3.8	100.0	740
0 sons	89.6	435	47.7	40.2	9.2	2.9	100.0	389
1 or more sons	83.4	420	41.2	42.6	11.4	4.8	100.0	351
3 children	85.8	197	47.5	39.2	10.3	3.0	100.0	169
0 sons	91.9	91	47.9	43.2	5.3	3.7	100.0	84
1 or more sons	80.6	106	47.2	35.3	15.2	2.4	100.0	85
4 or more children	87.2	98	41.3	45.5	8.0	5.1	100.0	85
0 sons	90.9	49	(33.9)	(58.6)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	44
1 or more sons	(83.6)	49	(49.4)	(31.4)	(8.6)	(10.6)	100.0	41
Total	91.7	6,867	44.4	40.5	8.5	6.7	100.0	6,299

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

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, Punjab, 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	94.2	200	90.6	7.9	1.5	98.3	188
20-34	91.1	4,125	91.7	6.9	1.2	96.8	3,759
35-49	87.7	245	88.2	11.3	0.5	96.6	215
Birth order							
1	92.0	1,830	92.5	5.8	1.5	96.7	1,684
2-3	90.6	2,462	91.3	7.5	1.1	97.1	2,232
4 or more	88.8	278	86.0	13.5	0.5	95.7	246
Residence							
Urban	85.8	1,662	90.9	7.5	1.3	95.4	1,427
Rural	94.1	2,907	91.7	7.0	1.1	97.6	2,735
Schooling							
No schooling	84.0	516	91.5	7.6	0.7	97.5	434
<5 years complete	88.3	93	84.9	12.2	2.9	93.4	82
5-9 years complete	93.7	1,215	91.6	7.3	0.9	98.2	1,139
10-11 years complete	92.8	829	90.0	8.8	1.2	96.1	769
12 or more years complete	90.7	1,916	92.2	6.1	1.4	96.3	1,738
Religion							
Hindu	88.6	1,801	90.2	7.9	1.6	97.3	1,596
Christian	93.1	72	88.5	9.5	2.0	99.1	67
Sikh	93.0	2,612	92.4	6.6	0.9	96.5	2,428
Other	83.9	84	87.8	11.6	0.7	95.8	71
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.0	2,273	91.0	7.7	1.3	97.5	2,113
Other backward class	90.7	629	90.2	7.8	1.2	96.6	571
Other	89.3	1,550	93.0	5.8	1.1	95.9	1,384
Don't know	80.6	95	88.2	11.8	0.0	98.4	76
Total	91.1	4,570	91.4	7.2	1.2	96.9	4,162

Note: Total includes scheduled tribe women, who 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.0	95.5	94.3
Public sector	47.0	57.6	53.9
NGO/trust	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private sector	44.8	37.8	40.3
At home	7.9	4.3	5.6
Own home	5.8	2.9	3.9
Parent's home	1.5	0.9	1.1
Other home	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other ¹	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	62.3	60.6	61.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	31.2	35.6	34.0
Other health personnel	0.2	0.4	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	4.4	1.7	2.7
Friends/relatives	1.4	1.0	1.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
No one	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	93.7	96.6	95.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	3.0	2.3	2.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	38.8	38.4	38.5
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	13.6	15.8	15.0
Number of births	2,005	3,650	5,655
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	60.4	45.4	53.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	85.9	80.9	83.5
Either of the above	87.3	88.4	87.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	88.4	90.6	89.5
Number of births delivered at home	115	104	219
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	80.6	86.2	84.1
4-23 hours	1.4	1.1	1.2
1-2 days	3.2	2.5	2.7
3-41 days	3.0	1.9	2.3
No postnatal check	11.9	8.3	9.6
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, Punjab, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	53.9	48.9	50.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	30.6	40.3	36.8
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.8	1.3	1.1
Other	2.7	1.1	1.7
No postnatal check	11.9	8.3	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,662	2,907	4,570

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered			Percentage of deliveries assisted by 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:	
	in a public health facility	in a private health facility	in a health facility	in a health facility	in a health facility	with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of births	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	68.7	26.6	95.3	95.5	343	82.2	80.9	200	94.5	47	
20-34	53.9	40.3	94.2	95.5	5,053	90.5	88.3	4,125	96.8	1,024	
35-49	34.2	61.0	95.3	96.9	259	93.7	90.4	245	99.1	70	
Residence											
Urban	47.0	45.0	92.0	93.7	2,005	88.1	85.1	1,662	95.8	380	
Rural	57.6	37.9	95.5	96.6	3,650	91.7	89.8	2,907	97.4	762	
Birth order											
1	52.3	44.7	97.0	97.4	2,534	92.6	89.8	1,830	97.3	495	
2-3	55.2	38.3	93.5	94.8	2,799	89.0	87.2	2,462	96.8	580	
4 or more	54.3	26.0	80.3	87.1	322	87.3	85.3	278	94.1	67	
Antenatal care visits²											
None	48.7	39.0	87.8	89.4	241	71.1	70.3	241	95.2	61	
1-3	55.1	38.8	93.9	95.9	1,444	90.1	87.7	1,444	96.8	334	
4 or more	50.6	45.9	96.5	96.5	2,710	92.6	90.2	2,710	96.9	701	
Don't know	60.4	32.3	92.7	96.2	176	83.5	82.3	176	(97.1)	36	
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	62.2	18.4	80.5	86.4	712	82.7	80.6	516	90.6	119	
<5 years complete	63.9	31.3	95.2	97.0	139	82.7	81.5	93	(97.1)	32	
5-9 years complete	67.9	26.1	94.0	96.3	1,640	88.9	87.8	1,215	97.1	310	
10-11 years complete	57.2	38.2	95.4	96.7	1,013	91.6	88.7	829	97.9	210	
12 or more years complete	38.2	60.4	98.5	97.4	2,150	93.2	90.4	1,916	97.7	472	

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, Punjab, 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 births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births of women	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
								Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹
Religion									
Hindu	51.3	40.7	92.0	93.2	2,191	86.7	1,801	95.2	395
Christian	62.8	31.1	93.8	95.8	87	90.3	72	*	24
Sikh	55.1	41.2	96.3	97.2	3,251	89.4	2,612	97.9	691
Other	59.1	22.8	81.8	93.7	125	74.4	84	(97.9)	32
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	62.7	30.4	93.1	95.3	2,983	88.5	2,273	96.6	658
Scheduled tribe	(44.5)	(41.7)	(86.2)	(86.2)	36	*	23	*	11
Other backward class	54.8	39.3	94.1	94.3	746	86.9	629	96.1	149
Other	37.5	59.5	97.0	97.2	1,759	88.6	1,550	97.9	307
Don't know	68.1	20.1	88.1	89.5	131	77.0	95	*	17
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,045	88.3	2,390	98.8	568
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	2,287	91.0	1,954	98.5	522
Home	na	na	na	45.8	315	60.4	219	(59.5)	51
Total	53.9	40.4	94.3	95.6	5,655	88.1	4,570	96.8	1,142

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 which are delivered at another place, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² 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

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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	49.1	46.8	95.9	98.8	43.3	518	91.5	427
Barnala	67.3	29.4	96.7	95.3	37.9	114	89.4	93
Bathinda	60.8	32.3	93.1	93.2	29.5	316	81.2	254
Faridkot	66.3	28.0	94.3	97.7	26.0	139	82.6	111
Fatehgarh Sahib	54.4	42.1	96.6	98.5	44.8	113	97.0	94
Fazilka	53.2	38.5	91.7	93.7	25.1	258	85.7	201
Firozpur	60.1	35.4	95.5	97.5	35.6	165	85.7	132
Gurdaspur	47.1	45.3	92.4	92.7	47.6	342	87.2	284
Hoshiarpur	50.4	48.0	98.3	98.3	43.8	279	93.4	233
Jalandhar	40.8	51.6	92.3	93.3	48.3	421	92.3	339
Kapurthala	48.1	47.0	95.0	93.5	46.0	166	89.4	132
Ludhiana	48.2	42.0	90.1	92.4	37.0	698	84.8	558
Mansa	63.8	25.0	88.8	93.5	30.3	180	87.5	131
Moga	64.1	28.9	93.0	95.3	27.3	196	89.2	152
Muktsar	61.3	35.1	96.4	96.0	18.6	194	91.6	140
Pathankot	50.9	43.9	94.8	95.0	52.9	129	88.9	112
Patiala	57.1	40.1	97.3	97.3	48.1	389	83.9	327
Rupnagar	46.2	51.6	97.8	98.7	39.5	125	84.0	105
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	74.7	22.8	97.4	97.9	34.6	218	88.7	182
Sangrur	58.8	35.9	94.7	97.7	36.2	332	89.1	273
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	41.7	57.6	99.3	100.0	43.6	112	96.9	98
Tarn Taran	53.2	42.8	96.0	95.4	36.6	250	87.5	190
Punjab	53.9	40.4	94.3	95.6	38.5	5,655	88.1	4,570

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, Punjab, 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	3,733	20,900	9,011	8.5	292
20-34	3,752	25,503	13,800	10.8	3,835
35-49	3,595	27,480	18,901	2.8	217
Birth order					
1	4,114	26,941	15,011	11.7	2,435
2-3	3,235	23,977	12,535	8.2	1,741
4 or more	3,993	15,390	8,033	9.8	168
Residence					
Urban	4,352	27,040	16,413	7.5	1,546
Rural	3,476	24,345	12,293	11.7	2,798
Schooling					
No schooling	2,584	17,215	6,358	11.0	424
<5 years complete	2,065	20,607	6,854	13.0	89
5-9 years complete	3,545	21,898	8,874	10.7	1,141
10-11 years complete	3,457	25,183	12,692	10.4	795
12 or more years complete	4,815	27,301	19,008	9.5	1,895
Religion					
Hindu	3,917	25,858	14,346	9.8	1,678
Christian	2,507	22,290	10,109	10.6	68
Sikh	3,560	25,254	13,473	10.6	2,527
Other	7,492	24,373	13,186	6.5	71
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,302	22,795	10,067	12.9	2,130
Other backward class	3,987	24,088	13,047	10.5	603
Other	4,585	27,950	19,427	6.7	1,505
Don't know	4,251	25,352	9,905	3.3	85
Total	3,745	25,444	13,750	10.2	4,344

Note: Total includes information on births to scheduled tribe, 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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	19.1	310.0	59.7	50.2	427	9.1	411
Barnala	14.7	67.0	58.1	49.6	93	13.3	91
Bathinda	16.3	183.0	47.2	32.9	254	6.4	234
Faridkot	21.9	75.0	44.6	39.9	111	4.3	104
Fatehgarh Sahib	15.6	68.0	64.7	49.7	94	12.6	91
Fazilka	19.0	144.0	39.0	49.7	201	10.9	186
Firozpur	15.9	99.0	41.2	49.8	132	14.0	127
Gurdaspur	18.5	208.0	48.6	34.7	284	7.7	264
Hoshiarpur	14.6	161.0	69.0	44.0	233	14.4	231
Jalandhar	27.8	237.0	58.2	55.6	339	8.8	314
Kapurthala	17.5	105.0	48.3	49.9	132	11.5	128
Ludhiana	19.8	389.0	45.8	49.8	558	9.8	515
Mansa	27.7	104.0	50.9	42.5	131	10.1	118
Moga	23.6	125.0	55.0	56.0	152	18.4	145
Muktsar	25.2	112.0	58.7	51.8	140	9.6	135
Pathankot	9.4	80.0	46.0	38.1	112	7.7	108
Patiala	13.4	251.0	45.7	54.8	327	14.0	320
Rupnagar	15.9	76.0	55.7	57.5	105	13.8	103
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	13.5	129.0	59.5	57.5	182	9.3	178
Sangrur	21.4	185.0	59.6	44.0	273	7.9	262
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	13.2	65.0	57.9	51.3	98	12.4	97
Tarn Taran	22.0	142.0	41.3	60.3	190	6.4	183
Punjab	19.0	3,314	52.2	48.6	4,570	10.2	4,344

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	42.7	37.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	0.0	13.2	100.0	83.6	302
20-34	39.9	42.4	1.2	2.6	0.9	0.0	12.1	100.0	86.1	4,040
35-49	43.4	38.2	2.5	4.8	1.1	0.0	9.7	100.0	89.0	228
Birth order										
1	41.2	43.6	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	88.2	1,830
2-3	39.2	41.5	1.3	3.2	0.8	0.0	13.1	100.0	85.2	2,462
4-5	43.0	35.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	16.1	100.0	81.6	235
6 or more	(46.3)	(22.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.8)	100.0	(70.2)	42
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	40.2	44.1	1.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	9.4	100.0	88.6	2,390
Private health facility ²	43.5	42.2	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.0	9.4	100.0	88.9	1,954
Home	13.7	15.5	1.2	4.8	1.1	0.0	63.6	100.0	35.2	219
Residence										
Urban	38.5	38.8	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	16.8	100.0	81.1	1,662
Rural	41.3	43.6	1.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	9.3	100.0	88.9	2,907
Religion										
Hindu	39.7	40.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	14.7	100.0	83.0	1,801
Christian	47.6	32.1	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	86.0	72
Sikh	40.8	43.6	1.5	2.8	0.8	0.0	9.8	100.0	88.7	2,612
Other	30.7	36.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	23.4	100.0	71.9	84
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.9	42.9	1.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	11.8	100.0	86.2	2,273
Other backward class	44.8	38.0	0.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	12.4	100.0	85.9	629
Other	41.5	41.7	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	11.8	100.0	86.4	1,550
Don't know	26.1	43.0	1.8	7.5	2.5	0.0	19.1	100.0	78.4	95
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	36.1	36.8	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.0	22.7	100.0	76.2	516
<5 years complete	34.7	47.3	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	14.4	100.0	85.0	93
5-9 years complete	37.0	43.5	1.3	3.1	0.4	0.0	13.2	100.0	84.9	1,215
10-11 years complete	40.5	42.6	1.8	3.6	1.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	88.5	829
12 or more years complete	43.6	41.7	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.0	9.4	100.0	88.5	1,916
Total	40.3	41.9	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	12.0	100.0	86.1	4,570

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births delivered at an other place and births to scheduled tribe women, 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.8	96.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	60.7	69.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.2	76.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.5	89.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	93.9	92.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.5	97.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	58.6	67.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.3	75.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	95.6	91.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	96.7	95.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.0	97.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	59.3	68.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.6	75.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	94.5	90.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	95.7	94.1

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, by residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal check-up	99.6	95.9	97.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	89.8	87.9	88.7
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	62.8	73.1	68.8
Convulsions	70.8	71.6	71.3
Prolonged labour	77.7	78.2	78.0
Severe abdominal pain	76.4	84.6	81.2
High blood pressure	78.4	79.9	79.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	72.9	74.6	73.9
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	94.1	96.0	95.2
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	76.4	81.0	79.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	82.7	86.7	85.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	77.5	73.4	75.1
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	168	237	405

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG			Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR nations ³	All basic vacci- nations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vacci- nations ⁴	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1						
Sex																				
Male	95.9	87.3	92.4	89.1	86.6	93.8	92.3	88.9	93.4	93.8	89.7	81.7	88.1	79.2	73.6	3.3	87.1	558		
Female	94.7	84.1	91.6	89.6	84.1	93.6	91.8	88.1	91.7	92.9	88.5	77.5	88.1	73.0	67.1	3.9	80.5	514		
Birth order																				
1	95.9	87.4	92.8	90.2	87.3	95.0	93.6	91.1	93.2	93.9	90.7	83.1	91.1	79.7	73.3	2.8	87.4	513		
2-3	96.4	85.2	93.4	90.9	85.5	94.5	93.0	88.4	93.5	94.5	89.6	79.1	87.6	75.4	69.8	2.6	82.8	506		
4-5	83.7	78.4	75.4	68.6	68.6	78.3	71.3	65.7	82.5	82.3	73.8	54.8	68.8	50.9	50.9	15.3	63.6	45		
Residence																				
Urban	95.7	88.2	90.4	87.9	85.3	92.3	89.8	87.5	93.5	92.8	88.1	75.8	85.9	73.2	69.0	3.7	82.5	388		
Rural	95.1	84.4	92.9	90.2	85.4	94.5	93.4	89.0	92.1	93.7	89.7	81.9	89.4	77.9	71.3	3.5	84.7	685		
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	93.7	83.8	86.2	82.1	81.5	91.5	87.3	85.4	89.6	93.0	85.6	74.5	80.9	71.3	63.7	5.9	77.2	130		
5-7 years complete	93.4	84.1	94.6	89.2	83.3	96.6	95.2	87.7	91.0	93.4	88.9	79.3	92.3	73.2	68.0	2.1	83.1	143		
8-9 years complete	97.2	90.2	93.6	90.8	86.6	97.1	94.7	90.2	92.8	94.1	88.2	75.2	91.3	73.1	66.9	1.6	80.6	158		
10-11 years complete	96.5	85.0	93.7	91.4	85.2	95.7	94.3	89.7	94.4	93.7	92.2	80.7	88.4	77.1	69.0	2.2	87.9	198		
12 or more years complete	95.1	85.7	91.3	89.7	86.3	91.0	90.1	88.0	92.8	92.8	88.8	81.9	87.2	78.5	74.9	4.8	85.4	427		
Religion																				
Hindu	94.7	87.0	91.1	89.4	86.9	92.4	90.7	88.2	92.9	92.8	87.9	77.8	87.7	74.4	69.7	4.4	83.2	448		
Sikh	95.9	85.1	93.2	89.8	84.8	95.2	93.6	89.5	92.3	94.3	90.8	81.3	89.0	77.9	71.3	2.9	84.7	589		

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, Punjab, 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	Percentage with a vaccination card seen		
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2				3	No vaccinations ⁵	with a vaccination card seen
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	95.2	84.3	91.1	88.5	83.7	93.1	91.6	87.1	91.4	92.9	87.8	78.1	85.9	73.9	68.1	3.8	83.3
Other backward class	94.3	86.5	94.4	91.6	87.5	96.1	95.0	91.7	92.3	95.2	91.7	85.1	93.8	81.6	76.1	2.7	85.4
Other	96.4	88.7	93.1	90.6	87.6	95.1	92.8	90.0	95.4	94.3	90.9	81.1	89.7	78.3	72.9	2.9	85.2
Total	95.3	85.8	92.0	89.3	85.4	93.7	92.1	88.5	92.6	93.4	89.1	79.7	88.1	76.2	70.5	3.5	83.9
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	98.2	94.2	95.8	94.3	91.0	96.7	96.3	94.5	96.8	97.5	96.5	93.7	93.1	89.0	na	1.7	90.9

