

Madhya Pradesh



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Madhya Pradesh

NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

MADHYA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were 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-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, including Madhya Pradesh. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh, the survey is based on a sample of 5,488 households that is representative at the state level, for urban and rural areas within the state, and for the city of Indore and its slum and non-slum populations. NFHS-3 interviewed 6,427 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 2,725 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 99 percent and the individual response rates were 99 percent for eligible women and 98 percent for eligible men.

In Madhya Pradesh, height and weight measurements were taken for all interviewed women and men and all children under age six years in the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Madhya Pradesh was conducted by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Jaipur, from April to August 2006.

The state of Madhya Pradesh was bifurcated into Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh after the completion of NFHS-2 fieldwork. For this reason, trends in indicators between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 shown in this report use indicators for NFHS-2 that have been recalculated based on the current Madhya Pradesh state boundaries.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Madhya Pradesh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

A little more than one-quarter of Madhya Pradesh's households (28%) are in urban areas, with 72 percent in rural areas. On average, households in Madhya Pradesh are comprised of five members. Only eight percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Madhya Pradesh have heads who are Hindu (91%). Seven percent of households have heads who are Muslim. One percent of household heads are Jain and one percent belong to other religions. A considerably higher proportion of household heads are Muslim or Jain in urban areas than in rural areas.

Eighteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 21 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 40 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). About one-fifth of household heads in Madhya Pradesh do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-seven percent of Madhya Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 90 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 7 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 26 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Seventy-one percent of households (62% of rural households and 95% of urban households) have electricity, almost unchanged from electricity coverage in NFHS-2. Seventy-three percent of households have no toilet facilities, down slightly from 75 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Ninety percent of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Forty-eight percent of households in Madhya Pradesh get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole.

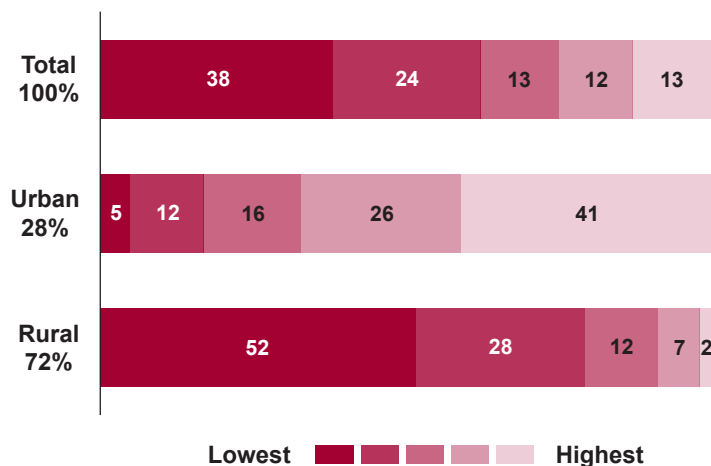
Seventy-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (91% of urban households and 67% of rural households), but only 16 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Half of households (51%) treat their drinking water to make it potable; of those that treat their water, 85 percent strain the water through a cloth.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



In Madhya Pradesh, 38 percent of households are in the lowest quintile of the wealth index and only 13 percent of households are in the highest quintile. More than half of rural households (52%) are in the lowest wealth quintile; by contrast, in urban areas, only 5 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

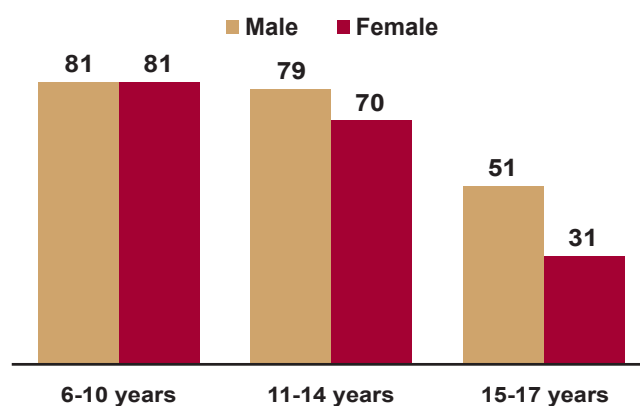
Only 71 percent of children age 6-17 years in Madhya Pradesh attend school, and this percentage is higher in urban areas (75%) than in rural areas (69%). Eighty-one percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (89% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 75 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 42 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is evident in the school-age population in Madhya Pradesh with 67 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 73 percent of boys in the same age group.

However, the extent and direction of this gender disparity varies greatly by age and urban-rural residence. In urban areas, school attendance is higher for girls (92%) than for boys (85%)

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



in the age group 6-10 years. Among children age 11-14 years in urban areas, 76 percent each of girls and boys are attending school. However, in the age group 15-17 years, 56 percent of boys and 49 percent of girls in urban areas are attending school. By contrast, in rural areas, girls in all age groups are less likely than boys to be attending school, with the differential increasing substantially with age. In rural areas, 80 percent of boys and 78 percent of girls age 6-10 years are attending school. By age 15-17 years, however, 49 percent of boys but only 24 percent of girls are attending school.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 44 percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh are literate.

Half of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Twenty-seven percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 14 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. A large majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; most men and women also think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Sixty-five percent of women think girls should learn about contraception in school, compared with 71 percent of men. While a similar proportion of men (70%) think boys should learn about contraception in school, only 61 percent of women think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

More than 80 percent of men and about two-thirds of women believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than two-thirds of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school and more than three-quarters say that both boys and girls should be taught about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, but only about 6 in 10 women feel that these are appropriate topics for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 15.9 years among women age 20-49 and 19.9 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married four years later than women. More than half (57%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 54 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

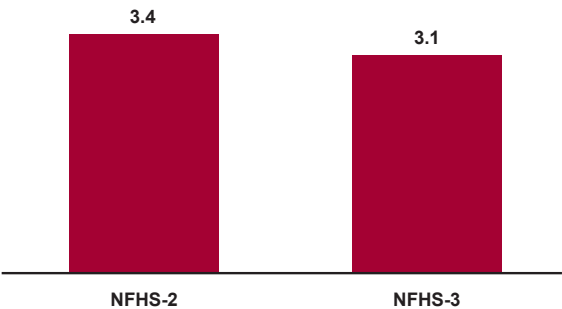
At current fertility levels, a woman in Madhya Pradesh will have an average of 3.1 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh are the only large states where fertility levels continue to be higher than three children per woman. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 31 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility in rural areas is 3.3 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman.

The fertility rate is higher for scheduled-tribe women (3.8 children per woman) than for women from scheduled castes and other backward classes (3.2 children per woman each) and women who are not in any of these groups (2.3 children per woman).

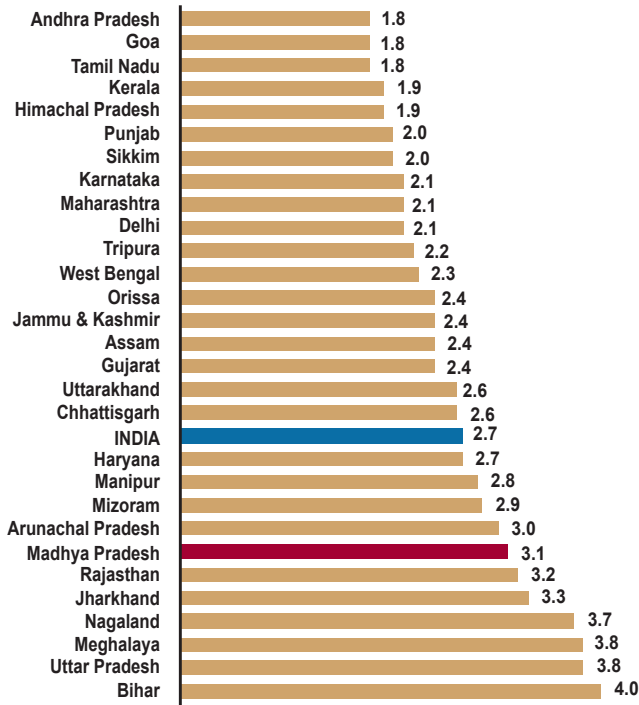
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

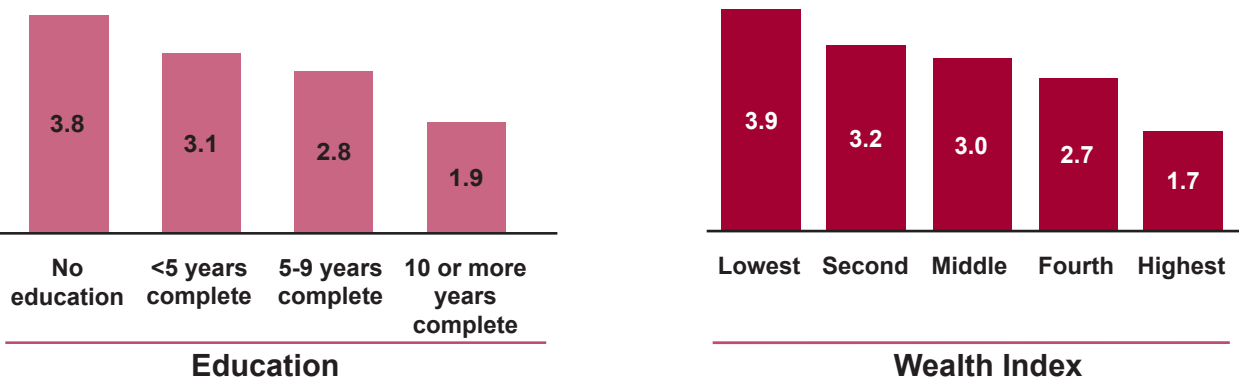


At current fertility levels, a woman in Madhya Pradesh will have about three children during her lifetime, which is one child higher than replacement level fertility.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have around two children more than women in the highest wealth quintile. Women with no education will also have about two children more than women with at least 10 years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Madhya Pradesh, 14 percent have already begun childbearing, a little lower than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas (16%) are more than twice as likely to have already begun childbearing as young women in urban areas (7%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Madhya Pradesh is 29 months. Sixty-seven percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 12 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 18 percent of births between 18-23 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-two percent of currently married women and 70 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 46 percent of women and 43 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. The ideal family size for ever-married women and men is 2.6 children.

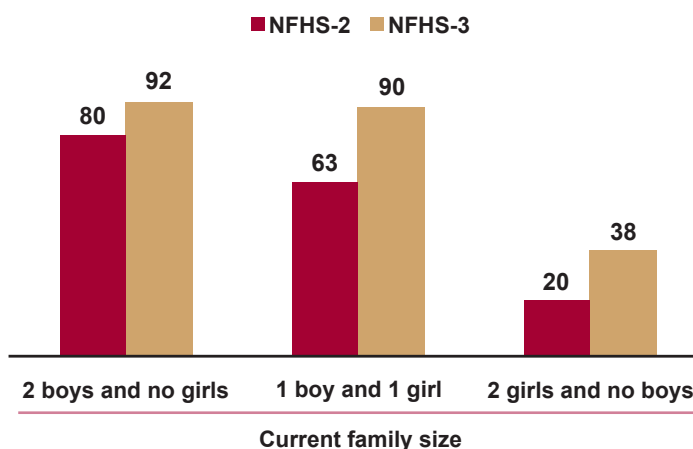
In Madhya Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Almost one-third of women (31%) and more than one-quarter of men (28%) want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with one or two sons are more than twice as likely to want no more children as those with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of their number of sons.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 2.1 instead of 3.1.

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

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



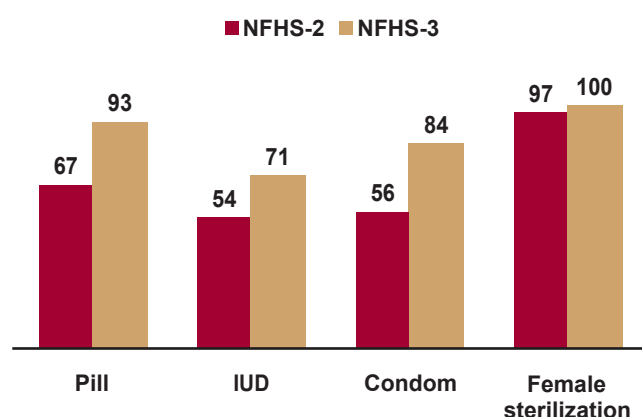
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Madhya Pradesh. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by virtually all married women and men. Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (93%) and condoms (84%) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (94%) and the pill (85%).

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of sterilization has been almost universal since NFHS-2, but knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially since NFHS-2. For example, among currently married women, 93 percent now know about the pill, compared with 67 percent in NFHS-2.

Contraceptive use

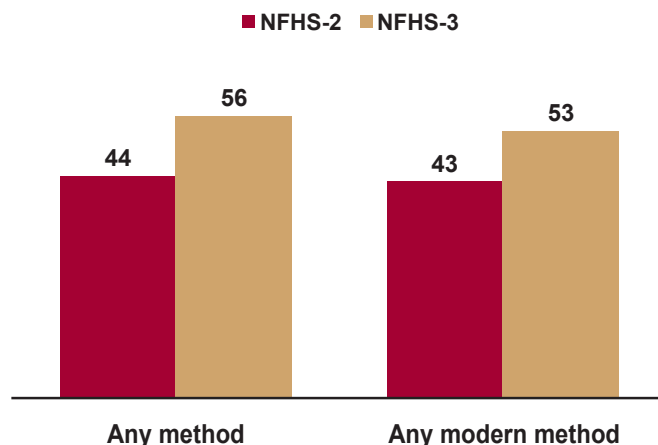
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 56 percent, up from 44 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 79 percent of all contraceptive use, down from 82 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is similar to women's report of current contraceptive use. Fifty-two percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex; men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

Jain women are more likely to use contraception (82%) than women from any other group. Contraceptive use is also particularly high among the wealthiest women (71%). Women from the lowest wealth quintile and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women.

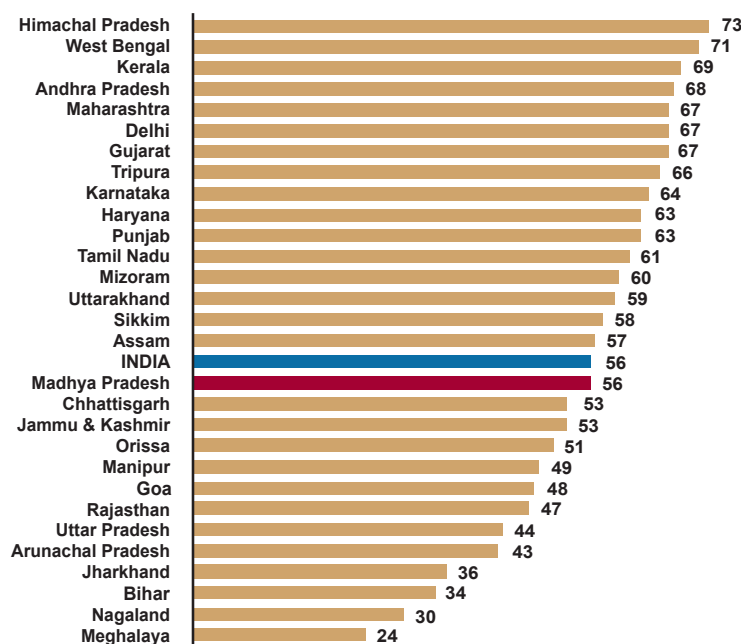
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



For the first time, more than half of currently married women in Madhya Pradesh are using contraception.

Consistent with son preference, women in Madhya Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 76 percent of women with two sons use a method of family planning, compared with 24 percent of women with two daughters and 63 percent of women with one son and one daughter (not all data shown in tables).

Consistent with son preference, women in Madhya Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son.

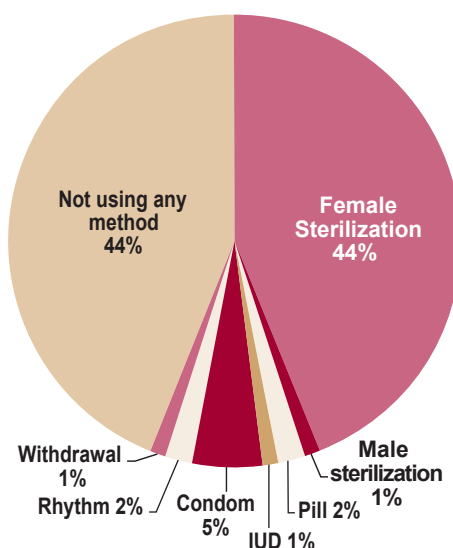
The most common spacing methods used by currently married women are condoms (5%) and the rhythm method and pills (2% each). Better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods than less-educated women and women from poorer households.

Ninety-six percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a camp, a government/municipal hospital, or in a Community Health Centre (CHC)/rural hospital/Primary Health Centre (PHC). The majority of users of IUDs (56%) had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Two-thirds of pill users (67%) and more than half of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector. However, more than one-quarter of condom users did not give a source but said they got their supply from their spouse.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, about half of pill users (49%) and condom users (53%) use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 46 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

Almost half of users of spacing methods (49%) discontinued use of the method within 12 months of beginning its use. However, because female sterilization is such a prominent method in Madhya Pradesh, when all contraceptive methods are added together, the first year contraceptive discontinuation rate drops to 26 percent.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Forty-five percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and a little more than one-third (35%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. Two-fifths (41%) were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Madhya Pradesh reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (63%) and reject the idea that a woman who uses contraception may become promiscuous (75%). However, 47 percent of men incorrectly believe that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A majority of men (62%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

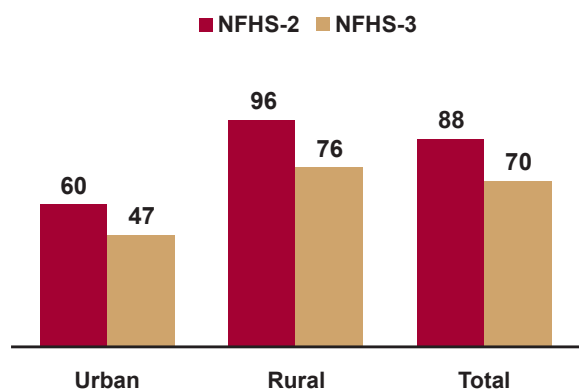
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 11 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (5% for spacing and 6% for limiting), down from 17 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 83 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 72 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Madhya Pradesh is the third highest among the states of India. The infant mortality in NFHS-3 is estimated at 70 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 88. The under-five mortality rate, at 94 deaths per 1,000 live births, is the second highest in the country. These rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 14 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 11 die before reaching age five. The infant mortality rate is 61 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Madhya Pradesh face a higher mortality risk than boys. In the first month of life, boys face a slightly higher mortality risk than girls. Overall, the under-five mortality rate is higher for girls (113) than for boys (104).

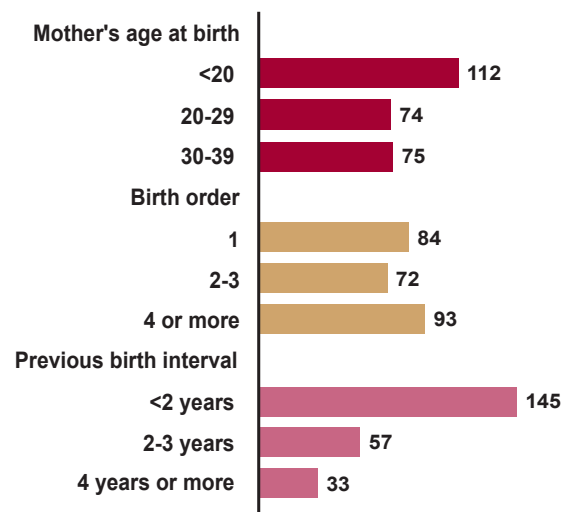
Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime child-bearing ages. Infant mortality is 112 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 74 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than four times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than five times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school. Children from the poorest households are two and a half times as likely to die before their first birthday as children from the wealthiest households. Children from scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and other backward classes are at greater risk of dying than children not belonging to any of these groups.

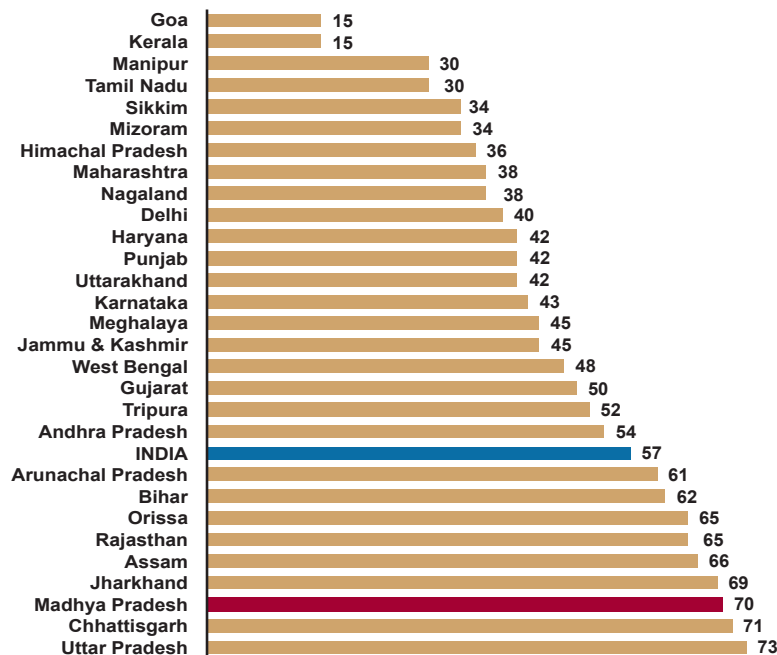
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality in Madhya Pradesh, at 70 deaths per 1,000 live births, is higher than in any other state except Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 46 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more than three times as likely to lose their children in late pregnancy and during the first few days of life as mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Perinatal mortality is 59 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For births that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 77 per 1,000, compared with only 23-27 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months.

MATERNAL HEALTH

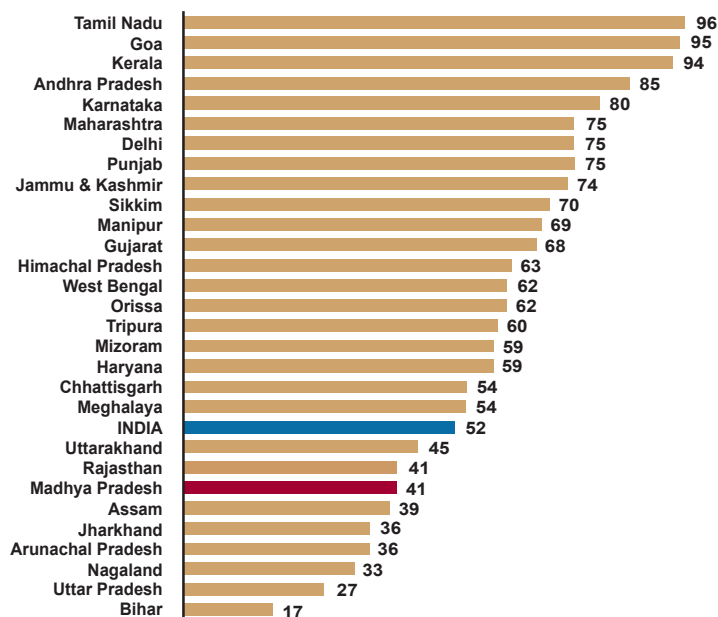
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost three-quarters (74%) received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (33% from a doctor and 41% from another health personnel). One in five women (20%) received no antenatal care. More than 9 in 10 urban women (92%) received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 68 percent of rural women.

Younger women (under age 35 at the time of birth) are more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education and women having their first birth. Muslim women are much more likely than Hindu women to receive antenatal care. Scheduled-tribe women are less likely than any other caste/tribe group to receive antenatal

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Despite improvements in the coverage of antenatal care for pregnant mothers, only 4 in 10 women in Madhya Pradesh received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth in the past five years.

care. Almost all women belonging to the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care, compared with only two-thirds of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

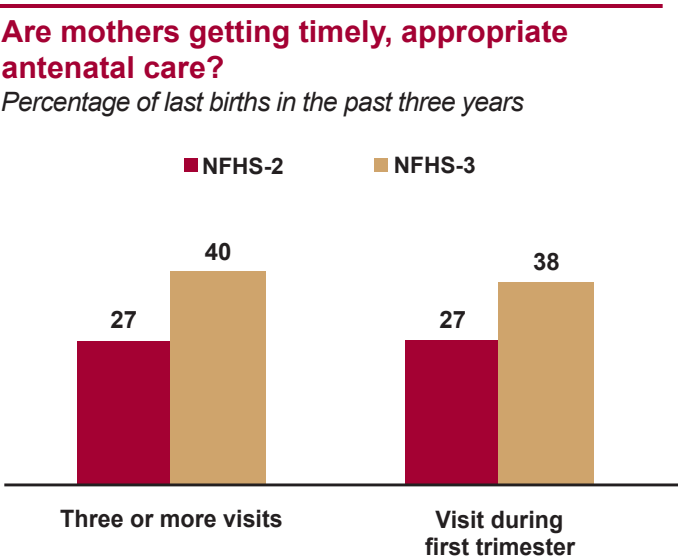
Only two in five women (39%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, and 41 percent had three or more ANC visits, as is recommended. Another 27 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Urban women were much more likely than rural women to have three or more visits.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth have both increased substantially in the seven years since NFHS-2.

For 63 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for only 12 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Seventy-one percent of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during the pregnancy. Only 3 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. About two in five women who received ANC had their blood pressure taken (41%) or their urine tested (37%). Forty-four percent of women had their blood tested. Fifty-four percent had their weight taken and 68 percent had their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 11 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of education were 12 times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 3 percent of pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 48 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.



In Madhya Pradesh, 71 percent of women receive the recommended two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy.

Delivery care

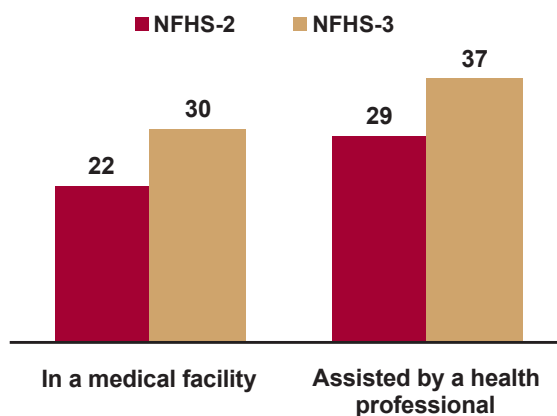
Almost three out of every four births in Madhya Pradesh take place at home; only one in four births (26%) take place in a health facility. However, the percentage of births in a health facility during the three years preceding the survey increased from 22 percent in NFHS-2 to 30 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are more common among women under age 35 at the time of birth, urban women, women at lower parities, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with at least 10 years of education, and women who received antenatal care.

For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 55 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Only one-third of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 50 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 17 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Nine percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 24 percent of home births.

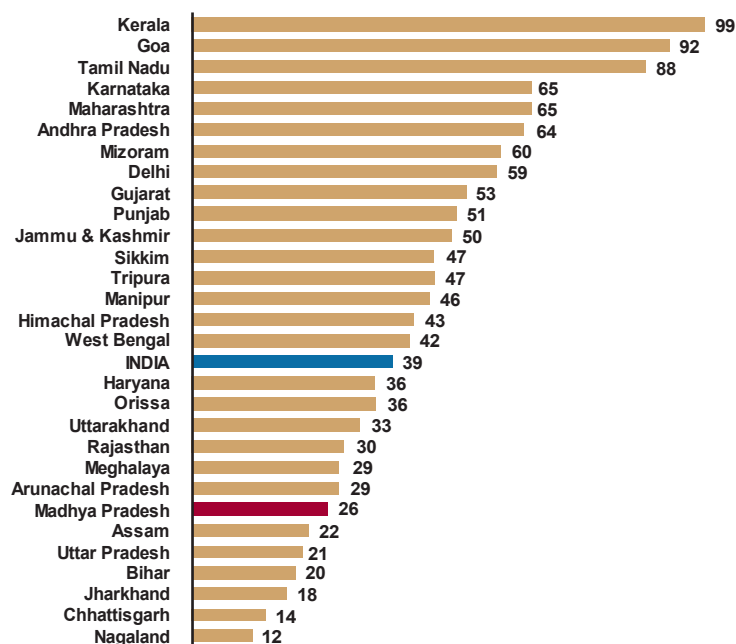
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Only 1 out of 4 children in Madhya Pradesh who were born in the past five years were delivered in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Madhya Pradesh, only one-third (34%) of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 29 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, one in five births in medical facilities was not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 15 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Almost two-thirds of men (64%) with a child under three years said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-eight percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Only 36 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 20-22 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complications.

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were not provided with information related to delivery care. Only 46 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 45 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 40 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 35 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 30 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby and keeping, and only 20 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Fathers in urban areas were more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided this information.