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. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more; children of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling; children belonging to Christian or other religions, scheduled tribe children, and children who caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹						DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vacci- nations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)						
Amritsar	(96.1)	(85.3)	(95.8)	(91.5)	(82.8)	(93.9)	(91.5)	(85.2)	(94.1)	(95.8)	(93.9)	(74.0)	(89.4)	(65.8)	(61.4)	(2.1)	(82.5)	92	
Barnala	92.4	77.1	94.5	88.1	84.1	94.5	91.8	88.3	88.9	94.5	88.6	75.5	86.8	68.4	57.4	3.7	76.8	27	
Bathinda	(97.9)	(79.0)	(85.5)	(83.2)	(81.1)	(96.6)	(91.6)	(89.3)	(85.8)	(86.1)	(78.5)	(69.1)	(87.3)	(66.5)	(51.7)	(0.0)	(85.7)	47	
Faridkot	95.6	65.6	83.4	76.1	74.4	94.1	90.1	86.5	91.0	90.8	83.8	72.5	86.1	70.8	53.7	2.6	84.5	26	
Fatehgarh Sahib	94.6	87.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	94.6	90.8	88.8	88.9	94.6	89.1	87.5	90.8	83.6	78.5	5.4	84.1	26	
Fazilka	(93.9)	(73.5)	(87.4)	(85.2)	(78.9)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(87.7)	(87.5)	(91.8)	(83.0)	(71.1)	(83.1)	(60.5)	(52.3)	(4.1)	(72.6)	42	
Firozpur	97.8	88.6	92.7	90.9	88.6	92.7	92.7	90.9	94.2	90.9	84.7	78.4	89.9	74.5	74.5	2.2	80.2	32	
Gurdaspur	91.8	84.6	90.6	87.2	82.3	92.2	90.6	88.6	93.9	93.9	90.6	87.0	87.8	80.0	74.5	6.1	83.0	72	
Hoshiarpur	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(95.4)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(0.0)	(92.8)	53	
Jalandhar	(96.0)	(96.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(96.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(92.9)	(97.7)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(2.3)	(90.1)	80	
Kapurthala	96.2	72.2	92.4	81.4	81.4	94.3	90.6	86.8	86.6	87.9	80.6	69.5	90.5	65.7	58.3	3.8	78.7	35	
Ludhiana	(91.1)	(85.7)	(84.9)	(84.9)	(79.6)	(87.8)	(84.9)	(79.6)	(89.1)	(89.4)	(82.8)	(74.4)	(79.7)	(73.2)	(69.1)	(8.9)	(82.9)	140	
Mansa	97.7	90.6	95.5	95.5	89.9	95.5	95.5	93.2	94.3	97.7	97.7	85.3	89.3	79.1	74.2	2.3	85.4	35	
Moga	(97.8)	(87.1)	(87.4)	(80.8)	(77.1)	(95.7)	(93.6)	(89.5)	(93.5)	(97.8)	(87.2)	(80.6)	(87.3)	(80.6)	(72.7)	(2.2)	(91.3)	35	
Muktsar	(93.9)	(71.9)	(80.7)	(74.9)	(67.8)	(86.6)	(83.1)	(76.6)	(88.6)	(84.4)	(76.9)	(57.6)	(79.5)	(57.6)	(49.8)	(6.1)	(74.2)	36	
Pathankot	(92.2)	(75.6)	(94.0)	(91.9)	(89.4)	(94.0)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(88.1)	(90.0)	(86.3)	(77.4)	(91.9)	(77.4)	(71.9)	(6.0)	(89.5)	22	
Patiala	(96.3)	(88.6)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(90.8)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(90.8)	(94.9)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(76.6)	(89.0)	(74.7)	(66.9)	(3.7)	(79.4)	87	
Rupnagar	(97.6)	(78.2)	(85.1)	(82.7)	(79.3)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(94.8)	(88.5)	(81.7)	(79.3)	(84.5)	(76.5)	(69.1)	(2.4)	(88.4)	21	
Sahibzada Ajit																			
Singh Nagar	96.8	94.9	92.8	86.4	82.9	90.2	88.5	85.0	94.9	90.7	83.1	74.2	78.7	71.1	71.1	1.8	78.4	46	
Sangrur	(95.7)	(91.2)	(97.9)	(95.8)	(91.2)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(93.7)	(93.3)	(97.9)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.9)	(89.6)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(87.3)	59	
Shahid Bhagat																			
Singh Nagar	(100.0)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18	
Tarn Taran	96.4	85.0	96.3	90.7	90.7	96.3	94.6	92.6	96.4	92.7	87.0	83.5	89.4	81.8	70.4	1.7	88.9	42	
Punjab	95.3	85.8	92.0	89.3	85.4	93.7	92.1	88.5	92.6	93.4	89.1	79.7	88.1	76.2	70.5	3.5	83.9	1,072	

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.

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, Punjab, 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	1.5	6.3	590	*	*	9	(63.4)	37
6-11	4.0	11.8	439	*	*	18	(74.5)	52
12-23	2.7	10.6	1,072	(58.0)	(9.7)	29	67.7	114
24-35	2.8	10.2	1,117	(34.5)	(10.5)	31	58.2	114
36-47	2.4	8.5	1,094	(39.2)	(17.1)	26	56.1	93
48-59	1.9	7.3	1,172	(56.7)	(5.7)	22	69.0	86
Sex								
Male	3.0	10.7	2,879	47.8	9.5	87	67.3	309
Female	1.8	7.1	2,605	40.0	7.2	47	58.4	186
Residence								
Urban	1.3	8.0	1,965	(35.8)	(2.0)	26	62.3	158
Rural	3.1	9.6	3,519	47.3	10.4	108	64.7	337
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.9	10.3	669	*	*	12	66.9	69
<5 years complete	1.6	13.6	110	*	*	2	*	15
5-7 years complete	2.6	9.7	735	(49.5)	(10.8)	19	61.4	71
8-9 years complete	3.1	10.1	711	*	*	22	71.3	72
10-11 years complete	2.1	8.5	957	*	*	20	53.6	81
12 or more years complete	2.5	8.1	2,301	52.6	9.8	59	65.4	188
Religion								
Hindu	1.4	7.9	2,135	(33.4)	(5.2)	30	58.7	168
Christian	3.8	9.4	84	*	*	3	*	8
Sikh	3.1	9.9	3,148	48.8	10.3	99	65.9	310
Other	1.5	7.4	117	*	*	2	*	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.3	10.0	2,877	40.0	9.4	67	64.1	287
Scheduled tribe	(5.4)	(11.8)	35	*	*	2	*	4
Other backward class	1.4	7.9	728	*	*	10	67.0	58
Other	3.1	7.9	1,725	48.1	6.9	54	64.0	136
Don't know	0.9	9.4	119	*	*	1	*	11
Total	2.5	9.0	5,484	45.0	8.7	134	63.9	495

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 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:		Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea					
		whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	diarrhoea for whom advice was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Either ORS or gruel	In-creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or in-creased fluids	Contin-ued 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	(68.5)	(20.3)	(6.0)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(20.3)	(19.3)	(2.6)	(20.3)	(6.4)	(6.5)	(18.8)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(33.0)	30	
6-11	7.1	(92.0)	(59.1)	(39.8)	(65.3)	(3.4)	(65.3)	(27.1)	(21.5)	(59.1)	(19.0)	(13.9)	(10.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(8.8)	31	
12-23	5.2	1,072	62.0	37.2	63.7	17.3	69.6	32.6	28.0	67.8	45.3	6.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.4	21.6	56	
24-35	6.8	1,117	72.4	56.9	81.9	2.8	81.9	31.3	27.8	72.4	51.7	12.1	8.6	13.8	0.0	8.9	3.5	75	
36-47	4.2	1,094	(90.9)	(64.4)	(39.8)	(68.8)	(8.3)	(72.3)	(30.8)	(27.0)	(67.9)	(16.7)	(1.2)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(15.7)	45	
48-59	2.6	1,172	(78.3)	(64.8)	(29.9)	(68.7)	(3.4)	(68.7)	(7.8)	(6.5)	(64.8)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(20.7)	31	
Sex																			
Male	5.6	2,879	80.3	38.4	67.7	3.9	68.5	30.7	23.1	66.5	40.6	13.4	8.7	8.6	0.0	8.1	13.4	162	
Female	4.1	2,605	74.4	53.0	40.3	62.5	65.8	21.3	19.6	56.4	39.2	12.4	1.7	10.7	0.0	10.3	17.9	106	
Residence																			
Urban	6.0	1,965	81.9	41.7	71.6	7.7	72.9	29.7	24.3	68.9	46.4	7.9	9.0	7.3	0.0	14.5	12.6	118	
Rural	4.3	3,519	74.8	55.3	37.2	61.0	63.1	24.8	19.6	57.5	35.0	17.1	3.5	11.2	0.0	4.6	17.1	150	
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	4.6	669	(73.9)	(58.6)	(36.8)	(61.0)	(3.9)	(61.0)	(23.2)	(17.6)	(58.6)	(36.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(24.0)	31	
<5 years complete	0.8	110	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-7 years complete	4.7	735	(88.1)	(58.2)	(32.6)	(60.5)	(3.1)	(60.5)	(21.4)	(15.2)	(58.2)	(47.9)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(18.3)	35	
8-9 years complete	5.7	711	(82.0)	(65.7)	(54.9)	(73.2)	(2.0)	(73.2)	(21.6)	(18.3)	(65.7)	(54.1)	(6.6)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(9.7)	40	
10-11 years complete	4.7	957	(70.5)	(58.0)	(34.3)	(67.6)	(7.3)	(74.9)	(30.4)	(27.0)	(65.3)	(43.3)	(8.9)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(13.8)	45	
12 or more years complete	5.1	2,301	77.3	61.3	38.5	65.1	9.7	66.4	30.3	24.0	62.7	32.5	6.9	5.9	0.0	7.6	14.4	117	

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea						
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	In- creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in- creased fluids)	Zinc and ORS fluids	ORS or in- creased fluids	Contin- ued feeding and ORT ²	Anti- biotic drug		Anti- motility drug	Other drug	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treat- ment	
Religion																			
Hindu	5.2	2,135	79.4	60.6	31.8	64.8	6.3	64.8	33.0	25.9	60.6	42.4	13.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	12.5	14.3	111
Christian	3.0	84	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Sikh	4.8	3,148	76.0	59.3	45.0	64.9	7.1	68.1	21.4	17.3	62.5	38.6	13.5	4.6	9.5	0.0	6.7	16.3	152
Other	2.7	117	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	5.4	2,877	75.4	52.6	35.5	58.2	4.4	59.4	23.3	16.1	53.9	36.7	12.1	5.5	9.9	0.0	9.2	19.4	155
Scheduled tribe	(9.4)	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other backward class	4.9	728	(75.0)	(73.0)	(45.9)	(73.0)	(12.8)	(73.0)	(49.6)	(48.0)	(73.0)	(41.0)	(11.1)	(9.6)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(5.8)	36
Other	4.0	1,725	85.1	77.9	41.8	79.9	9.2	84.1	25.8	23.7	82.1	46.8	15.1	5.7	10.5	0.0	9.4	6.5	69
Don't know	4.9	119	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	4.9	5,400	77.9	61.1	39.5	66.0	6.6	67.9	27.2	21.9	62.9	40.4	13.1	6.0	9.3	0.0	9.1	14.8	266
Unimproved	(1.4)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Other	3.4	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:		Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea						
		whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	In- creased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in- creased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or in- creased fluids	Contin- ued feeding and ORT ²	Anti- biotic drug	Anti- motility drug		Other drug ³	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treat- ment		
Toilet facility⁴																				
Improved	4.8	4,553	79.2	63.2	39.4	67.9	6.9	70.1	27.4	22.6	65.4	41.9	13.2	4.6	9.8	0.0	9.1	12.4	217	
Shared ⁵	6.0	695	(73.4)	(52.5)	(38.3)	(57.0)	(5.1)	(57.0)	(27.9)	(20.4)	(52.5)	(31.3)	(13.0)	(12.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(27.1)	42	
Unimproved	7.0	93	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
No facility/open defecation	1.7	142	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total	4.9	5,484	77.9	60.7	39.2	65.6	6.6	67.4	27.0	21.7	62.5	40.0	13.0	5.9	9.5	0.0	9.0	15.1	268	

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.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months																
<6	(0.0)	(16.9)	(38.5)	(19.3)	(25.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(9.1)	(34.2)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(8.9)	100.0	30
6-11	(3.4)	(22.1)	(31.5)	(41.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(11.3)	(22.4)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(8.7)	100.0	31
12-23	17.3	28.7	30.5	14.6	7.9	0.9	100.0	7.2	25.6	31.5	23.7	0.0	11.1	0.9	100.0	56
24-35	2.8	22.4	40.4	25.9	5.9	2.6	100.0	2.1	24.9	38.7	28.2	0.0	3.1	3.0	100.0	75
36-47	(8.3)	(34.5)	(35.2)	(19.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.8)	(28.3)	(43.1)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	45
48-59	(3.4)	(11.5)	(29.2)	(50.6)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(8.1)	(32.8)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Sex																
Male	3.9	24.8	37.5	26.6	6.1	1.1	100.0	3.4	20.5	34.3	28.8	0.0	10.8	2.2	100.0	162
Female	10.8	22.5	31.0	25.9	9.3	0.6	100.0	4.0	20.1	35.8	24.2	0.0	11.6	4.2	100.0	106
Residence																
Urban	7.7	28.1	38.5	19.5	4.6	1.6	100.0	2.2	25.8	40.1	22.6	0.0	5.9	3.4	100.0	118
Rural	5.7	20.6	32.1	31.7	9.6	0.3	100.0	4.8	16.1	30.8	30.4	0.0	15.2	2.7	100.0	150
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	(3.9)	(20.9)	(36.3)	(30.5)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.5)	(10.5)	(35.3)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(6.7)	100.0	31
5-7 years complete	(3.1)	(26.0)	(39.5)	(19.5)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.1)	(28.5)	(36.5)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	35
8-9 years complete	(2.0)	(35.2)	(41.0)	(15.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.0)	(24.5)	(49.0)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(1.4)	100.0	40
10-11 years complete	(7.3)	(26.8)	(29.9)	(32.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.3)	(26.8)	(21.2)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	45
12 or more years complete	9.7	18.9	33.3	28.6	7.4	2.1	100.0	0.0	16.5	34.5	31.1	0.0	13.3	4.7	100.0	117
Religion																
Hindu	6.3	29.9	39.6	19.2	4.6	0.5	100.0	4.5	25.9	38.0	22.4	0.0	4.8	4.4	100.0	111
Sikh	7.1	18.3	32.9	31.3	9.2	1.3	100.0	3.2	17.0	32.8	29.2	0.0	15.7	2.2	100.0	152

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	4.4	23.2	37.4	25.2	8.6	1.2	100.0	3.1	18.9	38.0	23.9	0.0	13.3	2.8	100.0
Other backward class	(12.8)	(32.3)	(20.6)	(29.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(25.8)	(22.2)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(4.2)	100.0
Other	9.2	18.4	36.1	28.5	7.1	0.7	100.0	3.5	16.4	36.2	31.5	0.0	9.0	3.3	100.0
Total	6.6	23.9	34.9	26.3	7.4	0.9	100.0	3.6	20.4	34.9	27.0	0.0	11.1	3.0	100.0

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 of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, scheduled tribe children and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	(77.6)	47
20-24	89.5	800
25-34	94.2	3,157
35-49	92.1	570
Residence		
Urban	93.4	1,664
Rural	92.7	2,910
Schooling		
No schooling	85.1	520
<5 years complete	81.8	94
5-9 years complete	90.3	1,215
10-11 years complete	95.5	829
12 or more years complete	96.1	1,916
Religion		
Hindu	92.7	1,802
Christian	95.3	72
Sikh	93.2	2,615
Other	87.2	84
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	92.6	2,275
Other backward class	93.2	629
Other ¹	93.9	1,550
Don't know	80.4	96
Total	92.9	4,574

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Does not include scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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, Punjab, 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 weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	54.6	51.5	39.9	41.0	1,029	na	na	40.6	1,029	59.3
12-23	58.0	55.7	44.6	42.8	1,072	na	na	43.1	1,072	60.1
24-35	55.9	52.9	41.7	42.0	1,117	na	na	43.4	1,117	63.9
36-47	51.6	48.2	35.3	37.0	1,094	38.2	1,094	38.1	1,094	54.8
48-59	47.4	43.6	34.2	35.2	1,172	35.9	1,172	36.9	1,172	63.3
60-71	41.2	38.0	30.8	31.2	1,225	32.8	1,225	na	na	na
0-35	56.2	53.4	42.1	41.9	3,218	na	na	42.4	3,218	61.2
36-71	46.6	43.1	33.3	34.3	3,490	35.5	3,490	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	51.0	47.4	38.0	38.5	3,558	34.8	1,910	40.7	2,879	59.7
Female	51.3	48.7	37.1	37.5	3,151	36.4	1,581	40.0	2,605	61.2
Residence										
Urban	33.3	30.2	25.1	25.3	2,426	23.9	1,307	26.3	1,965	58.0
Rural	61.3	58.1	44.6	45.2	4,283	42.5	2,184	48.2	3,519	61.1
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	50.0	45.5	38.1	36.6	842	39.1	459	38.1	669	62.2
<5 years complete	46.8	43.8	35.1	31.8	127	28.5	71	36.0	110	(71.9)
5-7 years complete	53.0	49.8	38.5	39.0	908	38.1	481	41.7	735	59.6
8-9 years complete	51.7	47.4	36.8	37.3	856	34.8	419	41.2	711	57.4
10-11 years complete	53.8	50.0	37.4	40.1	1,178	32.8	590	44.3	957	58.6
12 or more years complete	49.8	47.7	37.5	37.7	2,797	35.2	1,471	38.9	2,301	61.5

Continued...

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any 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	Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
													Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC
Religion														
Hindu	44.0	40.5	33.5	33.5	2,603	30.7	1,378	35.4	2,135	58.2	756			
Christian	57.0	55.6	36.8	41.0	108	(45.1)	49	37.4	84	(56.5)	31			
Sikh	55.8	52.9	40.2	40.9	3,859	38.6	1,987	43.9	3,148	61.4	1,381			
Other	50.1	46.9	39.2	40.0	139	38.5	76	39.0	117	(70.7)	46			
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	56.2	53.4	41.3	42.4	3,501	40.2	1,769	45.5	2,877	62.9	1,310			
Scheduled tribe	(41.5)	(41.5)	(22.3)	(24.0)	40	*	15	(30.5)	35	*	11			
Other backward class	51.1	48.2	37.1	37.7	892	35.1	472	37.1	728	62.1	270			
Other	43.7	39.9	32.4	31.7	2,122	29.7	1,149	33.8	1,725	55.9	583			
Don't know	41.5	38.3	29.0	29.5	154	21.0	85	33.4	119	(35.1)	40			
Total	51.2	48.0	37.5	38.0	6,709	35.5	3,490	40.4	5,484	60.4	2,214			

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. 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

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, Punjab, 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	34.7	32.8	28.7	26.4	2,426	29.8	28.9	24.4	22.4	2,423
Rural	63.3	61.6	53.4	50.2	4,283	56.2	55.3	46.6	45.3	4,268
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	51.3	48.9	42.3	38.1	842	43.9	43.4	34.5	33.0	840
<5 years complete	45.6	44.9	39.9	33.4	127	36.1	36.1	29.2	29.5	127
5-7 years complete	53.5	52.2	45.0	41.8	908	45.1	44.6	37.8	37.4	906
8-9 years complete	55.3	54.0	45.7	43.0	856	46.7	45.2	39.2	37.3	855
10-11 years complete	56.4	54.4	47.4	45.5	1,178	50.3	49.6	42.1	40.6	1,172
12 or more years complete	51.4	49.6	43.6	40.9	2,797	46.9	45.7	38.9	36.8	2,791
Religion										
Hindu	45.1	43.3	37.9	35.6	2,603	39.4	38.6	33.0	31.1	2,600
Christian	57.2	56.8	53.3	48.4	108	43.0	43.0	39.4	37.7	108
Sikh	58.2	56.6	48.7	45.4	3,859	51.6	50.6	42.3	41.0	3,845
Other	49.8	43.4	43.7	43.7	139	47.9	46.8	41.0	37.2	139
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	60.3	58.5	50.7	47.2	3,501	52.5	51.5	44.3	42.3	3,492
Scheduled tribe	(39.5)	(39.5)	(34.7)	(31.8)	40	(32.5)	(32.5)	(30.5)	(27.7)	40
Other backward class	51.4	49.5	43.1	39.8	892	47.5	46.6	38.0	36.2	889
Other	42.1	40.5	35.0	33.3	2,122	36.8	36.0	29.4	28.6	2,117
Don't know	45.6	44.7	43.9	41.0	154	47.5	46.6	40.8	39.6	154
Total	52.9	51.2	44.5	41.6	6,709	46.6	45.7	38.6	37.0	6,692

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

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, Punjab, 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
Age in months														
<6	12.7	25.0	-0.7	482	10.0	22.3	10.2	-0.6	465	8.3	23.4	2.0	-1.0	510
6-8	6.2	11.5	-0.1	196	4.1	17.1	5.7	-0.5	193	2.7	11.2	1.0	-0.6	195
9-11	7.2	15.3	-0.3	190	2.9	9.5	5.8	-0.3	192	2.9	13.1	2.0	-0.5	195
12-17	8.6	24.2	-0.9	516	4.6	11.9	3.8	-0.3	523	3.7	16.1	3.3	-0.6	536
18-23	13.6	33.0	-1.3	421	3.1	9.6	4.0	-0.3	418	5.1	16.5	0.9	-0.9	425
24-35	8.8	23.5	-1.1	984	3.3	11.6	2.4	-0.4	982	3.8	17.8	1.3	-0.9	991
36-47	8.4	28.7	-1.2	966	1.7	6.1	3.7	-0.3	965	3.4	16.0	1.3	-0.9	973
48-59	7.3	22.1	-1.1	1,016	2.6	7.1	3.1	-0.4	1,011	4.4	16.1	1.9	-0.9	1,019
Sex														
Male	9.8	26.4	-1.0	2,497	3.6	10.8	4.1	-0.4	2,478	4.3	17.9	2.0	-0.9	2,541
Female	8.2	22.4	-1.0	2,275	3.7	10.4	4.2	-0.4	2,270	4.4	15.9	1.4	-0.9	2,303
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	7.0	20.1	-0.9	2,134	3.3	10.2	4.6	-0.3	2,112	3.9	14.4	2.2	-0.8	2,172
<24	16.2	37.9	-1.5	613	4.3	12.6	1.9	-0.7	615	6.7	27.6	0.4	-1.4	622
24-35	8.6	30.3	-1.2	582	5.1	13.4	1.7	-0.6	580	4.8	20.9	0.5	-1.1	585
36 or more	9.3	22.7	-1.0	1,426	3.2	8.9	5.5	-0.3	1,425	3.8	14.4	2.0	-0.7	1,447
Birth order³														
1	6.9	19.9	-0.9	2,116	3.3	10.3	4.6	-0.3	2,094	3.9	14.1	2.2	-0.7	2,154
2-3	10.4	26.9	-1.1	2,385	3.9	10.8	3.8	-0.4	2,385	4.6	17.7	1.3	-0.9	2,414
4-5	15.7	41.6	-1.6	220	3.6	10.1	4.1	-0.6	220	6.4	33.5	1.8	-1.4	224
6 or more	(5.6)	(29.7)	(-1.2)	33	(2.2)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	33	(2.1)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	34
Residence														
Urban	9.6	25.7	-1.0	1,616	4.3	11.7	4.4	-0.4	1,611	4.6	17.9	2.2	-0.9	1,647
Rural	8.8	23.9	-1.0	3,157	3.3	10.0	4.0	-0.4	3,137	4.2	16.4	1.5	-0.9	3,197

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage above +3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -1.5	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	17.2	38.2	-1.5	156	7.5	18.0	3.3	-0.9	153	13.1	32.8	2.5	-1.4	158			
Small	9.8	27.9	-1.2	324	5.3	14.6	1.3	-0.8	323	4.9	27.4	1.0	-1.3	326			
Average or larger	8.6	23.4	-1.0	4,223	3.3	9.9	4.4	-0.3	4,203	3.9	15.2	1.7	-0.8	4,288			
Don't know	(18.5)	(46.4)	(-1.9)	51	(10.2)	(16.1)	(1.0)	(-0.7)	52	(13.3)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	54			
Mother's schooling⁵																	
No schooling	12.7	36.8	-1.5	560	5.5	11.8	3.0	-0.6	566	7.7	26.3	1.2	-1.3	568			
<5 years complete	18.2	31.1	-1.4	101	3.3	13.6	4.2	-0.6	102	8.1	25.0	0.7	-1.3	102			
5-7 years complete	12.3	33.4	-1.4	716	4.1	12.0	3.5	-0.6	709	5.2	22.7	1.1	-1.2	726			
8-9 years complete	10.7	29.6	-1.2	682	2.5	9.8	2.4	-0.6	680	5.6	21.4	1.9	-1.1	690			
10-11 years complete	7.1	23.0	-0.9	901	4.6	13.5	2.8	-0.5	898	3.8	16.7	1.6	-0.9	909			
12 or more years complete	6.5	15.6	-0.7	1,812	2.9	8.3	6.1	-0.1	1,792	2.6	9.7	2.1	-0.5	1,849			
Religion																	
Hindu	10.2	26.4	-1.0	1,838	3.9	10.3	3.6	-0.4	1,831	4.3	16.7	2.0	-0.9	1,870			
Christian	10.1	17.8	-0.8	76	2.2	8.5	3.1	-0.4	71	7.2	16.4	3.2	-0.9	75			
Sikh	8.0	23.1	-1.0	2,730	3.5	11.0	4.6	-0.4	2,718	4.1	16.8	1.5	-0.9	2,770			
Other	13.1	31.3	-1.3	128	3.3	6.8	1.9	-0.6	128	8.7	22.5	1.4	-1.2	129			
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	10.7	29.2	-1.2	2,456	3.8	11.5	4.2	-0.5	2,445	4.9	19.7	1.4	-1.1	2,493			
Other backward class	8.2	22.3	-1.0	629	2.9	11.1	3.4	-0.4	625	5.0	15.8	2.2	-0.9	640			
Other	6.6	16.9	-0.7	1,515	3.5	9.0	4.7	-0.2	1,506	3.2	12.0	2.2	-0.5	1,538			
Don't know	12.2	32.5	-1.5	108	4.8	9.8	1.3	-0.6	108	4.5	23.9	0.0	-1.2	108			
No caste/tribe or missing	(7.0)	(23.2)	(-1.3)	40	(5.3)	(10.6)	(1.7)	(-0.5)	39	(3.8)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	40			
Mother's nutritional status⁶																	
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	14.2	35.2	-1.5	534	4.1	14.5	3.0	-0.7	533	6.8	26.8	0.9	-1.4	537			
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.2	26.0	-1.1	2,431	3.8	11.4	3.5	-0.5	2,417	4.7	18.2	1.3	-1.0	2,473			
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	7.2	19.2	-0.8	1,762	3.2	7.8	5.4	-0.1	1,751	3.1	12.2	2.5	-0.6	1,787			
Missing	(6.9)	(22.5)	(-0.9)	46	(6.4)	(26.3)	(1.3)	(-0.8)	47	(4.1)	(18.8)	(1.3)	(-1.2)	47			

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 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	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements													
Living with both parents	9.2	24.8	4,239	3.6	10.5	4.3	-0.4	4,215	4.3	17.2	1.7	-0.9	4,299
Living with one or neither parent	7.7	21.6	515	3.6	11.1	3.2	-0.4	513	4.5	15.1	1.6	-0.8	526
Total	9.0	24.5	4,772	3.6	10.6	4.1	-0.4	4,748	4.3	16.9	1.7	-0.9	4,844
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.3	25.7	4,914	5.6	15.6	2.3	-0.7	4,914	5.8	21.6	0.8	-1.1	4,914

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. Total includes scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

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.

⁷ 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, Punjab, 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 breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding 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	93.4	50.6	72.1	725	30.7	678
Rural	91.3	50.9	76.4	1,363	26.3	1,244
Sex						
Male	92.5	52.4	74.4	1,087	29.7	1,005
Female	91.6	49.0	75.4	1,001	25.8	916
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.0	50.9	76.3	262	29.3	244
<5 years complete	(85.5)	(37.5)	(63.5)	34	(33.7)	29
5-7 years complete	91.3	57.3	80.1	281	24.2	257
8-9 years complete	93.2	53.2	75.3	283	21.1	264
10-11 years complete	92.1	49.9	74.8	368	29.5	339
12 or more years complete	91.8	48.7	73.1	859	29.9	789
Religion						
Hindu	93.8	50.2	72.9	802	30.7	752
Christian	(91.9)	(36.3)	(69.5)	38	(39.6)	35
Sikh	91.1	52.2	77.0	1,197	25.6	1,090
Other	86.0	37.9	60.2	51	(25.5)	44
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.3	53.5	76.1	1,115	24.8	1,017
Other backward class	91.7	51.5	77.2	297	29.1	272
Other	93.6	46.4	72.3	621	32.2	581
Don't know	(95.3)	(40.8)	(65.0)	41	(32.9)	39
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	92.0	50.6	75.0	2,023	27.9	1,861
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(100.0)	(70.3)	(88.2)	31	(22.0)	31
Other/no one	(86.3)	(44.0)	(57.4)	34	(33.0)	29
Place of delivery						
Health facility	91.9	50.4	75.0	2,006	28.1	1,844
At home	94.6	59.9	71.3	81	22.8	77
Total	92.0	50.8	74.9	2,088	27.8	1,921

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe children 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 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, Punjab, 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	Complementary foods					
<2	9.0	67.6	6.4	2.6	6.8	7.5	100.0	145	10.8	148	
2-3	11.9	52.9	7.2	3.2	14.0	10.9	100.0	207	19.8	216	
4-5	9.7	50.1	17.7	1.5	7.6	13.4	100.0	219	17.3	226	
6-8	12.8	17.5	14.9	3.5	7.5	43.8	100.0	216	28.7	225	
9-11	22.6	6.9	6.6	1.7	7.2	55.1	100.0	210	39.4	214	
12-17	24.4	4.4	7.3	2.3	3.7	57.9	100.0	587	45.5	601	
18-23	31.8	2.5	4.9	1.5	3.9	55.5	100.0	430	46.5	472	
0-3	10.7	58.9	6.9	2.9	11.0	9.5	100.0	352	16.2	364	
0-5	10.3	55.5	11.0	2.4	9.7	11.0	100.0	571	16.6	590	
6-9	14.2	16.2	13.0	3.6	7.7	45.2	100.0	280	30.9	289	
12-15	22.9	3.8	8.5	3.3	4.1	57.4	100.0	393	41.6	400	
12-23	27.5	3.6	6.3	2.0	3.8	56.8	100.0	1,017	45.9	1,072	
20-23	34.2	2.6	3.8	1.3	4.6	53.5	100.0	274	47.1	296	

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, Punjab, 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	29.2	3.5	6.3	1,583
Female	24.7	3.5	6.4	1,433
Residence				
Urban	26.2	3.2	6.6	1,054
Rural	27.3	3.6	6.2	1,963
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	(28.5)	*	7.0	353
5-7 years complete	24.4	4.5	7.1	401
8-9 years complete	24.2	4.0	6.7	410
10-11 years complete	26.3	5.2	7.1	550
12 or more years complete	27.0	3.0	5.7	1,252
Religion				
Hindu	27.0	4.3	7.0	1,166
Sikh	26.8	3.2	6.1	1,735
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	31.2	3.5	6.9	1,577
Other backward class	25.4	4.1	6.0	416
Other ³	24.9	3.3	5.5	942
Total	26.8	3.5	6.3	3,016

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. 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 of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, scheduled tribe children, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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 Does not include scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

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, Punjab, 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	Minimum dietary diversity ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months											
6-11	29.5	26.8	6.9	50.4	40.3	2.9	91.3	14.1	29.2	6.2	426
6-8	20.5	34.5	7.6	(50.1)	(36.6)	(0.0)	93.6	8.5	34.8	6.6	216
9-11	40.0	17.8	6.0	(50.5)	(42.5)	(4.6)	88.8	20.0	23.4	5.7	210
12-17	46.4	22.1	9.0	71.0	60.9	20.0	92.9	27.5	31.5	11.7	587
18-23	53.5	32.3	17.2	63.8	58.1	17.3	88.5	33.5	40.5	17.2	430
Sex											
Male	42.4	25.2	10.7	62.7	54.6	13.3	90.3	25.0	32.8	11.4	776
Female	43.4	27.6	10.2	65.4	56.6	18.0	92.0	25.7	34.3	12.0	668
Residence											
Urban	41.4	29.2	9.8	60.0	50.7	17.3	90.7	26.0	34.2	11.5	504
Rural	43.7	24.8	10.9	65.8	57.8	14.4	91.3	25.0	33.1	11.8	940
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	41.1	30.2	12.0	(75.4)	(48.4)	(7.8)	94.8	23.6	34.1	11.1	174
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81.0)	(32.3)	(28.9)	(0.0)	23
5-7 years complete	52.7	15.1	4.8	71.2	60.0	10.6	92.3	24.3	27.0	6.4	194
8-9 years complete	47.0	24.2	10.7	(58.1)	(43.2)	(6.2)	89.1	21.8	29.2	9.5	193
10-11 years complete	34.2	23.9	10.5	54.4	62.2	14.5	90.1	25.0	32.3	11.4	260
12 or more years complete	42.9	30.8	12.1	64.8	57.5	23.1	91.2	27.2	37.5	14.9	600
Religion											
Hindu	43.3	30.3	10.3	54.7	48.1	12.4	88.7	24.8	34.7	10.8	579
Sikh	42.6	22.4	10.1	72.3	62.2	18.0	93.2	25.5	32.1	12.0	797
Other	(27.4)	(47.9)	(13.5)	*	*	*	(88.9)	(16.7)	(47.6)	(14.4)	40

Continued...

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, Punjab, 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	Minimum feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	40.5	25.9	10.1	64.4	19.5	12.3	173	23.8	56.1	12.3	91.6	33.1	23.8	10.6	727
Other backward class	51.3	28.0	14.5	50.3	17.2	15.9	50	28.8	44.3	15.9	88.1	31.9	28.8	14.8	208
Other	42.3	26.7	10.4	69.5	22.7	19.0	127	25.8	59.7	19.0	91.7	35.7	25.8	12.8	466
Don't know	(46.2)	(17.6)	(0.5)	*	*	*	2	(30.6)	*	*	(100.0)	(23.3)	(30.6)	(4.6)	31
Total	42.9	26.3	10.5	63.9	20.4	15.4	355	25.3	55.5	15.4	91.1	33.5	25.3	11.7	1,444

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 Christian children and children belonging to scheduled tribe, 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 nonbreastfed 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 Nonbreastfed 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

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, Punjab, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	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
Amritsar	54.7	186	(51.4)	58	19.4	443	11.9	443	11.2	451
Barnala	53.1	47	(46.9)	12	33.8	99	9.4	97	16.5	98
Bathinda	49.4	105	(59.6)	41	23.0	263	15.4	262	23.8	262
Faridkot	46.1	48	(55.7)	12	28.1	125	10.2	125	20.7	127
Fatehgarh Sahib	64.6	44	*	9	30.0	98	7.1	98	18.2	100
Fazilka	49.6	86	(62.7)	25	35.9	228	9.5	228	20.2	230
Firozpur	52.5	63	(69.3)	21	30.0	152	12.9	155	22.0	156
Gurdaspur	51.7	145	(43.8)	45	25.1	268	9.4	261	15.3	274
Hoshiarpur	56.8	102	*	31	19.3	266	11.5	266	12.4	274
Jalandhar	49.1	146	*	29	24.8	319	10.3	319	16.7	325
Kapurthala	59.5	72	(55.7)	24	24.6	150	12.8	146	19.2	152
Ludhiana	43.4	264	*	66	22.1	548	5.9	543	12.4	548
Mansa	66.5	63	(55.0)	17	36.6	159	12.1	161	22.7	162
Moga	43.0	82	(62.8)	22	22.0	175	12.0	175	16.8	179
Muktsar	56.8	70	(45.4)	18	35.0	168	13.6	169	30.7	172
Pathankot	43.4	50	(49.4)	15	22.1	113	10.3	111	10.7	115
Patiala	41.0	153	*	26	20.3	326	9.9	324	16.9	329
Rupnagar	38.5	44	*	9	15.1	109	9.1	110	15.3	111
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	62.4	74	*	11	26.2	168	10.7	166	23.0	168
Sangrur	61.3	112	*	30	23.4	269	10.4	263	18.1	280
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	62.9	41	(73.1)	17	17.9	110	11.9	109	11.2	113
Tarn Taran	38.0	91	(43.7)	33	23.8	216	11.3	215	14.4	218
Punjab	50.8	2,088	55.5	571	24.5	4,772	10.6	4,748	16.9	4,844

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, Punjab, 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	22.1	47.6	3.5	73.2	154
9-11	24.2	50.3	6.3	80.8	171
12-17	18.4	56.7	9.8	84.9	482
18-23	22.1	53.3	8.2	83.6	367
24-35	27.2	44.0	5.2	76.5	856
36-47	26.5	35.5	3.3	65.3	859
48-59	28.0	26.2	2.5	56.8	905
Sex					
Male	25.3	40.7	5.1	71.0	1,987
Female	25.4	40.8	4.9	71.1	1,807
Birth order¹					
1	25.0	41.9	3.6	70.5	1,718
2-3	26.1	39.5	5.8	71.4	1,872
4-5	20.1	43.6	9.0	72.7	163
Residence					
Urban	25.4	39.4	6.1	71.0	1,296
Rural	25.2	41.5	4.4	71.1	2,497
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	29.6	36.8	6.7	73.1	426
<5 years complete	33.4	41.7	5.6	80.7	70
5-7 years complete	22.5	44.2	5.5	72.3	543
8-9 years complete	22.8	44.7	5.4	72.9	527
10-11 years complete	26.8	40.5	6.1	73.4	714
12 or more years complete	24.9	39.4	3.6	67.9	1,514
Religion					
Hindu	25.8	40.8	4.5	71.1	1,473
Christian	26.8	45.6	2.7	75.1	63
Sikh	25.0	40.9	5.1	71.0	2,154
Other	23.0	35.7	11.4	70.1	103
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	24.7	43.8	6.1	74.5	1,884
Other backward class	29.1	35.7	3.4	68.2	504
Other ³	24.5	38.6	3.5	66.5	1,267
Don't know	29.6	38.0	9.7	77.3	83
No caste/tribe or missing	(17.4)	(38.1)	(14.4)	(69.9)	33
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.1	40.9	5.3	71.3	3,388
Living with one or neither parent	27.4	39.5	2.6	69.4	405