CHILD HEALTH

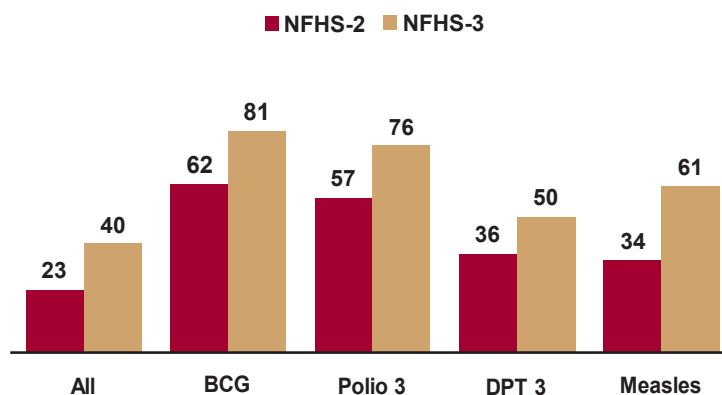
Vaccination of children

Only two out of five children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, a large majority of children are at least partially vaccinated: only 5 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty-one percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 76 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 61 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 50 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rates for polio and DPT are 20 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

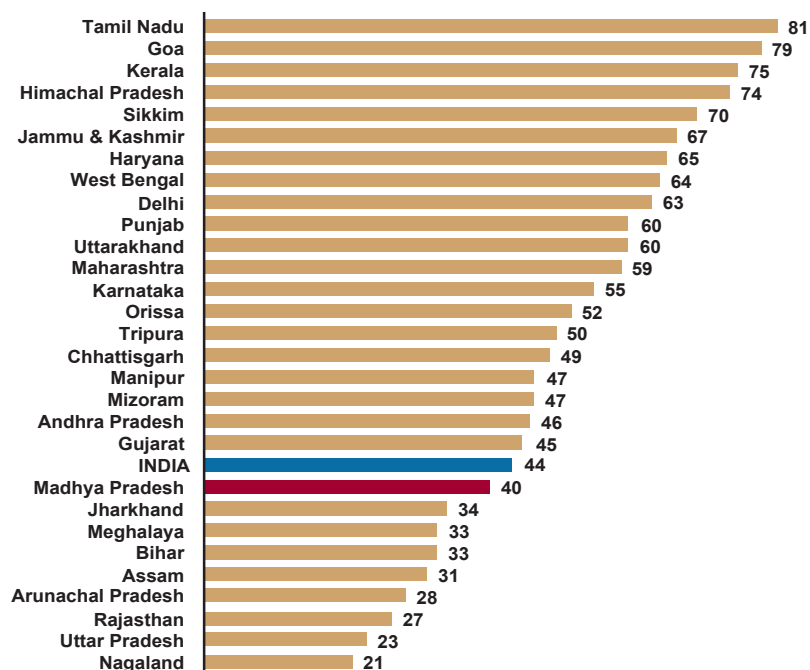
There was significant improvement in full vaccination coverage in Madhya Pradesh between NFHS-2 (23%) and NFHS-3 (40%). The largest improvement was for measles vaccination (34% to 61%). The coverage of three doses of polio vaccine increased from 57 percent to 76 percent, undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign. However, despite extra attempts to eradicate the disease in Madhya Pradesh, 24 percent of children still have not received three doses of polio vaccine. There has also been a significant improvement in the coverage of BCG and DPT vaccinations between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Children at lower birth orders, children living in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children belonging to wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations.

Muslim children are more likely to be fully vaccinated than Hindu children. Boys are more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (44% of boys compared with 36% of girls).

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Among all the 29 states, Madhya Pradesh has the 9th lowest level of full immunization coverage for children age 12-23 months.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 52 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 17 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 20 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 12 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 58 percent were taken to a health provider. Forty-eight percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 30 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 25 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though almost four out of five (79%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

Almost one-quarter of children with diarrhoea (23%) did not receive any type of treatment at all. Fifteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

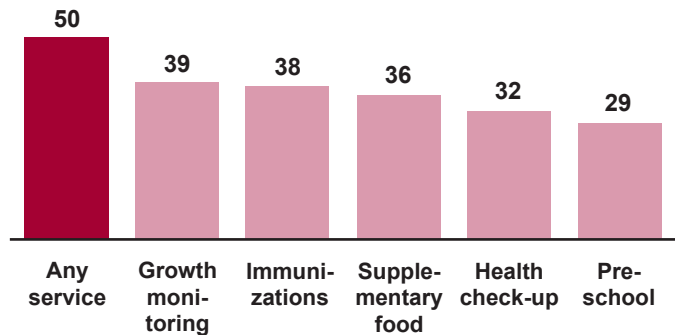
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Madhya Pradesh, only 8 percent received more liquids than normal. More than one in four children with diarrhoea (26%) received less to drink than normal, and 3 percent did not receive any liquid, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (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

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 80 percent of children under six years in Madhya Pradesh who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only one half (50%) receive services of some kind from a centre. About one-third of children under age six years received immunizations (38%), supplementary food (36%), and health check-ups (32%). Twenty-nine percent of children age 3-5 years received early childhood care or preschool services. Almost two in five children received growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre. More than

60 percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

Children of mothers with less than 10 years of education are most likely and children of mothers who are in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Mothers from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward class (51-53%) are more likely to take their children to an *anganwadi* centre than women who do not belong to any of these groups (38%). Two-thirds of age-eligible Muslim children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Madhya Pradesh, only 22 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 53 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 16 percent within one hour of birth, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Madhya Pradesh breastfeed their children for an average of 23 months, which is slightly less than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, most children (58%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 45 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and only 24 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 18 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 20 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 41 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 4 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 4 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

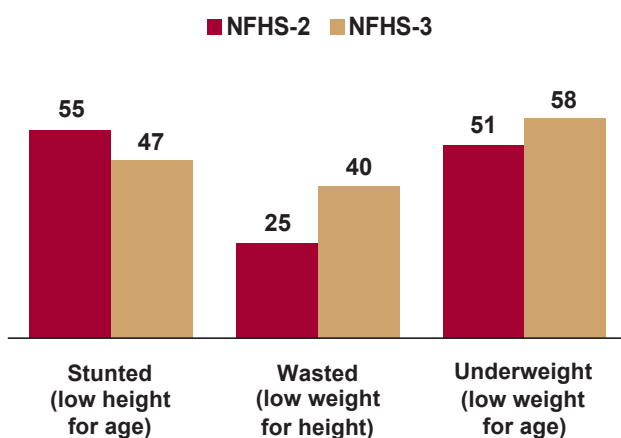
Children's nutritional status

Half of children (50%) under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Thirty-five percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Sixty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 24 percent of children are stunted, 48 percent are wasted, and 48 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 44 percent of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Almost one-third of children even in the wealthiest

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

households are stunted, 25 percent are wasted, and 37 percent are underweight. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be undernourished.

Children's nutritional status in Madhya Pradesh has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means chronic undernutrition is less widespread, but they are more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Madhya Pradesh.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Madhya Pradesh suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; two in five adult women and men (42%) are too thin, and 8 percent of women and 4 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 51 percent of women and 54 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Undernutrition is especially serious among the young (particularly those in the age group 15-19), those in the lower wealth quintiles, and those belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults and among those in urban areas, the well educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant, particularly for women, about half of whom in all groups are underweight or overweight.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just over one-third of households in Madhya Pradesh (36%) were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is much lower than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (57%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

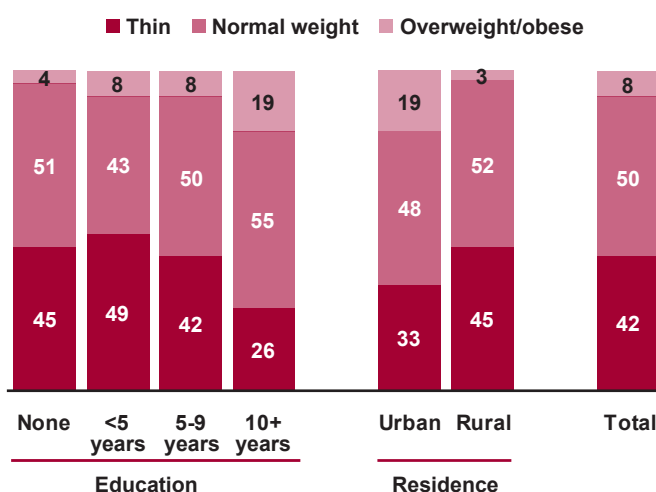
Anaemia is a major health problem in Madhya Pradesh, especially for women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, almost three-quarters (74%) are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 44 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls (76%) are slightly more likely to have anaemia than boys (72%). 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. The majority of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education (58%) or is in the highest wealth quintile (55%).

More than half of women (56%) in Madhya Pradesh have anaemia, including 41 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Fifty-nine percent of women who are pregnant and 66 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic. The likelihood of anaemia is less among the more educated and among those who are in the higher wealth quintiles; however, in most groups, at least 45 percent of women are anaemic. Notable exceptions are Jain women and women who have at least 10 years of education.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen by 11 percentage points during that period. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has increased by 8 percentage points over this period.

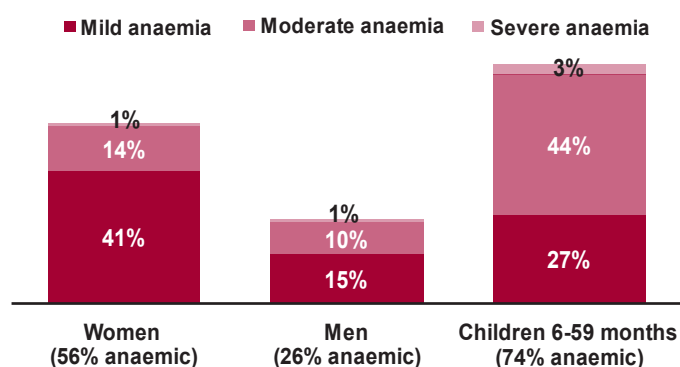
How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women



One-quarter of men (26%) are anaemic, with men age 15-19 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. Forty-two percent of scheduled-tribe men are anaemic. Anaemia among men falls sharply with education and wealth. The prevalence of anaemia is almost twice as high among men with at least 10 years of education as among men with no education or less education. Thirty-four percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic, compared with 12 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 50 percent of women in Madhya Pradesh have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 77 percent of women know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 are more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 24 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 45 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

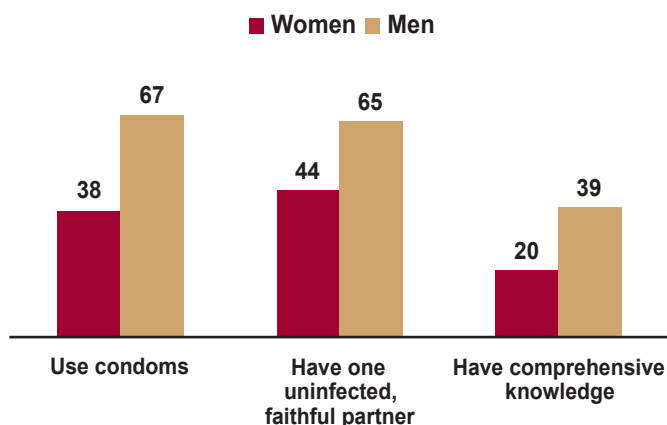
Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Madhya Pradesh, 74 percent of men have heard of AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS among men in urban areas is almost universal (96%). Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 38 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 67 percent of men, and 44 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 65 percent of men. Even in rural areas and among those with little education, men are more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



In Madhya Pradesh, only 20 percent of women and 39 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Madhya Pradesh, at least 80 percent of men and women would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. While a similar proportion of women (83%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, only 76 percent of men agree. More than 70 percent of adults who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (73% of women and 71% of men) and similar proportions say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret (69% of women and 68% of men). Overall, however, less than half of women and men (45-46%) express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 0.5 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Madhya Pradesh, a higher proportion of women (4%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (42% of women compared with 30% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

While the proportions of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. For more than 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Madhya Pradesh, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Madhya Pradesh contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate. However, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Madhya Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh, 99 percent of women age 15-49 and 98 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, less than 1 percent refused to provide blood.

Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence for the remaining 23 states combined, including Madhya Pradesh is 0.08 percent among women age 15-49 and 0.16 percent among men age 15-49 (data not shown in tables).

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, 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.

Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women in Madhya Pradesh have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 17 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are about 20 years old. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Madhya Pradesh first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

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 year, only 0.1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. Four percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but almost no women reported having multiple partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Less than one-third of men who had higher-risk sex (29%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Madhya Pradesh, 331 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels, like wood, coal, charcoal, dung cakes, or agricultural crop waste are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Eighty-six percent of women and 96 percent of men have heard of tuberculosis, but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about half (54% of women and 50% of men) know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than two-thirds of women (69%) and three-quarters of men (76%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (83% of women and 85% of men) and only 13 percent women and 18 percent men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, slightly more than 1 percent of women and slightly less than 1 percent of men age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes for women is much higher in urban than in rural areas, but the reverse is true for men. For women, the prevalence of diabetes is particularly high for those with 10 or more years of education and those in the highest wealth quintile. Slightly more than 1 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (1,283 per 100,000 women and 1,102 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is slightly higher for women (599 per 100,000) than for men (424 per 100,000). The number of persons with goitre or other thyroid disorders increases with age, especially among women.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty-nine percent of men and 16 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 10 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common.

Women are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol, but men are equally likely to use tobacco and to drink alcohol. Almost one-third of men (31%) and 2 percent of women drink alcohol. More than one-third of men who drink (35%) consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (60% of urban households and 63% of rural households). The use of the private medical sector as the main source of health care generally increases with the wealth status of the household. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (63%), lack of a nearby facility (51%), and long waiting times (26%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 5 percent of households in Madhya Pradesh report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household (14% of households in urban areas and 1% of households in rural areas). Four types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), medical reimbursement from the employer, and a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Fifty-six percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group. One-third of employed women received no payment for their work, and 8 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 59 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 89 percent of employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 77 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Only 16 percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Around half of currently married women (48-55%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 29 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 27 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in the wealthiest households, women in urban areas, women in nuclear households, women with at least 10 years of education, women who are employed for cash, and women who are 30-49 years old are more likely than other women to participate in making all four decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-seven percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women in Indore (especially in non-slum areas), followed by widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to other religions, women with at least 10 years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintile. Only 9 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Only about one-third of women (31%) have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 1 percent have ever used one.

A little less than half of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market and to a health facility and only about one-quarter of women have freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 26 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Jain women, women belonging to other religions, women with at least 10 years of education, urban women, older women, and women belonging to the wealthiest households, and women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

More than half of women in Madhya Pradesh (51%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (40%) or if her husband suspects she is unfaithful (27%). Men are more likely than women to agree that wife-beating is justified in specific circumstances (59%), including 49 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 29 percent of women and 44 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Eighty-two percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. A smaller proportion of men (74%) say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 45 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 10 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 47 percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 51 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

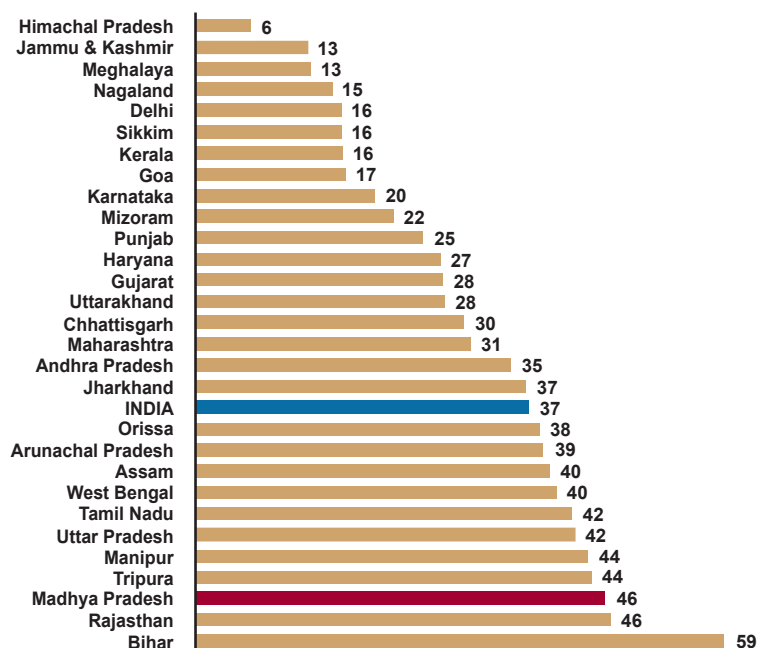
More than two in five ever-married women (43%) report having been slapped by their husband; 17-20 percent report being pushed, shaken, having something thrown at them, having their arms twisted, or having their hair pulled. Eleven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 46 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Twenty-three percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 0.2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, almost one in five women (18%) who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 64 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 40 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. However, 39 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have also experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

One in three women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of spousal violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first five years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The percentage of ever-married women, who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence is higher in Madhya Pradesh than in any other state except Bihar and Rajasthan.

Help seeking

Only about one-quarter of women who have ever experienced violence (23%) have sought help to end the violence. More than two-thirds of women (68%) have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 15 percent have sought help. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

KEY INDICATORS FOR INDORE

A special feature of NFHS-3 is the provision of separate estimates of population, health, and nutrition indicators for eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur) and for the slum and non-slum populations of each of these cities. This section highlights the key findings for Indore.

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT

Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and, (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

NFHS-3 also includes an alternative definition of slums in the eight designated cities as identified by the interviewing team supervisor at the time of the fieldwork. The supervisor indicated whether or not each NFHS-3 enumeration area in Indore was a slum using the third census criterion, irrespective of whether or not the enumeration area was officially notified or recognized as a slum. Findings according to this alternative definition will be examined in a special NFHS-3 subject report that is planned for later publication.

In most respects, Indore is somewhat better off than the urban population of Madhya Pradesh as a whole. Households in Indore are more likely to have electricity than households in urban Madhya Pradesh (99% vs. 95%), to have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot (57% vs. 47%), and to have a *pucca* house (86% vs. 68%), a refrigerator (45% vs. 30%), a motor cycle or scooter (51% vs. 37%), a television (86% vs. 74%), or a mobile phone (54% vs. 30%). Sixty-four percent of households in Indore are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 41% of urban households in Madhya Pradesh as a whole.

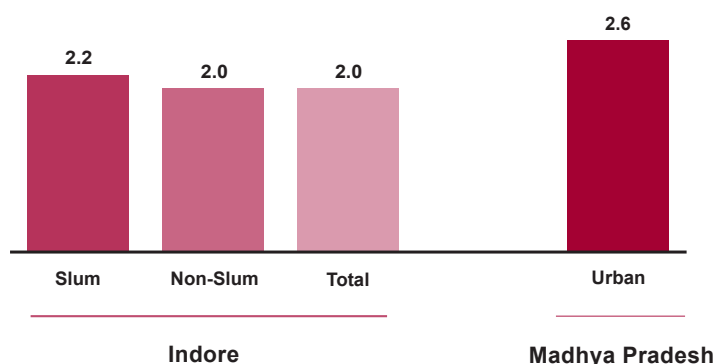
A higher proportion of household heads in non-slum areas than slum areas of Indore are Muslims and Jains. Similarly, the distribution by caste in slum and non-slum areas is notably different. Household heads are twice as likely to be from the scheduled castes in slums (25%) as in non-slums (13%). Housing conditions are worse in slums than non-slums on some indicators, but the differences are not large in most respects. Electricity is nearly universal in both types of areas (99% in both slums and non-slums). Slum households are slightly more likely than non-slum households to live in a *pucca* house (90% vs. 85%). Households in slums are less likely to have an improved toilet facility than households in non-slums (66% vs. 56%).

School attendance does not differ markedly for children in slum and non-slum areas of Indore. In the primary school ages (6-10 years), there is no difference at all in the percentage of children attending school (92% in both slums and non-slums), but a small differential begins to emerge at older ages. In the age group 15-17 years, school attendance is 50 percent in slums, compared with 53 percent in non-slums.

Slum dwellers are slightly worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to most, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The total fertility rate is slightly higher in slums (2.2 children per woman) than in non-slum areas (2.0). The contraceptive prevalence rate is slightly lower in slums (69%) than non-slums (72%), and the method mix is somewhat different. Women in slums are more likely than women in non-slums to rely on female sterilization and less likely to use condoms and IUDs. The unmet need for family planning is the same in slums and non-slums (8%).

Total fertility rates

Children per woman



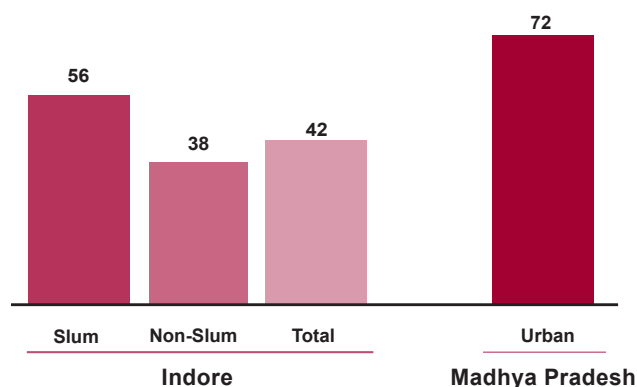
A similar proportion of mothers in slums and non-slums (84-85%) had at least three antenatal care visits for their most recent birth, but the consumption of IFA for at least 90 days was slightly lower for women in slums who were pregnant with their last child (37%) than for women in non-slums (41%). Similarly, there were small differences for both institutional births (76% in slums and 73% in non-slums) and postnatal care within two days of birth (76% vs. 78%).

Children age 12-23 months in non-slums are slightly more likely to have received each of the recommended vaccinations except the measles vaccination and the polio vaccination given at birth. Similarly, slum children are a little less likely than non-slum children to have received all the recommended vaccinations against childhood diseases (74% vs. 76%).

Despite the very small differences between slum areas and non-slum areas on most health indicators, slums exhibit notably higher mortality rates than non-slums for children during the first five years of life. The infant mortality rate is 47 percent higher in slums (56 per 1,000) than non-slums (38 per 1,000) and the under-five mortality rate is 34 percent higher in slums (64) than non-slums (48).

Infant Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10 years preceding the survey



The situation with respect to the nutrition of children and adults is worse in slums than in non-slums. Children in slums are much more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than children in non-slums. Women and men in slums are considerably more likely than those in non-slums to be abnormally thin, but they are less likely to be overweight or obese. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in slum areas of Indore, 19 percent of women and 9 percent of men are overweight or obese.

The prevalence of anaemia among children is somewhat higher among slum children (60%) than among non-slum children (53%). Among women and men, the prevalence of anaemia is marginally higher in slums (43% of women and 12% of men) than in non-slums (40% of women and 10% of men).

The knowledge of AIDS in Indore is universal (100%). Almost all men (95%) also know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner or by using condoms. However, only 71 percent of men have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS is also very high among women (90% in slums, 95% in non-slums, and 94% for Indore overall). More than 80 percent of women in Indore know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (83%) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (90%). Sixty-one percent of women have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Women in slums are less likely than women in non-slums to know about ways to prevent HIV. More than 80 percent of women and men in Indore (82%) know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Women in slums are more likely to participate in household decision making (54%) than women in non-slums (43%). Finally, the prevalence of spousal violence does not differ much in slums and non-slums. More than one-third of women in slums (35%) and non-slums (38%) have ever been a victim of spousal violence (physical or sexual).

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Result	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Indore		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household interviews						
Households selected	2,889	2,709	5,598	1,004	918	1,922
Households occupied	2,853	2,683	5,536	992	907	1,899
Households interviewed	2,822	2,666	5,488	980	897	1,877
Household response rate ¹	98.9	99.4	99.1	98.8	98.9	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49						
Number of eligible women	3,418	3,084	6,502	1,201	1,110	2,311
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,374	3,053	6,427	1,181	1,099	2,280
Eligible women response rate ²	98.7	99.0	98.8	98.3	99.0	98.7
Interviews with men age 15-54						
Number of eligible men	1,542	1,236	2,778	558	491	1,049
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,507	1,218	2,725	545	486	1,031
Eligible men response rate ²	97.7	98.5	98.1	97.7	99.0	98.3

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the 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 2a Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.3	10.3	10.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8
5-9	9.7	10.9	10.2	13.9	15.0	14.5	12.7	14.0	13.3
10-14	10.6	10.3	10.4	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.0	12.1
15-19	11.5	10.9	11.2	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.9	9.5	9.7
20-24	11.4	9.4	10.4	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.6
25-29	8.5	9.7	9.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.2	7.9
30-34	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.7
35-39	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.4
40-44	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.1
45-49	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
50-54	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.9
55-59	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8
60-64	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
65-69	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
70-74	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
80 +	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,775	3,346	7,122	9,827	9,725	19,553	13,603	13,072	26,674
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	886	na	na	990	na	na	961
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	947	na	na	1,038	na	na	1,016
Education²									
No education	12.9	30.3	21.1	31.9	54.4	43.1	26.5	48.0	37.0
<5 years complete	16.4	16.4	16.4	22.3	20.6	21.4	20.6	19.5	20.0
5-9 years complete	34.9	29.0	32.2	34.7	21.6	28.2	34.8	23.5	29.3
10-11 years complete	9.7	7.9	8.9	5.0	1.7	3.4	6.4	3.3	4.9
12 or more years complete	26.1	16.4	21.5	6.1	1.8	4.0	11.8	5.6	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,319	2,935	6,254	8,363	8,265	16,628	11,682	11,200	22,882
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.1	4.4	6.0	3.3	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.1	2.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.² Population age 6 and above.

Table 2b Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence: Indore

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to slum/non-slum residence and sex, Indore, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Indore			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.2	8.1	8.7	9.5	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.0	8.6
5-9	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.8
10-14	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.4	10.3	9.8	8.6	8.9	8.7
15-19	9.7	9.7	9.7	11.3	10.4	10.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
20-24	11.8	9.0	10.5	12.4	9.8	11.2	11.7	8.9	10.4
25-29	8.5	9.6	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	8.2	9.6	8.9
30-34	8.0	9.1	8.5	7.3	8.6	7.9	8.2	9.2	8.7
35-39	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.6
40-44	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.2	5.7
45-49	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.4
50-54	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.8
55-59	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6
60-64	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
65-69	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2
70-74	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.6
75-79	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7
80 +	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Sex ratio, all ages ²	na	na	885	na	na	855	na	na	892
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ²	na	na	809	na	na	763	na	na	821
Education³									
No education	7.1	20.1	13.2	9.1	23.5	15.7	6.6	19.3	12.6
<5 years complete	14.6	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.7	13.7	14.2
5-9 years complete	32.1	29.6	30.9	41.3	37.3	39.4	29.8	27.7	28.8
10-11 years complete	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.8	8.5	9.7	10.7	10.2	10.5
12 or more years complete	35.5	26.5	31.3	24.6	15.9	20.6	38.2	29.0	33.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	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	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹	ns ¹
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.4	7.0	7.7	7.5	5.5	6.8	8.8	7.3	7.9

na = Not applicable

¹ ns = Not shown. Indore was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Indore, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Indore in relation to the total population of Madhya Pradesh, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

² Females per 1,000 males.

³ Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Residence				Indore		
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household headship							
Male	91.5	92.9	92.5	95.5	91.8	90.9	91.1
Female	8.5	7.1	7.5	4.5	8.2	9.1	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	5.1	5.0	na	4.6	4.7	4.7
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	65.1	61.3	62.3	51.3	63.2	57.6	58.7
Non-nuclear	34.9	38.7	37.7	48.7	36.8	42.4	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head							
Hindu	75.1	96.7	90.6	90.2	89.5	76.6	79.2
Muslim	17.4	2.5	6.7	7.2	7.7	12.6	11.6
Jain	4.7	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	8.5	7.1
Other	2.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	19.2	17.4	17.9	17.4	25.3	13.2	15.6
Scheduled tribe	4.4	28.1	21.4	21.6	3.1	2.2	2.4
Other backward class	36.2	41.4	39.9	41.1	34.6	35.5	35.3
Other	40.1	13.1	20.7	19.9	37.0	49.2	46.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes	95.1	62.1	71.4	73.1	99.3	99.0	99.1
No	4.9	37.9	28.6	26.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water							
Improved source	91.3	67.4	74.2	74.2	98.7	99.0	98.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	47.1	4.4	16.4	15.8	49.8	58.2	56.5
Public tap/standpipe	21.1	3.8	8.6	8.0	21.3	15.9	17.0
Tube well or borehole	22.9	57.8	48.0	49.3	27.4	24.7	25.3
Other improved	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-improved source	8.5	32.6	25.8	25.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)							
Water on premises	61.4	18.5	30.6	30.3	64.6	74.9	72.8
Less than 30 minutes	20.8	42.8	36.6	35.3	16.6	14.6	15.0
Thirty minutes or longer	17.8	38.7	32.8	34.4	18.8	10.4	12.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²							
Boil	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.9	7.9	6.9
Strain through cloth	48.0	41.7	43.5	44.3	52.0	45.0	46.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.0	1.4	3.5	3.1	8.7	10.5	10.1
Other treatment	12.0	4.5	6.6	6.7	35.6	46.7	44.5
No treatment	34.9	54.6	49.0	48.7	13.3	10.1	10.8

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Slum	Indore Non-slum	Total
Sanitation facility							
Improved, not shared	49.3	6.6	18.7	19.3	55.5	66.1	64.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.9	6.3	18.3	18.9	55.1	66.0	63.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	50.3	93.4	81.2	80.6	44.5	33.8	35.9
Any facility shared with other households	17.1	2.7	6.8	6.0	30.1	22.6	24.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	12.3	5.1	6.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other unimproved facility	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	28.8	90.4	73.0	73.0	1.8	5.8	5.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³							
<i>Kachha</i>	5.7	30.9	23.8	23.5	0.2	0.6	0.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	25.8	59.4	49.9	50.6	9.9	14.8	13.8
<i>Pucca</i>	68.2	9.7	26.2	25.8	89.6	84.5	85.5
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel							
Electricity	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
LPG/natural gas	54.2	2.6	17.1	15.4	87.0	84.5	85.0
Biogas	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	4.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	6.2	3.8	4.3
Coal/lignite	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7
Charcoal	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9
Wood	34.8	78.6	66.3	67.5	4.4	8.1	7.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	2.3	15.5	11.8	12.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking							
In the house, separate room	55.8	34.1	40.2	42.2	58.5	69.8	67.5
In the house, no separate room	35.3	54.7	49.2	47.0	38.4	28.2	30.3
In a separate building	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.7
Outdoors	6.5	9.2	8.5	8.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,549	3,939	5,488	27,512	ns	ns	ns
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴							
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.0
Stove without chimney	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	98.7	98.4	98.5	98.3	100.0	97.8	98.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	613	3,796	4,409	22,635	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ 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.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

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 account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

	Residence						
				De jure population	Indore		
Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total		Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household goods							
Mattress	78.8	38.8	50.1	50.9	89.1	89.5	89.4
Pressure cooker	73.6	13.7	30.6	31.4	90.8	92.0	91.7
Chair	70.8	23.9	37.1	38.3	74.3	80.5	79.2
Cot or bed	86.5	90.4	89.3	90.6	86.7	88.2	87.9
Table	58.4	15.5	27.6	28.5	59.2	69.3	67.3
Electric fan	88.3	31.4	47.5	49.5	96.1	95.9	95.9
Radio or transistor	31.9	18.2	22.1	22.6	47.6	58.4	56.2
Television (black and white)	33.2	15.9	20.8	22.9	27.9	23.4	24.3
Television (colour)	46.7	4.8	16.6	17.3	61.3	67.0	65.9
Any television	73.6	19.9	35.0	37.4	85.1	85.6	85.5
Sewing machine	36.7	9.1	16.9	19.0	46.5	47.2	47.0
Mobile telephone	29.7	2.5	10.2	10.6	40.4	57.5	54.1
Any other type of telephone	23.7	3.4	9.1	10.1	19.1	36.3	32.9
Computer	6.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	5.7	17.7	15.3
Refrigerator	29.5	2.9	10.4	11.1	28.6	48.5	44.5
Watch or clock	93.5	68.9	75.9	78.1	96.2	96.8	96.7
Water pump	15.0	10.9	12.0	14.7	14.1	26.2	23.8
Thresher	1.1	2.9	2.4	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tractor	0.9	2.8	2.3	3.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
None of the above	1.1	3.2	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
Means of transport							
Bicycle	58.4	45.0	48.8	53.4	71.1	60.6	62.8
Motorcycle or scooter	36.6	8.7	16.6	18.4	37.0	54.5	51.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.6	15.9	11.9	14.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Car	8.1	0.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	15.8	13.4
None of the above	29.3	47.4	42.3	37.3	17.0	17.3	17.2
Agricultural land							
No agricultural land	80.4	33.9	47.0	42.9	89.8	89.7	89.8
Irrigated land only	7.3	19.6	16.1	17.9	5.6	6.7	6.5
Non-irrigated land only	8.2	31.8	25.1	25.7	2.9	2.1	2.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	4.1	14.7	11.7	13.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	81.1	95.0	91.0	92.5	84.7	73.6	75.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	14.6	70.8	54.9	60.9	4.1	5.7	5.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	54.8	19.1	29.2	29.9	57.4	73.6	70.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	13.9	1.2	4.8	4.4	11.6	22.0	19.9
Percentage owning a BPL card	16.5	30.5	26.6	26.9	10.3	5.5	6.4
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	40.6	20.3	26.0	26.2	31.4	44.4	41.8
Wealth index							
Lowest	5.2	51.5	38.4	36.9	0.1	0.7	0.6
Second	12.0	28.2	23.6	24.2	1.0	2.8	2.4
Middle	15.8	11.5	12.7	13.1	8.0	7.7	7.7
Fourth	25.6	6.5	11.9	12.7	40.1	22.0	25.6
Highest	41.3	2.4	13.4	13.1	50.8	66.9	63.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,549	3,939	5,488	27,512	ns	ns	ns

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	39.6	25.7	12.5	10.7	11.5	100.0	24,829
Muslim	13.5	11.7	21.7	36.3	16.9	100.0	1,988
Jain	2.3	1.5	1.5	15.7	79.0	100.0	386
Other	9.1	16.2	22.7	14.1	38.0	100.0	309
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	39.0	25.8	12.8	13.0	9.4	100.0	4,789
Scheduled tribe	67.5	25.1	4.8	1.6	1.1	100.0	5,929
Other backward class	31.4	27.6	16.8	14.3	9.9	100.0	11,320
Other	13.0	15.0	14.7	21.0	36.2	100.0	5,475
Total	36.9	24.2	13.1	12.7	13.1	100.0	27,512

Table 6a School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	85.2	80.1	81.2	91.9	78.3	81.1	88.5	79.2	81.1
11-14 years	75.6	79.5	78.5	76.3	68.4	70.3	76.0	74.2	74.6
15-17 years	56.3	48.7	51.1	48.7	23.5	30.8	53.0	37.0	41.8
6-14 years	80.8	79.9	80.1	85.3	74.5	76.9	82.9	77.2	78.5
6-17 years	73.9	73.3	73.4	76.0	64.8	67.4	74.9	69.1	70.5

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 6b School attendance: Indore

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, slum/non-slum residence, and age, Indore, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
6-10 years	90.1	92.4	91.9	93.5	91.3	91.7	91.7	91.9	91.8
11-14 years	82.3	85.8	85.0	80.6	87.2	85.8	81.5	86.5	85.4
15-17 years	50.9	53.1	52.6	47.3	52.0	51.0	49.5	52.6	51.9
6-14 years	86.8	89.7	89.1	87.8	89.4	89.1	87.3	89.6	89.1
6-17 years	76.7	80.1	79.4	78.6	80.7	80.3	77.6	80.4	79.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

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	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	96.1	2.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1.3	3,218
5-9 years	91.7	3.6	1.9	2.7	100.0	4.4	3,666
10-14 years	87.6	6.3	2.6	3.6	100.0	7.3	3,325
15-17 years	81.1	7.3	3.7	7.9	100.0	9.1	1,591
Residence							
Urban	89.1	5.4	1.9	3.5	100.0	5.1	2,727
Rural	90.7	4.4	1.9	2.9	100.0	5.0	9,072
Indore	89.6	5.1	1.1	4.1	100.0	4.2	ns
Slum	90.3	4.8	1.2	3.6	100.0	3.7	ns
Non-slum	89.5	5.2	1.1	4.3	100.0	4.3	ns
Sex							
Male	90.7	4.9	1.9	2.5	100.0	5.1	6,028
Female	90.0	4.4	1.9	3.7	100.0	4.9	5,772
Total age <15 years	91.8	4.3	1.6	2.3	100.0	4.3	10,208
Total age <18 years	90.3	4.7	1.9	3.1	100.0	5.0	11,799

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	9.7	19.3	29.0	1,251
2-4 years	10.9	19.2	30.1	1,967
Sex				
Male	11.5	17.5	29.0	1,637
Female	9.4	21.1	30.4	1,581
Residence				
Urban	24.5	12.8	37.3	732
Rural	6.3	21.2	27.5	2,485
Indore	45.9	18.0	63.9	ns
Slum	48.4	9.2	57.6	ns
Non-slum	45.2	20.5	65.6	ns
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.9	20.5	24.4	1,325
Second	8.0	20.0	28.0	777
Middle	10.0	18.4	28.4	453
Fourth	14.1	18.2	32.3	385
Highest	44.1	13.9	58.0	278
Total	10.4	19.3	29.7	3,218

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

Table 9. Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.6	2,197
8-11 years	1.4	3.1	2.3	5.4	11.8	2,850
12-14 years	4.9	0.5	11.8	8.3	23.2	1,944
Sex						
Male	2.7	2.4	1.9	6.1	12.4	3,526
Female	1.4	1.4	6.7	3.1	11.8	3,464
Residence						
Urban	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.3	9.5	1,515
Rural	2.1	1.9	4.6	5.3	12.8	5,476
Indore	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	6.7	ns
Slum	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	6.3	ns
Non-slum	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	6.8	ns
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.4	1.8	4.4	5.3	12.9	2,981
Second	2.3	1.7	5.2	5.8	13.8	1,772
Middle	1.8	1.8	4.2	4.4	12.2	850
Fourth	1.7	2.9	3.6	2.4	10.4	757
Highest	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	5.7	631
Total	2.1	1.9	4.3	4.6	12.1	6,991

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.6	18.4	1,260	1,210	474	467
20-24	17.8	16.6	1,147	1,113	427	454
25-29	16.4	15.9	1,056	1,063	410	402
30-34	13.8	14.4	886	926	370	366
35-39	12.5	13.0	800	820	336	332
40-44	10.3	12.2	664	660	315	310
45-49	9.6	9.5	614	635	245	238
Residence						
Urban	28.6	31.1	1,837	3,374	802	1,423
Rural	71.4	68.9	4,590	3,053	1,774	1,146
Indore	2.8	3.0	177	2,280	76	967
Slum	0.6	0.6	35	1,181	16	513
Non-slum	2.2	2.3	142	1,099	60	454
Education						
No education	50.1	22.9	3,219	2,536	591	439
<5 years complete	7.7	9.4	496	437	242	192
5-9 years complete	28.2	40.4	1,813	1,950	1,041	1,003
10-11 years complete	5.2	9.1	333	488	235	260
12 or more years complete	8.8	18.1	565	1,016	467	675
Literacy						
Literate ¹	44.4	73.5	2,856	3,629	1,893	2,055
Not literate	55.4	26.5	3,564	2,788	682	513
Not measured	0.1	0.1	8	10	2	1
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	17.7	40.9	1,135	2,068	1,053	1,436
Watches television at least once a week	43.0	49.8	2,761	3,809	1,282	1,669
Listens to the radio at least once a week	24.5	38.2	1,577	2,065	983	1,265
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.8	10.0	181	272	259	372
Not regularly exposed to any media	46.9	30.8	3,014	2,110	794	525
Marital status						
Never married	16.8	30.4	1,082	1,177	784	884
Currently married	78.1	66.2	5,020	4,923	1,706	1,614
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.9	0.9	58	46	24	18
Widowed	3.1	1.5	201	195	39	30
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.9	66	86	24	23
Religion						
Hindu	90.4	90.3	5,810	5,631	2,326	2,249
Muslim	6.9	6.9	444	539	177	213
Jain	1.5	1.4	99	171	37	66
Other	1.2	1.4	75	86	36	41
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.1	16.4	1,100	1,186	422	465
Scheduled tribe	21.6	20.3	1,390	975	524	362
Other backward class	39.8	41.9	2,555	2,447	1,078	1,003
Other	21.5	21.4	1,381	1,819	552	739
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	54.0	87.2	3,468	3,046	2,246	2,215
In agricultural occupation	32.9	32.2	2,117	1,439	831	556
In non-agricultural occupation	21.0	54.9	1,351	1,607	1,415	1,659
Not employed	46.0	12.8	2,959	3,380	329	350
Missing	0.0	0.1	0	1	2	4
Wealth index						
Lowest	33.6	30.9	2,160	1,442	797	518
Second	23.9	25.0	1,539	1,054	644	429
Middle	13.5	13.8	869	710	356	278
Fourth	13.3	14.4	854	1,237	372	510
Highest	15.6	15.8	1,005	1,984	408	834
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,427	6,427	2,576	2,569
Age 50-54	na	5.5	na	na	149	156
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,725	2,725

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Madhya Pradesh and from NFHS-3 for Indore by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3						NFHS-2		
	Residence			Indore			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.053	0.112	0.096	0.033	0.040	0.038	0.085	0.163	0.142
20-24	0.209	0.265	0.248	0.198	0.179	0.183	0.196	0.258	0.242
25-29	0.153	0.155	0.154	0.134	0.107	0.112	0.133	0.174	0.162
30-34	0.071	0.075	0.074	0.052	0.051	0.051	0.085	0.087	0.086
35-39	0.015	0.043	0.035	0.013	0.007	0.008	0.030	0.040	0.037
40-44	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.016	0.012
45-49	0.009	0.009	0.009	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.005
TFR 15-44	2.54	3.30	3.08	2.15	1.95	1.99	2.68	3.69	3.41
TFR 15-49	2.58	3.34	3.12	2.15	1.95	1.99	2.68	3.73	3.43
CBR	22.1	26.0	24.9	18.8	16.8	17.2	23.0	28.8	27.4

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.58	5.4	4.0	1.97
Rural	3.34	6.2	5.0	2.21
Indore	1.99	4.4	3.1	1.50
Slum	2.15	4.7	3.4	1.76
Non-slum	1.95	4.3	3.1	1.44
Education				
No education	3.79	6.0	5.1	2.55
<5 years complete	(3.11)	4.9	4.6	(2.21)
5-9 years complete	2.81	7.7	4.3	2.01
10 or more years complete	1.94	2.9	2.7	1.64
Religion				
Hindu	3.16	6.0	4.8	2.15
Muslim	(3.06)	6.4	5.1	(2.18)
Jain	*	0.7	3.4	*
Other	*	4.0	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.19	7.3	5.0	2.09
Scheduled tribe	3.82	6.2	5.3	2.44
Other backward class	3.17	6.2	4.8	2.17
Other	2.33	4.3	3.9	1.84
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.89	7.4	5.3	2.50
Second	3.24	5.8	5.3	2.20
Middle	3.03	6.9	4.5	2.01
Fourth	2.66	5.6	4.3	2.03
Highest	1.73	2.5	3.4	1.45
Total	3.12	6.0	4.7	2.14

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:			Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	265
16	1.2	1.2	2.4	248
17	5.3	3.3	8.7	233
18	18.1	6.5	24.6	283
19	29.0	3.5	32.4	230
Residence				
Urban	4.8	2.3	7.2	370
Rural	13.0	3.2	16.2	890
Indore	3.7	3.6	7.3	ns
Slum	3.3	2.8	6.2	ns
Non-slum	3.8	3.8	7.7	ns
Education				
No education	25.1	5.0	30.1	270
<5 years complete	8.5	1.2	9.7	124
5-9 years complete	7.8	2.9	10.7	648
10 or more years complete	2.2	1.6	3.8	217
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	904
Currently married	37.6	10.6	48.3	351
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	5
Religion				
Hindu	10.9	3.2	14.1	1,122
Muslim	9.4	1.9	11.2	100
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.1	3.0	15.2	202
Scheduled tribe	14.0	2.5	16.5	301
Other backward class	10.3	3.8	14.1	499
Other	6.0	1.9	7.9	257
Wealth index				
Lowest	17.5	4.9	22.4	396
Second	12.1	1.5	13.6	311
Middle	8.3	4.6	12.9	167
Fourth	4.5	2.0	6.5	176
Highest	2.3	1.0	3.4	212
Total	10.6	3.0	13.6	1,260

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	81.2	17.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	144
20-29	29.6	30.0	19.9	20.5	100.0	1,411
30-39	4.3	8.9	8.7	78.2	100.0	345
40-49	(0.0)	(0.3)	(3.4)	(96.3)	100.0	44
Residence						
Urban	38.4	27.5	11.4	22.7	100.0	461
Rural	25.1	23.8	17.6	33.5	100.0	1,482
Indore	39.7	34.5	11.9	13.9	100.0	ns
Slum	39.8	33.2	16.0	11.1	100.0	ns
Non-slum	39.7	34.8	10.8	14.7	100.0	ns
Mother's education						
No education	19.9	20.0	17.8	42.3	100.0	1,064
<5 years complete	29.7	22.0	22.7	25.5	100.0	154
5-9 years complete	37.9	29.9	13.3	19.0	100.0	545
10 or more years complete	46.6	39.3	9.8	4.3	100.0	182
Religion						
Hindu	27.9	24.9	16.0	31.1	100.0	1,774
Muslim	29.8	22.3	17.0	30.9	100.0	146
Jain	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.8	24.3	17.4	31.5	100.0	353
Scheduled tribe	20.4	17.8	16.8	45.0	100.0	474
Other backward class	30.1	25.5	16.3	28.0	100.0	794
Other	36.6	33.1	13.4	16.9	100.0	323
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.7	21.7	17.2	39.3	100.0	811
Second	27.4	22.0	19.4	31.2	100.0	473
Middle	32.6	27.1	11.4	28.9	100.0	257
Fourth	38.7	26.2	17.5	17.6	100.0	240
Highest	40.7	41.6	6.7	10.9	100.0	162
Total	28.2	24.7	16.2	30.9	100.0	1,944
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	28.2	24.7	16.2	30.9	100.0	1,944
NFHS-2	24.5	21.4	18.0	36.0	100.0	na

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26	*
20-29	13.3	20.9	40.6	16.9	5.0	3.3	100.0	1,650	27.5
30-39	11.1	13.1	28.3	21.9	12.6	13.0	100.0	750	35.0
40-49	5.2	13.1	34.1	19.8	10.5	17.3	100.0	115	34.6
Residence									
Urban	12.5	16.4	34.5	20.4	8.0	8.2	100.0	518	29.8
Rural	12.1	18.9	37.1	18.1	7.4	6.4	100.0	2,022	29.1
Indore	11.7	17.3	24.8	15.8	14.0	16.5	100.0	ns	34.2
Slum	12.7	18.3	24.7	16.3	11.6	16.3	100.0	ns	33.4
Non-slum	11.5	17.0	24.8	15.6	14.7	16.5	100.0	ns	34.5
Mother's education									
No education	11.9	18.5	37.4	18.6	7.5	6.0	100.0	1,587	29.1
<5 years complete	11.4	21.9	35.4	15.1	8.5	7.7	100.0	201	27.5
5-9 years complete	14.0	18.7	35.8	19.7	6.0	5.8	100.0	600	28.4
10 or more years complete	9.3	11.1	32.4	18.9	11.6	16.8	100.0	153	35.6
Religion									
Hindu	12.1	18.5	36.1	18.7	7.7	6.9	100.0	2,337	29.4
Muslim	14.8	17.9	41.1	17.5	4.8	3.9	100.0	180	27.0
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	17.3	41.3	17.4	7.6	3.9	100.0	482	28.1
Scheduled tribe	12.6	18.5	37.0	16.9	6.7	8.2	100.0	695	29.3
Other backward class	12.1	19.8	35.1	19.1	7.3	6.6	100.0	1,007	28.7
Other	11.3	15.6	33.4	22.1	9.5	8.0	100.0	356	32.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.1	18.5	36.2	17.6	7.9	6.7	100.0	1,139	29.1
Second	11.1	20.7	38.6	18.6	6.3	4.7	100.0	641	28.2
Middle	12.3	17.4	37.5	20.5	7.0	5.2	100.0	326	28.3
Fourth	13.7	18.4	36.2	19.5	5.5	6.8	100.0	265	28.6
Highest	8.1	10.5	30.2	20.5	12.9	17.7	100.0	169	36.3
Birth order									
2-3	11.9	20.2	37.1	17.5	7.0	6.3	100.0	1,428	28.5
4-6	13.0	14.9	37.0	20.4	7.5	7.2	100.0	876	30.1
7+	10.8	20.4	31.9	18.5	10.2	8.3	100.0	236	31.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.9	16.9	38.9	16.6	7.4	7.4	100.0	1,136	29.1
Female	11.6	19.6	34.7	20.3	7.6	6.2	100.0	1,404	29.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.5	17.7	37.3	19.9	7.8	6.8	100.0	2,233	30.1
Dead	24.8	23.3	31.1	9.4	5.0	6.4	100.0	307	24.4
Total	12.2	18.4	36.6	18.6	7.5	6.8	100.0	2,540	29.2

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	75.7	24.5	6.0	3.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	12.9
Want another later ³	17.6	51.3	7.9	3.8	2.9	0.8	0.9	11.5
Want another, undecided when	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
Undecided	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
Want no more	1.1	12.3	39.9	23.2	26.2	29.7	53.4	26.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.7	7.4	42.0	67.1	66.9	63.9	38.5	45.5
Declared infecund	3.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.0	4.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	447	649	1,144	1,262	781	400	336	5,020
MEN								
Want another soon ²	76.9	33.6	9.5	5.3	2.3	3.7	0.0	15.5
Want another later ³	16.9	45.4	10.5	6.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	12.0
Want another, undecided when	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6
Undecided	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	3.0	1.3
Want no more	2.0	12.8	45.0	40.3	52.2	51.8	66.9	38.9
Sterilized ⁵	1.1	7.4	32.9	44.9	42.6	41.9	25.7	31.5
Declared infecund	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	158	210	429	412	269	124	105	1,706

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹					Number of living children ¹				
	1	2	3	4+	Total ²	1	2	3	4+	Total ²
Age										
15-24	6.3	64.9	75.5	*	30.2	2.3	(32.6)	*	*	8.5
25-34	35.4	87.9	89.1	92.4	81.9	18.8	67.9	75.6	86.4	60.1
35-49	75.8	92.1	95.3	93.8	91.3	57.1	96.5	94.5	96.3	92.2
Residence										
Urban	24.3	86.0	94.6	94.6	73.6	19.9	81.6	92.0	95.1	72.3
Rural	17.8	79.9	88.7	92.6	71.7	20.4	76.0	82.5	93.8	69.7
Indore	34.9	93.2	94.3	96.2	75.6	28.4	92.4	99.3	99.5	74.6
Slum	28.4	93.3	96.4	97.0	75.9	23.7	89.1	97.1	(97.2)	70.6
Non-slum	36.3	93.2	93.6	96.0	75.6	(30.0)	93.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	75.6
Education										
No education	20.5	75.1	89.1	92.8	75.9	(18.7)	69.9	77.2	92.8	71.2
<5 years complete	(15.8)	77.9	91.4	93.6	68.6	*	(73.6)	(91.0)	94.3	76.4
5-9 years complete	11.0	82.9	90.6	94.3	65.2	18.8	70.6	85.5	94.6	62.3
10 or more years complete	34.9	97.4	96.6	(89.5)	70.6	30.6	89.9	91.1	96.0	77.8
Religion										
Hindu	20.5	81.4	90.1	92.8	71.9	22.2	77.8	85.7	93.9	70.6
Muslim	1.4	81.2	88.6	94.5	71.6	*	(71.0)	(76.4)	(95.9)	67.0
Jain	*	100.0	*	*	93.4	*	(100.0)	*	*	(88.5)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	16.9	73.0	91.3	94.6	71.1	(18.3)	55.6	84.1	91.3	63.5
Scheduled tribe	15.9	74.3	85.1	92.6	69.6	(13.7)	(83.4)	77.4	93.1	68.3
Other backward class	15.3	83.1	91.3	92.9	73.0	21.0	79.0	88.5	94.8	73.8
Other	33.2	89.5	92.2	92.0	74.2	27.0	83.3	87.8	97.5	71.0
Wealth index										
Lowest	14.5	74.0	85.5	91.8	69.8	(14.9)	68.7	77.0	94.0	67.3
Second	13.2	71.6	88.4	93.3	69.3	(18.1)	69.0	85.8	94.7	70.6
Middle	17.3	82.9	93.4	96.2	73.0	*	(68.5)	(81.4)	90.0	65.7
Fourth	25.2	87.3	94.2	96.9	76.5	(20.1)	92.5	90.7	94.6	73.6
Highest	37.5	97.4	98.4	87.2	78.7	29.0	92.7	99.9	(100.0)	79.4
Number of living sons³										
0	15.5	37.6	29.6	(28.0)	13.5	9.3	37.9	*	*	11.6
1	29.2	89.7	90.8	91.7	78.3	32.9	85.1	87.4	91.2	75.6
2	na	92.1	98.0	97.3	96.4	na	95.5	97.7	99.3	97.7
3	na	na	94.5	95.9	95.4	na	na	(92.9)	96.8	95.6
4+	na	na	na	94.6	94.6	na	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	19.7	81.9	90.2	93.0	72.2	20.3	77.9	85.3	94.1	70.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	12.2	60.1	82.5	90.8	63.0	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately. Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹								Ever-married respondents	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
1	11.2	9.1	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.3	3.0
2	72.8	70.9	72.5	42.8	31.6	25.3	18.1	55.0	50.8	39.0
3	12.4	15.5	19.8	44.9	31.5	28.8	27.7	25.1	28.3	34.0
4	2.2	4.3	3.1	9.6	33.7	32.7	33.6	11.9	14.0	15.4
5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	10.0	8.6	1.6	1.9	2.8
6+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	10.3	0.9	1.0	1.6
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,619	696	1,205	1,308	827	421	351	6,427	5,287	na
Mean ideal number of children for ² :										
All women	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.5	na	na
Number	1,611	696	1,203	1,305	826	419	350	6,410	na	na
Ever-married women	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.8
Number	476	696	1,203	1,305	826	419	350	5,275	5,275	na
Currently married women	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Number	444	649	1,143	1,259	780	398	335	5,008	5,008	na
MEN										
0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.6	0.5	na
1	8.8	6.8	3.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	4.8	2.7	na
2	72.3	64.4	70.2	40.0	30.5	22.7	17.9	57.0	49.4	na
3	15.5	21.8	20.8	45.3	32.5	28.8	26.8	24.7	29.6	na
4	2.6	5.6	6.0	13.1	33.5	37.3	23.9	11.0	15.0	na
5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.2	7.5	12.1	1.2	1.7	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	11.8	0.7	1.0	na
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	991	224	441	419	272	126	105	2,576	1,769	na
Mean ideal number of children for ² :										
All men	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.5	na	na
Number	989	224	441	419	272	126	102	2,572	na	na
Ever-married men	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	na
Number	183	224	441	419	272	126	102	1,766	1,766	na
Currently married men	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.7	na
Number	158	210	429	412	269	124	102	1,703	1,703	na

na = Not applicable/not available

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 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	17.1	1.9	83.9	79.8	1,260	18.5	0.0	72.5	65.7	474
20-29	27.7	2.0	86.0	80.8	2,194	20.5	1.5	73.7	67.9	835
30-39	38.3	2.2	91.4	87.0	1,685	36.4	1.6	83.9	76.3	706
40-49	40.1	0.8	91.0	86.5	1,272	36.5	0.6	85.8	76.4	558
Residence										
Urban	21.9	1.5	80.0	76.0	1,834	16.8	1.0	69.2	64.7	802
Rural	34.4	1.9	91.2	86.3	4,577	33.0	1.0	83.3	74.8	1,770
Indore	15.2	2.3	68.6	64.7	ns	13.9	0.4	59.9	54.1	ns
Slum	17.1	2.4	75.1	70.8	ns	14.6	0.2	62.4	55.6	ns
Non-slum	14.7	2.3	67.0	63.2	ns	13.7	0.4	59.3	53.7	ns
Education										
No education	41.6	1.7	93.7	88.6	3,209	38.0	1.1	88.2	78.6	589
<5 years complete	34.8	2.2	94.2	88.1	493	44.5	0.6	89.5	79.2	242
5-9 years complete	21.3	1.5	85.7	81.2	1,810	26.8	0.9	78.1	71.5	1,038
10 or more years complete	9.6	2.6	68.8	66.2	899	15.4	1.3	68.7	63.4	702
Marital status										
Never married	13.3	1.8	77.4	74.3	1,135	15.4	1.0	66.9	61.6	806
Currently married	34.6	1.7	90.2	85.3	5,008	33.5	1.1	84.5	76.8	1,703
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	34.3	2.8	92.0	85.5	267	37.0	0.0	79.3	62.0	63
Religion										
Hindu	31.7	1.7	88.7	83.7	5,794	28.8	1.1	79.4	71.7	2,322
Muslim	27.7	2.6	82.7	80.4	442	25.8	1.0	80.0	75.3	177
Jain	11.4	0.4	78.1	74.7	99	9.3	0.0	60.8	60.5	37
Other	10.3	4.6	75.5	80.1	75	(4.5)	(0.0)	(60.1)	(60.0)	36
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	32.4	1.5	90.1	86.4	1,097	29.3	2.2	80.4	72.6	422
Scheduled tribe	37.3	2.1	92.6	87.5	1,389	34.6	0.6	88.0	79.3	522
Other backward class	30.9	1.4	89.3	84.1	2,546	28.4	0.9	76.6	69.8	1,077
Other	23.0	2.4	79.4	75.3	1,378	19.7	0.9	73.7	67.3	551
Wealth index										
Lowest	38.8	2.0	93.6	88.2	2,150	37.6	1.2	88.6	79.4	792
Second	35.8	1.3	92.3	88.1	1,534	32.6	1.0	81.4	74.0	644
Middle	29.4	2.1	85.9	81.0	869	24.8	0.4	77.2	68.8	356
Fourth	22.8	2.2	85.2	80.5	852	19.4	0.9	72.6	66.9	372
Highest	14.4	1.5	73.5	70.0	1,005	12.4	1.6	63.1	59.6	408
Total	30.8	1.8	88.0	83.3	6,410	27.9	1.0	78.9	71.6	2,572
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.6	1.8	90.3	85.3	5,275	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	43.7	2.2	87.8	81.7	na	na	na	na	na	na

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.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na= Not applicable/not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	99.6	99.9	98.6	99.4	99.6	99.0
Male sterilization	95.9	98.1	89.9	98.6	99.3	97.6
Pill	97.6	98.4	95.8	93.6	96.1	89.9
IUD	83.7	91.2	63.4	60.8	70.3	47.4
Injectables	62.1	68.5	42.2	49.5	53.4	43.9
Condom/Nirodh	93.2	95.7	88.4	98.8	99.0	98.5
Female condom	11.9	12.1	11.9	19.5	19.8	19.4
Emergency contraception	27.5	31.8	15.6	28.4	28.4	27.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	81.7	89.5	60.9	60.8	70.3	47.3
Any traditional method	65.4	78.7	26.4	69.5	83.4	50.4
Rhythm	57.3	69.7	22.3	61.2	79.2	36.6
Withdrawal	44.6	56.7	9.6	36.8	40.1	31.9
Folk method	10.1	11.8	5.5	1.7	2.0	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.9	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,837	1,316	441	802	460	337
RURAL						
Any method	99.5	99.8	98.1	99.3	99.9	97.7
Any modern method	99.5	99.8	97.8	99.3	99.9	97.7
Female sterilization	99.3	99.7	97.4	98.0	98.6	96.1
Male sterilization	95.4	96.6	88.6	93.0	94.3	89.1
Pill	89.6	90.7	83.7	80.6	81.1	81.2
IUD	61.2	64.2	45.4	34.0	35.5	33.2
Injectables	47.5	49.4	37.8	34.2	32.5	39.5
Condom/Nirodh	77.4	79.3	68.6	91.9	92.0	92.8
Female condom	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.1	6.0	6.9
Emergency contraception	16.7	17.2	13.1	13.1	12.5	15.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	56.5	59.4	41.3	33.5	34.9	32.9
Any traditional method	62.8	68.6	31.4	62.7	71.1	39.5
Rhythm	52.5	57.8	24.1	49.7	58.4	25.3
Withdrawal	38.0	43.1	10.8	32.5	34.5	26.6
Folk method	14.7	15.8	9.0	3.7	4.6	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.2	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,590	3,705	699	1,774	1,246	471
TOTAL						
Any method	99.6	99.8	98.8	99.5	99.9	98.7
Any modern method	99.6	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.9	98.7
Female sterilization	99.4	99.7	97.9	98.4	98.9	97.3
Male sterilization	95.5	97.0	89.1	94.7	95.6	92.7
Pill	91.9	92.7	88.4	84.7	85.2	84.9
IUD	67.6	71.3	52.4	42.4	44.9	39.1
Injectables	51.7	54.4	39.5	39.0	38.2	41.3
Condom/Nirodh	81.9	83.6	76.2	94.0	93.9	95.2
Female condom	5.8	5.5	7.2	10.3	9.7	12.1
Emergency contraception	19.8	21.0	14.1	17.9	16.8	20.6
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	63.7	67.3	48.9	42.0	44.5	38.9
Any traditional method	63.5	71.3	29.5	64.8	74.4	44.0
Rhythm	53.9	60.9	23.4	53.2	64.0	30.0
Withdrawal	39.9	46.6	10.3	33.8	36.0	28.8
Folk method	13.4	14.8	7.7	3.1	3.9	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.5	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,427	5,020	1,140	2,576	1,706	808

¹ All three methods.