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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)		
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	25.4	36.3	3.8	65.4	1,452
Mildly anaemic	27.3	39.8	4.7	71.7	985
Moderately/severely anaemic	23.7	46.3	6.6	76.6	1,320
Total	25.3	40.8	5.0	71.1	3,794
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.3	27.9	1.4	56.6	4,583

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 of birth order 6 or more and scheduled tribe children, 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 Does not include scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁴ 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, Punjab, 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 who consumed 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 ^{3,4}	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given A supplements in 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
Age in months												
6-8	28.7	6.3	216	8.2	34.3	21.6	225	na	na	na	95.8	214
9-11	41.1	11.5	210	6.7	35.0	31.5	214	71.1	214	214	94.2	204
12-17	54.2	13.2	587	8.8	36.1	32.0	601	75.8	601	601	95.7	579
18-23	56.2	14.1	430	9.2	37.9	37.4	472	76.2	472	472	94.9	458
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	63.9	1,117	1,117	95.5	1,076
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.3	1,061
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.0	1,116
Sex												
Male	47.7	12.5	776	8.0	37.4	32.4	794	69.6	1,246	1,246	95.9	2,504
Female	50.6	11.8	668	9.2	35.0	31.7	717	70.2	1,158	1,158	94.5	2,203
Birth order												
1	46.8	11.3	658	9.3	37.2	34.6	694	71.9	1,108	1,108	95.4	2,099
2-3	50.8	12.8	711	7.9	36.6	31.8	733	70.3	1,158	1,158	94.8	2,342
4-5	50.4	14.1	65	9.5	29.1	15.6	73	55.9	114	114	98.4	217
6 or more	*	*	9	*	*	*	11	*	24	24	(98.5)	34
Breastfeeding status⁷												
Breastfeeding	45.7	11.3	1,089	8.4	36.7	31.9	1,089	74.0	1,317	1,317	96.2	1,670
Not breastfeeding	59.3	14.8	355	8.9	35.1	32.5	422	65.0	1,087	1,087	94.7	3,021

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, Punjab, 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 who 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 last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Residence										
Urban	49.5	13.9	504	8.0	34.6	30.1	522	68.1	835	95.1
Rural	48.8	11.2	940	8.9	37.1	33.1	990	70.9	1,569	95.3
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	47.5	12.1	174	5.1	31.9	30.1	183	64.9	277	97.7
<5 years complete	(45.9)	(7.6)	23	(5.8)	(43.1)	(39.9)	25	(69.0)	43	98.5
5-7 years complete	51.4	10.4	194	7.8	35.5	32.4	206	70.9	309	97.3
8-9 years complete	49.6	9.8	193	10.8	34.7	36.2	205	69.6	332	94.8
10-11 years complete	46.1	10.6	260	5.9	34.0	28.8	274	70.6	454	93.3
12 or more years complete	50.0	14.4	600	10.4	39.0	32.3	618	70.8	988	94.6
Religion										
Hindu	49.2	13.9	579	8.8	36.0	31.3	599	68.5	947	95.6
Christian	*	*	27	*	*	*	28	(63.4)	41	94.6
Sikh	48.5	9.6	797	7.8	36.6	33.7	844	71.1	1,374	94.9
Other	(53.0)	(24.4)	40	(18.4)	(26.6)	(18.7)	41	(66.8)	42	96.7

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, Punjab, 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 who consumed 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 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	11.9	727	7.5	37.0	36.0	776	71.0	1,248	96.4	2,370
Other backward class	59.0	16.3	208	9.5	39.2	27.8	213	73.7	304	94.0	627
Other	48.8	9.9	466	10.4	34.9	28.7	476	68.7	774	93.8	1,541
Don't know	(45.8)	(23.2)	31	1.8	(15.4)	(7.6)	32	44.4	57	97.6	100
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	92.5	43
Total	49.1	12.2	1,444	8.6	36.2	32.1	1,511	69.9	2,404	95.3	4,707

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 scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 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	98.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	7,402	94.1	7,315
Rural	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	11,422	95.3	11,346
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	6,822	95.0	6,768
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296	94.9	296
Sikh	99.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	10,355	94.8	10,288
Other	97.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	1,351	94.0	1,310
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	8,009	95.6	7,963
Scheduled tribe	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	97	96.9	96
Other backward class	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,653	94.1	2,638
Other	99.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	6,601	94.2	6,535
Don't know	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	346	97.0	345
No caste/tribe or missing	97.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	1,118	93.7	1,085
Total	99.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	18,824	94.8	18,661
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	16,449	98.4	16,402

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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,660	88.9	1,646
Barnala	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	407	93.8	406
Bathinda	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,017	91.4	1,009
Faridkot	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	421	94.0	416
Fatehgarh Sahib	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	400	93.8	397
Fazilka	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	791	97.1	789
Firozpur	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	490	97.6	489
Gurdaspur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,120	95.2	1,119
Hoshiarpur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,172	97.4	1,168
Jalandhar	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,537	94.7	1,524
Kapurthala	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	565	93.9	564
Ludhiana	98.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	2,202	94.9	2,159
Mansa	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	521	97.3	518
Moga	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	668	96.4	664
Muktsar	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	596	95.2	591
Pathankot	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	442	96.5	441
Patiala	98.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,365	94.3	1,347
Rupnagar	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	465	96.9	463
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	97.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	724	96.8	703
Sangrur	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,113	95.3	1,112
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	99.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	421	97.7	419
Tarn Taran	99.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	725	97.3	719
Punjab	99.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	18,824	94.8	18,661

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	64.0	19.2	12.9	3.9	100.0	21,771
Pulses or beans	31.9	59.1	8.7	0.3	100.0	21,771
Dark green leafy vegetables	51.8	41.6	6.5	0.1	100.0	21,771
Fruits	21.1	39.9	38.0	1.0	100.0	21,771
Eggs	1.4	11.6	25.5	61.5	100.0	21,771
Fish	0.2	3.4	10.1	86.4	100.0	21,771
Chicken or meat	0.3	6.0	23.6	70.2	100.0	21,771
Fish or chicken/meat	0.4	6.6	23.4	69.6	100.0	21,771
Fried foods	2.4	23.1	67.8	6.7	100.0	21,771
Aerated drinks	1.0	12.0	73.6	13.3	100.0	21,771
MEN						
Milk or curd	75.4	17.3	6.0	1.3	100.0	3,009
Pulses or beans	60.3	33.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	3,009
Dark green leafy vegetables	51.8	37.1	11.0	0.1	100.0	3,009
Fruits	22.9	43.8	32.7	0.5	100.0	3,009
Eggs	4.8	24.1	33.5	37.6	100.0	3,009
Fish	0.7	10.6	28.0	60.7	100.0	3,009
Chicken or meat	1.0	16.1	40.8	42.1	100.0	3,009
Fish or chicken/meat	1.2	17.7	40.0	41.2	100.0	3,009
Fried foods	2.8	26.0	59.0	12.1	100.0	3,009
Aerated drinks	0.9	23.4	63.3	12.4	100.0	3,009

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men							
	<17.0		≥25.0		Number of women	<17.0		≥25.0		Number of men			
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)				
Age													
15-19	38.5	21.3	17.1	8.2	5.5	2.7	34.2	16.6	17.6	8.5	6.7	1.8	452
20-29	16.8	9.6	7.1	26.4	20.1	6.3	11.1	8.5	2.6	25.1	19.4	5.8	890
30-39	5.5	3.4	2.1	51.9	33.8	18.1	7.3	5.3	2.0	43.8	31.8	12.0	756
40-49	3.0	1.9	1.1	61.1	36.5	24.6	3.8	2.0	1.7	48.1	35.2	12.9	523
Marital status													
Never married	31.1	16.9	14.1	13.4	9.9	3.5	20.3	11.2	9.2	19.3	15.4	3.9	1,183
Currently married	6.3	3.9	2.3	50.3	32.5	17.8	6.0	4.8	1.2	43.2	31.0	12.2	1,392
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5.6	3.9	1.7	51.6	31.9	19.7	(8.1)	(5.2)	(2.9)	(33.6)	(28.8)	(4.7)	46
Residence													
Urban	11.9	6.6	5.3	44.3	28.4	15.9	11.2	5.9	5.3	35.2	25.7	9.5	1,074
Rural	13.1	7.7	5.4	38.8	25.6	13.2	13.5	8.9	4.5	30.2	22.7	7.5	1,547
Schooling													
No schooling	8.4	5.0	3.4	44.5	30.2	14.3	14.2	10.2	4.0	24.6	20.6	3.9	221
<5 years complete	8.0	4.8	3.2	48.6	30.3	18.3	10.2	8.2	2.0	36.6	23.9	12.7	88
5-9 years complete	13.5	7.9	5.7	40.4	26.3	14.1	16.9	10.1	6.8	28.1	21.5	6.6	762
10-11 years complete	15.2	8.5	6.7	40.5	24.6	15.8	15.1	8.4	6.8	29.9	21.9	8.0	569
12 or more years complete	12.7	7.3	5.4	39.2	26.2	13.0	7.5	4.8	2.6	38.1	27.8	10.4	981
Religion													
Hindu	12.6	7.2	5.4	41.7	26.6	15.1	13.5	7.5	6.0	33.3	24.2	9.1	1,018
Christian	14.0	8.2	5.8	35.7	21.0	14.7	(25.0)	(7.2)	(17.8)	(30.3)	(23.9)	(6.4)	45
Sikh	12.6	7.3	5.3	40.5	26.9	13.6	11.5	7.7	3.7	31.1	23.6	7.5	1,521
Other	16.7	8.1	8.6	35.6	21.3	14.2	(14.3)	(11.3)	(3.0)	(52.8)	(32.0)	(20.9)	37

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹										Body Mass Index: Men							
	<17.0					≥25.0					<17.0							
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-24.9 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥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 or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	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 or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	15.1	8.4	6.7	36.2	24.5	11.7	15.2	9.2	5.9	25.1	19.2	5.9	9.2	5.9	25.1	19.2	5.9	1,234
Scheduled tribe	15.8	11.6	4.3	39.6	24.6	15.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other backward class	12.2	7.0	5.2	43.5	28.0	15.5	12.2	7.3	4.9	34.3	22.4	4.9	7.3	4.9	34.3	22.4	11.9	372
Other	9.7	5.9	3.8	45.8	28.8	17.0	9.5	6.1	3.5	40.8	30.8	3.5	6.1	3.5	40.8	30.8	10.0	972
Don't know	12.7	8.1	4.6	40.0	27.6	12.5	(7.5)	(3.2)	(4.3)	(29.2)	(21.6)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(4.3)	(29.2)	(21.6)	(7.5)	33
Total age 15-49	12.7	7.3	5.4	40.8	26.6	14.2	12.5	7.7	4.8	32.2	23.9	4.8	7.7	4.8	32.2	23.9	8.3	2,621
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	1.6	0.0	49.5	39.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	49.5	39.0	10.5	260
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.5	7.1	4.4	33.8	25.3	4.4	7.1	4.4	33.8	25.3	8.5	2,881
Age 15-49																		
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.7	6.9	4.8	31.3	22.2	9.2	10.9	7.3	3.6	27.8	22.8	3.6	7.3	3.6	27.8	22.8	5.1	2,994

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, Punjab, 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 (>0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	76.1	23.9	7.9	53.5	46.5	2,642	93.3	6.7	1.6	61.5	38.5	451
20-29	46.2	53.8	27.3	35.2	64.8	5,577	84.1	15.9	5.3	42.9	57.1	891
30-39	21.0	79.0	53.3	20.3	79.7	6,016	66.0	34.0	14.1	25.4	74.6	756
40-49	12.5	87.5	66.2	12.8	87.2	4,904	57.9	42.1	19.5	21.9	78.1	523
Marital status												
Never married	67.3	32.7	13.2	49.5	50.5	4,958	85.7	14.3	4.7	51.3	48.7	1,184
Currently married	22.2	77.8	52.9	19.8	80.2	13,382	66.5	33.5	14.5	24.7	75.3	1,392
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.1	80.9	56.2	15.5	84.5	799	(70.8)	(29.2)	(13.3)	(35.3)	(64.7)	46
Residence												
Urban	31.6	68.4	44.7	27.2	72.8	6,943	71.8	28.2	11.3	29.6	70.4	1,075
Rural	35.0	65.0	41.7	27.4	72.6	12,196	77.6	22.4	9.2	41.9	58.1	1,547
Schooling												
No schooling	26.2	73.8	50.3	17.8	82.2	2,960	81.5	18.5	5.9	24.4	75.6	221
<5 years complete	25.0	75.0	51.7	20.5	79.5	396	73.6	26.4	17.0	30.3	69.7	88
5-9 years complete	35.5	64.5	42.4	26.2	73.8	5,204	77.8	22.2	8.6	40.4	59.6	763
10-11 years complete	36.0	64.0	41.6	29.4	70.6	3,856	77.0	23.0	8.4	39.6	60.4	569
12 or more years complete	35.0	65.0	39.9	31.5	68.5	6,722	71.0	29.0	12.4	36.0	64.0	981

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, Punjab, 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 (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	34.6	65.4	42.7	28.0	72.0	7,234	74.5	25.5	10.7	34.4	65.6	1,018
Christian	31.7	68.3	42.7	24.4	75.6	323	(73.1)	(26.9)	(4.0)	(27.3)	(72.7)	45
Sikh	33.1	66.9	42.9	26.9	73.1	11,332	75.9	24.1	9.7	38.4	61.6	1,521
Other	43.8	56.2	36.1	25.9	74.1	251	(73.6)	(26.4)	(14.3)	(52.7)	(47.3)	37
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	38.1	61.9	38.6	28.9	71.1	8,947	82.2	17.8	7.1	41.9	58.1	1,234
Scheduled tribe	35.3	64.7	38.9	24.5	75.5	92	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other backward class	32.1	67.9	45.5	25.5	74.5	2,891	72.6	27.4	11.7	33.6	66.4	371
Other	28.7	71.3	47.2	26.0	74.0	6,834	67.3	32.7	13.1	31.5	68.5	973
Don't know	35.7	64.3	40.5	27.4	72.6	375	(75.4)	(24.6)	(11.5)	(30.6)	(69.4)	33
Total	33.8	66.2	42.8	27.3	72.7	19,139	75.2	24.8	10.0	36.9	63.1	2,622

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, Punjab, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					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)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	25.2	32.0	3.0	60.3	2,656	20.2	12.2	0.3	32.7	443
20-29	25.1	30.9	2.3	58.4	5,966	11.3	6.5	0.4	18.2	883
30-39	25.0	30.7	3.0	58.7	5,992	10.8	8.9	0.3	20.0	740
40-49	22.9	31.3	3.7	57.9	4,714	16.6	7.9	0.7	25.3	504
Marital status										
Never married	25.3	30.5	2.8	58.6	4,889	15.2	9.6	0.2	25.0	1,163
Currently married	24.3	31.3	3.0	58.6	13,655	12.4	7.6	0.6	20.6	1,363
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	24.3	31.9	3.5	59.7	784	(17.9)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(21.7)	44
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.6	26.5	1.6	51.7	511	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	27.8	31.1	1.9	60.8	1,980	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	24.2	31.2	3.2	58.6	16,838	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	24.3	31.7	3.0	59.0	6,972	12.6	7.3	0.4	20.2	1,052
Rural	24.7	30.7	3.0	58.5	12,356	14.6	9.3	0.4	24.3	1,518
Schooling										
No schooling	23.4	33.4	4.6	61.4	2,936	14.4	11.1	0.3	25.8	215
<5 years complete	23.1	27.6	5.7	56.4	396	19.7	14.3	0.9	34.9	88
5-9 years complete	23.7	33.1	3.5	60.2	5,219	14.5	10.4	0.9	25.9	756
10-11 years complete	23.8	32.7	3.1	59.6	3,873	14.4	8.0	0.1	22.5	545
12 or more years complete	26.2	27.9	1.8	55.9	6,904	12.0	6.1	0.3	18.3	966
Religion										
Hindu	24.6	30.5	2.8	57.8	7,289	14.2	7.1	0.1	21.3	998
Christian	20.8	34.4	3.5	58.8	325	(14.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(21.5)	44
Sikh	24.6	31.5	3.1	59.2	11,460	13.4	9.5	0.7	23.6	1,493
Other	26.9	27.7	4.1	58.8	254	(14.0)	(3.9)	(1.5)	(19.3)	35

Continued...

Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women					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)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.9	33.8	3.5	62.1	9,078	14.7	10.0	0.4	25.1	1,215
Scheduled tribe	24.6	27.2	2.6	54.4	99	*	*	*	*	11
Other backward class	22.7	30.1	3.0	55.8	2,915	13.6	8.1	0.4	22.1	364
Other	25.0	28.0	2.4	55.3	6,857	12.5	6.3	0.2	19.0	947
Don't know	24.5	31.9	3.0	59.4	380	(15.5)	(12.5)	(7.2)	(35.3)	33
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	*	*	*	*	10	16.1	6.2	0.7	23.0	313
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	24.6	31.1	3.0	58.6	19,318	13.4	8.8	0.4	22.6	2,257
Total age 15-49	24.6	31.1	3.0	58.6	19,328	13.7	8.5	0.4	22.6	2,570
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	9.5	0.3	25.4	242
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	8.5	0.4	22.9	2,812
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	25.4	26.7	1.4	53.5	19,310	16.1	9.5	0.4	25.9	2,991

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, Punjab, 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
Amritsar	73.6	355	52.1	1,712	9.6	42.3	1,667
Barnala	60.6	68	55.2	435	13.0	37.7	427
Bathinda	69.6	206	59.7	1,062	16.5	37.5	1,040
Faridkot	76.1	99	63.2	454	16.3	39.4	436
Fatehgarh Sahib	61.5	72	65.1	391	9.8	48.1	395
Fazilka	70.0	180	66.9	935	19.4	31.6	900
Firozpur	73.4	119	61.4	612	12.6	39.2	597
Gurdaspur	70.1	209	55.2	1,059	11.1	41.0	1,033
Hoshiarpur	69.6	237	54.1	1,266	10.8	40.7	1,263
Jalandhar	69.2	266	57.0	1,430	11.9	48.3	1,441
Kapurthala	68.7	111	54.5	593	11.5	42.4	578
Ludhiana	77.9	446	64.3	2,000	10.1	45.1	2,027
Mansa	78.2	127	60.4	596	16.1	32.9	588
Moga	70.3	121	54.4	748	13.4	33.1	731
Muktsar	69.0	112	60.9	670	18.4	30.8	655
Pathankot	68.3	97	55.0	442	11.0	40.0	431
Patiala	76.7	251	65.3	1,253	14.0	42.9	1,304
Rupnagar	65.5	88	64.5	508	13.4	45.3	520
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	63.7	142	59.5	700	9.5	48.9	709
Sangrur	66.9	234	52.6	1,211	14.1	37.6	1,194
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	63.9	90	49.8	489	9.8	41.8	477
Tarn Taran	70.5	164	61.7	763	12.5	39.0	773
Punjab	71.1	3,794	58.6	19,328	12.7	40.8	19,185

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, Punjab, 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	85.3	92.5	60.0	81.0	61.6	77.0	17.5	33.3	77.0	76.7	1,032	1,033
15-19	82.5	89.6	53.1	77.2	54.4	70.6	13.9	32.6	73.6	70.5	515	529
20-24	88.0	95.6	66.9	85.0	68.8	83.7	21.0	34.1	80.3	83.2	517	504
25-29	89.2	96.0	75.8	92.0	74.9	83.6	25.0	41.8	82.4	87.9	573	525
30-39	90.0	95.7	76.3	87.9	72.6	83.1	23.5	40.6	82.2	84.5	1,020	861
40-49	82.0	95.8	63.4	88.6	64.5	86.0	18.1	36.6	74.0	82.8	883	590
Residence												
Urban	88.4	95.4	72.5	89.3	70.2	83.4	24.0	42.3	80.7	85.4	1,382	1,237
Rural	85.2	94.2	65.3	84.4	66.1	80.4	18.4	34.2	77.3	79.8	2,126	1,771
Schooling												
No schooling	63.6	84.3	42.8	74.5	39.3	65.8	6.6	17.8	59.2	70.0	529	239
<5 years complete	69.9	89.3	57.5	79.7	57.9	75.3	11.4	31.2	55.8	65.2	51	99
5-7 years complete	77.6	92.1	60.2	84.6	61.6	80.8	13.2	27.1	72.0	78.1	422	329
8-9 years complete	82.2	90.1	64.9	78.3	62.6	74.1	17.7	27.0	75.2	75.0	496	576
10-11 years complete	91.8	97.4	70.9	88.8	71.4	84.4	23.1	39.8	81.5	84.2	721	667
12 or more years complete	98.1	99.0	81.3	92.9	81.6	88.2	28.9	49.6	89.4	89.9	1,287	1,098
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	89.6	95.8	72.5	87.7	72.2	84.8	25.1	40.4	81.0	85.4	2,398	1,922
No	79.7	92.8	58.8	84.1	58.0	76.0	10.9	32.5	73.4	76.3	1,110	1,086

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using 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, Punjab, 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
Marital status												
Never married	88.8	93.5	62.3	84.6	63.6	79.2	21.1	37.2	79.6	80.2	939	1,370
Currently married	86.0	95.9	70.9	88.0	69.5	84.0	20.6	38.0	78.6	83.8	2,438	1,592
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.1	(90.2)	59.5	(83.6)	62.7	(74.0)	16.3	(31.2)	71.6	(80.3)	131	47
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	91.7	93.1	77.2	88.0	77.8	78.3	24.5	37.4	86.1	83.0	153	278
Not been away	86.2	94.9	67.7	86.2	67.2	82.0	20.4	37.5	78.3	82.0	3,354	2,731
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	88.7	93.7	78.5	89.7	75.0	74.8	22.0	41.0	79.2	85.1	189	94
Not been away	86.3	94.7	67.6	86.3	67.3	81.9	20.5	37.4	78.6	82.0	3,319	2,915
Religion												
Hindu	87.7	94.7	67.6	88.3	66.3	80.6	21.7	39.0	79.3	84.6	1,299	1,156
Christian	(87.0)	(93.8)	(71.3)	(79.5)	(59.1)	(70.7)	(19.4)	(37.6)	(69.3)	(85.8)	41	50
Sikh	85.8	94.6	68.4	85.1	68.7	82.4	20.1	36.6	78.5	80.2	2,120	1,764
Other	(83.8)	(99.2)	(66.3)	(98.3)	(66.6)	(91.1)	(15.9)	(35.5)	(73.0)	(88.5)	48	39

Continued...

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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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	82.4	93.1	63.6	84.2	63.2	80.7	15.9	33.5	76.2	81.2	1,622	1,438
Other backward class	88.0	96.2	70.0	88.9	68.2	82.1	26.0	39.5	76.9	77.6	539	436
Other	91.8	96.4	73.5	88.5	74.0	83.0	24.7	43.1	83.2	85.3	1,278	1,088
Don't know	63.5	(90.0)	52.9	(85.5)	42.8	(82.1)	12.6	(13.7)	56.0	(81.1)	51	36
Total	86.5	94.7	68.1	86.4	67.7	81.6	20.6	37.5	78.6	82.1	3,508	3,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe women/men, 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, Punjab, 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	79.0	64.6	72.7	72.3	70.4	69.1	71.7	30.3			880	
15-19	78.3	62.6	74.2	70.4	71.5	70.2	73.0	30.0			425	
20-24	79.8	66.6	71.2	74.1	69.4	68.1	70.6	30.5			455	
25-29	75.9	68.5	70.0	74.5	69.7	70.7	71.4	38.0			511	
30-39	78.6	69.5	78.6	70.5	78.5	74.4	76.9	34.6			918	
40-49	74.1	63.0	69.5	72.6	65.8	66.1	69.0	33.1			724	
Residence												
Urban	75.7	67.3	73.7	72.2	71.8	67.9	72.2	32.6			1,221	
Rural	78.2	65.7	72.9	72.1	71.5	71.9	72.8	34.2			1,811	
Schooling												
No schooling	72.1	56.9	63.5	61.6	60.7	61.8	62.9	26.4			337	
<5 years complete	(78.0)	(68.7)	(65.4)	(60.4)	(66.1)	(66.8)	(72.7)	(24.0)			36	
5-7 years complete	74.3	59.4	68.8	72.5	67.4	66.9	69.8	33.1			328	
8-9 years complete	75.8	61.4	70.5	73.0	69.6	65.9	67.8	32.5			408	
10-11 years complete	77.7	66.3	75.0	72.1	71.8	71.6	72.8	34.1			662	
12 or more years complete	79.5	72.3	77.2	75.0	76.5	74.2	77.3	35.9			1,263	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	78.6	69.2	74.5	74.4	73.5	71.6	74.4	37.7			2,149	
No	73.7	59.5	70.2	66.8	67.1	67.0	68.1	23.6			884	

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, Punjab, 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	77.3	65.7	73.4	73.7	72.3	68.4	72.5	834
Currently married	77.1	66.5	73.6	71.7	71.5	71.2	72.9	2,097
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.4	67.9	64.8	68.9	69.3	66.9	66.1	102
Religion								
Hindu	75.0	66.4	71.6	75.2	70.5	68.6	70.6	1,139
Christian	(89.1)	(62.0)	(67.8)	(58.7)	(65.7)	(68.7)	(67.8)	36
Sikh	78.5	66.4	74.4	70.7	72.2	71.4	73.9	1,818
Other	(68.3)	(64.7)	(73.7)	(66.4)	(81.9)	(64.9)	(72.7)	40
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	76.6	61.4	68.3	71.8	66.8	66.8	68.0	1,336
Other backward class	78.4	71.3	75.2	78.5	73.2	70.7	72.9	475
Other	77.5	70.7	78.5	70.8	76.8	74.3	77.9	1,174
Don't know	(69.5)	(58.4)	(68.2)	(53.1)	(61.5)	(66.5)	(68.5)	33
Total	77.2	66.4	73.2	72.2	71.7	70.3	72.6	3,033

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe women, 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 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, Punjab, 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	77.2	62.6	67.3	78.1	64.0	63.8	66.8	32.1	956			
15-19	76.3	60.5	66.0	80.6	62.9	60.6	65.8	31.2	474			
20-24	78.1	64.7	68.6	75.8	65.0	67.0	67.7	33.1	482			
25-29	83.0	70.2	76.4	78.7	70.2	68.7	74.7	35.8	504			
30-39	80.2	70.4	75.6	76.0	72.8	72.4	74.1	38.3	824			
40-49	80.8	69.0	69.8	73.6	70.0	68.2	72.2	35.5	565			
Residence												
Urban	81.8	68.3	74.0	76.4	71.0	68.9	73.3	35.3	1,181			
Rural	78.4	66.9	70.2	77.0	67.3	67.4	70.0	35.2	1,668			
Schooling												
No schooling	75.2	46.5	52.2	76.1	44.1	50.8	51.3	16.6	202			
<5 years complete	80.7	57.7	68.6	77.5	70.3	66.3	65.7	22.8	88			
5-7 years complete	78.7	57.1	64.9	75.7	61.8	60.9	63.2	27.5	303			
8-9 years complete	78.0	64.1	65.9	74.0	62.5	62.3	66.0	33.3	519			
10-11 years complete	78.9	69.7	72.1	79.1	71.1	68.4	72.6	36.3	650			
12 or more years complete	82.3	75.3	80.2	76.9	77.0	75.9	79.7	42.2	1,087			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	79.7	68.6	71.6	78.6	69.2	68.8	71.2	36.7	1,841			
No	80.0	65.5	72.2	73.3	68.1	66.6	71.7	32.6	1,008			

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, Punjab, 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
Marital status									
Never married	78.4	65.2	70.6	77.9	66.6	66.7	69.7	33.2	1,280
Currently married	81.1	69.3	73.2	75.7	71.1	69.7	73.0	37.6	1,526
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(78.3)	(71.0)	(57.3)	(76.4)	(56.1)	(48.4)	(63.0)	(11.1)	43
Religion									
Hindu	80.3	66.9	69.5	77.7	67.9	63.6	69.2	34.1	1,095
Christian	(74.9)	(80.3)	(68.2)	(78.3)	(69.3)	(71.1)	(64.5)	(36.2)	47
Sikh	79.9	67.5	73.5	76.0	69.5	71.0	73.2	35.8	1,669
Other	(71.0)	(68.4)	(67.5)	(75.7)	(62.8)	(63.2)	(63.5)	(42.7)	39
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	81.2	64.4	72.0	75.6	67.4	67.6	71.1	34.3	1,339
Other backward class	76.7	65.0	67.8	78.5	63.6	65.7	68.7	37.4	419
Other	79.1	72.7	73.2	77.3	72.8	69.4	73.0	35.3	1,050
Don't know	(84.3)	(48.4)	(66.2)	(80.5)	(57.1)	(69.9)	(62.7)	(32.1)	32
Total	79.8	67.5	71.8	76.7	68.8	68.0	71.4	35.2	2,849

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe men, 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.7	0.0	1.2	3.7	0.3	1.7	3.3	0.2	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.4	0.2	4.7	12.1	0.5	5.4	11.4	0.4	5.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.4	0.0	1.1	3.5	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.1	1.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	649	828	1,477	966	1,331	2,296	1,615	2,159	3,774
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	58.3	*	58.4	54.9	*	53.0	56.2	*	54.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	68	2	69	117	7	124	184	9	193
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	699	968	1,668	1,079	1,547	2,626	1,778	2,515	4,294
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.0	na	na	2.4	na	na	2.2	na	na
Number of men	1,237	na	na	1,771	na	na	3,009	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	81.5	na	na	80.5	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	25	na	na	43	na	na	68	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	24.8	na	na	28.2	na	na	26.9	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	258	na	na	437	na	na	695	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	10.3	18.3	14.5	8.1	19.2	14.1	9.0	18.8	14.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.3	6.8	5.6	3.9	7.2	5.7	4.0	7.1	5.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	39.9	40.3	40.1	38.6	43.4	41.2	39.1	42.2	40.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
Number of respondents	1,237	1,382	2,619	1,771	2,126	3,897	3,009	3,508	6,516
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	96.0	94.9	95.4	95.0	93.1	93.9	95.4	93.8	94.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	494	558	1,051	684	923	1,607	1,178	1,481	2,658

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, Punjab, 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	37.7	20.0	29.2	30.0	15.8	22.8	33.3	17.5	25.4
Percentage who know a condom source	91.2	39.7	66.3	89.9	44.0	66.5	90.4	42.3	66.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	18.7	21.6	20.1	20.6	26.0	23.4	19.8	24.2	22.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.1	5.2	4.6	2.2	9.6	6.0	3.0	7.8	5.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	36.7	40.4	38.5	40.6	43.6	42.1	39.0	42.3	40.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.6	3.8	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.9
Number age 15-24	438	412	850	595	620	1,215	1,033	1,032	2,065
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	93.4	94.6	94.0	95.0	91.2	93.0	94.3	92.5	93.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	161	166	327	242	270	512	403	437	839
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	43.7	30.1	36.5	39.8	28.0	33.0	41.4	28.7	34.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	83	94	178	124	170	294	207	265	472
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(48.1)	0.7	21.0	58.2	3.5	24.9	54.1	2.4	23.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	66	88	154	94	147	242	161	235	396
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	(63.9)	*	(64.6)	57.7	*	55.4	60.0	*	58.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	32	1	32	55	5	60	87	6	92
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	85.9	99.7	91.9	83.7	95.8	89.2	84.7	97.4	90.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10.1	0.2	5.8	11.6	1.1	6.8	10.9	0.7	6.4
Number never married	413	318	732	562	470	1,032	976	788	1,764

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, Punjab, 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	113	96	15,697
Male	221	218	17,188
Age			
<15	350	309	6,858
15-59	135	133	21,567
60 and over	59	59	4,464
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	118	118	2,148
Other fuel	173	162	30,741
Total ⁴	169	160	32,889
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	92	90	26,133
Male	131	125	27,675
Age			
<15	156	149	12,109
15-59	95	91	34,289
60 and over	119	119	7,412
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	64	57	19,095
Other fuel	139	136	34,714
Total ⁴	112	108	53,809
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	100	92	41,830
Male	166	161	44,862
Age			
<15	226	207	18,967
15-59	110	107	55,856
60 and over	96	96	11,875
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	69	64	21,243
Other fuel	155	148	65,455
Total ⁴	134	128	86,698

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, Punjab, 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	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 family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age												
15-19	92.9	68.7	66.2	91.1	10.3	2,806	88.7	69.9	59.3	86.8	11.2	469
20-34	93.9	69.7	66.2	93.2	9.5	9,447	91.8	70.2	65.1	90.7	10.9	1,403
35-49	93.0	68.5	63.3	94.3	10.3	8,089	91.9	65.7	66.5	93.5	11.4	875
Residence												
Urban	93.9	69.3	67.4	94.5	10.1	7,683	94.0	71.7	66.9	93.1	10.8	1,162
Rural	93.1	68.9	63.6	92.7	9.8	12,659	89.4	66.5	62.8	89.4	11.4	1,584
Schooling												
No schooling	87.1	59.6	54.6	89.4	11.6	2,894	83.2	55.3	55.2	85.2	17.8	199
<5 years complete	92.3	54.9	59.7	91.7	7.6	409	88.2	54.8	42.9	89.1	14.2	87
5-7 years complete	91.7	61.8	59.7	91.8	11.5	2,454	88.0	64.8	62.6	90.1	11.4	290
8-9 years complete	92.1	67.0	59.7	92.2	9.9	2,884	89.7	61.0	59.3	89.3	10.9	516
10-11 years complete	95.4	71.4	67.4	93.8	9.6	4,127	92.5	71.3	70.2	91.2	8.7	617
12 or more years complete	96.2	75.4	71.9	95.7	9.1	7,574	94.5	75.8	67.8	93.1	11.0	1,037
Religion												
Hindu	94.2	68.8	64.8	93.8	9.6	7,819	92.2	69.3	67.8	92.0	10.1	1,066
Christian	92.2	69.2	72.6	91.6	13.1	334	(91.4)	(71.6)	(80.3)	(88.4)	(0.9)	45
Sikh	93.0	69.3	65.0	93.2	10.0	11,906	90.6	68.2	62.3	90.4	11.9	1,598
Other	91.9	65.5	65.4	92.1	12.3	283	(93.9)	(67.5)	(49.1)	(86.6)	(17.9)	37

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, Punjab, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB member's can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB member's can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.6	66.4	64.5	92.9	11.0	9,331	90.8	69.1	64.4	90.9	12.1	1,305
Scheduled tribe	90.6	60.6	58.0	91.4	11.4	98	*	*	*	*	*	10
Other backward class	94.4	72.1	65.3	93.5	10.0	3,101	89.3	70.5	64.7	91.6	10.1	389
Other	94.3	72.5	67.0	94.4	8.4	7,427	92.9	68.4	65.0	91.1	10.6	1,011
Don't know	90.6	46.5	39.6	83.7	13.5	384	(87.4)	(34.3)	(50.1)	(81.1)	(3.3)	31
Total	93.4	69.1	65.1	93.4	9.9	20,342	91.3	68.7	64.5	91.0	11.1	2,747

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, Punjab, 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	7.0	3,021	9.7	529
20-24	6.3	3,033	10.9	504
25-34	10.3	7,022	21.4	1,023
35-49	15.2	8,695	23.9	952
Residence				
Urban	12.8	8,180	21.9	1,237
Rural	10.3	13,591	15.9	1,771
Schooling				
No schooling	9.7	3,323	11.1	239
<5 years complete	9.8	443	15.2	99
5-7 years complete	10.7	2,677	13.6	329
8-9 years complete	10.9	3,131	15.0	576
10-11 years complete	11.8	4,328	14.9	667
12 or more years complete	12.0	7,870	25.6	1,098
Religion				
Hindu	12.7	8,296	20.0	1,156
Christian	11.7	362	(6.0)	50
Sikh	10.3	12,805	17.3	1,764
Other	11.6	308	(35.0)	39
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.9	10,076	17.7	1,438
Scheduled tribe	8.3	108	*	11
Other backward class	12.6	3,287	16.3	436
Other	11.5	7,877	19.9	1,088
Don't know	4.9	424	(30.0)	36
Total age 15-49	11.2	21,771	18.4	3,009
Age 50-54	na	na	26.6	287
Total age 15-54	na	na	19.1	3,296

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 health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	31.8	32.5	32.3
Government/municipal hospital	29.3	28.9	29.1
Government dispensary	1.9	2.9	2.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	0.1	0.3	0.2
PHC/additional PHC	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-centre	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.4	0.4
Private health sector	64.0	61.8	62.6
Private hospital	25.2	20.0	22.1
Private doctor/clinic	37.4	40.4	39.2
Private paramedic	1.2	1.3	1.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	2.6	3.2	3.0
Shop	0.4	0.3	0.3
Home treatment	2.0	2.1	2.0
Other	0.3	0.8	0.6
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	27.5	23.6	25.2
Number of households	7,402	11,422	18,824
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)	6.4	3.8	4.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	25.3	30.4	28.2
State health insurance scheme	24.2	29.3	27.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	12.2	16.1	14.4
Community health insurance programme	1.8	1.2	1.4
Other health insurance through employer	5.4	1.4	3.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.5	0.4	0.8
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	12.9	6.3	9.1
Other	13.7	14.9	14.4
Number of households	2,037	2,700	4,737