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of women				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	
Age																
15-19	9.2	5.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.9	3.0	0.9	0.0	90.8	100.0	351
20-24	24.4	21.0	12.5	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.0	75.6	100.0	939
25-29	55.9	52.9	40.5	0.5	3.3	0.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	3.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	44.1	100.0	987
30-39	75.2	71.4	63.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	5.2	0.0	3.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	24.8	100.0	1,589
40-49	69.1	67.3	60.6	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	30.9	100.0	1,154
Residence																
Urban	61.1	56.3	36.8	1.6	3.6	1.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	4.8	2.5	2.1	0.2	38.9	100.0	1,316
Rural	54.1	51.5	46.9	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.4	45.9	100.0	3,705
Indore	71.0	66.4	40.9	1.8	4.1	2.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	4.6	2.6	1.8	0.1	29.0	100.0	ns
Slum	68.8	66.7	44.9	2.7	4.4	1.9	0.1	12.6	0.1	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.0	31.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	71.5	66.3	39.9	1.6	4.1	2.7	0.0	18.1	0.0	5.2	3.1	2.0	0.1	28.5	100.0	ns
Education																
No education	55.9	53.8	49.8	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	44.1	100.0	2,888
<5 years complete	55.6	52.8	44.9	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	44.4	100.0	378
5-9 years complete	51.5	48.4	38.5	1.3	2.9	0.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.2	48.5	100.0	1,226
10 or more years complete	66.5	56.8	27.1	1.3	3.4	3.3	0.0	21.8	0.0	9.6	5.3	4.0	0.3	33.5	100.0	529
Employment (past 12 months)																
Not employed	50.6	46.7	34.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.9	2.3	1.3	0.3	49.4	100.0	2,196
Employed for cash	62.2	60.3	53.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	37.8	100.0	1,674
Employed not for cash	57.0	53.3	49.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.7	2.9	0.2	0.7	43.0	100.0	1,151
Religion																
Hindu	55.5	52.4	45.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	44.5	100.0	4,583
Muslim	54.9	51.1	31.0	0.5	3.1	0.6	0.5	15.5	0.0	3.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	45.1	100.0	329
Jain	81.8	77.4	54.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	20.2	0.0	4.3	3.5	0.9	0.0	18.2	100.0	59
Other	67.2	64.1	46.9	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	32.8	100.0	49

Continued...

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of women					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	51.6	49.6	41.7	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	48.4	100.0	867
Scheduled tribe	48.2	45.4	42.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.4	51.8	100.0	1,087
Other backward class	58.9	55.9	48.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	41.1	100.0	2,047
Other	61.9	56.9	40.0	1.4	2.8	1.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.3	38.1	100.0	1,019
Wealth index																	
Lowest	48.4	45.9	43.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	51.6	100.0	1,780
Second	55.1	53.4	48.9	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	44.9	100.0	1,232
Middle	56.5	52.8	45.1	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.4	0.4	43.5	100.0	697
Fourth	61.8	57.6	43.8	2.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.4	1.7	0.0	38.2	100.0	640
Highest	71.1	65.2	37.8	1.8	3.0	3.2	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.9	2.8	0.2	28.9	100.0	671
Number of living children																	
No children	6.7	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	93.3	100.0	561
1 child	25.0	20.1	6.3	1.0	2.2	1.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.1	1.8	0.0	75.0	100.0	663
1 son	28.8	24.7	8.1	0.9	3.2	1.8	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.1	1.1	0.0	71.2	100.0	364
No sons	20.3	14.5	4.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.1	2.6	0.0	79.7	100.0	300
2 children	62.6	58.2	42.6	1.5	3.3	1.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.1	0.9	0.4	37.4	100.0	1,090
1 or more sons	68.9	64.4	48.3	1.7	3.3	2.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.9	1.1	0.5	31.1	100.0	939
No sons	24.0	19.8	7.6	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	76.0	100.0	151
3 children	75.8	73.6	67.5	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	24.2	100.0	1,224
1 or more sons	80.2	78.4	72.2	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.7	19.8	100.0	1,135
No sons	20.0	11.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.4	3.4	1.7	80.0	100.0	89
4+ children	67.0	64.9	59.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	33.0	100.0	1,482
1 or more sons	69.2	67.0	62.0	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	30.8	100.0	1,429
No sons	(9.4)	(6.6)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.6)	100.0	54
Total	55.9	52.8	44.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	44.1	100.0	5,020
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	44.1	42.8	36.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	na	3.1	na	na	na	0.7	0.4	na	55.9	100.0	na

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of men		
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	53.3	51.2	40.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	6.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,706
Wife	53.5	51.3	41.0	1.4	1.6	0.9	6.4	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,682
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Not currently married	35.8	34.3	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	28.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
Residence														
Urban	61.0	57.3	32.7	1.7	3.3	1.8	17.7	0.0	3.7	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	488
Rural	49.1	47.6	40.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	4.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,321
Indore	70.3	65.5	36.4	0.9	3.7	2.2	22.0	0.4	4.8	3.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	ns
Slum	66.0	63.6	38.5	1.7	2.4	2.1	18.6	0.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	ns
Non-slum	71.4	65.9	35.9	0.7	4.0	2.2	22.8	0.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	ns
Education														
No education	46.0	44.5	40.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	520
<5 years complete	55.9	55.1	51.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
5-9 years complete	49.9	47.9	36.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	6.8	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	644
10 or more years complete	61.7	58.1	32.5	2.5	3.1	2.0	17.6	0.4	3.6	3.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	443
Age														
15-19	(25.8)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
20-24	12.1	9.8	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	211
25-29	33.5	32.1	18.4	0.9	3.4	1.0	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	339
30-34	55.1	52.7	40.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	8.5	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	344
35-39	66.4	63.4	53.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	6.8	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	328
40-44	77.0	75.2	59.6	3.2	3.2	0.1	9.1	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	298
45-49	67.0	65.6	59.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	3.0	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Continued...														

Continued...

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method				Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method
Marital status															
Never married	36.8	35.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	30.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	63.2	100.0	92
Currently married	53.3	51.2	40.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	6.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	46.7	100.0	1,706
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Religion															
Hindu	52.3	50.2	39.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	6.9	0.1	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	47.7	100.0	1,649
Muslim	49.0	46.3	26.1	0.0	2.9	0.2	17.1	0.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	51.0	100.0	122
Jain	(75.0)	(71.2)	(34.3)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.6)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(25.0)	100.0	21
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	45.0	44.4	32.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	8.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	55.0	100.0	301
Scheduled tribe	43.9	41.9	37.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	56.1	100.0	388
Other backward class	58.4	56.1	44.6	0.8	2.1	0.8	7.8	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	41.6	100.0	769
Other	54.6	51.5	31.0	2.7	2.9	1.5	12.8	0.5	3.2	2.6	0.6	0.0	45.4	100.0	351
Wealth index															
Lowest	43.4	40.8	37.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.3	56.6	100.0	597
Second	52.5	52.2	45.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	47.5	100.0	491
Middle	47.5	45.5	35.6	0.7	2.6	0.6	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	100.0	240
Fourth	59.0	55.1	34.9	1.3	6.0	3.2	9.0	0.6	4.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	41.0	100.0	247
Highest	72.7	69.9	34.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	27.9	0.1	2.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	27.3	100.0	233
Total age 15-49	52.3	50.2	38.5	1.3	1.7	0.8	7.8	0.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	47.7	100.0	1,809
Age 50-54	69.6	68.5	60.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	100.0	141
Total age 15-54	53.6	51.5	40.1	1.8	1.5	0.8	7.2	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	46.4	100.0	1,950

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age						
15-19	*	5	*	9	*	8
20-24	(42.4)	19	33.3	37	*	14
25-29	(41.6)	32	63.1	59	(61.5)	27
30-39	(63.6)	23	48.8	50	40.8	44
40-49	*	5	(49.9)	14	(39.0)	34
Residence						
Urban	55.9	46	53.3	116	46.2	78
Rural	(40.0)	38	(52.8)	54	(45.2)	48
Indore	59.2	ns	50.0	ns	44.1	ns
Slum	(68.6)	ns	62.7	ns	47.2	ns
Non-slum	(56.7)	ns	47.9	ns	43.5	ns
Education						
No education	*	22	*	25	*	10
<5 years complete	*	10	*	12	*	6
5-9 years complete	(39.9)	36	59.3	47	58.9	34
10 or more years complete	(54.1)	16	47.5	87	40.9	76
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	16	(64.8)	27	(41.2)	25
Scheduled tribe	*	12	*	5	*	8
Other backward class	(47.6)	28	44.8	60	48.3	52
Other	(48.1)	28	56.5	79	50.2	42
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	6	*	9	*	9
Second	*	24	*	14	*	22
Middle	*	14	*	23	*	11
Fourth	(51.6)	20	72.3	32	(57.0)	21
Highest	39.2	20	51.2	93	42.8	63
Total	48.8	83	53.1	171	45.8	126

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	88.4	(90.2)	23.6	40.5	9.7	66.1
Government/municipal hospital	58.5	(81.3)	13.9	39.3	4.9	44.3
Government dispensary	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	8.7	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	19.0	(8.7)	3.2	0.6	0.0	13.2
Other public medical sector	1.8	(0.0)	6.5	0.6	2.0	2.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7
Private medical sector	10.6	(9.8)	72.5	58.9	61.8	26.8
Private hospital	10.2	(9.8)	3.2	56.0	0.9	9.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	6.6	2.4	3.1	1.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	58.7	0.0	54.3	15.4
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	4.0	0.6	3.4	1.0
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	4.0	0.0	28.5	6.4
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	4.0	0.0	27.3	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	515	21	48	22	166	771
RURAL						
Public medical sector	98.1	(100.0)	(28.0)	*	40.0	94.2
Government/municipal hospital	27.2	(20.7)	(4.0)	*	12.0	26.1
Government dispensary	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	17.6	(13.8)	(0.0)	*	4.0	16.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	52.7	(62.1)	(12.0)	*	8.0	50.1
Other public medical sector	0.2	(3.4)	(12.0)	*	16.0	1.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	1.8	(0.0)	(60.0)	*	32.0	4.4
Private hospital	1.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0	2.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	*	2.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	(52.0)	*	28.0	2.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	*	2.0	0.2
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	(12.0)	*	28.0	1.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	6.0	0.2
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	(12.0)	*	22.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,807	44	38	12	75	1,977

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	95.9	96.8	25.5	43.9	19.2	86.3
Government/municipal hospital	34.2	40.2	9.6	38.6	7.1	31.2
Government dispensary	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	15.7	9.4	0.0	4.5	2.5	13.7
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	45.3	44.9	7.1	0.4	2.5	39.7
Other public medical sector	0.6	2.3	8.9	0.4	6.4	1.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Private medical sector	3.8	3.2	67.0	55.7	52.5	10.7
Private hospital	3.7	3.2	1.8	53.8	0.6	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	5.5	1.5	2.8	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	55.8	0.0	46.1	5.8
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	3.0	0.4
Other source	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	28.3	2.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2
Spouse	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	25.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,322	64	85	34	242	2,748

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.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife;

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Method/source	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 about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	43.4	34.1	38.2	777
Pill	52.0	31.3	63.0	69
IUD	(70.4)	(62.6)	(70.8)	22
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	42.8	33.7	38.6	764
Private medical sector	60.0	42.4	60.1	102
Total	44.8	34.6	41.0	868

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as nongovernmental organization, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.7	11.4	19.7	0.0	1.9	13.1	48.8	11.5
Condom/Nirodh	1.2	19.7	4.6	0.5	1.5	21.8	49.3	7.6
Rhythm	1.0	34.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.0	51.5	3.6
All modern spacing methods ²	1.5	15.8	10.1	0.6	1.5	17.5	47.1	9.0
All spacing methods ³	1.4	21.4	7.0	0.4	1.0	17.5	48.7	7.4
All methods	0.8	11.5	3.7	0.2	0.5	9.4	26.2	3.9

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant						
				Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	32.8	23.1	27.8	62.9	20.9	2.4	13.8	100.0	474
20-24	37.7	26.7	41.5	57.1	31.7	3.0	8.1	100.0	427
25-29	34.8	21.8	48.3	67.3	25.5	2.0	5.3	100.0	410
30-39	39.0	25.6	55.9	63.8	21.8	2.5	11.9	100.0	706
40-49	40.1	28.3	57.2	56.5	22.1	3.9	17.4	100.0	561
Residence									
Urban	35.7	26.3	46.4	71.9	21.5	1.6	5.0	100.0	802
Rural	37.9	24.9	47.9	56.8	25.0	3.3	14.8	100.0	1,774
Indore	46.0	23.7	51.5	80.0	15.3	2.2	2.6	100.0	ns
Slum	20.5	19.9	59.8	82.5	13.1	0.4	4.1	100.0	ns
Non-slum	52.6	24.7	49.3	79.3	15.9	2.6	2.2	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	38.0	26.7	47.5	43.0	25.7	5.3	26.0	100.0	591
<5 years complete	41.3	25.8	41.6	59.3	20.7	1.9	18.0	100.0	242
5-9 years complete	36.4	25.8	46.5	62.2	26.5	3.0	8.3	100.0	1,041
10 or more years complete	36.3	23.3	50.8	76.8	19.8	0.6	2.8	100.0	702
Religion									
Hindu	37.5	25.1	47.0	60.8	23.6	2.8	12.7	100.0	2,326
Muslim	42.5	34.9	55.3	65.9	30.2	2.1	1.8	100.0	177
Jain	11.2	11.9	49.2	79.8	19.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	37
Other	(21.1)	(3.0)	(33.6)	(65.8)	(17.1)	(4.3)	(12.8)	100.0	36
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.4	22.7	47.8	64.7	22.1	3.0	10.1	100.0	422
Scheduled tribe	49.3	29.7	42.4	47.0	27.5	5.6	19.9	100.0	524
Other backward class	35.2	23.7	48.3	62.6	23.2	2.2	12.0	100.0	1,078
Other	38.6	26.2	50.2	70.7	23.4	1.0	4.9	100.0	552
Wealth index									
Lowest	44.7	27.8	44.0	46.9	28.0	4.9	20.2	100.0	797
Second	35.8	24.6	47.5	60.7	23.9	2.7	12.8	100.0	644
Middle	31.6	23.0	49.6	70.4	21.6	1.8	6.2	100.0	356
Fourth	34.6	25.5	51.7	66.3	26.2	2.2	5.3	100.0	372
Highest	31.9	23.4	48.2	79.2	16.0	0.3	4.5	100.0	408
Total age 15-49	37.2	25.3	47.4	61.5	23.9	2.8	11.8	100.0	2,576
Age 50-54	39.2	20.6	51.9	52.0	24.7	2.4	20.9	100.0	149
Total age 15-54	37.3	25.0	47.7	61.0	24.0	2.8	12.3	100.0	2,725

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need 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, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	21.4	1.7	23.1	8.3	0.9	9.2	29.7	2.7	32.3	28.6	351
20-24	12.4	5.7	18.1	7.4	17.0	24.4	19.9	22.7	42.6	57.4	939
25-29	6.2	8.5	14.7	3.8	52.2	55.9	10.0	60.6	70.6	79.2	987
30-34	1.5	7.7	9.2	0.7	73.5	74.1	2.2	81.1	83.3	89.0	846
35-39	0.6	6.1	6.7	0.5	76.1	76.5	1.1	82.2	83.3	91.9	742
40-44	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.2	68.3	68.5	0.2	73.3	73.5	93.2	610
45-49	0.3	2.2	2.5	0.0	69.7	69.7	0.3	71.9	72.2	96.5	544
Residence											
Urban	4.8	6.1	10.8	5.6	55.6	61.1	10.3	61.6	72.0	85.0	1,316
Rural	5.6	5.8	11.5	2.0	52.1	54.1	7.6	57.9	65.5	82.5	3,705
Indore	3.8	4.0	7.9	7.2	63.7	71.0	11.1	67.8	78.8	90.0	ns
Slum	4.5	3.9	8.4	6.1	62.6	68.8	10.6	66.6	77.2	89.1	ns
Non-slum	3.7	4.1	7.7	7.5	64.0	71.5	11.2	68.1	79.2	90.2	ns
Education											
No education	4.3	6.0	10.3	1.0	54.9	55.9	5.3	61.0	66.2	84.4	2,888
<5 years complete	5.6	7.3	12.9	4.8	50.8	55.6	10.4	58.1	68.5	81.2	378
5-9 years complete	8.0	5.2	13.2	3.6	47.9	51.5	11.6	53.1	64.7	79.6	1,226
10 or more years complete	5.4	5.8	11.2	10.7	55.7	66.5	16.1	61.5	77.6	85.6	529
Religion											
Hindu	5.4	6.0	11.4	2.9	52.7	55.5	8.2	58.7	66.9	83.0	4,583
Muslim	6.3	4.8	11.1	3.9	51.1	54.9	10.1	55.9	66.1	83.2	329
Jain	0.0	7.9	7.9	3.1	78.7	81.8	3.1	86.6	89.7	91.1	59
Other	9.2	3.1	12.3	3.4	63.8	67.2	12.6	66.9	79.5	84.6	49
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	6.1	7.6	13.6	2.7	48.9	51.6	8.7	56.5	65.2	79.1	867
Scheduled tribe	5.0	6.8	11.8	1.8	46.4	48.2	6.8	53.2	60.0	80.3	1,087
Other backward class	5.9	5.1	11.0	3.0	55.8	58.9	9.0	60.9	69.9	84.2	2,047
Other	4.3	5.1	9.4	4.1	57.8	61.9	8.4	62.9	71.3	86.8	1,019
Wealth index											
Lowest	5.5	7.0	12.5	1.4	47.1	48.4	6.8	54.1	61.0	79.5	1,780
Second	5.3	4.5	9.8	2.6	52.5	55.1	7.8	57.1	64.9	84.9	1,232
Middle	7.6	6.2	13.8	2.8	53.6	56.5	10.4	59.8	70.2	80.4	697
Fourth	6.0	6.0	12.1	3.8	58.0	61.8	9.8	64.0	73.9	83.7	640
Highest	2.6	5.0	7.6	7.0	64.0	71.1	9.6	69.0	78.7	90.3	671
Total	5.4	5.9	11.3	2.9	53.0	55.9	8.3	58.9	67.2	83.2	5,020

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

	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 sexual intercourse
Current age	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	9.6	na	na	na	na	71.8	1,260	a	a	a
20-24	25.8	57.3	73.3	na	na	16.2	1,147	17.3	17.8	17.8
25-29	33.0	64.3	80.1	85.0	95.0	3.5	1,056	16.2	17.1	17.2
30-34	40.1	76.7	89.1	92.9	97.4	0.3	886	15.6	16.5	16.5
35-39	45.2	79.6	90.0	93.0	97.0	1.0	800	15.3	16.4	16.5
40-44	49.6	77.3	89.5	93.1	97.3	0.2	664	15.0	16.4	16.4
45-49	49.6	80.5	89.1	92.8	98.6	0.0	614	15.0	16.6	16.6
20-49	38.6	70.8	83.9	na	na	4.6	5,167	15.9	16.8	16.9
25-49	42.3	74.7	87.0	90.9	96.9	1.2	4,020	15.5	16.6	16.7
MEN										
15-19	1.0	na	na	na	na	97.0	474	a	a	a
20-24	3.7	10.7	25.8	na	na	56.6	427	a	a	a
25-29	5.3	23.6	45.2	54.0	73.3	19.5	410	20.5	21.0	20.4
30-34	11.8	30.5	48.3	55.7	80.0	4.9	370	20.2	21.3	20.5
35-39	8.9	31.2	49.5	58.7	80.8	1.5	336	20.1	20.9	20.6
40-44	14.0	35.5	54.0	61.5	79.2	1.2	315	19.6	20.3	20.1
45-49	15.3	41.9	60.7	69.8	86.9	0.0	245	18.7	20.2	20.0
20-49	9.2	27.3	45.6	na	na	16.6	2,103	a	a	a
25-49	10.6	31.6	50.7	59.0	79.4	6.4	1,676	19.9	20.8	20.3

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 sex for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 30 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-2, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	31.0	16.3	47.3	12.2	58.9
5-9	51.0	43.4	94.4	20.3	112.8
10-14	49.4	24.8	74.2	22.8	95.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	42.5	17.4	59.9	20.7	79.4
RURAL					
0-4	49.0	27.1	76.1	30.5	104.3
5-9	58.9	33.4	92.3	33.8	123.0
10-14	72.5	39.2	111.8	58.8	164.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	58.5	37.1	95.7	71.6	160.4
TOTAL					
0-4	44.9	24.7	69.5	26.5	94.2
5-9	57.2	35.5	92.7	30.9	120.8
10-14	67.6	36.1	103.7	49.8	148.3
NFHS-2 (0-4)	54.9	32.7	87.6	59.8	142.2

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	41.2	30.3	71.6	16.2	86.6
Rural	54.3	30.5	84.8	32.0	114.1
Indore	33.2	8.8	42.0	9.8	51.4
Slum	42.0	14.4	56.4	8.4	64.4
Non-slum	31.1	7.4	38.4	10.1	48.2
Education					
No education	55.7	32.9	88.6	33.0	118.7
<10 years complete	52.7	30.1	82.9	24.5	105.3
10 or more years complete	7.5	9.5	17.0	3.1	20.1
Religion					
Hindu	53.1	31.2	84.3	28.6	110.5
Muslim	35.7	23.9	59.6	(31.6)	(89.3)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	50.2	31.7	81.9	30.7	110.1
Scheduled tribe	56.5	39.0	95.6	49.9	140.7
Other backward class	53.3	25.7	79.0	20.2	97.6
Other	39.6	27.2	66.8	14.1	79.9
Wealth index					
Lowest	56.1	35.1	91.2	37.5	125.3
Second	67.2	28.6	95.8	35.1	127.5
Middle	34.5	31.4	66.0	19.3	84.0
Fourth	37.2	27.5	64.7	7.4	71.6
Highest	23.3	13.3	36.6	5.3	41.7
Child's sex					
Male	52.7	28.2	80.9	24.7	103.6
Female	50.1	32.7	82.8	32.6	112.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	80.5	31.1	111.6	35.2	142.9
20-29	42.4	31.0	73.5	26.1	97.6
30-39	47.3	27.9	75.2	25.4	98.6
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	58.1	25.9	83.9	22.1	104.1
2-3	42.5	29.4	71.9	28.8	98.6
4+	57.7	35.1	92.8	33.2	122.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	91.8	53.0	144.7	51.8	189.0
2-3 years	34.6	22.0	56.6	24.1	79.3
4 years or more	13.6	19.4	33.0	20.8	53.2
Total	51.4	30.5	81.9	28.6	108.2

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

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	27.5	1.0	56.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	21.0	1.7	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.4	2.2	0.9
Mother's age >34	0.2	*	3.6
Birth interval <24 months	12.6	1.6	8.1
Birth order >3	19.0	1.2	6.4
Subtotal	37.2	1.4	19.0
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.8	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.2	1.3	10.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	*	0.8
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.4	3.1	5.1
Subtotal	14.3	3.0	16.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	51.5	1.9	35.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	3,420	na	5,020

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	29.9	44.9	0.0	2.6	3.4	19.2	100.0	353
20-34	34.5	40.2	0.3	2.1	3.7	19.1	100.0	1,763
35-49	16.2	42.4	1.0	2.1	1.0	37.2	100.0	146
Birth order								
1	42.8	40.5	0.3	1.5	1.8	13.1	100.0	495
2-3	37.9	39.9	0.3	1.6	3.7	16.5	100.0	965
4+	20.0	42.8	0.4	3.4	4.1	29.1	100.0	802
Residence								
Urban	61.6	30.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.1	100.0	546
Rural	23.4	44.4	0.4	2.8	4.5	24.5	100.0	1,716
Indore	85.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	ns
Slum	75.1	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	100.0	ns
Non-slum	88.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	ns
Education								
No education	18.0	45.8	0.2	2.9	3.7	29.3	100.0	1,247
<5 years complete	31.4	48.9	0.0	2.5	7.4	9.9	100.0	183
5-9 years complete	44.4	38.6	0.5	1.5	2.9	12.0	100.0	614
10 or more years complete	84.4	14.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	218
Religion								
Hindu	31.0	41.2	0.3	2.4	3.6	21.4	100.0	2,075
Muslim	47.4	42.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	7.7	100.0	158
Jain	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	30.2	46.7	0.7	2.2	2.6	17.6	100.0	412
Scheduled tribe	11.7	44.5	0.5	1.9	5.2	36.2	100.0	549
Other backward class	36.5	40.4	0.0	2.8	4.0	16.2	100.0	912
Other	55.8	31.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	10.1	100.0	389
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.9	43.3	0.6	3.7	4.7	32.6	100.0	931
Second	28.8	45.9	0.0	2.2	3.9	19.1	100.0	535
Middle	38.0	47.9	0.0	0.5	3.0	10.6	100.0	301
Fourth	55.6	35.3	0.6	0.6	1.7	6.3	100.0	269
Highest	80.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	225
Total	32.6	41.1	0.3	2.2	3.5	20.3	100.0	2,262

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence					Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Indore		Total	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
			Slum	Non-slum						
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care										
Weighed	67.2	49.2	90.9	90.6	90.7	52.8	68.4	80.9	26.0	54.3
Blood pressure measured	65.1	31.4	92.9	89.9	90.5	34.3	69.2	77.3	7.9	40.9
Urine sample taken	64.7	26.7	92.2	89.2	89.8	29.9	67.9	70.0	6.7	37.4
Blood sample taken	66.2	34.8	91.6	88.8	89.4	37.9	66.6	82.4	13.9	43.6
Abdomen examined	78.5	64.5	95.5	93.1	93.6	63.9	87.4	92.4	47.1	68.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications										
Vaginal bleeding	23.8	12.3	25.9	37.9	35.4	11.3	27.5	31.6	7.3	15.5
Convulsions	22.2	12.4	22.0	33.6	31.2	12.0	25.6	26.3	7.3	15.2
Prolonged labour	26.1	14.2	25.6	41.2	37.9	13.5	30.1	33.8	7.3	17.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	51.3	33.2	59.5	63.5	62.7	34.9	52.0	62.6	19.9	38.3
Number of women	508	1,296	ns	ns	ns	1,051	381	121	251	1,804

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three 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 who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	41.1	36.9	69.7	3.0	63.0	10.2	3.9	353
20-34	42.0	41.0	72.3	3.5	64.1	13.3	3.0	1,763
35-49	24.4	25.2	53.4	0.0	46.1	6.6	4.2	146
Birth order								
1	51.0	46.1	78.9	0.3	71.9	18.8	5.2	495
2-3	43.2	43.7	72.7	5.1	64.8	14.0	2.7	965
4+	31.4	29.9	63.1	2.6	54.7	6.4	2.6	802
Residence								
Urban	58.5	60.7	83.9	2.1	72.5	22.0	3.1	546
Rural	35.1	32.5	66.4	3.5	59.7	9.3	3.2	1,716
Indore	84.9	71.5	93.0	1.5	86.4	40.3	7.0	ns
Slum	83.9	71.0	96.2	0.3	82.0	37.2	1.3	ns
Non-slum	85.1	71.6	92.2	1.8	87.6	41.1	8.5	ns
Education								
No education	27.9	29.3	61.4	2.6	51.3	5.6	2.3	1,247
<5 years complete	44.6	39.5	81.9	3.3	70.1	17.7	6.7	183
5-9 years complete	49.4	46.5	77.5	4.2	73.8	14.9	4.0	614
10 or more years complete	86.3	76.3	94.7	3.6	91.1	39.7	3.0	218
Religion								
Hindu	39.2	38.0	69.3	3.2	62.0	12.1	3.3	2,075
Muslim	53.6	53.3	85.4	2.9	73.4	12.7	1.4	158
Jain	(88.2)	(74.5)	(88.2)	(0.0)	(75.6)	(20.0)	(2.0)	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	38.1	44.0	70.8	3.7	60.1	11.2	2.3	412
Scheduled tribe	25.9	21.8	51.7	1.6	53.1	7.7	3.6	549
Other backward class	43.7	39.1	76.1	4.0	66.4	11.5	3.8	912
Other	57.4	59.7	84.4	2.7	70.9	22.2	2.3	389
Wealth index								
Lowest	27.5	26.0	57.0	3.1	52.0	5.3	3.1	931
Second	35.8	31.6	71.8	3.4	64.2	9.9	3.4	535
Middle	48.5	50.6	78.7	4.1	68.1	14.7	4.0	301
Fourth	51.9	55.1	84.6	3.4	72.1	15.2	2.6	269
Highest	83.4	78.8	96.8	1.5	85.6	40.7	3.0	225
Total	40.7	39.3	70.6	3.2	62.8	12.4	3.2	2,262

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

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
Background characteristic			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	9.0	993	44.3	40.9	10.5	4.4	100.0	90
20-34	11.6	2,896	50.0	35.7	9.3	4.9	100.0	335
35-49	3.6	187	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Residence								
Urban	26.5	989	46.7	40.3	8.1	5.0	100.0	262
Rural	5.5	3,087	53.1	31.0	11.5	4.4	100.0	170
Indore	62.3	ns	50.8	34.4	6.4	8.4	100.0	ns
Slum	67.7	ns	50.3	35.3	7.2	7.2	100.0	ns
Non-slum	60.8	ns	50.9	34.2	6.2	8.7	100.0	ns
Antenatal care visits ¹								
None	1.3	458	*	*	na	na	100.0	6
1-3	7.1	1,293	63.3	36.7	na	na	100.0	92
4+	39.7	505	57.3	42.7	na	na	100.0	200
Education								
No education	4.0	2,250	43.2	39.0	8.8	9.0	100.0	90
<5 years complete	5.2	326	(50.8)	(12.6)	(36.6)	(0.0)	100.0	17
5-9 years complete	13.9	1,148	49.4	38.7	10.1	1.7	100.0	160
10 or more years complete	46.9	352	52.1	35.7	6.4	5.8	100.0	165
Religion								
Hindu	9.5	3,724	51.2	34.1	9.2	5.5	100.0	353
Muslim	20.1	308	38.7	47.1	12.9	1.3	100.0	62
Jain	(75.2)	17	(43.9)	(52.2)	(1.0)	(2.9)	100.0	13
Other	(12.6)	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	10.3	764	41.2	40.4	12.0	6.4	100.0	79
Scheduled tribe	2.6	982	(24.9)	(50.0)	(18.5)	(6.6)	100.0	25
Other backward class	9.5	1,659	50.3	34.2	11.5	4.0	100.0	157
Other	25.5	671	55.4	35.2	5.0	4.4	100.0	171
Wealth index								
Lowest	3.0	1,679	(36.4)	(42.4)	(12.1)	(9.1)	100.0	50
Second	3.2	994	(47.5)	(33.5)	(14.4)	(4.7)	100.0	32
Middle	10.6	560	64.9	23.6	5.9	5.6	100.0	60
Fourth	24.8	491	43.8	42.6	11.6	2.0	100.0	122
Highest	47.9	351	51.7	35.8	7.3	5.2	100.0	168

Continued...