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

Table 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, Punjab, 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	476	330	410	543	43	3,021	650	508	101	297	0	529
20-34	583	863	2,712	645	61	10,056	288	429	345	270	164	1,527
35-49	4,628	2,117	5,251	1,350	137	8,695	3,608	1,698	186	923	86	952
Residence												
Urban	2,295	1,364	4,457	880	49	8,180	865	766	307	422	66	1,237
Rural	2,116	1,245	2,775	933	113	13,591	1,778	900	214	522	141	1,771
Schooling												
No schooling	3,493	2,305	2,658	1,370	67	3,323	2,660	1,580	0	634	343	239
<5 years complete	2,724	3,115	2,918	1,430	0	443	537	4,048	0	3,135	0	99
5-7 years complete	2,668	1,460	2,691	1,245	277	2,677	1,829	1,724	188	1,078	380	329
8-9 years complete	2,216	1,270	2,888	1,088	182	3,131	1,378	219	109	273	0	576
10-11 years complete	2,382	1,174	3,557	942	24	4,328	1,512	650	159	476	188	667
12 or more years complete	1,313	772	4,117	491	38	7,870	1,025	578	480	142	0	1,098
Marital status												
Never married	433	485	874	548	23	5,561	489	615	377	301	91	1,370
Currently married	2,697	1,537	4,297	1,025	115	15,345	2,098	1,068	152	651	130	1,592
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4,321	2,083	3,897	1,267	53	864	(4,453)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	47
Religion												
Hindu	2,292	1,380	3,853	759	19	8,296	635	1,067	46	676	71	1,156
Christian	1,817	0	1,705	961	0	362	(2,523)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2,523)	50
Sikh	2,140	1,269	3,183	995	139	12,805	1,906	742	400	377	71	1,764
Other	1,483	1,251	2,674	1,576	0	308	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	39

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000					Number of men of men	
	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
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,062	1,353	2,877	1,081	73	10,076	1,122	1,274	82	400	231	1,438
Scheduled tribe	476	476	5,201	3,225	476	108	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other backward class	2,079	1,011	3,570	940	13	3,287	2,931	0	749	752	0	436
Other	2,414	1,305	4,025	678	141	7,877	1,222	652	289	338	0	1,088
Don't know	2,026	1,860	2,776	474	0	424	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Total age 15-49	2,183	1,290	3,407	913	89	21,771	1,403	845	252	481	111	3,009
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,485	2,873	0	697	0	287
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,759	1,022	230	500	101	3,296

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, Punjab, 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	0.2	0.0	0.3	2,784	0.6	481
20-24	1.8	0.3	0.5	2,863	0.2	453
25-29	2.7	0.5	0.5	3,382	0.1	479
30-34	2.8	0.4	0.4	3,276	0.0	452
35-39	2.4	0.3	0.4	3,074	1.3	333
40-44	2.7	0.5	0.3	2,503	0.4	293
45-49	2.3	0.2	0.5	2,603	0.0	258
Residence						
Urban	2.1	0.3	0.5	7,478	0.6	1,148
Rural	2.3	0.3	0.4	13,007	0.2	1,601
Schooling						
No schooling	2.3	0.1	0.3	3,149	1.9	229
<5 years complete	3.4	0.0	0.4	420	0.0	89
5-7 years complete	2.4	0.3	0.5	2,560	0.0	300
8-9 years complete	1.8	0.5	0.3	2,948	0.6	513
10-11 years complete	2.3	0.4	0.4	4,099	0.1	600
12 or more years complete	2.1	0.3	0.5	7,308	0.2	1,018
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	0.2	0.5	7,770	0.4	1,066
Christian	9.0	1.0	0.7	354	(0.0)	47
Sikh	2.2	0.3	0.4	12,085	0.4	1,599
Other	1.0	0.3	0.0	277	(0.0)	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.1	0.3	0.4	9,577	0.4	1,305
Scheduled tribe	2.7	2.7	2.7	99	*	11
Other backward class	2.7	0.2	0.4	3,087	0.0	382
Other	2.0	0.4	0.4	7,320	0.4	1,017
Don't know	1.5	0.0	0.0	403	(0.0)	33
Total	2.2	0.3	0.4	20,485	0.3	2,749

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, Punjab, 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	4.6	69.8	26.3	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.5	2,689		
20-24	6.8	61.3	33.3	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.0	2,778		
25-29	8.5	55.3	37.4	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.6	3,268		
30-34	16.6	43.3	42.1	11.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.0	3,168		
35-39	23.8	32.4	46.4	16.4	3.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	0.8	2,979		
40-44	35.1	23.1	45.3	23.4	5.5	2.7	2.7	100.0	1.1	2,411		
45-49	42.0	18.3	44.0	28.0	6.2	3.4	3.4	100.0	1.1	2,498		
Residence												
Urban	17.8	46.2	38.4	12.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.9	7,158		
Rural	19.3	43.0	39.7	13.4	2.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.8	12,634		
Schooling												
No schooling	29.3	32.5	41.4	19.6	4.4	2.2	2.2	100.0	1.3	3,041		
<5 years complete	31.1	32.3	42.3	20.3	3.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	2.5	409		
5-7 years complete	24.5	37.6	40.6	15.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.2	2,491		
8-9 years complete	18.5	45.9	37.2	13.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.7	2,866		
10-11 years complete	17.7	44.1	40.1	12.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.6	3,965		
12 or more years complete	12.2	51.5	38.0	8.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	0.6	7,021		
Religion												
Hindu	17.1	45.4	39.3	11.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.7	7,483		
Christian	22.4	37.2	42.1	14.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	100.0	0.8	341		
Sikh	19.7	43.5	39.1	13.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.9	11,705		
Other	19.8	47.4	36.8	13.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	100.0	1.9	264		

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, Punjab, 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	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	18.3	45.9	37.9	12.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	1.0	9,288			
Scheduled tribe	15.7	53.4	30.9	12.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	0.0	99			
Other backward class	18.7	42.8	40.0	13.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	0.6	2,981			
Other	19.2	42.6	40.7	13.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	0.8	7,033			
Don't know	24.5	37.7	40.8	15.7	3.3	2.5	100.0	1.3	391			
Total	18.8	44.2	39.2	12.9	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.9	19,792			

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, Punjab, 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		Stage 1:		Stage 2:		Stage 3:			
		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					
Age											
15-19	8.1	45.6	46.7	6.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.2	452		
20-24	14.3	29.1	57.6	11.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	438		
25-29	20.9	18.2	60.8	16.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	0.0	451		
30-34	31.3	19.7	49.5	25.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	0.1	441		
35-39	35.9	11.2	54.6	25.8	6.9	1.5	100.0	0.9	310		
40-44	45.8	6.0	51.5	31.5	9.3	1.7	100.0	0.2	273		
45-49	53.5	6.6	41.5	37.9	7.9	6.2	100.0	0.4	253		
Residence											
Urban	26.1	25.1	50.0	20.5	3.6	0.8	100.0	0.4	1,071		
Rural	27.4	19.5	54.0	20.3	4.7	1.5	100.0	0.2	1,546		
Schooling											
No schooling	34.1	15.1	51.0	25.0	5.9	3.0	100.0	0.0	222		
<5 years complete	37.8	24.5	37.7	31.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	89		
5-7 years complete	32.3	19.0	49.0	24.8	5.8	1.3	100.0	0.0	288		
8-9 years complete	21.9	29.3	50.2	16.0	3.3	1.1	100.0	0.1	472		
10-11 years complete	25.4	20.4	55.4	18.0	4.2	2.1	100.0	0.7	566		
12 or more years complete	25.9	21.1	54.3	20.5	3.7	0.5	100.0	0.4	979		
Religion											
Hindu	26.4	21.4	53.5	20.7	3.7	0.7	100.0	0.5	1,016		
Christian	(31.8)	(21.5)	(46.7)	(25.9)	(2.8)	(3.1)	100.0	(0.0)	45		
Sikh	27.3	21.9	51.6	20.2	4.8	1.5	100.0	0.2	1,520		
Other	(13.9)	(26.5)	(59.6)	(12.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	35		

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.1	22.7	53.4	19.0	3.7	1.1	100.0	0.3	1,233
Other backward class	25.9	19.2	55.8	18.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	0.7	373
Other	29.7	21.2	49.9	22.9	4.7	1.3	100.0	0.2	967
Don't know	(29.5)	(29.7)	(40.8)	(25.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	33
Total age 15-49	26.9	21.8	52.4	20.4	4.3	1.2	100.0	0.3	2,617
Age 50-54	60.5	6.4	34.8	39.5	14.3	5.0	100.0	0.2	260
Total age 15-54	29.9	20.4	50.8	22.1	5.2	1.6	100.0	0.3	2,877

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe men, 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, Punjab, 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	98.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.7	2.7	2,657
20-24	97.6	1.5	0.9	100.0	0.7	3.1	2,739
25-29	97.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.4	3.4	3,227
30-34	94.7	3.4	2.0	100.0	0.2	5.6	3,115
35-39	90.8	3.8	5.4	100.0	0.5	9.7	2,880
40-44	87.0	5.6	7.3	100.0	0.7	13.7	2,318
45-49	81.9	7.0	11.1	100.0	0.6	18.8	2,393
Residence							
Urban	93.3	3.1	3.6	100.0	0.5	7.2	6,975
Rural	92.6	3.6	3.8	100.0	0.6	7.9	12,354
Schooling							
No schooling	88.3	5.2	6.4	100.0	0.6	12.3	2,935
<5 years complete	88.6	4.6	6.7	100.0	0.1	11.5	396
5-7 years complete	90.4	4.6	5.0	100.0	0.7	10.3	2,421
8-9 years complete	93.6	2.8	3.6	100.0	0.6	7.0	2,803
10-11 years complete	93.0	3.2	3.8	100.0	0.5	7.5	3,870
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.5	1.9	100.0	0.5	4.9	6,903
Religion							
Hindu	93.2	3.3	3.5	100.0	0.6	7.4	7,292
Christian	91.0	4.1	4.9	100.0	0.7	9.7	325
Sikh	92.8	3.4	3.8	100.0	0.5	7.7	11,458
Other	90.4	5.5	4.0	100.0	0.3	9.9	254
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.1	3.2	3.6	100.0	0.5	7.4	9,081
Scheduled tribe	97.6	0.5	1.9	100.0	2.6	4.9	99
Other backward class	92.7	3.4	3.8	100.0	0.4	7.7	2,912
Other	92.6	3.6	3.8	100.0	0.6	8.0	6,860
Don't know	91.8	4.6	3.6	100.0	0.4	8.7	377
Total	92.9	3.4	3.7	100.0	0.5	7.7	19,329

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Punjab, 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	97.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	0.5	2.9	449
20-24	97.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	1.0	3.5	435
25-29	96.5	1.9	1.6	100.0	0.2	3.7	449
30-34	91.7	4.6	3.7	100.0	0.9	9.2	438
35-39	86.7	9.1	4.2	100.0	2.2	15.5	302
40-44	82.9	6.5	10.6	100.0	4.2	21.4	268
45-49	81.4	8.2	10.4	100.0	6.3	24.9	238
Residence							
Urban	92.0	4.0	4.1	100.0	1.6	9.6	1,059
Rural	92.2	4.3	3.6	100.0	1.8	9.6	1,519
Schooling							
No schooling	91.8	4.3	3.9	100.0	1.9	10.1	215
<5 years complete	93.6	4.6	1.8	100.0	0.0	6.4	88
5-7 years complete	88.7	6.0	5.3	100.0	1.1	12.4	288
8-9 years complete	94.7	2.3	3.0	100.0	2.1	7.4	469
10-11 years complete	90.1	5.0	5.0	100.0	1.7	11.6	551
12 or more years complete	92.9	3.9	3.2	100.0	1.8	8.9	968
Religion							
Hindu	91.2	5.0	3.8	100.0	2.1	10.9	1,000
Christian	(92.8)	(1.1)	(6.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(7.2)	44
Sikh	92.6	3.7	3.7	100.0	1.5	9.0	1,499
Other	(97.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(1.7)	(4.1)	35
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.0	4.2	2.8	100.0	1.7	8.7	1,216
Other backward class	92.2	2.7	5.1	100.0	1.4	9.2	365
Other	91.1	4.5	4.4	100.0	2.0	10.9	953
Don't know	(84.2)	(6.4)	(9.3)	100.0	(0.0)	(15.8)	33
Total age 15-49	92.1	4.1	3.8	100.0	1.7	9.6	2,578
Age 50-54	70.9	13.0	16.2	100.0	5.0	34.1	242
Total age 15-54	90.3	4.9	4.8	100.0	2.0	11.7	2,820

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes scheduled tribe men, 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	6.6	8.8
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.7	5.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	1.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.0	1.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Uses any type of tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.1	17.3	13.0	14.8
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.0	0.1	25.4	29.0	27.5
Number of respondents	8,180	13,591	21,771	1,237	1,771	3,009
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	72.7	65.3	69.4
5-9	*	*	*	11.8	11.7	11.8
10-14	*	*	*	5.9	5.7	5.8
15-24	*	*	*	2.1	0.8	1.5
25 or more	*	*	*	3.3	0.0	1.8
Missing	*	*	*	4.1	16.6	9.6
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	6	4	10	147	117	264
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	32.7	33.8	33.3
5-9	*	*	*	20.0	30.6	25.4
10-14	*	*	*	26.8	13.1	19.8
15-24	*	*	*	12.4	15.9	14.2
25 or more	*	*	*	6.1	4.9	5.5
Missing	*	*	*	2.1	1.6	1.8
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bidi smokers	8	2	10	79	83	162

Continued...

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Punjab, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	10.9	17.1	14.7
About once a week	*	*	*	37.7	38.7	38.3
Less than once a week	*	*	*	51.4	44.2	46.9
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	14	3	17	314	513	827

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, Punjab, 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	24.8	27.4	71.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	94.0	3,021
20-24	29.9	26.1	70.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	92.3	3,033
Residence									
Urban	20.5	25.9	74.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	95.4	2,210
Rural	31.3	27.3	68.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	91.9	3,844
Schooling									
No schooling	61.1	17.4	48.6	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	67.3	207
<5 years complete	44.9	11.6	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.9	62
5-7 years complete	48.7	25.2	58.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	78.8	418
8-9 years complete	31.1	26.9	68.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	90.4	1,169
10-11 years complete	24.9	27.9	73.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	96.4	1,552
12 or more years complete	20.7	27.4	74.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.1	2,647
Religion									
Hindu	25.8	24.9	72.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	93.0	2,346
Christian	30.2	23.9	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.2	106
Sikh	28.4	28.3	70.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.3	3,484
Other	24.3	22.5	71.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	117
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	31.8	27.2	68.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	90.6	3,128
Scheduled tribe	(46.6)	(40.0)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.2)	33
Other backward class	25.6	27.2	72.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	95.6	940
Other	19.9	25.9	75.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	96.5	1,877
Don't know	40.0	19.7	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	76
Total	27.4	26.8	71.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.2	6,054

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 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	12.7	515	78.7	0.8	2.8	17.7	0.0	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	66
20-24	25.7	517	83.4	7.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0	133
25-29	21.6	573	88.8	1.4	2.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	124
30-34	26.8	535	88.3	3.4	2.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	144
35-39	34.3	484	87.1	3.8	2.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	166
40-44	30.5	432	77.9	9.7	6.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	21.1	78.9	100.0	132
45-49	23.9	451	79.5	13.6	0.9	6.0	0.0	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	108
Total	24.9	3,508	84.0	5.8	2.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0	872
MEN												
15-19	27.4	529	91.4	3.2	1.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	145
20-24	69.4	504	95.9	2.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	19.6	80.4	100.0	350
25-29	94.6	525	97.2	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	497
30-34	98.4	498	98.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	24.1	75.9	100.0	490
35-39	98.8	362	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	358
40-44	97.9	312	96.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	306
45-49	97.9	277	97.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	272
Total	80.4	3,009	97.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	2,418
Age 50-54	96.9	287	97.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0	279
Total age 15-54	81.8	3,296	97.0	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	2,696

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, Punjab, 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		Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife		Someone else	Other	Total
		jointly	jointly						jointly	jointly			
	URBAN												
Own health care	6.5	83.6	8.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	32.6	63.1	3.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	
Major household purchases	5.2	80.6	10.8	3.2	0.2	100.0	20.8	75.3	2.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	
Visits to her family or relatives	7.6	81.9	9.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	RURAL												
Own health care	7.2	78.8	12.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	28.3	67.2	3.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	
Major household purchases	5.4	77.4	13.7	2.7	0.8	100.0	16.3	80.1	2.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	
Visits to her family or relatives	6.5	78.2	13.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	TOTAL												
Own health care	6.9	80.7	11.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	30.0	65.5	3.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	
Major household purchases	5.3	78.6	12.6	2.9	0.6	100.0	18.1	78.2	2.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	
Visits to her family or relatives	6.9	79.6	11.7	1.2	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men	
	Own health care purchases	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 purchases	Making major household purchases		Percentage who participate in both decisions
Age										
15-19	(87.9)	(77.1)	(87.6)	(69.5)	(4.5)	31	*	*	*	1
20-24	76.7	75.5	79.3	66.1	12.3	209	(96.5)	(89.0)	(0.0)	55
25-29	86.0	80.8	84.4	77.1	10.0	459	95.5	94.7	2.9	251
30-39	87.9	84.1	86.1	80.3	9.1	938	95.6	93.8	2.0	733
40-49	90.9	88.0	90.1	84.2	6.3	800	95.3	93.1	0.9	551
Residence										
Urban	90.1	85.8	89.5	82.6	6.7	945	95.7	93.6	1.9	635
Rural	85.9	82.8	84.7	77.7	9.8	1,492	95.4	93.4	1.6	957
Schooling										
No schooling	82.2	77.7	79.5	72.3	14.1	475	94.2	91.1	2.9	186
<5 years complete	85.3	78.6	79.9	75.3	11.4	45	92.2	92.2	1.3	71
5-7 years complete	85.2	80.4	84.3	78.8	13.2	359	92.4	91.0	4.1	233
8-9 years complete	84.8	83.9	85.9	78.9	10.1	322	92.8	90.2	1.3	274
10-11 years complete	89.3	85.5	88.7	80.7	6.0	482	97.2	96.0	1.3	331
12 or more years complete	92.2	88.9	91.4	84.5	3.8	754	98.3	95.9	0.7	496
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	91.2	88.8	91.2	85.4	5.1	608	95.7	93.7	1.5	1,573
Employed, for cash	90.7	88.2	90.8	84.6	5.5	545	95.6	93.7	1.6	1,560
Employed, not for cash	(96.0)	(94.1)	(94.5)	(92.4)	(2.3)	63	*	*	*	14
Not employed	86.3	82.3	85.0	77.7	9.7	1,830	*	*	*	18

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	88.1	83.7	88.1	78.2	6.0	225	97.1	96.2	95.0	1.7	323
1-2	87.8	84.1	86.8	79.6	8.2	1,552	95.7	96.2	94.0	2.1	934
3-4	86.4	83.3	85.1	79.3	10.3	602	93.1	96.0	89.7	0.7	302
5 or more	90.3	88.3	89.3	88.3	9.7	58	(97.9)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(0.0)	33
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	90.1	86.5	88.4	82.4	6.9	928	96.5	97.4	94.9	1.0	536
Non-nuclear	86.0	82.4	85.4	77.9	9.6	1,510	95.0	95.7	92.8	2.1	1,056
Religion											
Hindu	88.2	84.0	87.4	79.9	8.2	919	95.1	97.1	93.5	1.4	623
Christian	(89.6)	(87.8)	(83.1)	(72.6)	(1.7)	30	*	*	*	*	23
Sikh	87.2	83.9	86.2	79.7	8.8	1,462	95.9	95.5	93.5	2.0	927
Other	(85.0)	(82.2)	(77.6)	(74.8)	(15.0)	26	*	*	*	*	19
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	84.3	81.0	82.4	76.4	11.9	1,082	94.8	96.3	93.2	2.1	754
Other backward class	91.1	88.1	91.1	83.9	4.7	370	95.6	96.1	93.3	1.5	231
Other	90.2	86.5	90.1	82.2	5.9	932	97.3	96.7	94.9	0.9	582
Don't know	(84.2)	(71.5)	(75.3)	(68.2)	(15.8)	43	(70.2)	(82.0)	(65.2)	(13.1)	21
Total	87.6	84.0	86.5	79.6	8.6	2,438	95.5	96.3	93.5	1.7	1,592

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 and men belonging to scheduled 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.

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, and 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				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 taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions		
Age								
15-19	36.8	75.2	35.2	2.0	44.0	515	24.1	238
20-24	49.9	76.9	35.5	2.8	48.7	517	39.7	325
25-29	58.7	82.9	44.6	6.8	55.6	573	32.4	395
30-39	62.7	83.8	47.0	10.0	66.2	1,020	32.9	705
40-49	66.0	84.7	41.8	9.9	76.3	883	20.5	485
Residence								
Urban	62.8	80.9	38.0	5.4	65.6	1,382	35.8	981
Rural	53.5	82.1	44.4	8.4	58.3	2,126	25.3	1,167
Schooling								
No schooling	55.3	76.1	38.3	12.2	64.3	529	4.8	162
<5 years complete	57.1	71.9	42.6	15.5	60.4	51	(0.0)	24
5-7 years complete	51.2	81.8	43.4	12.4	59.4	422	7.7	202
8-9 years complete	49.9	75.7	43.4	7.1	50.8	496	15.5	235
10-11 years complete	55.8	81.1	41.7	6.9	58.8	721	18.2	469
12 or more years complete	63.5	86.8	42.4	3.3	65.8	1,287	47.5	1,056
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	70.5	84.2	45.5	12.4	72.9	872	37.6	560
Employed, for cash	70.1	83.7	46.8	12.0	72.2	783	36.2	495
Employed, not for cash	74.2	88.7	33.7	16.0	78.3	89	(48.1)	64
Not employed	52.8	80.8	40.7	5.5	57.3	2,636	27.4	1,588
Number of living children								
0	47.0	78.2	38.6	2.7	49.5	1,177	38.5	698
1-2	63.8	83.3	43.4	7.1	64.9	1,628	30.4	1,135
3-4	60.1	84.8	43.9	14.3	72.8	642	11.1	293
5 or more	45.7	70.3	43.8	24.1	65.1	60	*	22
Household structure²								
Nuclear	56.8	82.8	39.6	7.5	65.6	1,508	26.8	878
Non-nuclear	57.5	80.7	43.6	7.0	57.9	2,000	32.4	1,269
Religion								
Hindu	59.5	80.8	38.7	5.5	63.2	1,299	35.4	840
Christian	(74.4)	(89.1)	(41.5)	(6.5)	(63.8)	41	*	29
Sikh	55.6	82.3	43.9	8.3	60.5	2,120	26.9	1,256
Other	(51.3)	(68.4)	(42.6)	(7.7)	(31.9)	48	(10.2)	23

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, and 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, Punjab, 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	53.3	82.1	42.4	10.1	59.0	1,622	22.1	840	
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	5	
Other backward class	60.3	82.0	46.1	3.2	61.0	539	35.6	351	
Other	60.9	81.6	41.1	5.5	63.6	1,278	35.9	929	
Don't know	48.6	70.2	12.3	2.1	66.2	51	*	24	
Total	57.2	81.6	41.9	7.2	61.2	3,508	30.1	2,148	

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 scheduled tribe women, 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.

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, Punjab, 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		
	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	Number of men
Age									
15-19	56.1	20.9	46.2	515	95.9	238	39.7	22.7	529
20-24	60.0	23.0	62.9	517	91.8	325	37.4	18.5	504
25-29	58.1	23.8	68.9	573	88.2	395	50.5	26.4	525
30-34	62.9	32.6	72.3	535	86.6	387	63.8	37.1	498
35-39	69.2	30.3	65.8	484	77.7	318	76.5	44.1	362
40-44	65.6	29.6	52.9	432	65.7	229	81.4	39.7	312
45-49	72.6	30.5	56.8	451	57.2	256	86.3	45.2	277
Residence									
Urban	57.8	16.6	71.0	1,382	84.2	981	52.7	25.2	1,237
Rural	66.6	33.9	54.9	2,126	79.6	1,167	62.1	35.8	1,771
Religion									
Hindu	58.4	19.6	64.6	1,299	84.8	840	55.4	26.3	1,156
Christian	(73.4)	(27.1)	(70.0)	41	*	29	(71.3)	(22.8)	50
Sikh	66.2	31.8	59.3	2,120	80.2	1,256	59.9	35.1	1,764
Other	(48.0)	(24.1)	(48.2)	48	(60.3)	23	(50.2)	(28.7)	39
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.6	18.1	51.8	1,622	71.7	840	57.3	24.5	1,438
Other backward class	61.2	24.5	65.0	539	84.9	351	58.6	24.4	436
Other	65.8	39.2	72.7	1,278	90.6	929	59.1	42.9	1,088
Don't know	58.7	31.8	46.4	51	*	24	(61.4)	(56.2)	36
Schooling									
No schooling	62.1	21.5	30.5	529	6.7	162	73.1	36.3	239
<5 years complete	60.8	24.8	47.5	51	(13.7)	24	55.1	23.0	99
5-7 years complete	67.0	28.8	47.8	422	42.7	202	62.6	31.2	329
8-9 years complete	64.4	28.6	47.4	496	78.4	235	54.6	27.7	576
10-11 years complete	61.0	28.3	65.0	721	90.3	469	64.2	33.9	667
12 or more years complete	63.2	27.7	82.0	1,287	99.1	1,056	52.3	31.7	1,098
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	63.3	22.9	58.3	1,508	76.4	878	59.5	28.2	1,287
Non-nuclear	63.1	30.3	63.5	2,000	85.3	1,269	57.3	33.9	1,722
Total age 15-49	63.2	27.1	61.2	3,508	81.7	2,148	58.2	31.5	3,009
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.1	46.0	287
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	61.1	32.7	3,296

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 and men belonging to scheduled 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, Punjab, 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	12.9	13.4	9.7	15.0	12.1	14.1
She neglects the house or children	13.5	11.3	9.6	12.4	12.4	11.8
She argues with him	14.2	13.5	11.1	14.4	13.4	13.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.3	6.0	3.8	7.1	6.3	6.5
She doesn't cook properly	7.3	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.9	6.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	11.2	15.3	7.2	14.8	10.1	15.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	13.7	19.5	9.8	23.8	12.6	21.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	23.8	28.8	20.0	32.5	22.8	30.5
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	91.0	90.1	83.2	84.2	88.9	87.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	92.8	86.5	84.3	82.3	90.5	84.6
Is tired or not in the mood	90.1	86.0	82.2	80.6	88.0	83.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	87.1	77.2	77.1	71.0	84.4	74.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.6	4.6	12.2	8.1	7.4	6.2
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	68.0	na	66.8	na	67.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	60.5	na	57.4	na	59.1
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	69.7	na	64.2	na	67.2
Have sex with another woman	na	73.1	na	69.1	na	71.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	52.3	na	48.0	na	50.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	19.0	na	22.1	na	20.5
Number of respondents	2,569	1,639	939	1,370	3,508	3,009

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, Punjab, 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	21.6	33.8	69.3	65.5	18.9	515	529
20-24	23.7	35.6	87.5	73.6	15.7	517	504
25-29	21.0	33.3	87.2	77.6	15.5	573	525
30-39	21.8	25.8	88.2	76.6	16.3	1,020	861
40-49	25.5	27.6	85.3	76.9	19.3	883	590
Residence							
Urban	19.9	24.5	85.5	74.1	15.8	1,382	1,237
Rural	24.7	34.7	83.7	74.6	18.0	2,126	1,771
Schooling							
No schooling	35.2	49.3	79.1	62.6	19.8	529	239
<5 years complete	31.9	25.7	89.1	71.6	17.1	51	99
5-7 years complete	29.8	41.1	85.6	76.6	15.5	422	329
8-9 years complete	27.7	34.2	78.6	71.2	21.1	496	576
10-11 years complete	20.2	27.8	81.9	79.2	14.0	721	667
12 or more years complete	14.7	23.3	89.6	75.2	16.8	1,287	1,098
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	23.6	31.4	86.0	75.7	17.2	872	2,418
Employed, for cash	23.4	31.3	85.4	75.8	17.0	783	2,386
Employed, not for cash	25.7	(36.5)	90.8	(62.9)	(31.1)	89	32
Not employed	22.6	27.0	83.9	69.0	16.9	2,636	591
Marital status							
Never married	20.0	32.5	77.1	71.0	16.3	939	1,370
Currently married	24.0	28.4	87.0	77.4	17.8	2,438	1,592
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	21.7	(42.6)	89.0	(70.0)	(17.1)	131	47
Number of living children							
0	20.7	31.6	79.0	72.4	16.1	1,177	1,717
1-2	21.4	27.5	88.6	77.3	18.7	1,628	951
3-4	28.9	33.1	84.3	76.1	18.6	642	307
5 or more	38.8	(38.3)	78.2	(75.4)	(10.4)	60	33
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	23.3	32.1	83.1	73.6	18.2	1,508	1,287
Non-nuclear	22.5	29.3	85.4	74.9	16.3	2,000	1,722

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, Punjab, 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	22.2	27.4	85.8	72.2	18.0	1,299	1,156
Christian	(29.0)	(47.9)	(86.4)	(71.0)	(25.7)	41	50
Sikh	23.1	31.8	83.5	75.7	16.4	2,120	1,764
Other	(22.6)	(40.1)	(85.9)	(79.6)	(12.3)	48	39
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	26.7	36.7	83.1	76.1	15.1	1,622	1,438
Other backward class	18.6	25.9	82.2	74.1	18.8	539	436
Other	19.4	24.5	87.3	71.8	18.6	1,278	1,088
Don't know	29.9	(26.0)	75.1	(81.1)	(23.7)	51	36
Total	22.8	30.5	84.4	74.4	17.1	3,508	3,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men belonging to scheduled 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	11.9	13.8	12.3
Sexual violence only	0.6	0.6	0.6
Physical and sexual violence	2.1	0.0	1.7
Physical or sexual violence	14.7	14.4	14.6
Number of women	1,752	395	2,147
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	76.7	na	62.8
Former husband	2.7	na	2.2
Father/step-father	5.0	(12.6)	6.4
Mother/step-mother	11.7	(38.8)	16.6
Sister/brother	8.1	(65.4)	18.5
Daughter/son	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other relative	1.7	(3.9)	2.1
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother-in-law	1.0	na	0.8
Teacher	0.5	(6.9)	1.7
Employer/someone at work	0.2	(0.0)	0.1
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.8	(1.1)	0.8
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	247	55	301
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.4	na	87.3
Former husband	2.8	na	2.7
Other relative	5.0	*	4.8
Teacher	0.0	*	0.6
Stranger	0.8	*	4.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	48	2	50

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. 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 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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.0	97
25-29	2.5	246
30-39	1.7	686
40-49	1.4	621
Residence		
Urban	1.4	644
Rural	1.7	1,012
Marital status		
Currently married	1.6	1,574
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	2.5	82
Number of living children		
0	(2.3)	35
1-2	0.8	1,083
3-4	1.9	486
5 or more	(15.6)	52
Schooling		
No schooling	2.7	362
<5 years complete	(0.0)	29
5-7 years complete	2.5	257
8-9 years complete	1.6	235
10-11 years complete	1.2	302
12 or more years complete	0.7	471
Religion		
Hindu	1.1	614
Sikh	2.0	1,006
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.2	759
Other backward class	0.5	246
Other	1.4	617
Don't know	(0.0)	26
Total	1.6	1,656

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women belonging to Christian or other religions, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	11.1	2.2	6.3	8.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.1	0.6	3.3	3.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.6	1.0	2.6	3.6
Slapped her	10.3	1.9	6.2	8.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.4	1.0	1.9	2.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.0	0.6	1.9	2.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.6	0.4	1.9	2.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.7	0.3	1.2	1.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	0.3	1.3	1.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	7.4	2.2	4.5	6.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.3	1.6	3.2	4.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.6	0.6	1.5	2.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.6	1.1	3.0	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	11.6	2.3	6.8	9.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.0	0.3	1.4	1.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	13.3	3.1	7.6	10.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.6	0.3	1.2	1.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.2	0.3	1.7	2.0
Number of ever-married women	1,752	1,752	1,752	1,752

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, Punjab, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	14.6	11.2	5.3	12.8	18.7	123
25-29	5.5	9.5	1.4	9.7	10.1	284
30-39	6.3	11.2	3.4	12.1	13.0	701
40-49	8.3	11.9	1.8	12.0	14.3	626
Residence						
Urban	6.9	9.0	2.7	10.2	12.3	682
Rural	7.7	12.4	2.5	12.5	13.9	1,069
Schooling						
No schooling	11.7	18.5	3.7	18.7	21.2	363
<5 years complete	(5.4)	(15.8)	(4.4)	(15.8)	(15.8)	30
5-7 years complete	8.9	13.4	1.9	13.7	15.5	265
8-9 years complete	3.3	8.6	0.9	8.7	9.0	243
10-11 years complete	6.9	8.6	1.8	8.6	10.1	327
12 or more years complete	6.0	7.2	3.3	8.7	10.4	522
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	6.9	9.8	2.3	10.3	12.0	1,265
Employed for cash	9.0	15.2	3.7	16.0	17.1	441
Employed not for cash	(4.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(9.8)	45
Marital status						
Currently married	7.1	10.4	2.3	11.0	12.7	1,667
Widowed	5.7	19.0	1.6	19.0	19.0	64
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	7.1	10.5	2.4	11.1	12.7	1,727
0-4 years	7.9	6.9	2.7	7.6	9.6	271
5-9 years	4.6	8.0	2.1	8.6	9.7	284
10 or more years	7.5	11.9	2.4	12.5	14.1	1,173
Married more than once	(30.7)	(51.4)	(17.8)	(51.4)	(56.0)	24
Number of living children						
0	5.6	2.8	1.7	3.7	6.4	130
1-2	7.0	10.5	3.1	11.3	12.8	1,083
3-4	6.3	12.7	1.6	12.7	13.4	486
5 or more	(31.6)	(29.1)	(2.4)	(29.1)	(38.0)	52
Household structure²						
Nuclear	7.7	12.9	2.1	13.2	14.7	698
Non-nuclear	7.2	9.8	2.9	10.6	12.3	1,054
Religion						
Hindu	8.4	11.4	2.4	12.0	14.1	657
Sikh	6.8	10.6	2.8	11.3	12.5	1,058

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, Punjab, 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	8.1	14.3	2.0	14.5	15.9	798
Other backward class	6.5	8.3	4.4	9.4	11.0	260
Other	7.0	8.3	2.7	9.2	11.2	658
Don't know	(7.9)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(12.6)	27
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	16.9	30.3	4.1	30.7	30.7	63
No	7.0	10.5	2.4	10.9	12.5	1,630
Don't know	7.6	5.1	7.4	11.8	15.8	59
Total	7.4	11.1	2.6	11.6	13.3	1,752

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 women age 18-19, divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Christian or other religions, and scheduled tribe women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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, Punjab, 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	12.5	17.9	3.0	18.3	22.6	267
<5 years complete	(2.0)	(8.9)	(2.8)	(11.7)	(11.7)	36
5-7 years complete	7.9	15.3	3.6	15.3	15.9	257
8-9 years complete	5.4	8.4	2.9	9.1	9.9	265
10-11 years complete	7.6	9.8	2.1	10.3	11.7	399
12 or more years complete	5.8	8.0	2.1	8.8	10.2	528
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	4.3	7.0	1.2	7.4	8.7	1,276
Drinks/never gets drunk	3.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	9.7	62
Gets drunk sometimes	13.5	20.9	4.4	22.1	23.3	323
Gets drunk often	32.6	36.9	18.2	38.0	44.9	89
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	9.9	8.4	2.8	8.4	12.9	157
Wife is same age	5.7	7.0	1.8	7.2	10.3	197
Wife 1-4 years younger	6.4	10.5	2.4	11.6	12.7	736
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.0	12.4	2.3	12.7	14.1	455
Wife 10 or more years younger	6.8	10.3	1.9	10.3	10.9	122
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	7.4	12.2	2.7	12.5	13.6	600
Wife has more schooling	7.2	9.7	3.2	11.1	12.5	526
Both have equal schooling	5.8	8.5	1.6	8.5	10.1	434
Neither attended school	11.6	17.1	2.7	17.5	21.6	192
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	1.5	5.4	0.6	5.7	6.1	1,327
1-2	11.7	15.6	3.7	17.0	20.2	290
3-4	47.3	52.8	21.6	55.4	64.0	89
5-6	(73.8)	(64.6)	(15.1)	(64.6)	(76.9)	46
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	15.9	17.9	3.9	18.6	21.2	141
1-2	9.2	15.5	4.2	16.5	18.5	198
3	5.9	8.8	1.8	9.4	10.9	1,328
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	5.3	8.4	1.9	8.6	9.9	1,320
1-2	13.3	16.5	5.9	18.8	22.5	194
3-4	10.6	18.1	4.2	19.8	21.0	107
5-6	20.0	22.0	1.7	22.9	23.9	82
7	14.3	28.0	6.4	30.1	32.4	48