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done—Continued

	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with ultrasound
Background characteristic			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	16.6	1,216	50.2	35.8	8.4	5.7	100.0	202
1 child	12.3	1,090	47.0	40.6	7.3	5.2	100.0	134
0 sons	10.9	574	51.9	44.4	0.5	3.3	100.0	63
1 son	13.8	516	42.6	37.3	13.2	6.9	100.0	71
2 children	8.0	785	50.3	29.1	17.3	3.3	100.0	63
0 son	11.1	282	(65.1)	(19.9)	(14.5)	(0.5)	100.0	31
1 or more sons	6.2	503	35.4	38.3	20.2	6.0	100.0	31
3 children	4.8	460	(53.6)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	100.0	22
0 sons	7.4	110	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1 or more sons	4.0	350	(39.6)	(60.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	100.0	14
4+ children	2.1	524	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
0 sons	1.8	87	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
1 or more sons	2.1	437	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	10.6	4,076	49.2	36.6	9.4	4.7	100.0	432

Note: Total includes pregnancies with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Indore		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Place of delivery						
Health facility	57.2	17.1	26.2	76.4	73.4	74.1
Public sector	37.1	12.9	18.4	31.4	24.4	25.9
NGO/trust	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.2
Private sector	19.9	4.3	7.8	42.0	47.1	46.0
At home	42.4	82.7	73.5	23.6	26.6	25.9
Own home	38.6	73.4	65.5	16.7	20.8	19.9
Parents' home	3.6	9.2	7.9	6.6	5.5	5.8
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹						
Doctor	40.2	12.7	19.0	63.7	63.2	63.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	22.9	11.0	13.7	15.8	13.0	13.6
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	31.0	55.7	50.1	19.3	19.4	19.4
Friends/relatives	5.7	20.0	16.8	0.9	4.4	3.7
No one	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	63.1	23.8	32.7	79.5	76.2	76.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	9.1	1.9	3.5	16.5	16.9	16.8
Number of births	777	2,643	3,420	ns	ns	ns
For home deliveries						
Disposable delivery kit used	25.5	23.7	23.9	31.0	23.7	25.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	99.2	94.7	95.3	98.6	96.6	97.0
Either of the above	99.2	95.9	96.3	98.6	96.6	97.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	52.0	55.2	54.7	53.5	55.9	55.4
Number of births delivered at home	218	1,385	1,602	ns	ns	ns
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Had postnatal check-up	55.8	26.8	33.8	77.6	80.5	79.9
Less than 4 hours	33.7	16.0	20.2	50.5	59.2	57.4
4-23 hours	11.2	2.6	4.7	15.1	10.6	11.6
1-2 days	6.8	2.5	3.6	10.1	8.5	8.8
3-41 days	4.1	5.7	5.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
Don't know/missing/other response	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
No postnatal check-up	43.0	73.2	65.9	21.8	19.5	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Indore		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Doctor	36.6	10.3	16.6	60.3	63.1	62.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	16.9	10.7	12.2	14.2	12.1	12.5
Other health personnel	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
Dai (TBA)	2.3	5.3	4.6	3.2	5.0	4.6
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
No postnatal check-up	43.0	73.2	65.9	21.8	19.5	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	546	1,716	2,262	ns	ns	ns

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

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

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	27.3	33.9	640	31.9	28.0	353
20-34	26.8	33.6	2,598	35.2	29.7	1,763
35-49	13.9	16.4	182	21.4	16.3	146
Birth order						
1	43.9	52.2	878	47.8	44.1	495
2-3	24.3	31.2	1,430	35.4	29.8	965
4+	14.8	19.3	1,113	23.3	17.4	802
Antenatal care visits²						
None	8.6	10.9	458	10.2	8.9	458
1-3	23.8	32.3	1,293	30.5	24.2	1,293
4+	60.5	69.2	505	64.1	57.8	505
Residence						
Urban	57.2	63.1	777	55.8	51.8	546
Rural	17.1	23.8	2,643	26.8	21.1	1,716
Indore	74.1	76.9	ns	79.9	77.8	ns
Slum	76.4	79.5	ns	77.6	75.7	ns
Non-slum	73.4	76.2	ns	80.5	78.4	ns
Education						
No education	14.4	20.0	1,955	21.4	17.5	1,247
<5 years complete	23.0	29.1	271	38.7	28.0	183
5-9 years complete	35.6	43.6	912	42.2	35.7	614
10 or more years complete	81.1	88.6	283	77.3	71.7	218
Religion						
Hindu	23.9	30.5	3,136	31.9	26.6	2,075
Muslim	50.4	55.4	248	54.0	48.2	158
Jain	(90.7)	(90.7)	16	(63.8)	(63.8)	13
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.3	31.8	635	30.1	24.9	412
Scheduled tribe	8.0	12.6	856	19.1	12.7	549
Other backward class	27.5	35.0	1,384	36.1	30.4	912
Other	52.7	59.6	544	53.3	50.2	389
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.2	16.0	1,446	20.5	15.2	931
Second	19.4	24.5	838	26.3	21.5	535
Middle	35.9	43.2	459	44.0	34.3	301
Fourth	50.5	58.0	395	49.0	45.6	269
Highest	84.1	90.3	282	75.3	72.5	225
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.3	628	75.4	72.9	428
Private health facility	na	99.4	267	88.0	85.2	223
Home	na	8.9	2,514	15.1	8.7	1,602
Total	26.2	32.7	3,420	33.8	28.5	2,262

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic, births delivered in other places of delivery, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.3	82.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	58.4	48.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	60.4	45.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	59.9	52.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	66.4	61.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	76.6	57.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	34.6	20.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	31.3	20.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	20.2	12.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	28.0	19.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	80.5	63.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	40.2	27.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	38.1	26.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	29.7	22.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	37.1	28.9

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Indore		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Antenatal/delivery care and information						
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	81.3	58.8	63.8	96.1	87.3	89.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	65.0	43.0	47.8	77.9	76.2	76.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:						
Vaginal bleeding	27.6	20.4	22.0	18.2	28.6	26.3
Convulsion	27.9	18.3	20.4	20.8	31.7	29.3
Prolonged labour	25.8	19.0	20.5	29.9	34.9	33.8
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication	41.2	34.5	36.0	53.2	69.8	66.2
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	55.1	22.9	30.0	79.2	79.4	79.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:						
The importance of delivering in a health facility	63.9	39.1	44.6	79.2	79.4	79.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	66.9	39.8	45.8	81.8	84.1	83.6
Family planning or delaying his next child	58.9	31.3	37.5	75.3	81.0	79.7
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	125	440	565	ns	ns	ns
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:						
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	37.9	28.8	30.1	*	*	(29.1)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	29.4	20.1	21.4	*	*	(28.1)
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	38.5	34.2	34.9	*	*	(45.6)
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	55.5	37.4	40.0	*	*	(47.0)
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	56	339	395	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccina- tions ²	No vaccina- tions	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	81.9	81.4	68.5	55.4	43.7	95.7	89.9	77.9	66.7	44.3	3.8	27.9	315
Female	78.9	70.0	58.4	43.5	38.7	92.1	86.8	73.0	55.5	35.9	6.3	22.7	286
Birth order													
1	85.3	74.3	64.0	53.0	45.2	91.7	88.8	80.5	62.8	46.3	5.5	28.4	164
2-3	81.7	75.8	64.6	52.1	45.4	95.3	88.8	77.5	60.8	42.5	4.1	25.3	256
4-5	79.2	83.1	70.0	50.3	36.0	96.1	89.6	67.3	67.1	35.8	3.9	26.9	116
6+	(65.9)	(68.2)	(47.7)	(31.8)	(25.0)	(90.9)	(84.1)	(70.5)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(9.1)	(15.9)	66
Residence													
Urban	91.4	86.1	83.8	75.8	58.2	97.7	96.6	87.6	77.4	68.7	1.1	37.6	143
Rural	77.0	72.8	57.4	41.6	36.1	92.8	85.9	71.8	56.4	31.5	6.2	21.6	459
Indore	98.7	98.4	95.4	87.1	77.0	97.7	96.3	89.7	79.0	75.7	0.6	70.9	ns
Slum	95.0	93.7	92.5	81.2	78.7	96.2	96.2	86.2	81.2	73.7	2.5	76.2	ns
Non-slum	100.0	100.0	96.4	89.1	76.4	98.2	96.4	90.9	78.2	76.4	0.0	69.1	ns
Mother's education													
No education	74.2	67.9	52.2	37.0	31.6	92.8	87.4	69.5	53.8	28.4	5.8	19.2	338
<5 years complete	(89.4)	(85.8)	(75.2)	(53.6)	(39.4)	(92.9)	(89.4)	(78.7)	(57.1)	(46.5)	(7.1)	(35.8)	42
5-9 years complete	84.7	82.9	73.0	61.2	51.7	95.5	87.4	81.0	66.4	48.3	4.5	30.2	167
10 or more years complete	100.0	97.2	97.2	91.5	71.6	97.2	97.2	94.4	96.9	85.6	0.0	41.7	54
Religion													
Hindu	79.3	75.2	61.9	47.5	39.9	93.4	87.6	74.2	59.8	38.2	5.5	24.9	546
Muslim	89.9	80.1	80.1	69.5	53.0	99.9	96.6	89.6	72.8	56.2	0.1	29.7	46
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	91.0	78.2	67.8	54.9	44.4	92.2	90.9	75.4	68.8	40.5	2.6	25.0	118
Scheduled tribe	71.2	62.3	42.3	27.9	21.2	92.2	85.5	64.4	40.0	22.3	7.8	12.4	136
Other backward class	76.8	76.8	65.2	47.9	42.3	93.3	86.6	76.7	61.8	41.0	6.7	28.2	246
Other	89.6	89.6	83.7	77.4	62.1	99.9	94.0	87.9	80.2	62.4	0.0	36.7	102
Wealth index													
Lowest	69.8	64.5	48.5	31.4	29.6	91.1	82.8	63.3	44.4	23.1	7.7	15.4	254
Second	81.3	79.2	61.5	43.8	34.3	93.7	89.5	79.0	63.5	33.3	5.2	23.0	145
Middle	86.9	85.0	79.4	66.0	49.3	94.4	92.5	84.8	75.3	54.7	3.7	34.1	81
Fourth	95.6	84.7	80.2	77.5	66.3	99.8	95.5	90.9	81.4	68.2	0.0	44.0	70
Highest	100.0	97.1	97.1	93.9	72.2	100.0	97.1	91.0	90.1	84.3	0.0	43.0	52
Total	80.5	76.0	63.7	49.8	41.3	94.0	88.4	75.6	61.4	40.3	5.0	25.4	602
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	62.0	61.3	51.2	35.8	10.3	82.6	76.9	56.6	34.1	22.6	16.5	24.0	na

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

² BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought			Percentage for whom treatment was sought		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	4.4	8.3	278	*	*	12	*	*	23
6-11	8.4	20.1	359	(60.2)	(15.0)	30	78.8	21.7	72
12-23	2.0	18.0	602	*	*	12	67.8	15.5	108
24-35	4.7	16.8	579	*	*	27	82.8	22.0	97
36-47	2.7	9.7	681	*	*	18	53.9	14.2	66
48-59	2.7	7.2	659	*	*	18	(65.0)	(29.0)	48
Sex									
Male	4.0	14.3	1,611	51.3	18.7	65	72.2	24.6	231
Female	3.4	11.9	1,546	(51.7)	(14.5)	53	67.8	13.5	184
Residence									
Urban	2.7	12.5	741	(77.1)	(23.6)	20	74.2	23.3	92
Rural	4.0	13.3	2,416	46.2	15.4	98	69.2	18.7	322
Indore	1.0	10.5	ns	*	*	ns	81.3	29.8	ns
Slum	3.8	11.1	ns	*	*	ns	(84.1)	(27.3)	ns
Non-slum	0.3	10.3	ns	*	*	ns	(80.6)	(30.6)	ns
Mother's education									
No education	2.8	12.1	1,779	(42.4)	(6.1)	50	65.7	16.1	216
<5 years complete	6.9	12.5	241	*	*	17	*	*	30
5-9 years complete	5.3	15.2	860	(53.6)	(20.0)	45	74.3	24.6	130
10 or more years complete	2.3	13.6	277	*	*	6	86.5	27.2	38
Religion									
Hindu	3.8	12.5	2,885	48.8	16.7	109	68.4	19.7	360
Muslim	3.9	19.4	239	*	*	9	(83.1)	(19.9)	46
Jain	(0.0)	(11.1)	16	nc	nc	0	*	*	2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.4	13.9	582	*	*	26	79.2	26.5	81
Scheduled tribe	4.1	9.5	775	*	*	32	50.9	24.4	74
Other backward class	3.7	14.2	1,296	(47.3)	(9.6)	49	68.6	18.6	183
Other	2.4	15.1	505	*	*	12	83.5	10.7	76
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.3	11.9	1,303	(37.8)	(16.2)	56	64.1	16.5	155
Second	4.8	16.3	755	*	*	36	69.5	17.1	123
Middle	3.4	12.8	440	*	*	15	(81.0)	(16.4)	56
Fourth	2.0	14.2	382	*	*	8	74.3	28.3	54
Highest	1.2	9.2	276	*	*	3	79.4	41.2	25
Total	3.7	13.1	3,157	51.5	16.8	118	70.3	19.7	414

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

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Other treatments				No treatment	Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel			Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other			
Age in months															
<6	13.2	278	(46.5)	(17.1)	(8.3)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(17.2)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(53.4)	37	
6-11	26.6	359	56.8	23.3	18.1	33.1	6.5	36.2	14.6	42.0	0.0	4.8	33.5	96	
12-23	18.8	602	63.4	40.5	31.1	56.8	12.1	60.8	14.9	52.6	0.1	8.0	9.5	113	
24-35	11.2	579	66.8	22.4	24.6	36.8	9.3	41.4	18.8	43.0	0.0	9.3	21.1	65	
36-47	4.6	681	(51.3)	(41.0)	(34.5)	(65.6)	(4.9)	(65.6)	(10.0)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(19.4)	31	
48-59	6.2	659	(47.9)	(30.0)	(33.0)	(55.6)	(11.0)	(63.0)	(11.3)	(55.2)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(11.3)	41	
Sex															
Male	13.4	1,611	63.9	33.8	27.7	47.9	6.3	51.4	18.4	47.5	0.1	7.7	21.1	216	
Female	10.7	1,546	50.4	24.6	21.6	39.5	11.0	43.1	10.4	42.7	0.0	7.3	24.7	166	
Residence															
Urban	15.3	741	51.3	35.6	27.4	44.5	10.9	49.9	10.5	59.1	0.1	12.2	16.8	113	
Rural	11.1	2,416	60.9	27.4	24.0	44.1	7.3	46.9	16.8	39.7	0.0	5.6	25.1	269	
Indore	12.4	ns	71.1	55.1	31.1	69.6	3.7	69.6	18.8	45.7	1.8	2.3	10.9	ns	
Slum	14.7	ns	72.4	44.8	29.3	58.6	0.0	58.6	24.1	58.6	0.0	1.7	6.9	ns	
Non-slum	11.8	ns	(70.7)	(58.5)	(31.7)	(73.2)	(4.9)	(73.2)	(17.1)	(41.5)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(12.2)	ns	
Mother's education															
No education	9.9	1,779	56.0	22.5	20.0	37.2	6.0	38.9	13.9	40.4	0.1	7.8	27.6	176	
<5 years complete	17.7	241	(43.1)	(14.9)	(24.9)	(36.2)	(17.7)	(43.3)	(14.2)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(24.8)	43	
5-9 years complete	14.2	860	61.0	38.5	26.6	51.0	8.9	57.2	20.2	48.2	0.0	6.2	16.2	122	
10 or more years complete	15.0	277	73.6	50.3	42.0	62.7	7.2	62.7	4.8	57.3	0.0	7.3	18.4	42	
Religion															
Hindu	11.5	2,885	60.4	30.1	25.5	46.3	8.3	49.9	15.8	44.0	0.0	5.5	23.4	331	
Muslim	18.8	239	(38.2)	(31.2)	(24.4)	(34.9)	(10.1)	(38.3)	(10.5)	(51.5)	(0.3)	(23.9)	(17.3)	45	
Jain	(11.8)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	12.9	582	65.3	29.1	24.7	41.2	10.1	49.3	22.2	56.9	0.0	2.0	18.2	75	
Scheduled tribe	8.8	775	(62.1)	(26.7)	(24.4)	(42.2)	(11.1)	(46.6)	(11.1)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(26.8)	68	
Other backward class	13.0	1,296	50.2	26.9	23.4	44.8	5.4	45.7	14.6	35.6	0.1	6.4	28.7	169	
Other	14.0	505	65.2	40.5	29.9	48.1	10.9	52.4	11.5	57.7	0.0	15.0	8.8	71	
Wealth index															
Lowest	10.4	1,303	58.9	21.1	27.8	41.1	7.8	44.4	20.0	34.4	0.0	5.6	28.9	135	
Second	11.6	755	58.6	27.6	25.8	43.1	5.2	44.9	10.4	46.6	0.0	5.2	25.8	87	
Middle	15.0	440	53.4	37.3	9.7	42.0	4.6	44.3	11.7	41.7	0.0	13.8	18.8	66	
Fourth	16.1	382	59.5	31.4	25.7	44.1	20.0	54.0	15.5	63.6	0.0	7.4	17.7	61	
Highest	11.6	276	59.9	53.9	41.4	65.4	5.1	65.4	11.5	61.7	0.4	9.9	4.9	32	
Total	12.1	3,157	58.1	29.8	25.0	44.2	8.4	47.8	14.9	45.4	0.0	7.5	22.7	382	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea
Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/missing	Total
Age in months														
<6	(0.0)	(66.6)	(16.6)	(4.1)	(12.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(66.8)	(0.1)	100.0
6-11	6.5	63.1	25.6	3.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	3.2	46.8	16.3	3.2	4.9	25.6	0.0
12-23	12.1	62.4	18.7	1.4	2.7	2.7	100.0	4.2	58.2	20.1	4.0	6.7	4.1	100.0
24-35	9.3	57.5	28.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	55.2	37.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
36-47	(4.9)	(65.4)	(24.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(55.5)	(25.1)	(4.9)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0
48-59	(11.0)	(52.3)	(18.4)	(7.3)	(3.7)	(7.3)	100.0	(3.7)	(59.6)	(22.1)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	100.0
Sex														
Male	6.3	57.8	26.0	4.3	4.2	1.4	100.0	3.6	49.1	20.5	4.2	6.4	15.5	100.0
Female	11.0	65.8	17.6	2.9	0.9	1.8	100.0	2.7	54.8	23.1	2.7	1.8	13.0	100.0
Residence														
Urban	10.9	70.2	17.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	59.9	20.0	2.7	6.9	10.2	100.0
Rural	7.3	57.5	24.6	4.5	3.9	2.2	100.0	4.5	48.0	22.3	3.9	3.4	16.2	100.0
Indore	3.7	73.4	14.7	5.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	4.1	58.6	20.7	0.0	2.7	13.6	100.0
Slum	0.0	74.1	22.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	1.7	58.6	24.1	0.0	3.4	10.3	100.0
Non-slum	(4.9)	(73.2)	(12.2)	(7.3)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(58.5)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(14.6)	100.0
Mother's education														
No education	6.0	61.2	21.5	5.3	3.5	2.6	100.0	6.9	48.2	19.8	1.7	5.1	14.6	100.0
<5 years complete	(17.7)	(50.1)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(53.3)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(21.5)	100.0
5-9 years complete	8.9	65.9	18.9	2.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.1	59.5	22.6	6.2	5.0	6.6	100.0
10 or more years complete	7.2	59.5	29.6	3.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.6	19.1	7.2	3.6	29.4	100.0
Religion														
Hindu	8.3	60.8	22.5	3.3	3.2	1.8	100.0	3.2	50.1	22.7	4.1	5.1	13.5	100.0
Muslim	(10.1)	(65.8)	(17.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.3)	(62.1)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	100.0
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	10.1	66.9	20.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	56.6	20.7	4.0	8.2	4.4	100.0
Scheduled tribe	(11.1)	(55.7)	(24.4)	(2.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.6)	(42.2)	(29.0)	(2.2)	(4.4)	(15.5)	100.0
Other backward class	5.4	61.2	22.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	100.0	1.9	54.6	18.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	100.0
Other	10.9	60.8	21.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	47.8	24.2	2.1	2.1	23.5	100.0
Wealth index														
Lowest	7.8	55.6	21.1	4.4	6.7	4.4	100.0	5.6	42.2	24.4	3.3	3.3	17.8	100.0
Second	5.2	58.6	29.3	5.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	5.2	46.5	24.2	5.2	3.4	15.5	100.0
Middle	4.6	71.8	20.8	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	67.0	16.6	0.0	2.5	13.9	100.0
Fourth	20.0	61.6	18.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	61.1	20.7	4.9	9.9	3.1	100.0
Highest	5.1	70.4	19.7	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	54.5	15.4	4.7	4.8	20.1	100.0
Total	8.4	61.3	22.3	3.7	2.8	1.6	100.0	3.2	51.6	21.7	3.5	4.4	14.4	100.0

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

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

² Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

³ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	83.8	1,260	69.6	134
20-24	82.8	1,147	79.3	737
25-34	80.6	1,942	80.9	1,143
35-49	74.3	2,079	72.7	248
Residence				
Urban	92.2	1,837	92.4	546
Rural	74.5	4,590	74.5	1,716
Indore	97.6	ns	98.5	ns
Slum	96.8	ns	98.4	ns
Non-slum	97.8	ns	98.6	ns
Education				
No education	66.6	3,219	68.4	1,247
<5 years complete	83.8	496	81.1	183
5-9 years complete	91.8	1,813	92.1	614
10 or more years complete	99.0	899	99.3	218
Religion				
Hindu	78.3	5,810	77.6	2,075
Muslim	90.6	444	90.3	158
Jain	93.9	99	(100.0)	13
Other	97.8	75	*	16
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	82.0	1,100	82.8	412
Scheduled tribe	66.0	1,390	64.9	549
Other backward class	81.0	2,555	82.1	912
Other	88.7	1,381	86.4	389
Wealth index				
Lowest	65.5	2,160	64.8	931
Second	78.2	1,539	80.0	535
Middle	85.3	869	91.5	301
Fourth	91.2	854	94.7	269
Highest	97.2	1,005	98.0	225
Total	79.6	6,427	78.8	2,262

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	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
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹		Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
			Any	Any	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups						
Age in months													
<12	81.4	637	51.2	34.1	43.6	33.2	519	na	na	na	36.4	519	189
12-23	80.9	602	56.7	39.7	49.0	34.7	487	na	na	na	42.2	487	205
24-35	77.5	579	54.9	41.5	44.1	38.4	449	na	na	na	43.8	449	197
36-47	76.9	681	51.3	41.3	36.0	33.4	524	33.5	33.5	524	39.2	524	205
48-59	81.9	659	46.7	34.1	32.2	30.0	540	28.3	28.3	540	34.7	540	187
60-71	79.9	635	39.1	28.4	23.3	20.3	507	24.8	24.8	507	na	na	na
0-35	80.0	1,818	54.2	38.2	45.6	35.3	1,454	na	na	na	40.6	1,454	591
36-71	79.6	1,975	45.8	34.7	30.6	28.0	1,571	28.9	28.9	1,571	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	79.5	1,913	50.9	36.6	39.7	32.9	1,521	27.6	27.6	762	40.1	1,272	511
Female	80.0	1,880	48.7	36.2	35.8	30.1	1,504	30.1	30.1	809	38.0	1,245	473
Residence													
Urban	45.6	875	47.7	39.8	35.1	27.9	400	35.3	35.3	200	39.4	340	134
Rural	90.0	2,917	50.2	35.9	38.2	32.1	2,625	28.0	28.0	1,371	39.0	2,177	849
Indore	25.2	ns	31.3	25.1	21.5	20.9	ns	26.0	26.0	ns	25.1	ns	ns
Slum	48.6	ns	41.4	35.2	26.0	24.7	ns	33.9	33.9	ns	29.7	ns	ns
Non-slum	19.2	ns	24.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	ns	(20.5)	(20.5)	ns	21.9	ns	ns
Mother's education													
No education	82.8	2,199	46.7	34.7	34.1	28.1	1,821	27.6	27.6	996	35.5	1,476	524
<5 years complete	80.0	288	61.7	48.6	48.5	45.3	231	33.9	33.9	117	53.4	196	104
5-9 years complete	81.5	985	56.2	40.2	45.5	37.7	802	32.9	32.9	383	45.5	699	318
10 or more years complete	53.4	320	37.5	19.9	26.6	20.7	171	18.2	18.2	75	25.1	146	37
Religion													
Hindu	82.1	3,467	48.9	35.6	37.1	30.7	2,845	28.1	28.1	1,479	37.9	2,365	897
Muslim	54.2	284	66.2	52.4	50.4	50.2	154	43.9	43.9	80	63.0	132	83
Jain	(25.3)	18	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	3	*	5	0

Continued...