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, Punjab, 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	4.1	12.5	0.6	12.5	14.0	99
1-2	13.5	15.9	3.8	17.4	24.8	120
3	7.1	10.6	2.6	11.1	12.3	1,533
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	16.8	26.2	7.8	26.3	27.7	280
Sometimes	6.7	10.5	2.2	11.3	12.9	1,014
Never	3.3	3.1	0.3	3.3	5.1	457
Total	7.4	11.1	2.6	11.6	13.3	1,752

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 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, Punjab, 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	37.5	1.4	15.4	9.8	41.6	194
In the past 12 months	42.3	1.6	18.4	9.5	47.7	149
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	41.7	0.7	20.5	15.8	47.7	45
In the past 12 months	(42.4)	(0.8)	(20.1)	(14.1)	(49.1)	40
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	35.7	1.3	14.8	9.4	39.7	204
In the past 12 months	40.3	1.5	17.4	9.1	45.4	159
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	(52.9)	(0.9)	(25.6)	(19.5)	(60.6)	35
In the past 12 months	(52.9)	(1.0)	(25.4)	(17.5)	(61.7)	31

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 and marital status, Punjab, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	64.0	*	(37.2)	60.6	(63.4)	61.1
Never sought help but told someone	13.0	*	(15.0)	14.2	(11.0)	13.6
Sought help	23.0	*	(47.8)	25.2	(25.6)	25.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	264	13	38	257	57	314
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	74.2	*	*	68.8	*	70.7
Husband's family	19.5	*	*	27.8	*	22.7
Friend	12.2	*	*	9.4	*	11.1
Neighbour	8.9	*	*	12.2	*	10.0
Religious leader	0.0	*	*	1.1	*	0.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	*	0.6	*	0.5
Police	1.0	*	*	2.3	*	1.9
Other	3.9	*	*	3.1	*	2.9
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	61	1	18	65	15	79

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 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 Punjab, 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 Punjab as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1, 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, Punjab, 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, Punjab, 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	0.988	0.001	18,824	18,824	1.685	0.001	0.986	0.991
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.854	0.005	18,824	18,824	1.825	0.006	0.844	0.863
Using iodized salt	0.948	0.004	18,688	18,661	2.175	0.004	0.941	0.955
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	937.891	5.259	44,792	44,372	1.213	0.006	927.372	948.410
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.228	0.004	38,819	38,349	1.761	0.016	0.221	0.236
Urban residence	0.376	0.007	21,771	21,771	2.033	0.018	0.362	0.389
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.153	0.004	21,771	21,771	1.779	0.028	0.144	0.161
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.560	0.006	21,771	21,771	1.927	0.012	0.547	0.573
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.255	0.004	21,771	21,771	1.191	0.014	0.248	0.262
Currently married	0.705	0.004	21,771	21,771	1.223	0.005	0.697	0.712
Married before age 18	0.181	0.004	18,742	18,750	1.435	0.022	0.173	0.189
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.666	0.006	15,341	15,345	1.697	0.010	0.653	0.678
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.505	0.007	15,341	15,345	1.684	0.013	0.491	0.518
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.161	0.005	15,341	15,345	1.580	0.029	0.152	0.170
Currently using pill	0.015	0.001	15,341	15,345	1.215	0.080	0.012	0.017
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.030	0.002	15,341	15,345	1.336	0.061	0.027	0.034
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.222	0.005	15,341	15,345	1.571	0.024	0.212	0.233
Currently using female sterilization	0.228	0.005	15,341	15,345	1.525	0.023	0.217	0.238
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.577	0.009	8,092	7,951	1.695	0.016	0.559	0.596
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.003	15,341	15,345	1.430	0.035	0.092	0.106
Want no more children	0.710	0.005	15,341	15,345	1.469	0.008	0.699	0.721
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.062	0.003	15,341	15,345	1.426	0.045	0.056	0.067
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.593	0.012	4,520	4,570	1.660	0.020	0.569	0.617
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.554	0.011	4,520	4,570	1.461	0.019	0.533	0.575
Birth registration	0.977	0.003	5,661	5,609	1.315	0.003	0.972	0.983
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.956	0.005	5,616	5,655	1.531	0.005	0.946	0.965
Institutional delivery	0.943	0.006	5,616	5,655	1.606	0.006	0.931	0.955
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.881	0.007	4,520	4,570	1.471	0.008	0.867	0.895
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.861	0.008	4,520	4,570	1.601	0.010	0.844	0.877
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.555	0.028	583	571	1.332	0.050	0.500	0.611
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.049	0.004	5,431	5,484	1.310	0.080	0.041	0.057
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.607	0.033	260	268	1.144	0.055	0.540	0.674
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.779	0.032	260	268	1.234	0.041	0.715	0.844
Child received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.008	1,060	1,072	1.170	0.008	0.938	0.968
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.885	0.011	1,060	1,072	1.150	0.013	0.862	0.907
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.015	1,060	1,072	1.234	0.019	0.767	0.827
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.881	0.012	1,060	1,072	1.178	0.013	0.858	0.905
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.012	1,060	1,072	1.118	0.014	0.830	0.878
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.762	0.016	1,060	1,072	1.228	0.021	0.730	0.794
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.245	0.008	4,895	4,772	1.213	0.033	0.229	0.261
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.106	0.006	4,875	4,748	1.237	0.054	0.094	0.117
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.169	0.007	4,972	4,844	1.218	0.041	0.155	0.183
Children with any anaemia	0.711	0.009	3,841	3,794	1.271	0.013	0.692	0.730
Women with any anaemia	0.586	0.006	19,792	19,328	1.638	0.010	0.575	0.598
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.127	0.003	19,555	19,185	1.338	0.025	0.120	0.133
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.408	0.005	19,555	19,185	1.354	0.012	0.398	0.418
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.727	0.006	19,516	19,139	1.913	0.008	0.715	0.739
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.865	0.010	3,371	3,508	1.780	0.012	0.844	0.886
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.206	0.014	3,371	3,508	2.065	0.070	0.177	0.235
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.146	0.011	2,147	2,147	1.479	0.077	0.124	0.169
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.632	0.036	62,337	62,384	1.337	0.022	1.561	1.703
Neonatal mortality	21.766	2.632	5,646	5,684	1.292	0.121	16.502	27.03
Postneonatal mortality	6.267	1.054	5,673	5,722	0.984	0.168	4.160	8.374
Infant mortality	28.033	2.854	5,646	5,684	1.234	0.102	22.326	33.74
Child mortality	4.841	1.035	5,824	5,877	1.120	0.214	2.771	6.911
Under-five mortality	32.738	2.989	5,655	5,693	1.209	0.091	26.760	38.716
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.138	0.003	41,086	40,720	1.632	0.021	0.132	0.144
Urban residence	0.411	0.014	3,010	3,009	1.597	0.035	0.383	0.440
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.080	0.006	3,010	3,009	1.278	0.079	0.067	0.092
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.587	0.016	3,010	3,009	1.836	0.028	0.554	0.620
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.455	0.010	3,010	3,009	1.109	0.022	0.435	0.475
Currently married	0.529	0.010	3,010	3,009	1.069	0.018	0.510	0.548
Married before age 21	0.167	0.011	1,999	1,975	1.316	0.066	0.145	0.189
Want no more children	0.720	0.016	1,637	1,592	1.486	0.023	0.687	0.753
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.082	0.013	1,637	1,592	1.924	0.160	0.056	0.108
Men with any anaemia	0.226	0.013	2,666	2,570	1.483	0.058	0.200	0.252
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.125	0.009	2,713	2,621	1.231	0.069	0.108	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.322	0.013	2,713	2,621	1.262	0.039	0.297	0.347
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.631	0.018	2,713	2,622	1.926	0.029	0.595	0.668
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.947	0.006	3,010	3,009	1.484	0.006	0.935	0.959
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.375	0.016	3,010	3,009	1.849	0.044	0.343	0.408

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Punjab, 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	0.001	6,134	7,402	1.342	0.001	0.991	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.868	0.009	6,134	7,402	1.993	0.010	0.850	0.885
Using iodized salt	0.941	0.006	6,073	7,315	1.999	0.006	0.929	0.953
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	917.822	8.753	14,158	16,998	1.156	0.010	900.315	935.328
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.173	0.008	12,157	14,480	2.154	0.045	0.158	0.189
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.134	0.009	6,707	8,180	2.131	0.066	0.116	0.151
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.624	0.014	6,707	8,180	2.379	0.023	0.596	0.652
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.264	0.007	6,707	8,180	1.259	0.026	0.251	0.278
Currently married	0.695	0.007	6,707	8,180	1.324	0.011	0.681	0.710
Married before age 18	0.175	0.008	5,763	7,032	1.597	0.046	0.159	0.191
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.684	0.010	4,674	5,688	1.537	0.015	0.663	0.705
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.494	0.012	4,674	5,688	1.661	0.025	0.470	0.519
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.190	0.009	4,674	5,688	1.638	0.049	0.171	0.209
Currently using pill	0.011	0.002	4,674	5,688	1.144	0.160	0.007	0.014
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.028	0.003	4,674	5,688	1.133	0.098	0.022	0.033
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.266	0.010	4,674	5,688	1.567	0.038	0.246	0.287
Currently using female sterilization	0.180	0.008	4,674	5,688	1.478	0.046	0.163	0.196
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.473	0.017	2,424	2,879	1.664	0.036	0.439	0.506
Unmet need for family planning	0.088	0.006	4,674	5,688	1.495	0.071	0.075	0.100
Want no more children	0.715	0.009	4,674	5,688	1.382	0.013	0.697	0.733
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.058	0.005	4,674	5,688	1.391	0.082	0.049	0.068
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.608	0.020	1,363	1,662	1.512	0.033	0.568	0.648
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.564	0.020	1,363	1,662	1.469	0.035	0.525	0.603
Birth registration	0.970	0.005	1,672	1,963	1.220	0.006	0.960	0.981
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.937	0.011	1,651	2,005	1.614	0.012	0.915	0.958
Institutional delivery	0.920	0.013	1,651	2,005	1.717	0.014	0.895	0.946
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.851	0.014	1,363	1,662	1.462	0.017	0.823	0.879
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.811	0.017	1,363	1,662	1.653	0.022	0.776	0.846
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.526	0.051	174	205	1.322	0.096	0.425	0.628
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.060	0.008	1,610	1,965	1.351	0.135	0.044	0.076
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.675	0.054	97	118	1.161	0.080	0.568	0.783
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.819	0.043	97	118	1.116	0.053	0.732	0.905
Child received BCG vaccination	0.957	0.013	318	388	1.162	0.014	0.931	0.983
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.875	0.021	318	388	1.122	0.024	0.833	0.918
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.758	0.027	318	388	1.145	0.036	0.703	0.813
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.859	0.022	318	388	1.112	0.026	0.815	0.904
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.022	318	388	1.073	0.026	0.810	0.897
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.732	0.028	318	388	1.109	0.038	0.676	0.787
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.257	0.015	1,403	1,616	1.174	0.058	0.228	0.287
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.117	0.012	1,402	1,611	1.289	0.100	0.094	0.141
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.179	0.014	1,433	1,647	1.256	0.077	0.151	0.206
Children with any anaemia	0.710	0.019	1,108	1,296	1.321	0.026	0.672	0.747
Women with any anaemia	0.590	0.011	5,916	6,972	1.673	0.018	0.568	0.612
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.119	0.006	5,855	6,958	1.489	0.054	0.106	0.132
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.443	0.010	5,855	6,958	1.481	0.022	0.423	0.462
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.728	0.012	5,846	6,943	1.997	0.016	0.705	0.752
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.884	0.018	1,085	1,382	1.863	0.021	0.847	0.920
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.240	0.025	1,085	1,382	1.887	0.102	0.191	0.289
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.149	0.020	688	840	1.506	0.137	0.108	0.190
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.548	0.063	19,230	23,477	1.314	0.041	1.422	1.675
Neonatal mortality	16.028	3.611	1,661	2,016	1.099	0.225	8.805	23.250
Postneonatal mortality	4.087	1.529	1,661	2,020	0.918	0.374	1.030	7.145
Infant mortality	20.115	3.860	1,661	2,016	1.043	0.192	12.396	27.834
Child mortality	4.042	1.461	1,749	2,137	0.994	0.361	1.120	6.964
Under-five mortality	24.076	4.250	1,666	2,022	1.087	0.177	15.576	32.575
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.098	0.006	13,047	15,675	1.924	0.058	0.087	0.110
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.068	0.012	1,001	1,237	1.494	0.175	0.044	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.629	0.034	1,001	1,237	2.216	0.054	0.561	0.697
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.473	0.018	1,001	1,237	1.141	0.038	0.437	0.509
Currently married	0.513	0.018	1,001	1,237	1.114	0.034	0.478	0.548
Married before age 21	0.165	0.019	660	799	1.331	0.117	0.126	0.203
Want no more children	0.695	0.032	541	635	1.605	0.046	0.631	0.758
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.105	0.025	541	635	1.891	0.238	0.055	0.155
Men with any anaemia	0.202	0.023	886	1,052	1.555	0.113	0.157	0.248
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.112	0.015	902	1,074	1.258	0.135	0.082	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.352	0.024	902	1,074	1.329	0.068	0.304	0.399
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.704	0.028	903	1,075	1.789	0.039	0.648	0.759
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.954	0.010	1,001	1,237	1.503	0.010	0.934	0.974
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.423	0.029	1,001	1,237	1.851	0.068	0.365	0.481

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Punjab, 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	0.985	0.002	12,690	11,422	1.830	0.002	0.981	0.989
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.845	0.005	12,690	11,422	1.673	0.006	0.834	0.856
Using iodized salt	0.953	0.004	12,615	11,346	2.285	0.005	0.945	0.962
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	950.353	6.567	30,634	27,373	1.241	0.007	937.220	963.487
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.262	0.004	26,662	23,869	1.462	0.014	0.254	0.269
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.164	0.005	15,064	13,591	1.501	0.028	0.155	0.173
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.522	0.006	15,064	13,591	1.574	0.012	0.509	0.535
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.250	0.004	15,064	13,591	1.099	0.016	0.242	0.258
Currently married	0.711	0.004	15,064	13,591	1.096	0.006	0.702	0.719
Married before age 18	0.185	0.004	12,979	11,718	1.274	0.023	0.176	0.193
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.654	0.008	10,667	9,657	1.777	0.013	0.638	0.671
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.510	0.008	10,667	9,657	1.673	0.016	0.494	0.527
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.144	0.005	10,667	9,657	1.441	0.034	0.134	0.154
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	10,667	9,657	1.255	0.092	0.014	0.020
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.032	0.002	10,667	9,657	1.445	0.077	0.027	0.037
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.197	0.006	10,667	9,657	1.523	0.030	0.185	0.208
Currently using female sterilization	0.256	0.007	10,667	9,657	1.567	0.026	0.243	0.269
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.637	0.011	5,668	5,072	1.694	0.017	0.615	0.659
Unmet need for family planning	0.105	0.004	10,667	9,657	1.371	0.039	0.097	0.113
Want no more children	0.707	0.007	10,667	9,657	1.508	0.009	0.694	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.064	0.003	10,667	9,657	1.432	0.053	0.057	0.070
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.584	0.015	3,157	2,907	1.739	0.026	0.554	0.615
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.548	0.013	3,157	2,907	1.431	0.023	0.523	0.573
Birth registration	0.981	0.003	3,989	3,647	1.358	0.003	0.974	0.988
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.966	0.005	3,965	3,650	1.312	0.005	0.957	0.975
Institutional delivery	0.955	0.006	3,965	3,650	1.379	0.006	0.944	0.966
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.898	0.008	3,157	2,907	1.414	0.008	0.883	0.913
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.889	0.008	3,157	2,907	1.461	0.009	0.873	0.905
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.572	0.032	409	366	1.296	0.056	0.508	0.636
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.043	0.004	3,821	3,519	1.215	0.094	0.035	0.051
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.553	0.041	163	150	1.089	0.075	0.470	0.636
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.748	0.046	163	150	1.313	0.062	0.656	0.841
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.009	742	685	1.169	0.010	0.933	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.013	742	685	1.139	0.015	0.864	0.916
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.018	742	685	1.254	0.021	0.784	0.854
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.894	0.013	742	685	1.188	0.015	0.867	0.920
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.015	742	685	1.132	0.017	0.825	0.883
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.779	0.019	742	685	1.282	0.025	0.740	0.818
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.239	0.009	3,492	3,157	1.229	0.039	0.220	0.257
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.100	0.006	3,473	3,137	1.181	0.062	0.087	0.112
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.164	0.008	3,539	3,197	1.181	0.048	0.149	0.180
Children with any anaemia	0.711	0.011	2,733	2,497	1.227	0.015	0.690	0.733
Women with any anaemia	0.585	0.007	13,876	12,356	1.585	0.011	0.571	0.598
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.131	0.004	13,700	12,227	1.221	0.027	0.124	0.138
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.388	0.005	13,700	12,227	1.230	0.013	0.378	0.399
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.726	0.007	13,670	12,196	1.816	0.010	0.713	0.740
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.852	0.013	2,286	2,126	1.739	0.015	0.826	0.878
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.184	0.018	2,286	2,126	2.219	0.098	0.148	0.220
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.145	0.013	1,459	1,307	1.418	0.090	0.119	0.171
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.681	0.043	43,107	38,906	1.334	0.025	1.595	1.766
Neonatal mortality	24.909	3.531	3,985	3,667	1.380	0.142	17.848	31.971
Postneonatal mortality	7.482	1.402	4,012	3,702	1.025	0.187	4.678	10.287
Infant mortality	32.392	3.838	3,985	3,667	1.318	0.118	24.715	40.068
Child mortality	5.302	1.397	4,075	3,740	1.189	0.264	2.507	8.097
Under-five mortality	37.522	3.942	3,989	3,671	1.265	0.105	29.637	45.407
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.163	0.003	28,039	25,045	1.449	0.020	0.157	0.170
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.088	0.007	2,009	1,771	1.096	0.079	0.074	0.102
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.557	0.016	2,009	1,771	1.417	0.028	0.526	0.588
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.443	0.012	2,009	1,771	1.056	0.026	0.420	0.466
Currently married	0.540	0.011	2,009	1,771	1.001	0.021	0.518	0.562
Married before age 21	0.169	0.013	1,339	1,177	1.270	0.077	0.143	0.195
Want no more children	0.737	0.018	1,096	957	1.329	0.024	0.701	0.772
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.066	0.014	1,096	957	1.851	0.210	0.038	0.094
Men with any anaemia	0.243	0.015	1,780	1,518	1.396	0.063	0.212	0.274
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.135	0.010	1,811	1,547	1.191	0.077	0.114	0.155
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.302	0.014	1,811	1,547	1.157	0.045	0.275	0.329
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.581	0.023	1,810	1,547	1.928	0.039	0.536	0.626
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.942	0.008	2,009	1,771	1.454	0.008	0.927	0.957
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.342	0.019	2,009	1,771	1.781	0.055	0.304	0.380



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