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Children in areas covered by an AWC										Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		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 service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	82.1	52.8	39.0	38.5	29.5	572	24.5	305	36.7	476	46.3	175	46.3
Scheduled tribe	79.1	51.9	40.2	39.6	36.3	733	30.6	384	43.0	608	64.4	262	64.4
Other backward class	85.4	50.8	37.1	39.5	32.0	1,334	33.9	688	40.8	1,108	67.6	452	67.6
Other	63.6	38.4	22.8	27.4	23.9	385	14.8	194	29.3	325	55.5	95	55.5
Wealth index													
Lowest	85.9	48.9	35.5	38.2	31.8	1,363	29.0	706	39.2	1,125	61.1	441	61.1
Second	82.4	50.8	37.4	37.2	31.3	744	27.2	387	36.8	622	58.6	229	58.6
Middle	81.4	57.6	41.4	42.4	35.2	417	36.0	219	45.8	360	71.6	165	71.6
Fourth	76.1	51.1	39.4	38.1	30.8	354	26.7	185	42.8	283	60.8	121	60.8
Highest	45.0	28.9	17.3	23.3	21.3	146	21.1	74	22.2	127	(46.3)	28	(46.3)
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	54.5	38.4	33.3	35.4	149	(25.0)	72	43.7	131	(71.1)	57	(71.1)
6 or more years ago	na	49.6	36.3	38.0	31.3	2,876	29.1	1,499	38.8	2,386	61.2	926	61.2
Total	79.8	49.8	36.4	37.8	31.5	3,025	28.9	1,571	39.1	2,517	61.8	983	61.8

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school education.² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	68.8	28.1	16.1	16.3	400	71.5	28.1	9.5	10.6	400
Rural	63.1	31.4	26.5	22.6	2,625	70.1	26.7	19.6	18.5	2,625
Indore	80.7	18.8	11.6	9.1	ns	83.0	16.7	8.8	7.2	ns
Slum	75.8	22.9	10.6	13.7	ns	81.5	17.6	11.0	10.6	ns
Non-slum	84.0	16.0	12.3	6.2	ns	84.0	16.0	7.4	4.9	ns
Mother's education										
No education	67.5	27.9	21.6	18.4	1,821	72.7	24.2	15.6	14.4	1,821
<5 years complete	48.3	46.5	36.7	31.4	231	62.6	35.5	22.9	26.8	231
5-9 years complete	56.1	36.9	32.5	29.1	802	63.3	33.7	25.8	24.1	802
10 or more years complete	82.0	15.4	11.7	9.7	171	88.2	11.8	5.3	6.2	171
Religion										
Hindu	64.1	30.8	25.0	21.7	2,845	70.7	26.5	18.3	17.4	2,845
Muslim	57.7	37.4	28.5	24.6	154	59.6	37.5	18.7	19.7	154
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	70.0	26.0	15.1	13.5	572	75.6	22.8	12.7	11.4	572
Scheduled tribe	60.2	34.3	29.9	23.8	733	67.4	27.9	22.2	20.1	733
Other backward class	59.4	35.6	28.7	26.6	1,334	65.1	32.3	20.7	21.1	1,334
Other	76.9	16.5	18.0	13.3	385	85.9	12.2	11.0	8.6	385
Wealth index										
Lowest	63.1	31.3	27.7	22.3	1,363	70.9	25.5	19.6	18.1	1,363
Second	65.0	30.5	22.2	20.0	744	71.7	25.9	16.6	17.0	744
Middle	56.9	37.7	28.6	29.3	417	60.2	37.3	23.2	24.3	417
Fourth	62.9	31.2	22.8	20.3	354	69.3	29.4	15.6	14.3	354
Highest	86.1	10.9	10.7	7.3	146	89.2	8.7	7.3	2.1	146
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	61.6	30.3	27.3	22.2	149	75.8	24.2	10.1	15.2	149
6 or more years ago	63.9	31.0	25.0	21.7	2,876	70.0	27.0	18.7	17.6	2,876
Total	63.8	31.0	25.1	21.7	3,025	70.3	26.9	18.3	17.5	3,025

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

ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	9.9	24.4	-0.7	22.5	48.1	4.6	-1.7	19.3	47.6	0.7	-1.8	227
6-11	9.2	25.0	-1.1	20.2	45.8	1.9	-1.8	20.2	53.0	0.0	-2.0	324
12-23	28.6	57.3	-2.3	15.7	37.8	0.3	-1.6	28.6	61.8	0.0	-2.3	553
24-35	33.2	58.1	-2.3	9.4	33.2	0.3	-1.6	31.5	61.2	0.0	-2.4	541
36-47	31.3	57.5	-2.3	8.4	31.0	0.9	-1.5	29.2	64.9	0.0	-2.4	631
48-59	28.2	50.9	-2.1	9.5	27.8	0.5	-1.5	27.3	60.7	0.0	-2.3	634
Sex												
Male	26.3	49.2	-2.0	13.8	36.8	1.0	-1.6	28.1	59.5	0.1	-2.2	1,473
Female	26.4	50.7	-2.0	11.4	33.2	0.9	-1.5	26.5	60.6	0.0	-2.3	1,437
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	22.2	45.6	-1.8	12.3	32.8	1.7	-1.4	24.4	53.3	0.2	-2.1	700
<24	31.4	55.1	-2.3	11.3	33.9	1.0	-1.6	32.9	62.4	0.0	-2.4	611
24-47	27.5	51.2	-2.1	13.0	36.7	0.9	-1.7	27.8	63.1	0.0	-2.3	1,183
48+	22.7	45.4	-1.6	13.6	37.7	0.0	-1.6	23.1	58.2	0.0	-2.1	324
Birth order²												
1	22.3	45.7	-1.8	12.1	32.7	1.7	-1.4	24.3	53.2	0.2	-2.1	698
2-3	23.3	47.0	-1.9	11.9	35.8	1.0	-1.6	25.0	58.1	0.0	-2.2	1,203
4-5	28.0	52.3	-2.1	11.8	35.3	0.8	-1.6	29.2	64.6	0.0	-2.4	591
6+	44.5	65.8	-2.5	16.8	38.6	0.0	-1.8	40.8	72.7	0.0	-2.7	326
Residence												
Urban	23.5	44.3	-1.8	10.7	31.7	1.2	-1.4	20.8	51.3	0.0	-2.0	676
Rural	27.2	51.7	-2.1	13.2	36.0	0.9	-1.6	29.3	62.7	0.1	-2.3	2,234
Indore	11.2	32.5	-1.2	12.5	28.9	1.1	-1.4	12.7	39.3	0.2	-1.7	ns
Slum	14.6	39.6	-1.5	12.7	34.0	0.8	-1.5	19.4	49.6	0.0	-1.9	ns
Non-slum	10.3	30.6	-1.2	12.4	27.6	1.2	-1.4	10.9	36.7	0.3	-1.6	ns
Size at birth²												
Very small	33.9	58.2	-2.3	17.3	49.2	1.0	-1.9	36.8	71.5	0.0	-2.6	155
Small	30.8	55.9	-2.2	11.7	38.6	1.1	-1.6	32.0	66.4	0.0	-2.4	527
Average or larger	25.0	47.9	-1.9	12.3	33.4	1.0	-1.6	25.7	57.5	0.1	-2.2	2,132
Mother's education⁴												
No education	31.6	56.0	-2.2	14.4	35.8	1.2	-1.7	32.2	65.8	0.0	-2.4	1,636
<5 years complete	23.2	50.3	-2.0	12.3	40.1	0.6	-1.8	27.0	66.6	0.0	-2.4	231
5-9 years complete	21.2	42.6	-1.7	10.5	35.5	0.2	-1.6	22.6	54.0	0.2	-2.1	750
10 or more years complete	12.5	33.7	-1.4	7.3	23.6	2.5	-1.1	11.4	34.3	0.1	-1.6	247
Religion												
Hindu	26.5	50.4	-2.0	12.7	34.9	1.0	-1.6	27.7	60.3	0.1	-2.3	2,660
Muslim	25.3	45.4	-1.8	13.3	38.6	0.1	-1.6	24.3	59.8	0.0	-2.2	218
Jain	(17.7)	(36.9)	(-1.6)	(1.4)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	(17.7)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	27.4	56.7	-2.2	13.5	33.9	0.8	-1.6	29.4	62.6	0.0	-2.3	546
Scheduled tribe	33.9	56.4	-2.3	16.7	41.0	1.2	-1.8	37.6	71.4	0.0	-2.6	711
Other backward class	24.6	47.4	-1.9	10.6	33.3	1.0	-1.6	23.1	57.8	0.1	-2.2	1,197
Other	17.6	38.4	-1.6	10.8	31.4	0.7	-1.4	19.7	45.3	0.0	-1.9	456
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	26.5	50.0	-2.0	12.5	35.2	1.0	-1.6	27.5	59.9	0.1	-2.3	2,818
Not interviewed but in household	(28.8)	(57.7)	(-2.1)	(19.3)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	(22.5)	(67.4)	(0.0)	(-2.4)	46
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(13.5)	(40.2)	(-1.8)	(13.0)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	(19.7)	(58.8)	(0.0)	(-2.1)	46

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Background characteristic												
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	28.4	53.6	-2.1	14.1	41.5	0.8	-1.8	32.3	67.9	0.0	-2.4	1,200
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	25.6	48.3	-1.9	11.4	31.0	1.2	-1.5	24.5	55.7	0.1	-2.1	1,587
Overweight (BMI≥25)	18.2	30.3	-1.2	10.9	15.3	0.2	-1.0	5.9	20.9	0.0	-1.3	62
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	27.3	51.3	-2.0	12.3	35.0	0.9	-1.6	28.0	60.5	0.1	-2.3	2,608
Living with one or neither parent	17.8	38.8	-1.6	15.4	35.0	1.5	-1.6	21.2	55.7	0.0	-2.0	302
Wealth index												
Lowest	34.1	55.4	-2.3	15.3	38.8	1.2	-1.7	35.5	68.2	0.0	-2.5	1,208
Second	22.0	50.6	-1.9	12.2	36.3	0.4	-1.7	27.3	61.1	0.0	-2.2	705
Middle	23.4	49.9	-1.9	10.7	32.0	0.7	-1.5	20.1	56.9	0.4	-2.2	404
Fourth	20.2	43.9	-1.7	9.4	29.9	0.9	-1.5	18.4	49.6	0.0	-2.0	351
Highest	13.7	29.5	-1.3	8.6	24.6	2.0	-1.1	11.7	36.7	0.1	-1.5	242
Total	26.3	50.0	-2.0	12.6	35.0	1.0	-1.6	27.3	60.0	0.1	-2.3	2,910
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.8	46.5	-1.8	15.3	39.5	1.2	-1.7	26.8	57.9	0.1	-2.2	1,612
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.4	55.1	-2.1	10.0	25.2	1.9	-1.2	23.7	50.8	0.4	-2.0	na

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on size at birth, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	96.3	777	22.2	23.9	64.7	56.4	531
Rural	95.5	2,643	12.3	13.3	48.7	58.7	1,681
Indore	97.5	ns	26.3	29.1	74.4	47.7	ns
Slum	95.5	ns	30.4	31.7	75.7	48.5	ns
Non-slum	98.1	ns	25.2	28.4	74.1	47.5	ns
Sex							
Male	95.5	1,736	14.6	16.3	52.4	58.8	1,181
Female	95.8	1,684	14.7	15.3	52.8	57.4	1,031
Mother's education							
No education	95.4	1,955	12.2	12.7	45.2	63.0	1,218
<5 years complete	95.0	271	15.4	17.9	51.4	58.2	180
5-9 years complete	96.0	912	14.9	15.9	58.7	54.5	599
10 or more years complete	97.8	283	27.2	31.8	78.0	40.3	215
Religion							
Hindu	95.4	3,136	13.9	15.2	50.9	58.2	2,026
Muslim	98.8	248	24.8	26.0	73.6	57.7	157
Jain	(100.0)	16	(17.8)	(18.8)	(71.3)	(43.9)	13
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.8	635	16.2	17.4	48.9	60.8	403
Scheduled tribe	97.2	856	10.8	11.7	47.8	56.7	543
Other backward class	95.8	1,384	15.4	16.8	52.9	59.7	888
Other	95.2	544	16.8	18.2	62.4	53.6	378
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	96.0	1,119	20.4	22.5	67.4	50.6	793
Dai (TBA)	95.7	1,712	12.4	13.4	48.3	62.1	1,076
Other/no one	95.1	589	8.4	8.4	31.8	63.0	342
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.7	896	20.9	22.8	68.7	49.3	628
At home	95.7	2,514	12.1	13.1	46.1	61.8	1,576
Other	(85.3)	10	*	*	*	*	7
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.5	1,446	10.3	11.3	44.5	61.9	919
Second	94.4	838	13.5	14.1	48.0	58.0	513
Middle	96.3	459	15.6	16.7	55.7	62.6	295
Fourth	96.9	395	19.4	21.1	69.9	51.1	264
Highest	97.5	282	28.4	31.6	71.9	45.3	220
Total	95.7	3,420	14.7	15.9	52.6	58.1	2,211

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	2.3	42.1	50.8	2.3	0.2	2.3	100.0	66	0.0	67
2-3	0.0	20.8	65.1	5.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	111	4.2	111
4-5	0.1	9.0	50.3	11.0	18.7	10.9	100.0	100	13.9	100
6-8	2.5	4.0	26.1	4.9	16.7	46.0	100.0	192	10.0	192
9-11	4.7	0.0	13.8	4.6	4.6	72.4	100.0	165	10.2	167
12-17	7.5	0.6	6.7	2.2	1.6	81.4	100.0	274	5.5	280
18-23	22.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.0	73.9	100.0	297	4.8	322
24-35	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	53.4	100.0	399	4.7	579
<4	0.8	28.7	59.8	4.4	5.4	0.8	100.0	177	2.6	178
<6	0.6	21.6	56.4	6.7	10.2	4.5	100.0	277	6.7	278
6-9	2.9	2.9	23.7	4.1	13.1	53.4	100.0	268	10.5	268
12-23	15.3	0.5	3.7	1.1	1.8	77.5	100.0	571	5.1	602

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

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3 + food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children	
Age in months														
6-8	na	na	na	na	6.7	38.9	6.7	187	100.0	8.2	40.3	8.1	192	
9-11	na	na	na	na	16.7	36.3	13.8	157	100.0	16.0	34.6	13.1	165	
12-17	na	na	na	na	25.6	44.5	18.1	253	98.9	25.5	43.5	18.4	274	
18-23	na	na	na	na	39.3	59.1	30.1	230	92.8	35.7	56.5	27.0	297	
Sex														
Male	24.3	0.5	5.3	1,016	25.4	47.1	19.2	450	97.8	24.6	47.2	18.9	497	
Female	22.5	0.6	6.0	928	21.2	44.1	16.7	378	96.8	22.2	43.3	17.1	431	
Residence														
Urban	21.1	0.8	5.3	461	26.2	49.1	23.7	180	97.8	27.2	46.4	24.2	221	
Rural	23.9	0.6	5.7	1,482	22.7	44.8	16.5	648	97.2	22.3	45.1	16.2	707	
Indore	20.1	(1.0)	3.7	ns	39.9	56.4	27.6	ns	97.7	36.7	46.9	22.7	ns	
Slum	(21.9)	*	(4.2)	ns	33.0	41.8	23.1	ns	97.5	30.6	37.2	19.0	ns	
Non-slum	(19.2)	*	(3.6)	ns	42.0	60.9	29.0	ns	97.7	38.6	50.0	23.9	ns	
Mother's education														
No education	24.3	0.5	6.2	1,064	19.0	43.4	14.2	471	96.2	19.0	43.1	14.0	519	
<5 years complete	(24.4)	*	(6.2)	154	25.4	47.2	19.6	77	100.0	24.5	47.3	18.8	80	
5-9 years complete	22.4	(0.6)	4.4	545	25.4	48.1	19.6	215	98.1	25.1	47.9	19.4	248	
10 or more years complete	(18.4)	(1.3)	5.3	182	47.3	52.6	39.1	65	99.9	46.6	50.3	39.2	81	
Religion														
Hindu	23.4	0.6	5.5	1,774	22.6	45.7	16.9	762	97.3	22.9	45.8	17.2	847	
Muslim	*	*	(6.6)	146	25.3	40.0	22.5	57	97.6	21.1	35.0	18.5	69	
Continued...														

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	23.8	*	(5.2)	353	27.9	53.4	24.9	155	96.6	26.6	51.2	24.0	179
Scheduled tribe	24.8	(0.7)	5.8	474	10.4	43.4	6.7	205	94.6	11.0	44.3	6.9	222
Other backward class	22.9	0.5	5.8	794	26.8	45.0	20.4	338	98.8	26.8	44.6	20.3	378
Other	22.0	(0.6)	5.3	323	30.2	42.2	21.6	130	98.9	29.9	42.2	22.1	149
Wealth index													
Lowest	24.9	0.7	6.2	811	18.5	44.9	14.0	366	96.2	17.6	45.4	13.4	394
Second	22.3	(0.5)	5.3	473	21.1	45.9	15.1	201	98.0	22.4	46.3	15.7	222
Middle	(22.8)	*	(6.4)	257	29.0	43.7	20.4	105	97.5	27.9	40.7	19.1	120
Fourth	21.5	*	(3.7)	240	31.8	48.9	27.2	103	98.5	30.2	47.4	26.1	119
Highest	18.2	(0.6)	5.4	162	39.6	49.0	34.6	53	99.9	40.6	47.0	36.1	73
Total	23.3	0.6	5.6	1,944	23.5	45.7	18.0	828	97.4	23.5	45.4	18.1	928

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	26.5	50.6	2.7	79.8	324
12-23	22.7	59.6	4.8	87.1	594
24-35	27.0	48.7	3.7	79.4	569
36-47	28.5	37.2	4.3	69.9	656
48-59	30.3	27.3	1.1	58.8	646
Sex					
Male	24.4	44.6	3.5	72.4	1,427
Female	30.0	42.6	3.3	75.9	1,362
Birth order¹					
1	27.1	40.4	3.4	70.9	653
2-3	26.3	45.5	2.6	74.4	1,159
4-5	29.0	42.6	3.1	74.7	576
6+	25.7	47.1	6.8	79.6	305
Residence					
Urban	27.5	37.4	4.0	68.9	650
Rural	27.0	45.5	3.2	75.7	2,138
Indore	25.9	27.2	1.7	54.7	ns
Slum	25.1	31.4	3.3	59.8	ns
Non-slum	26.1	26.1	1.2	53.4	ns
Mother's education²					
No education	27.5	46.6	3.6	77.7	1,563
<5 years complete	32.8	41.3	1.3	75.4	223
5-9 years complete	25.6	42.5	3.7	71.9	726
10 or more years complete	23.7	31.3	2.7	57.8	228
Religion					
Hindu	27.0	43.2	3.6	73.8	2,555
Muslim	28.7	48.0	0.7	77.5	203
Jain	(28.9)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(65.8)	17
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.6	42.4	4.6	75.6	522
Scheduled tribe	25.8	53.2	3.5	82.5	679
Other backward class	28.0	39.7	2.9	70.6	1,148
Other	25.2	40.3	3.1	68.5	440
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.0	43.8	3.4	74.2	2,693
Not interviewed but in household	(31.3)	(43.4)	(3.1)	(77.8)	48
Not interviewed and not in household ³	28.8	31.1	3.4	63.3	48
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.4	43.7	3.5	74.6	2,516
Living with one or neither parent	24.3	42.7	2.2	69.3	273
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	30.6	32.5	2.4	65.5	1,042
Mildly anaemic	26.1	49.2	2.4	77.6	1,200
Moderately/severely anaemic	22.5	54.4	7.6	84.5	487
Wealth index					
Lowest	27.5	48.5	2.8	78.9	1,155
Second	28.7	43.4	3.3	75.4	680
Middle	25.6	40.8	4.3	70.7	379
Fourth	27.9	40.2	4.1	72.3	336
Highest	21.8	29.6	3.9	55.4	239
Total	27.1	43.6	3.4	74.1	2,788
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.8	54.0	3.8	82.6	1,452
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	21.4	44.5	5.4	71.3	na

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 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 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother				Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8	7.3	0.8	192	na	na	3.9	2.6	0.8	192	26.2	192	
9-11	23.3	2.7	165	na	na	23.9	0.0	2.7	167	25.0	165	
12-17	30.5	1.7	274	36.8	280	36.8	7.1	6.0	280	32.1	280	
18-23	52.8	4.7	297	17.6	322	17.6	2.1	3.4	322	34.7	322	
24-35	61.2	7.4	399	13.3	579	13.3	5.0	5.0	579	35.9	578	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	9.2	4.1	4.2	681	29.3	677	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	9.0	1.9	3.8	659	35.6	654	
Sex												
Male	39.8	3.3	726	22.6	631	16.3	3.7	4.0	1,478	34.2	1,471	
Female	41.3	5.1	602	17.1	549	11.8	3.4	4.1	1,401	30.7	1,396	
Birth order												
1	40.0	4.3	331	22.8	335	17.1	5.1	5.6	708	39.2	708	
2-3	40.5	3.5	576	19.2	491	14.1	4.4	4.6	1,237	35.8	1,233	
4-5	41.4	5.2	269	21.2	229	12.5	1.3	1.8	607	25.5	601	
6+	39.9	4.0	151	14.3	127	10.7	0.9	2.8	326	18.2	326	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	34.3	3.8	1,043	23.8	700	18.9	4.4	4.1	1,161	28.2	1,159	
Not breastfeeding	63.3	5.1	284	14.3	479	10.9	2.9	4.0	1,715	35.4	1,705	
Residence												
Urban	46.5	5.8	318	25.7	289	14.7	3.8	5.4	679	54.4	679	
Rural	38.6	3.6	1,009	18.2	892	13.9	3.4	3.6	2,200	25.7	2,189	
Indore	56.6	6.9	ns	21.0	ns	13.8	9.2	9.0	ns	91.6	ns	
Slum	40.6	3.9	ns	19.4	ns	12.1	1.6	4.1	ns	90.6	ns	
Non-slum	60.9	7.7	ns	21.5	ns	14.2	11.1	10.2	ns	91.9	ns	

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	36.9	2.8	720	14.6	636	10.1	1.8	1.6	1,629	22.0	1,625
<5 years complete	37.1	6.8	111	11.0	84	13.5	5.4	4.1	227	32.5	226
5-9 years complete	43.2	4.7	370	27.7	347	19.5	4.9	6.7	777	41.0	773
10 or more years complete	55.8	7.5	127	34.1	114	24.8	8.8	11.6	245	75.0	245
Religion											
Hindu	40.2	3.7	1,212	20.1	1,074	14.4	3.7	3.7	2,635	31.8	2,624
Muslim	37.1	3.8	97	22.2	88	12.3	1.8	7.4	214	37.1	214
Jain	*	*	9	*	10	(11.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	16	(68.9)	16
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	43.5	4.3	257	19.8	224	15.1	3.6	2.9	545	32.6	543
Scheduled tribe	34.8	2.4	312	17.9	269	11.4	2.6	2.4	700	15.0	694
Other backward class	41.2	4.4	532	20.1	484	14.5	3.7	5.3	1,178	34.3	1,178
Other	43.2	5.6	225	23.1	204	16.2	4.3	4.8	456	54.5	453
Wealth index											
Lowest	35.4	3.3	549	14.6	485	10.8	2.3	2.8	1,189	16.0	1,184
Second	38.7	4.3	312	17.9	277	12.9	3.7	2.0	688	29.1	686
Middle	45.2	3.7	173	27.7	160	20.2	6.9	4.7	398	33.4	393
Fourth	44.0	4.0	173	26.4	149	17.3	1.0	7.8	352	54.1	352
Highest	56.9	8.0	119	29.9	111	19.2	7.0	9.3	252	87.4	252
Total	40.5	4.1	1,327	20.1	1,181	14.1	3.5	4.0	2,879	32.5	2,868

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	14.8	21.2	64.0	100.0	1,540
Rural	51.6	22.9	25.5	100.0	3,917
Indore	2.1	7.6	90.4	100.0	ns
Slum	1.7	8.4	89.8	100.0	ns
Non-slum	2.1	7.3	90.5	100.0	ns
Religion of household head					
Hindu	43.4	21.8	34.8	100.0	4,942
Muslim	21.9	33.0	45.1	100.0	367
Jain	20.0	15.6	64.3	100.0	79
Other	10.7	21.3	68.0	100.0	70
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	42.1	25.5	32.4	100.0	980
Scheduled tribe	60.8	23.2	16.0	100.0	1,167
Other backward class	38.9	23.2	37.9	100.0	2,181
Other	24.7	17.6	57.8	100.0	1,129
Wealth index					
Lowest	59.3	25.3	15.4	100.0	2,092
Second	46.2	26.8	27.0	100.0	1,290
Middle	37.1	22.8	40.1	100.0	694
Fourth	18.2	20.3	61.6	100.0	652
Highest	5.1	8.2	86.7	100.0	729
Total	41.2	22.4	36.3	100.0	5,457
NFHS -2 (1998-99)	27.1	16.4	56.6	100.0	na

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household.

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not available

Table 55. Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total	
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	26.3	21.7	42.6	9.4	100.0	6,427
Pulses or beans	54.5	38.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	6,427
Dark green leafy vegetables	38.1	50.1	11.6	0.3	100.0	6,427
Fruits	7.8	27.1	60.9	4.1	100.0	6,427
Eggs	0.4	11.7	31.9	56.0	100.0	6,427
Fish	0.2	7.5	31.7	60.7	100.0	6,427
Chicken/meat	0.2	6.4	33.8	59.6	100.0	6,427
Fish or chicken/meat	0.4	9.1	33.4	57.1	100.0	6,427
MEN						
Milk or curd	41.8	29.4	24.4	4.4	100.0	2,576
Pulses or beans	51.5	42.8	5.6	0.1	100.0	2,576
Dark green leafy vegetables	33.2	51.9	14.4	0.5	100.0	2,576
Fruits	6.9	31.3	60.8	1.0	100.0	2,576
Eggs	0.2	18.9	42.6	38.2	100.0	2,576
Fish	0.3	13.2	38.6	47.9	100.0	2,576
Chicken/meat	0.2	10.0	46.5	43.3	100.0	2,576
Fish or chicken/meat	0.4	16.0	43.0	40.6	100.0	2,576

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									Number of men
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	47.4	23.8	1.9	0.3	1,172	64.4	33.6	0.8	0.0	469
20-29	43.6	19.5	3.6	0.6	1,872	42.6	15.7	1.7	0.0	827
30-39	41.4	17.3	9.7	1.7	1,630	31.9	9.2	4.3	1.0	701
40-49	33.9	15.5	15.8	3.0	1,266	32.9	13.3	11.1	0.1	553
Marital status										
Never married	48.0	23.8	2.8	0.5	1,127	53.1	26.1	1.8	0.0	800
Currently married	40.1	17.7	8.8	1.5	4,549	36.5	12.7	5.4	0.4	1,689
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	41.0	19.0	7.0	2.5	264	30.8	5.4	5.3	0.0	61
Residence										
Urban	32.5	15.7	18.6	4.2	1,711	33.0	15.6	9.2	0.6	791
Rural	45.4	20.2	3.1	0.2	4,229	45.4	17.2	2.1	0.2	1,759
Indore	25.0	11.7	22.3	6.1	ns	21.1	7.8	13.7	1.6	ns
Slum	33.0	16.7	19.4	4.8	ns	25.9	8.8	8.8	0.8	ns
Non-slum	23.0	10.4	23.1	6.4	ns	19.8	7.5	15.0	1.8	ns
Education										
No education	45.0	19.9	4.4	0.6	2,977	46.6	17.5	1.7	0.0	586
<5 years complete	49.3	18.6	7.5	0.7	467	44.9	15.1	4.0	0.6	241
5-9 years complete	41.9	20.2	7.6	1.5	1,639	47.5	20.2	1.6	0.0	1,027
10 or more years complete	25.5	13.1	18.5	4.3	857	27.5	11.4	10.6	0.8	696
Religion										
Hindu	42.4	18.8	6.4	1.1	5,358	42.2	16.7	3.7	0.3	2,301
Muslim	37.4	20.3	18.3	3.6	412	35.2	15.5	6.7	0.1	175
Jain	25.9	16.1	19.6	4.4	98	18.2	13.3	16.1	0.4	37
Other	32.5	19.3	19.2	3.0	72	(56.6)	(26.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	36
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	46.8	21.9	5.7	0.7	1,004	45.5	23.5	1.8	0.4	419
Scheduled tribe	49.8	22.7	1.9	0.2	1,276	45.7	14.4	3.3	0.3	518
Other backward class	42.2	18.7	5.8	0.7	2,358	44.4	17.0	3.3	0.3	1,069
Other	28.8	13.3	17.7	4.2	1,303	29.1	13.1	9.1	0.2	544
Wealth index										
Lowest	50.5	22.7	1.1	0.1	1,959	50.5	17.3	1.8	0.0	789
Second	46.2	20.9	2.9	0.2	1,422	43.8	20.5	1.2	0.2	638
Middle	42.5	19.8	5.7	0.6	803	44.7	14.8	2.2	0.4	352
Fourth	34.2	14.7	11.5	1.9	793	38.4	17.6	5.2	0.0	369
Highest	22.5	11.0	25.9	6.0	963	20.6	10.3	15.2	1.1	401
Total	41.7	18.9	7.6	1.4	5,940	41.6	16.7	4.3	0.3	2,550

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	39.4	11.6	1.1	52.1	1,251	17.9	14.9	0.7	33.4	469
20-29	40.0	17.2	0.8	58.0	2,188	13.5	5.7	1.2	20.3	830
30-39	41.1	12.4	0.8	54.3	1,679	16.3	6.4	1.6	24.3	698
40-49	43.4	13.6	1.3	58.3	1,274	13.4	14.7	0.6	28.6	551
Marital status										
Never married	36.7	10.0	1.1	47.7	1,129	15.2	11.5	1.0	27.7	798
Currently married	41.7	15.2	0.9	57.9	4,998	15.0	8.4	1.1	24.5	1,689
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.4	11.8	1.2	54.4	264	15.4	15.1	0.0	30.6	61
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.6	33.1	2.0	58.7	378	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	47.4	17.2	1.0	65.7	1,355	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	40.3	11.7	0.9	52.9	4,657	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	33.5	12.6	0.8	46.9	1,821	11.5	5.6	1.0	18.1	793
Rural	43.8	14.7	1.1	59.6	4,569	16.7	11.3	1.1	29.0	1,756
Indore	30.7	9.1	0.6	40.4	ns	6.7	3.6	0.3	10.6	ns
Slum	32.7	9.4	0.8	42.9	ns	7.2	3.9	0.6	11.7	ns
Non-slum	30.2	9.0	0.5	39.8	ns	6.6	3.5	0.2	10.4	ns
Education										
No education	44.6	15.8	0.7	61.0	3,204	18.0	11.2	1.3	30.6	586
<5 years complete	43.5	13.3	0.9	57.7	494	19.4	12.5	0.6	32.6	241
5-9 years complete	38.3	13.6	1.5	53.4	1,804	15.5	10.0	1.7	27.2	1,030
10 or more years complete	30.9	9.9	0.9	41.7	888	10.4	6.3	0.0	16.7	691
Religion										
Hindu	41.7	14.4	1.0	57.2	5,773	16.1	9.8	1.0	27.0	2,300
Muslim	35.4	11.6	0.7	47.7	444	5.5	4.6	1.8	12.0	175
Jain	25.8	3.4	1.5	30.7	99	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	37
Other	23.9	20.3	0.0	44.2	75	(8.7)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(30.3)	36
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	40.9	14.8	0.7	56.5	1,094	11.1	9.9	1.9	22.9	417
Scheduled tribe	52.8	19.9	1.2	73.9	1,384	26.3	14.3	1.2	41.8	521
Other backward class	38.2	12.2	0.7	51.1	2,545	12.1	9.6	0.9	22.6	1,069
Other	33.6	11.3	1.4	46.3	1,367	13.1	4.5	0.6	18.2	541
Wealth index										
Lowest	47.1	16.8	0.8	64.7	2,145	19.9	12.6	1.4	33.8	789
Second	42.6	13.6	1.1	57.3	1,536	17.1	13.4	1.0	31.5	636
Middle	38.4	14.5	1.6	54.5	868	12.0	6.8	1.3	20.1	356
Fourth	33.1	10.8	1.3	45.2	846	12.6	4.5	0.9	17.9	365
Highest	33.3	11.7	0.5	45.4	996	7.3	4.2	0.4	12.0	401
Total	40.8	14.1	1.0	56.0	6,391	15.1	9.5	1.1	25.6	2,548
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	41.7	15.0	1.0	57.7	5,261	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	34.7	13.8	0.8	49.3	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

na = Not applicable/not available

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl.

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of 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 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		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	58.6	84.0	45.5	76.8	51.9	74.3	27.6	46.0	47.2	60.5	2,407	900
15-19	61.3	83.6	46.4	75.8	53.1	73.6	26.1	47.5	48.5	57.3	1,260	474
20-24	55.7	84.4	44.5	78.0	50.6	75.1	29.2	44.3	45.9	64.1	1,147	427
25-29	52.7	78.4	41.6	70.1	47.6	67.3	22.7	43.0	41.7	52.6	1,056	410
30-39	43.7	70.6	32.6	61.7	38.1	60.3	13.8	32.9	33.9	48.5	1,686	706
40-49	38.4	60.7	27.1	56.2	32.5	55.3	13.3	32.0	29.1	44.6	1,278	561
Residence												
Urban	77.4	96.2	63.1	91.2	70.5	89.4	40.2	62.7	61.3	74.7	1,837	802
Rural	38.6	64.5	27.7	56.2	33.0	54.3	12.4	28.1	30.4	42.5	4,590	1,774
Indore	94.3	99.5	83.1	95.3	89.5	95.3	60.6	70.8	81.9	82.2	ns	ns
Slum	90.2	98.2	75.8	90.1	83.7	87.5	49.4	52.8	72.1	62.2	ns	ns
Non-slum	95.4	99.8	85.0	96.7	91.0	97.4	63.4	75.6	84.3	87.4	ns	ns
Education												
No education	24.0	34.9	14.6	25.6	18.9	23.2	4.2	8.6	16.0	18.0	3,219	591
<5 years complete	46.2	57.7	32.8	46.5	38.1	47.8	14.3	21.8	34.9	39.8	496	242
5-9 years complete	72.4	84.4	55.6	75.8	64.2	72.3	27.5	37.6	58.0	53.8	1,813	1,041
10 or more years complete	98.0	98.5	87.8	96.3	94.3	96.1	67.1	72.1	87.3	84.0	899	702
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	74.4	89.2	59.6	81.5	67.8	79.2	33.8	50.8	60.7	65.2	3,387	1,762
No	22.2	42.2	13.5	36.1	16.9	34.9	5.3	13.1	15.3	25.1	3,040	815
Marital status												
Never married	70.2	87.7	53.9	80.5	61.7	78.4	34.5	53.5	56.5	65.8	1,140	808
Currently married	45.5	68.7	34.6	61.3	40.1	59.5	17.6	32.8	35.9	46.8	5,020	1,706
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	40.6	55.7	30.7	53.2	35.4	50.6	11.0	16.0	29.3	38.2	267	63
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	68.8	na	64.0	na	63.0	na	44.4	na	55.2	na	299
1-2	na	72.4	na	67.6	na	67.8	na	42.5	na	55.8	na	510
3-4	na	69.5	na	62.3	na	62.7	na	36.2	na	52.1	na	513
5+	na	78.5	na	69.6	na	65.7	na	37.2	na	50.8	na	1,254

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		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
Religion												
Hindu	47.1	72.3	35.9	65.2	41.5	62.9	18.8	36.9	37.3	51.3	5,810	2,326
Muslim	66.6	91.1	45.6	81.0	55.6	83.8	24.0	50.7	48.4	56.7	444	177
Jain	93.9	100.0	85.7	100.0	90.7	99.6	72.0	82.6	79.3	82.2	99	37
Other	94.0	(95.7)	79.8	(87.1)	87.7	(87.0)	47.1	(64.8)	79.6	(82.4)	75	36
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	45.7	73.9	35.2	66.8	41.3	61.9	19.5	41.2	34.9	52.9	1,100	422
Scheduled tribe	31.4	57.1	21.0	50.5	23.2	48.8	7.3	22.5	22.9	41.6	1,390	524
Other backward class	48.8	74.5	37.0	65.8	42.8	64.7	18.0	35.9	38.0	48.0	2,555	1,078
Other	73.1	90.7	58.3	85.6	68.0	84.3	38.4	58.3	61.5	71.4	1,381	552
Wealth index												
Lowest	25.5	50.1	16.5	43.6	19.2	41.1	4.7	17.2	18.3	32.7	2,160	797
Second	38.4	67.8	25.2	57.3	32.4	56.1	10.7	27.4	30.3	45.3	1,539	644
Middle	57.9	90.3	47.6	79.3	54.1	74.4	24.3	43.8	45.5	57.1	869	356
Fourth	74.9	94.5	56.3	89.1	66.2	88.1	28.8	61.6	56.2	64.5	854	372
Highest	90.6	100.0	78.9	97.7	85.8	97.8	57.9	74.5	78.1	87.7	1,005	408
Total	49.7	74.4	37.8	67.1	43.7	65.2	20.3	38.9	39.2	52.5	6,427	2,576

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper 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 keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper 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 keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS				
Age												
15-24	86.2	75.2	86.0	69.7	79.9	74.5	77.4	68.1	1,410	48.6	1,410	45.9
15-19	85.8	71.9	86.0	69.8	80.9	69.5	80.4	65.5	772	46.3	772	45.6
20-24	86.7	79.3	86.0	69.5	78.8	73.1	74.1	66.5	638	51.3	638	46.1
25-29	82.3	76.6	82.4	66.8	81.9	68.3	77.6	69.1	557	46.4	557	48.0
30-39	81.4	68.2	81.0	71.7	77.9	68.2	75.2	66.1	737	42.7	737	43.2
40-49	78.8	68.1	80.3	67.5	82.2	70.2	74.2	70.2	490	38.3	490	47.1
Residence												
Urban	85.1	78.3	87.1	70.1	85.2	83.4	85.1	71.0	1,422	50.8	1,422	55.6
Rural	81.8	68.3	80.3	68.7	76.7	62.8	70.4	66.2	1,773	40.8	1,773	39.1
Indore	85.8	84.5	91.2	71.4	91.9	86.4	91.4	69.3	ns	57.5	ns	59.6
Slum	84.9	79.0	86.1	72.6	85.5	78.2	81.2	78.0	ns	56.4	ns	61.1
Non-slum	86.1	85.8	92.4	71.1	93.6	88.5	94.0	67.1	ns	57.7	ns	59.2
Education												
No education	72.6	59.9	72.5	67.0	69.6	43.7	50.3	53.8	772	31.3	772	20.8
<5 years complete	87.3	67.0	78.3	72.0	62.6	52.5	64.6	68.0	229	40.9	229	30.9
5-9 years complete	83.5	72.0	83.3	69.3	74.1	67.3	74.1	66.7	1,313	44.5	1,313	41.9
10 or more years complete	91.4	86.7	94.2	70.6	88.6	87.9	89.2	74.2	881	59.7	881	61.1
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	85.6	75.9	86.2	69.8	82.6	75.9	78.4	69.1	2,521	48.3	2,521	48.9
No	74.9	61.1	72.6	67.4	68.7	49.0	66.9	63.7	674	33.7	674	31.4
Marital status												
Never married	87.3	76.6	89.1	69.5	82.7	76.3	80.6	68.1	800	49.8	800	47.9
Currently married	82.1	71.7	81.6	69.7	79.0	68.4	74.2	68.6	2,286	44.3	2,286	44.8
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.6	66.2	76.8	60.6	(64.3)	(55.4)	(59.7)	(50.5)	108	32.9	108	(32.5)
Religion												
Hindu	82.4	71.5	82.5	68.8	80.1	69.3	75.1	67.5	2,736	43.2	2,736	44.7
Muslim	87.2	75.1	83.3	71.8	75.4	79.3	80.5	66.2	295	51.4	295	42.9
Jain	91.4	92.9	98.1	75.9	91.4	94.8	99.6	89.6	93	71.8	93	76.2
Other	90.4	84.6	95.5	70.6	(90.8)	(95.1)	(90.9)	(83.2)	70	64.0	70	(78.3)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.4	70.6	82.2	66.8	74.1	68.7	73.7	66.8	503	41.9	503	44.7
Scheduled tribe	73.6	61.5	75.4	64.2	75.6	60.3	72.4	64.5	436	29.2	436	35.4
Other backward class	84.4	70.6	84.0	73.3	79.7	68.4	74.3	67.0	1,246	46.4	1,246	42.9
Other	87.6	81.4	86.5	67.8	87.3	83.4	83.5	72.9	1,009	52.5	1,009	57.1
Wealth index												
Lowest	71.6	59.6	74.6	67.0	67.7	55.3	66.2	59.6	551	29.3	551	30.8
Second	82.5	62.9	79.0	68.5	75.4	61.5	70.4	65.7	590	37.4	590	37.9
Middle	83.7	76.4	84.5	68.8	82.3	69.1	71.1	70.0	503	46.9	503	45.4
Fourth	85.5	76.1	82.3	70.1	85.3	79.3	83.2	73.2	640	48.0	640	52.9
Highest	89.1	82.7	91.6	71.0	91.1	91.3	90.7	73.2	910	57.2	910	62.9
Total	83.3	72.8	83.3	69.3	80.1	71.1	76.3	68.1	3,194	45.3	3,194	45.7

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Based on 25-49 unweighted cases¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Residence						Indore					
	Urban			Rural			Slum			Non-slum		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:												
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	7.4	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.4	4.3	0.3	4.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,298	480	3,649	1,310	1,310	4,947	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who had higher risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	(53.0)	*	*	20.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	0	35	5	5	99	5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,396	514	3,894	1,379	1,379	5,290	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.8	na	na	0.6	na	na	0.2	na	0.2	na	0.2
Number of men	na	802	na	na	1,774	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.3	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.0	1.4	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	7.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.4	2.2	6.9	1.9	6.8	1.1	6.8	1.3
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	39.0	26.4	43.6	31.2	31.2	29.7	27.6	15.2	34.6	21.8	33.2	20.4
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.9
Number of respondents	1,837	802	4,590	1,774	1,774	6,427	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	94.9	98.3	91.6	92.7	92.7	94.3	98.8	97.4	97.1	98.0	97.4	97.9
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	717	211	2,003	553	553	764	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor with the respondent.² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behavior for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Residence						Indore					
	Urban			Rural			Slum			Non-slum		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Knowledge												
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	46.6	66.6	27.6	19.7	34.9	46.0	50.4	46.4	63.7	77.8	60.9	71.1
Percentage who know a condom source	76.9	98.3	63.5	58.0	88.4	91.9	79.4	96.9	88.3	98.8	86.4	98.4
Sexual behaviour												
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	41.9	23.5	54.8	60.2	38.9	33.5	42.5	16.8	40.2	20.4	40.7	19.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	5.5	1.1	11.2	13.5	4.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion												
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.0	3.9	0.6	3.7	0.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	41.3	28.8	44.3	45.6	30.4	29.8	35.6	15.8	39.7	30.5	38.8	27.4
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Number of respondents age 15-24	705	315	2,407	1,702	585	900	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²												
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	95.6	96.3	92.2	90.9	92.2	93.6	97.9	(93.5)	96.5	98.0	96.8	97.5
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	291	91	1,067	776	178	269	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	2.1	19.2	1.8	1.8	8.8	11.4	4.6	(24.2)	8.3	(26.5)	7.5	26.1
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	295	74	1,319	1,024	228	302	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.9	(0.0)	2.1	(4.0)	2.3	3.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	37.8	0.2	0.3	31.6	32.9	0.0	(23.1)	0.0	(28.0)	0.0	27.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	289	53	1,285	997	206	259	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	nc	(43.1)	*	*	(16.7)	22.9	nc	*	nc	*	nc	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0	20	3	3	65	85	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Among those never married												
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	87.0	99.6	99.3	83.6	84.9	99.6	93.6	99.5	89.3	99.5	90.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	6.7	0.4	0.7	12.8	10.4	0.4	3.5	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.4
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	409	277	1,091	681	424	701	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

[illegible]

Table 63a 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	138	138	2,247
15-59	575	542	4,472
60+	544	544	581
Sex			
Women	361	361	3,436
Men	507	469	3,864
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	672	624	3,133
Other fuel	263	263	4,155
Total	438	418	7,300
RURAL			
Age			
<15	37	37	7,961
15-59	499	471	10,656
60+	556	463	1,594
Sex			
Women	179	164	9,928
Men	460	431	10,284
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	333	311	19,502
Other fuel	0	0	708
Total	322	300	20,212
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	59	59	10,208
15-59	522	492	15,128
60+	553	485	2,176
Sex			
Women	225	214	13,364
Men	473	441	14,148
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	380	354	22,635
Other fuel	225	225	4,863
Total	353	331	27,512

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and type of cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 63b Prevalence of tuberculosis: Indore

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 slum/non-slum residence, Indore, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:	
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis
TOTAL		
Age		
<15	70	70
15-59	102	102
60+	307	307
Sex		
Women	161	161
Men	69	69
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	313	313
Other fuel	89	89
Total	112	112
SLUM		
Age		
<15	0	0
15-59	205	205
60+	658	658
Sex		
Women	193	193
Men	164	164
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	1,003	1,003
Other fuel	119	119
Total	178	178
NON-SLUM		
Age		
<15	89	89
15-59	75	75
60+	246	246
Sex		
Women	153	153
Men	45	45
Cooking fuel		
Solid fuel ²	212	212
Other fuel	81	81
Total	96	96

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and type of cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
		Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age											
15-19	87.3	57.2	65.9	80.4	16.1	1,100	54.1	70.6	84.1	16.8	444
20-34	85.8	54.1	68.6	83.1	12.2	2,649	47.3	76.0	86.2	19.8	1,167
35-49	85.5	53.0	69.9	83.3	12.3	1,776	52.2	78.7	85.0	16.5	852
Residence											
Urban	95.8	64.1	71.9	90.9	9.7	1,759	61.9	79.4	94.1	12.5	794
Rural	82.1	49.8	66.9	78.7	14.5	3,766	44.7	74.3	81.3	20.8	1,669
Indore	98.2	82.3	81.4	94.7	7.8	ns	74.4	85.8	97.1	9.4	ns
Slum	96.7	68.7	66.7	92.1	6.2	ns	54.6	81.4	95.5	9.8	ns
Non-slum	98.5	85.7	85.0	95.3	8.2	ns	79.6	86.9	97.6	9.3	ns
Education											
No education	77.4	44.0	60.6	74.6	13.7	2,492	31.5	70.7	68.0	30.7	535
<5 years complete	90.5	48.8	74.5	82.8	12.2	449	39.9	71.4	84.7	17.5	225
5-9 years complete	93.5	59.6	71.0	87.3	13.2	1,696	49.9	77.1	87.1	15.3	1,007
10 or more years complete	98.8	76.3	82.6	96.0	11.1	888	68.5	79.8	96.5	12.7	696
Religion											
Hindu	85.0	53.4	68.8	81.9	13.6	4,938	48.9	75.2	84.7	18.8	2,219
Muslim	93.7	58.4	61.9	87.2	8.2	416	57.2	85.9	92.3	14.1	173
Jain	98.5	73.8	73.4	93.3	2.1	98	82.0	78.8	87.5	1.1	37
Other	100.0	69.3	79.4	89.5	16.6	75	(71.4)	(71.4)	(94.8)	(14.3)	33
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	86.3	52.3	63.0	80.7	14.7	949	48.0	74.9	87.6	17.3	416
Scheduled tribe	75.4	45.1	63.8	70.7	14.4	1,049	44.4	82.2	72.2	26.6	479
Other backward class	87.5	53.5	69.7	84.8	12.8	2,235	45.1	70.8	86.4	18.1	1,028
Other	93.6	64.9	74.3	89.9	11.1	1,293	67.0	80.9	93.5	11.3	540
Wealth index											
Lowest	76.1	42.9	59.8	72.0	14.4	1,643	40.0	72.4	73.3	27.0	724
Second	83.6	49.4	68.4	79.2	15.5	1,286	42.4	73.7	83.0	18.8	621
Middle	92.0	57.7	72.4	85.7	11.5	799	49.0	75.7	90.9	13.2	346
Fourth	95.1	60.7	69.3	91.2	11.4	812	59.8	83.1	95.2	15.3	367
Highest	98.1	72.2	79.3	95.2	10.0	985	73.0	79.6	97.3	7.9	405
Total	86.0	54.4	68.5	82.6	13.0	5,526	50.2	75.9	85.4	18.1	2,463

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	123	130	243	1,260	327	990	327	474
20-34	197	962	204	3,089	520	1,304	392	1,206
35-49	1,359	2,458	1,402	2,079	724	890	518	897
Residence								
Urban	1,379	1,132	542	1,837	239	1,611	397	802
Rural	229	1,343	622	4,590	698	873	436	1,774
Indore	1,458	1,463	482	ns	430	243	0	ns
Slum	1,101	762	593	ns	390	1,170	0	ns
Non-slum	1,547	1,638	455	ns	441	0	0	ns
Education								
No education	387	1,605	796	3,219	524	1,318	786	591
<5 years complete	0	938	638	496	0	1,353	0	242
5-9 years complete	546	1,048	170	1,813	747	1,049	603	1,041
10 or more years complete	1,504	791	741	899	488	914	0	702
Wealth index								
Lowest	209	1,183	835	2,160	777	1,165	971	797
Second	0	1,369	195	1,539	240	721	0	644
Middle	521	1,059	519	869	0	456	448	356
Fourth	381	2,343	376	854	833	1,701	0	372
Highest	2,346	658	971	1,005	850	1,599	390	408
Total	558	1,283	599	6,427	555	1,102	424	2,576

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

Table 66. 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/ <i>bidis</i> smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06												
Tobacco/alcohol use	Women						Men					
	Residence			Indore			Residence			Indore		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol												
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	44.0	40.2	31.4	25.1	26.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	10.7	15.3	14.0	5.9	4.3	4.6	43.9	51.4	49.1	43.5	36.6	38.0
Uses snuff	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.7	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	88.6	82.2	84.0	94.1	95.6	95.3	40.0	27.7	31.5	40.4	51.3	49.0
Drinks alcohol	0.4	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	27.4	32.4	30.8	28.7	22.0	23.4
Number of respondents	1,837	4,590	6,427	ns	ns	ns	802	1,774	2,576	ns	ns	ns
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours												
0	*	*	*	nc	nc	nc	4.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	2.6	3.5
1-4	*	*	*	nc	nc	nc	32.2	24.8	26.6	20.5	39.5	34.8
5-9	*	*	*	nc	nc	nc	17.8	18.3	18.1	29.8	26.3	27.2
10 or more	*	*	*	nc	nc	nc	46.0	50.2	49.2	43.5	31.6	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	nc	nc	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	5	26	30	ns	ns	ns	254	780	1,034	ns	ns	ns
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking												
Almost every day	*	3.5	4.6	*	*	*	3.7	4.0	3.9	6.1	11.0	9.8
About once a week	*	24.7	25.9	*	*	*	31.4	31.0	31.1	24.5	20.0	21.1
Less than once a week	*	71.8	69.5	*	*	*	64.9	65.0	65.0	69.4	69.0	69.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	7	128	135	ns	ns	ns	220	574	794	ns	ns	ns
ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1												
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases												
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.												

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different type of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06											
Source/health insurance	Residence			Indore			Wealth index				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Public medical sector											
Government/municipal hospital	38.2	37.1	37.4	19.5	13.4	14.6	41.1	37.5	38.5	33.1	29.3
Government dispensary	30.0	7.2	13.6	18.6	11.3	12.7	6.5	12.1	21.3	20.9	23.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Sub-centre	5.5	25.0	19.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	29.6	20.8	13.4	9.1	3.3
Government mobile clinic	0.4	4.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.1	2.5	2.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic											
	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.8
Private medical sector											
Private hospital	59.9	62.7	61.9	78.6	84.6	83.4	58.7	62.1	60.8	65.3	69.0
Private doctor/clinic	13.3	7.9	9.4	18.0	15.7	16.2	5.5	6.8	10.2	14.5	20.0
Private paramedic	46.0	52.0	50.3	60.5	68.1	66.6	49.8	53.0	49.8	50.0	47.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source											
Shop	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3
	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance											
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	13.9	1.2	4.8	11.6	22.0	19.9	0.1	0.7	1.5	7.1	26.3
Number of households	1,549	3,939	5,488	ns	ns	ns	2,108	1,296	697	654	733
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance											
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	21.5	(45.2)	25.6	36.0	19.8	21.7	*	*	*	43.3	22.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	40.4	(12.9)	35.6	7.9	8.6	8.5	*	*	*	25.8	42.1
Community health insurance programme	2.2	(9.7)	3.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	*	*	*	3.2	1.6
Other health insurance through employer	2.3	(3.2)	2.5	7.9	7.1	7.2	*	*	*	4.2	2.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	22.6	(3.2)	19.2	16.7	14.7	15.0	*	*	*	22.6	19.9
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	12.7	(32.3)	16.1	26.3	46.7	44.3	*	*	*	4.0	14.7
Number of households	216	46	262	ns	ns	ns	3	9	11	47	193

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 68. Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN											
15-19	38.4	351	28.3	12.3	13.4	46.1	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	135
20-24	45.4	939	41.3	16.9	3.5	38.3	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	427
25-29	54.3	987	49.4	16.6	5.9	28.1	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	537
30-34	62.8	846	47.9	17.0	8.8	26.3	100.0	58.4	41.6	100.0	531
35-39	63.0	742	45.8	16.8	7.7	29.7	100.0	57.3	42.7	100.0	468
40-44	64.8	610	37.8	14.5	9.1	38.6	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	395
45-49	61.1	544	37.9	14.0	9.5	38.6	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	333
Total	56.3	5,020	43.3	15.9	7.6	33.1	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	2,825
MEN											
15-19	*	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	14
20-24	97.4	177	59.4	25.3	6.3	9.0	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	172
25-29	100.0	320	64.6	27.1	3.9	4.4	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	320
30-34	99.0	341	63.6	26.2	6.0	4.2	100.0	35.9	64.1	100.0	337
35-39	100.0	323	59.6	26.9	7.2	6.3	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	323
40-44	98.9	296	67.1	24.5	3.2	5.3	100.0	33.9	66.1	100.0	293
45-49	98.6	234	62.2	26.3	2.1	9.4	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	231
Total	99.2	1,706	63.2	26.0	4.8	6.0	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	1,691

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

Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Percentage of currently married women who report that they:							Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	
Age											
15-19	(72.0)	55	54.7	328	(9.0)	53	*	6	*	14	
20-29	70.2	603	64.6	1,884	14.4	597	77.4	110	18.3	440	
30-39	81.4	637	75.9	1,569	16.5	622	88.6	167	28.5	583	
40-49	81.4	379	77.9	1,125	20.5	365	90.5	163	19.0	473	
Residence											
Urban	91.5	304	75.4	1,285	22.2	288	85.8	81	27.7	444	
Rural	73.9	1,370	68.9	3,620	15.2	1,349	86.9	365	21.2	1,065	
Indore	88.2	ns	77.7	ns	21.1	ns	97.2	ns	21.9	ns	
Slum	91.7	ns	77.6	ns	17.6	ns	98.6	ns	11.6	ns	
Non-slum	87.1	ns	77.7	ns	22.1	ns	96.9	ns	24.6	ns	
Education											
No education	72.8	1,162	68.3	2,829	15.8	1,136	80.1	157	18.4	447	
<5 years complete	81.2	138	75.0	367	16.0	135	86.8	83	20.5	166	
5-9 years complete	86.9	275	70.6	1,192	14.4	272	90.5	132	21.6	523	
10 or more years complete	94.1	99	79.8	517	30.8	94	93.7	74	33.9	373	
Religion											
Hindu	76.7	1,597	70.5	4,474	16.6	1,562	86.1	427	22.3	1,366	
Muslim	81.7	49	68.3	323	9.9	48	*	7	*	112	
Jain	*	7	85.1	59	*	7	*	4	*	18	
Other	*	20	75.0	49	*	20	*	8	*	14	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	75.6	399	68.0	853	17.1	395	89.4	89	12.2	260	
Scheduled tribe	70.9	496	71.2	1,075	16.6	492	84.2	157	29.4	292	
Other backward class	81.6	634	71.2	1,982	15.5	611	86.7	165	17.9	657	
Other	82.7	145	70.9	996	17.7	139	91.0	35	40.2	301	
Wealth index											
Lowest	72.2	811	71.2	1,751	17.5	793	84.4	210	22.6	469	
Second	75.1	467	66.2	1,201	11.2	461	84.7	132	18.7	408	
Middle	85.6	161	66.8	673	17.6	158	(94.9)	31	(6.3)	200	
Fourth	91.7	111	71.8	621	16.5	106	95.2	36	49.5	216	
Highest	92.4	124	79.5	659	27.9	119	91.3	37	21.1	217	
Total	77.1	1,674	70.6	4,905	16.4	1,637	86.7	446	22.5	1,509	

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70 Decision making										
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06										
Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends
	URBAN					Total				
Own health care	27.5	33.5	31.5	7.3	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.9	51.7	26.7	14.3	0.4	100.0	34.5	61.9	2.9	0.7
Purchases of daily household needs	36.8	27.6	20.9	14.3	0.4	100.0	22.4	31.8	45.5	0.3
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.4	49.2	27.5	13.6	0.3	100.0	15.5	63.6	19.4	1.4
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	65.1	25.4	0.4
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	93.9	1.4	0.0
RURAL										
Own health care	19.5	28.9	43.0	8.1	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.9	40.8	40.0	14.6	0.8	100.0	46.0	50.7	2.9	0.5
Purchases of daily household needs	28.1	23.4	33.9	13.8	0.8	100.0	37.5	32.5	29.7	0.2
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	5.0	42.2	37.5	14.5	0.9	100.0	23.0	63.0	13.5	0.5
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.2	64.8	20.4	0.6
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	86.0	2.2	0.2
TOTAL										
Own health care	21.6	30.1	40.0	7.9	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.7	43.7	36.5	14.5	0.7	100.0	42.9	53.7	2.9	0.6
Purchases of daily household needs	30.4	24.5	30.5	13.9	0.7	100.0	33.4	32.3	33.9	0.3
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	6.2	44.0	34.8	14.3	0.7	100.0	21.0	63.2	15.1	0.7
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.8	64.9	21.7	0.6
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	88.1	2.0	0.2
na = Not applicable										

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	28.6	18.7	21.7	24.0	10.1	58.3	351	*	*	14
20-24	42.8	35.8	40.3	38.7	21.2	39.3	939	34.0	4.4	177
25-29	50.7	42.8	52.3	46.8	26.0	29.3	987	39.2	5.3	320
30-39	56.6	58.0	63.1	56.3	34.0	19.6	1,589	45.9	2.9	664
40-49	59.9	58.9	67.8	61.9	38.5	16.2	1,154	40.9	4.1	530
Residence										
Urban	61.0	58.7	64.4	58.6	39.9	19.3	1,316	49.8	1.1	460
Rural	48.4	44.6	51.5	47.2	25.6	29.9	3,705	38.9	4.8	1,246
Indore	64.8	64.6	71.4	66.8	45.0	14.6	ns	67.7	0.8	ns
Slum	73.1	69.6	72.9	69.8	54.1	14.8	ns	67.7	1.1	ns
Non-slum	62.8	63.4	71.0	66.1	42.8	14.5	ns	67.7	0.8	ns
Education										
No education	49.6	47.2	55.3	49.3	28.5	28.5	2,888	33.5	6.5	503
<5 years complete	51.9	50.3	55.7	48.2	29.2	25.9	378	40.2	2.3	199
5-9 years complete	52.1	46.6	51.2	48.5	27.6	27.4	1,226	40.6	3.7	586
10 or more years complete	61.7	57.2	60.8	60.0	38.3	19.5	529	54.2	1.5	419
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	50.9	48.7	56.3	51.8	29.8	25.8	2,825	42.0	3.8	1,691
Employed, for cash	54.2	52.2	62.1	57.7	32.6	21.0	1,674	40.5	3.9	1,509
Employed, not for cash	46.2	43.5	47.8	43.3	25.6	32.9	1,151	54.0	2.6	182
Not employed	52.6	47.9	53.2	48.1	28.9	28.8	2,196	*	*	14
Number of living children										
0	38.7	30.8	33.6	33.0	18.1	46.3	561	45.7	4.1	190
1-2	52.5	46.4	51.5	49.1	29.2	29.3	1,753	45.2	3.5	632
3-4	53.6	52.5	60.9	54.7	31.0	21.7	1,988	39.8	3.8	662
5+	54.6	54.9	63.5	53.6	34.0	21.6	718	34.8	4.9	223
Household structure²										
Nuclear	57.8	57.7	64.1	58.6	36.3	19.4	2,619	42.9	3.3	911
Non-nuclear	45.0	38.1	44.9	41.0	21.9	35.5	2,401	40.5	4.5	795
Religion										
Hindu	51.2	47.7	54.4	49.6	28.8	27.7	4,583	41.5	4.2	1,558
Muslim	55.0	50.8	57.0	51.2	32.2	24.6	329	37.6	0.0	115
Jain	54.8	62.2	69.6	64.3	36.5	13.1	59	(82.5)	(0.0)	18
Other	74.1	77.1	75.1	81.0	51.8	3.1	49	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	52.5	50.0	56.4	49.3	31.7	25.6	867	41.7	2.8	279
Scheduled tribe	48.6	47.5	56.4	48.6	26.4	28.2	1,087	39.0	5.6	363
Other backward class	50.9	46.8	52.5	49.6	28.2	27.9	2,047	40.9	2.8	734
Other	55.8	50.7	57.0	53.7	33.0	25.5	1,019	47.1	5.2	330
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.0	45.9	53.8	47.2	27.9	30.2	1,780	36.3	5.2	568
Second	47.4	43.1	52.8	47.3	22.7	28.0	1,232	39.9	6.1	460
Middle	52.1	48.9	51.7	49.2	31.9	31.2	697	34.1	2.1	225
Fourth	53.9	52.5	55.3	51.4	30.7	24.0	640	47.4	1.4	231
Highest	64.1	59.7	64.7	63.2	41.8	16.1	671	61.8	0.0	222
Total	51.7	48.3	54.9	50.2	29.4	27.1	5,020	41.8	3.8	1,706

Not: Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	26.7	5.1	28.3	0.4	10.2	1,260
20-24	30.1	6.5	30.6	0.3	17.2	1,147
25-29	36.7	9.4	29.0	1.0	26.1	1,056
30-39	43.9	10.6	32.0	1.9	33.3	1,686
40-49	43.7	12.1	32.4	0.9	38.4	1,278
Residence						
Urban	48.1	20.8	40.8	1.1	38.8	1,837
Rural	32.3	4.2	26.6	0.9	20.5	4,590
Indore	63.8	29.4	57.9	1.4	43.0	ns
Slum	61.2	18.6	40.1	1.4	50.6	ns
Non-slum	64.4	32.0	62.3	1.4	41.0	ns
Education						
No education	31.9	2.7	19.9	0.9	24.0	3,219
<5 years complete	35.9	5.7	32.6	2.1	21.0	496
5-9 years complete	36.0	8.3	35.9	0.5	22.5	1,813
10 or more years complete	56.9	34.1	57.4	1.5	41.1	899
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	38.8	6.4	28.0	1.3	27.0	3,468
Employed, for cash	46.2	8.5	32.5	1.8	32.5	2,106
Employed, not for cash	27.2	3.2	21.2	0.6	18.6	1,362
Not employed	34.6	11.8	33.7	0.6	24.2	2,959
Marital status						
Never married	29.2	8.2	32.3	0.1	15.3	1,140
Currently married	37.2	8.5	30.0	1.1	26.1	5,020
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	62.2	19.4	34.6	1.7	62.7	267
Number of living children						
0	29.7	8.0	31.6	0.3	15.1	1,732
1-2	42.1	12.3	34.2	1.4	31.0	1,860
3-4	37.7	7.8	29.1	0.8	28.9	2,080
5+	37.8	5.6	23.7	2.0	28.6	754
Household structure²						
Nuclear	38.3	9.0	30.6	1.1	28.1	3,391
Non-nuclear	35.2	8.8	30.6	0.8	23.1	3,036
Religion						
Hindu	36.6	8.0	30.2	1.0	25.2	5,810
Muslim	32.3	8.0	25.9	0.3	25.3	444
Jain	51.7	45.5	53.4	0.2	46.2	99
Other	60.5	33.1	60.7	0.2	43.9	75
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	33.5	6.3	32.6	0.6	27.2	1,100
Scheduled tribe	33.1	3.4	20.4	1.4	21.1	1,390
Other backward class	36.4	6.8	30.8	0.9	23.3	2,555
Other	44.1	20.4	39.0	0.9	33.8	1,381
Wealth index						
Lowest	28.7	2.1	20.5	1.1	19.2	2,160
Second	34.0	3.6	26.6	0.9	20.2	1,539
Middle	36.1	5.1	34.8	0.9	27.9	869
Fourth	40.5	11.1	36.2	0.4	29.9	854
Highest	56.1	33.1	50.3	1.4	43.0	1,005
Total	36.8	8.9	30.6	1.0	25.7	6,427

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 73 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 him sex, according to marital status, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

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	22.2	33.6	15.8	24.9	21.0	30.9
She neglects the house or children	24.7	27.1	19.7	23.2	23.8	25.9
She argues with him	27.5	32.5	20.0	26.2	26.2	30.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	12.4	9.3	5.5	7.6	11.2	8.8
She doesn't cook food properly	18.9	17.3	14.8	17.7	18.2	17.4
He suspects she is unfaithful	28.9	30.0	19.3	28.2	27.2	29.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	41.5	50.5	34.5	45.2	40.3	48.8
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	52.9	61.4	44.4	54.0	51.4	59.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	90.2	86.1	87.2	88.0	89.7	86.7
Knows husband has sex with other women	90.9	81.3	86.6	83.1	90.2	81.9
Is tired or not in the mood	90.5	88.3	85.1	88.6	89.5	88.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	82.5	73.4	78.7	75.0	81.8	73.9
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.8	5.5	7.2	5.5	4.4	5.5
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	33.6	na	28.0	na	31.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.8	na	5.9	na	6.5
Use force to have sex	na	11.2	na	9.6	na	10.7
Have sex with another woman	na	11.7	na	9.7	na	11.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.4	na	1.4	na	1.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	58.0	na	66.2	na	60.6
Number of respondents	5,287	1,769	1,140	808	6,427	2,576

na = Not applicable

Table 74 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 and 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

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	48.7	54.1	77.5	73.2	68.0	1,260	474
20-24	47.5	63.0	82.4	74.7	56.5	1,147	427
25-29	50.8	59.0	85.4	77.3	59.3	1,056	410
30-39	53.8	59.8	82.9	73.5	60.1	1,686	706
40-49	54.8	59.5	81.2	71.8	59.0	1,278	561
Residence							
Urban	37.7	51.2	84.1	84.0	70.4	1,837	802
Rural	56.9	62.7	80.9	69.3	56.1	4,590	1,774
Indore	19.6	37.2	89.6	88.4	64.2	ns	ns
Slum	25.4	39.6	84.1	79.5	83.0	ns	ns
Non-slum	18.2	36.6	91.0	90.7	59.3	ns	ns
Education							
No education	60.0	74.6	78.9	56.5	45.5	3,219	591
<5 years complete	54.2	62.7	80.7	71.6	60.6	496	242
5-9 years complete	46.3	59.3	83.6	75.4	59.6	1,813	1,041
10 or more years complete	29.0	44.4	89.3	87.0	74.7	899	702
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	54.4	61.1	81.2	73.5	59.0	3,468	2,248
Employed, for cash	51.8	60.7	81.6	73.3	59.0	2,106	1,997
Employed, not for cash	58.5	64.5	80.6	75.7	58.8	1,362	250
Not employed	47.8	45.0	82.5	76.2	71.4	2,959	329
Marital status							
Never married	44.4	54.0	78.7	75.0	66.2	1,140	808
Currently married	52.7	61.0	82.7	73.5	58.3	5,020	1,706
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.5	71.9	77.7	70.4	50.5	267	63
Number of living children							
0	45.7	55.8	79.7	74.9	63.7	1,732	1,023
1-2	49.1	56.7	83.1	75.3	60.2	1,860	658
3-4	54.9	62.8	82.4	72.4	58.2	2,080	671
5+	60.5	69.8	81.9	69.4	54.5	754	224
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	51.0	56.8	81.6	72.8	61.2	3,391	1,345
Non-nuclear	51.8	61.5	82.0	75.0	59.9	3,036	1,231
Religion							
Hindu	53.1	58.9	81.6	72.6	61.1	5,810	2,326
Muslim	42.5	71.8	82.8	84.1	45.2	444	177
Jain	8.9	37.5	95.0	90.7	72.8	99	37
Other	29.1	(28.3)	77.4	(91.3)	(88.3)	75	36
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	53.4	63.9	81.8	67.3	59.9	1,100	422
Scheduled tribe	57.9	65.0	78.6	68.0	51.6	1,390	524
Other backward class	52.0	56.9	83.0	75.7	63.4	2,555	1,078
Other	41.9	54.1	82.9	81.0	64.1	1,381	552
Wealth index							
Lowest	61.8	69.2	79.0	64.4	49.8	2,160	797
Second	57.3	63.8	81.1	70.3	56.8	1,539	644
Middle	51.2	59.4	80.7	76.6	63.2	869	356
Fourth	41.4	55.3	82.2	79.3	68.2	854	372
Highest	28.7	35.0	89.8	90.6	78.3	1,005	408
Total	51.4	59.1	81.8	73.9	60.6	6,427	2,576

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: she 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: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	49.1	27.9	45.4
Sexual violence ever	11.8	0.6	9.9
Physical and sexual violence ever	10.1	0.4	8.4
Physical or sexual violence ever	50.8	28.1	46.8
Number of women	3,589	752	4,341
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	83.2	0.0	74.4
Former husband	7.0	0.0	6.2
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.2	0.0	0.2
Father/step-father	7.9	28.2	10.1
Mother/step-mother	16.1	61.2	20.9
Sister/brother	7.5	41.6	11.1
Daughter/son	0.2	1.9	0.4
Other relative	1.5	3.9	1.7
Mother-in-law	1.9	0.0	1.7
Father-in-law	1.1	0.0	0.9
Other in-law	0.7	0.0	0.6
Teacher	1.8	15.3	3.2
Other	0.2	1.0	0.3
Number who experienced physical violence	1,761	210	1,971
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	84.4	*	83.4
Former husband	8.1	*	8.0
Current/former boyfriend	1.2	*	1.2
Father	0.0	*	0.2
Other relative	2.9	*	3.1
In-laws	0.2	*	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	1.7	*	1.8
Family friend	0.5	*	1.0
Stranger	0.7	*	0.8
Other	0.2	*	0.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	423	5	428

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.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	44.0	4.6	23.4	27.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	17.2	1.6	9.0	10.6
Slapped her	42.9	4.0	22.0	26.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	19.6	1.5	10.1	11.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.8	1.4	5.6	7.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	11.6	1.4	5.4	6.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.2	0.4	1.1	1.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	11.0	1.5	6.1	7.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	10.8	1.4	5.9	7.3
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	4.5	0.6	2.3	2.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	22.5	3.4	13.2	16.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	17.9	2.7	10.1	12.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.9	1.1	3.7	4.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	14.3	1.7	7.9	9.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	45.7	5.5	25.0	30.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	9.4	2.0	5.2	7.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	49.1	7.0	27.7	34.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence and emotional violence	5.6	1.6	2.6	4.3
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Number of ever-married women	3,589	3,443	3,443	3,443

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

¹ Excludes widows.

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	16.2	15.2	11.2	21.9	29.2	227
20-24	22.6	42.1	12.7	43.6	46.9	656
25-29	21.9	48.1	13.2	50.5	53.6	681
30-39	23.8	47.4	11.9	48.8	52.2	1,155
40-49	22.8	45.5	6.9	45.5	48.2	869
Residence						
Urban	20.2	43.0	10.4	43.7	46.5	936
Rural	23.3	44.4	11.3	46.4	50.0	2,653
Indore	26.1	35.9	10.0	37.0	44.7	ns
Slum	18.9	34.1	7.4	34.5	38.9	ns
Non-slum	28.0	36.4	10.7	37.6	46.3	ns
Education						
No education	24.3	50.0	11.9	51.0	54.0	2,088
<5 years complete	28.5	54.3	16.5	56.8	59.7	290
5-9 years complete	20.4	38.7	8.7	41.1	45.7	836
10 or more years complete	12.8	14.9	6.8	17.8	21.3	375
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	25.2	50.5	10.9	51.4	54.6	2,069
Employed, for cash	27.7	52.7	12.0	53.4	56.1	1,274
Employed, not for cash	21.2	47.0	9.0	48.1	52.3	795
Not employed	18.8	35.3	11.2	37.9	41.5	1,520
Marital status						
Currently married	21.3	43.4	10.7	45.1	48.5	3,380
Widowed	27.0	44.0	15.6	44.0	45.5	146
Divorced/separated/deserted	78.1	81.5	20.2	81.5	88.1	63
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	21.2	42.9	10.5	44.7	48.2	3,309
0-4 years	18.6	25.4	11.9	29.6	33.6	558
5-9 years	22.4	45.2	12.0	47.2	50.8	582
10+ years	21.5	46.8	9.8	47.9	51.2	2,170
Married more than once	26.2	63.9	17.7	63.9	63.9	71
Number of living children						
0	21.6	27.9	12.7	32.6	36.1	407
1-2	23.7	40.3	11.7	41.9	46.4	1,220
3-4	22.6	47.6	11.3	48.8	51.7	1,431
5+	20.3	55.6	7.5	55.8	58.3	531
Household structure²						
Nuclear	23.7	48.0	11.1	49.5	52.9	1,844
Non-nuclear	21.2	39.9	10.9	41.7	45.0	1,745
Religion						
Hindu	22.4	43.5	10.7	45.2	48.6	3,288
Muslim	26.7	57.2	15.8	57.4	60.8	223
Jain	11.2	24.2	11.3	26.8	27.7	40
Other	(22.3)	(37.9)	(13.4)	(37.9)	(43.6)	38
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.3	50.2	10.2	51.2	55.3	619
Scheduled tribe	27.7	50.7	10.6	51.9	56.0	788
Other backward class	22.5	44.1	11.7	45.8	48.6	1,448
Other	17.2	31.6	10.9	34.1	37.4	734
Wealth index						
Lowest	24.7	51.0	11.8	52.0	55.1	1,287
Second	25.5	47.0	12.5	49.6	53.3	874
Middle	22.3	44.6	10.8	45.8	48.9	506
Fourth	20.4	41.8	8.3	42.2	44.5	447
Highest	13.2	21.3	9.0	24.4	29.4	475
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	39.9	62.9	20.3	63.6	70.0	700
No	18.4	38.3	8.3	40.2	43.0	2,524
Don't know	17.1	47.4	12.3	49.1	50.7	364
Total	22.5	44.0	11.0	45.7	49.1	3,589

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months and whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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.

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	25.5	52.0	9.9	52.9	55.8	1,165
<5 years complete	25.8	55.5	17.1	57.0	59.0	328
5-7 years complete	27.1	48.6	13.8	50.7	54.1	671
8-9 years complete	18.8	41.9	12.6	43.3	46.9	523
10-11 years complete	17.4	35.0	11.3	37.9	40.8	321
12 or more years complete	15.5	23.1	5.1	25.2	30.6	572
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	16.8	37.4	8.1	39.1	42.4	2,485
Drinks/never gets drunk	19.9	48.6	13.4	50.9	55.0	334
Gets drunk sometimes	37.5	59.5	14.8	60.6	64.1	594
Gets drunk often	57.5	77.0	34.7	78.1	81.0	175
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	21.7	39.5	6.7	40.9	45.0	75
Wife is same age	20.2	38.1	18.1	47.2	51.9	68
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.4	39.4	11.1	41.5	44.8	1,779
Wife 5-9 years younger	23.6	48.8	10.0	49.5	52.7	1,201
Wife 10+ years younger	30.6	47.9	9.6	49.9	55.1	258
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	20.7	41.2	11.7	43.0	46.4	1,956
Wife better educated	23.8	41.5	11.3	44.4	48.0	361
Both equally educated	21.7	32.8	9.3	35.1	40.5	218
Neither educated	25.7	52.7	10.1	53.5	56.4	1,045
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	10.9	28.2	6.3	29.4	32.9	1,751
1-2	25.4	53.3	12.7	55.7	58.3	1,279
3-4	44.9	70.4	18.1	71.3	75.5	444
5-6	81.5	81.5	37.1	83.3	90.3	115
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.2	42.8	12.2	45.1	47.0	911
1-2	20.0	43.2	9.5	45.5	48.6	937
3-4	24.5	43.7	10.4	44.8	49.4	1,532
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	21.7	42.7	12.3	44.2	46.9	1,688
1-2	19.2	41.7	11.7	44.2	47.1	798
3-4	27.4	45.4	8.1	46.8	51.8	593
5-6	29.2	48.7	7.5	50.2	55.9	338
7	15.4	54.2	12.4	54.8	56.5	172
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.6	32.0	4.5	34.2	35.7	137
1-2	22.6	41.5	7.8	41.9	45.2	504
3	22.9	45.0	11.9	46.9	50.4	2,948
Total	22.5	44.0	11.0	45.7	49.1	3,589

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only.

² Behaviours include: he 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, purchases for daily household needs, 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 food 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 husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

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 burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	31.8	1.4	10.6	10.9	33.1	1,581
In the past 12 months ¹	36.9	1.7	12.6	11.2	38.4	962
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	37.2	2.1	18.1	23.7	39.0	396
In the past 12 months ¹	28.8	1.6	11.0	14.2	30.0	260
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	30.7	1.3	10.2	10.5	31.9	1,639
In the past 12 months ¹	34.2	1.6	11.6	10.4	35.5	1,049
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	43.7	2.5	21.3	27.8	45.8	337
In the past 12 months ¹	41.1	2.4	15.9	20.8	42.9	174

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	71.7	78.2	51.4	68.3	67.2	68.2
Never sought help but told someone	8.4	6.4	8.6	8.3	9.8	8.4
Sought help	19.9	15.3	40.0	23.4	23.0	23.4
Number of women who experienced violence	1,605	63	365	1,822	211	2,033
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	79.7	*	79.3	77.5	(93.2)	79.1
Husband's family	28.0	*	27.7	30.5	(0.0)	27.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	*	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Friend	12.2	*	33.7	19.9	(19.3)	19.9
Neighbour	10.6	*	8.9	11.0	(0.0)	9.9
Religious leader	0.3	*	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
Police	0.7	*	2.2	1.3	(0.0)	1.2
Lawyer	0.6	*	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Social service organization	0.6	*	0.7	0.7	(0.0)	0.7
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Number of women who sought help	319	10	146	427	49	475

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result 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 third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling 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-3 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-3 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-3 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-3 sample for Madhya Pradesh, there were 186 clusters. Hence, 186 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 186 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 185 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Madhya Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
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)
Treated with 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's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (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
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

Residence	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
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	886	20	6922	3775	1.671	0.022	847	926
Rural	990	15	6651	9827	1.147	0.016	959	1020
Total	961	12	13573	13603	1.343	0.013	936	985
Indore	885	14	4621	351	1.040	0.016	856	913
Slum	855	26	2410	71	1.304	0.030	804	907
Non-slum	892	17	2211	280	0.848	0.019	858	926
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.303	0.031	5409	2935	4.481	0.102	0.241	0.364
Rural	0.544	0.018	5594	8265	2.403	0.033	0.508	0.579
Total	0.480	0.015	11003	11200	2.850	0.032	0.450	0.511
Indore	0.201	0.022	3625	280	3.113	0.110	0.157	0.246
Slum	0.235	0.021	1845	54	2.085	0.090	0.193	0.277
Non-slum	0.193	0.027	1780	226	2.644	0.140	0.139	0.247
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.129	0.019	6129	3319	3.728	0.148	0.091	0.167
Rural	0.319	0.019	5660	8363	2.543	0.059	0.281	0.356
Total	0.265	0.014	11789	11682	2.930	0.054	0.236	0.294
Indore	0.071	0.012	4109	312	2.525	0.176	0.046	0.096
Slum	0.091	0.014	2138	63	2.025	0.157	0.062	0.119
Non-slum	0.066	0.015	1971	250	2.142	0.231	0.036	0.096
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	438	106	13152	7300	1.716	0.241	227	650
Rural	322	56	13679	20212	1.153	0.173	211	433
Total	353	50	26831	27512	1.361	0.141	253	452
Indore	112	37	8692	662	1.046	0.334	37	187
Slum	178	57	4505	132	0.908	0.320	64	291
Non-slum	96	45	4187	531	0.936	0.467	6	185
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.640	0.051	2799	1540	5.614	0.080	0.538	0.743
Rural	0.255	0.027	2651	3917	3.141	0.105	0.201	0.308
Total	0.363	0.023	5450	5457	3.599	0.065	0.317	0.410
Indore	0.904	0.017	1859	141	2.458	0.019	0.870	0.938
Slum	0.898	0.017	972	28	1.707	0.018	0.865	0.931
Non-slum	0.905	0.021	887	112	2.097	0.023	0.864	0.947
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.286	0.013	6427	6427	2.229	0.044	0.261	0.311
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.311	0.016	2569	2576	1.751	0.051	0.279	0.343
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.501	0.019	6427	6427	3.049	0.038	0.463	0.539
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.229	0.017	2569	2576	2.035	0.074	0.195	0.263
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.140	0.014	6427	6427	3.140	0.097	0.113	0.167
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.273	0.021	2569	2576	2.418	0.078	0.230	0.315
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.177	0.007	6427	6427	1.538	0.041	0.163	0.192
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.313	0.014	2569	2576	1.481	0.043	0.286	0.341
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.781	0.008	6427	6427	1.473	0.010	0.766	0.796
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.662	0.014	2569	2576	1.462	0.021	0.635	0.689
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.708	0.015	5217	5167	2.325	0.021	0.679	0.738
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.590	0.022	1648	1676	1.804	0.037	0.547	0.634
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh , 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	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
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.611	0.021	2459	1316	2.116	0.034	0.570	0.653
Rural	0.541	0.016	2464	3705	1.600	0.030	0.508	0.573
Total	0.559	0.013	4923	5020	1.840	0.023	0.533	0.585
Indore	0.710	0.018	1678	131	1.636	0.026	0.673	0.746
Slum	0.688	0.019	864	26	1.225	0.028	0.649	0.726
Non-slum	0.715	0.022	814	105	1.396	0.031	0.671	0.759
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.563	0.021	2459	1316	2.049	0.036	0.522	0.604
Rural	0.515	0.016	2464	3705	1.588	0.031	0.483	0.547
Total	0.528	0.013	4923	5020	1.818	0.025	0.502	0.553
Indore	0.664	0.018	1678	131	1.574	0.027	0.628	0.700
Slum	0.667	0.019	864	26	1.200	0.029	0.628	0.705
Non-slum	0.663	0.022	814	105	1.335	0.033	0.619	0.708
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.048	0.009	2459	1316	2.115	0.189	0.030	0.067
Rural	0.026	0.004	2464	3705	1.384	0.172	0.017	0.034
Total	0.032	0.004	4923	5020	1.629	0.129	0.023	0.040
Indore	0.046	0.008	1678	131	1.507	0.169	0.030	0.061
Slum	0.021	0.005	864	26	0.938	0.219	0.012	0.030
Non-slum	0.052	0.009	814	105	1.217	0.183	0.033	0.070
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.368	0.024	2459	1316	2.435	0.064	0.321	0.416
Rural	0.469	0.015	2464	3705	1.528	0.033	0.438	0.500
Total	0.443	0.013	4923	5020	1.866	0.030	0.416	0.469
Indore	0.409	0.021	1678	131	1.754	0.051	0.367	0.451
Slum	0.449	0.018	864	26	1.037	0.039	0.414	0.484
Non-slum	0.399	0.026	814	105	1.507	0.065	0.347	0.451
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.036	0.008	2459	1316	2.037	0.212	0.021	0.052
Rural	0.010	0.002	2464	3705	1.150	0.229	0.006	0.015
Total	0.017	0.003	4923	5020	1.473	0.160	0.012	0.022
Indore	0.041	0.007	1678	131	1.408	0.166	0.028	0.055
Slum	0.044	0.007	864	26	1.023	0.162	0.030	0.058
Non-slum	0.041	0.008	814	105	1.205	0.206	0.024	0.057
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.016	0.005	2459	1316	2.004	0.314	0.006	0.027
Rural	0.003	0.001	2464	3705	1.190	0.420	0.001	0.006
Total	0.007	0.002	4923	5020	1.476	0.256	0.003	0.010
Indore	0.025	0.006	1678	131	1.537	0.233	0.014	0.037
Slum	0.019	0.005	864	26	1.034	0.256	0.009	0.028
Non-slum	0.027	0.007	814	105	1.274	0.268	0.013	0.042
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.126	0.015	2459	1316	2.306	0.122	0.095	0.157
Rural	0.020	0.004	2464	3705	1.379	0.193	0.012	0.028
Total	0.048	0.005	4923	5020	1.763	0.112	0.037	0.059
Indore	0.170	0.018	1678	131	1.921	0.104	0.135	0.205
Slum	0.126	0.011	864	26	1.007	0.090	0.103	0.149
Non-slum	0.181	0.022	814	105	1.615	0.121	0.137	0.224
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.661	0.031	1612	771	2.656	0.047	0.598	0.724
Rural	0.942	0.009	1315	1977	1.434	0.010	0.924	0.961
Total	0.863	0.013	2927	2748	1.983	0.015	0.838	0.888
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.736	0.017	2459	1316	1.900	0.023	0.702	0.770
Rural	0.717	0.010	2464	3705	1.136	0.014	0.696	0.737
Total	0.722	0.009	4923	5020	1.377	0.012	0.704	0.739
Indore	0.756	0.014	1678	131	1.322	0.018	0.729	0.784
Slum	0.759	0.016	864	26	1.080	0.021	0.728	0.791
Non-slum	0.756	0.017	814	105	1.117	0.022	0.722	0.789
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	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
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.723	0.026	809	460	1.669	0.036	0.670	0.775
Rural	0.697	0.018	805	1246	1.104	0.026	0.661	0.733
Total	0.704	0.015	1614	1706	1.305	0.021	0.674	0.734
Indore	0.746	0.022	548	44	1.190	0.030	0.701	0.790
Slum	0.706	0.024	282	9	0.885	0.034	0.658	0.754
Non-slum	0.756	0.027	266	35	1.024	0.036	0.702	0.810
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.115	0.006	4923	5020	1.317	0.052	0.103	0.127
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.120	0.011	1614	1706	1.408	0.095	0.098	0.143
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.517	0.031	6410	6410	2.706	0.012	2.455	2.579
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.469	0.032	2566	2572	1.882	0.013	2.405	2.534
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.923	0.021	929	546	2.529	0.023	0.881	0.966
Rural	0.682	0.025	1141	1716	1.841	0.037	0.631	0.733
Total	0.740	0.021	2070	2262	2.224	0.028	0.699	0.782
Indore	0.980	0.007	599	46	1.251	0.007	0.966	0.994
Slum	0.972	0.009	317	10	0.980	0.009	0.953	0.990
Non-slum	0.982	0.009	282	36	1.113	0.009	0.965	1.000
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.220	0.029	929	546	2.269	0.134	0.161	0.279
Rural	0.093	0.014	1141	1716	1.577	0.146	0.066	0.120
Total	0.124	0.012	2070	2262	1.764	0.100	0.099	0.148
Indore	0.403	0.036	599	46	1.775	0.089	0.332	0.475
Slum	0.372	0.031	317	10	1.139	0.083	0.310	0.434
Non-slum	0.411	0.044	282	36	1.510	0.108	0.323	0.500
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.631	0.045	1258	777	2.875	0.072	0.541	0.721
Rural	0.238	0.019	1758	2643	1.633	0.082	0.199	0.277
Total	0.327	0.019	3016	3420	1.994	0.059	0.289	0.366
Indore	0.769	0.042	785	59	2.344	0.055	0.684	0.854
Slum	0.795	0.040	424	13	1.775	0.050	0.715	0.875
Non-slum	0.762	0.053	361	47	1.958	0.069	0.656	0.867
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.572	0.044	1258	777	2.772	0.077	0.484	0.661
Rural	0.171	0.017	1758	2643	1.601	0.097	0.138	0.205
Total	0.262	0.018	3016	3420	1.998	0.069	0.226	0.298
Indore	0.741	0.044	785	59	2.323	0.060	0.652	0.829
Slum	0.764	0.040	424	13	1.730	0.053	0.683	0.845
Non-slum	0.734	0.055	361	47	1.939	0.075	0.624	0.844
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.518	0.039	929	546	2.510	0.076	0.439	0.596
Rural	0.211	0.019	1141	1716	1.544	0.088	0.174	0.249
Total	0.285	0.018	2070	2262	1.891	0.064	0.249	0.322
Indore	0.778	0.033	599	46	1.912	0.042	0.713	0.843
Slum	0.757	0.040	317	10	1.645	0.052	0.678	0.836
Non-slum	0.784	0.040	282	36	1.624	0.051	0.704	0.863
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.356	0.065	169	113	1.901	0.182	0.226	0.485
Rural	0.274	0.034	179	269	0.989	0.125	0.205	0.342
Total	0.298	0.030	348	382	1.237	0.101	0.238	0.358
Indore	0.551	0.045	99	7	0.831	0.081	0.462	0.641
Slum	0.448	0.080	58	2	1.143	0.179	0.288	0.609
Non-slum	0.585	0.051	41	5	0.655	0.088	0.483	0.688
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (VN)			R-2SE	R +2SE
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.513	0.064	169	113	1.753	0.124	0.386	0.640
Rural	0.609	0.034	179	269	0.902	0.056	0.541	0.677
Total	0.581	0.032	348	382	1.206	0.055	0.517	0.644
Indore	0.711	0.050	99	7	1.020	0.070	0.612	0.811
Slum	0.724	0.069	58	2	1.111	0.096	0.585	0.863
Non-slum	0.707	0.062	41	5	0.858	0.087	0.584	0.831
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.376	0.054	223	143	1.821	0.144	0.268	0.484
Rural	0.216	0.030	305	459	1.254	0.137	0.157	0.276
Total	0.254	0.026	528	602	1.474	0.104	0.201	0.307
Indore	0.709	0.043	135	9	1.031	0.060	0.624	0.794
Slum	0.762	0.042	80	2	0.866	0.054	0.678	0.845
Non-slum	0.691	0.055	55	7	0.870	0.079	0.582	0.800
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.914	0.037	223	143	2.182	0.041	0.839	0.989
Rural	0.770	0.030	305	459	1.232	0.039	0.711	0.830
Total	0.805	0.024	528	602	1.493	0.030	0.756	0.853
Indore	0.987	0.010	135	9	0.976	0.010	0.968	1.000
Slum	0.950	0.037	80	2	1.501	0.039	0.877	1.000
Non-slum	1.000	0.000	55	7	nc	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.758	0.057	223	143	2.157	0.075	0.645	0.871
Rural	0.416	0.035	305	459	1.253	0.085	0.346	0.487
Total	0.498	0.031	528	602	1.502	0.062	0.436	0.559
Indore	0.871	0.040	135	9	1.307	0.046	0.790	0.952
Slum	0.812	0.058	80	2	1.267	0.072	0.695	0.928
Non-slum	0.891	0.049	55	7	1.169	0.055	0.792	0.989
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.876	0.035	223	143	1.753	0.040	0.806	0.947
Rural	0.718	0.031	305	459	1.197	0.043	0.656	0.780
Total	0.756	0.025	528	602	1.426	0.033	0.705	0.806
Indore	0.897	0.035	135	9	1.256	0.039	0.826	0.968
Slum	0.862	0.058	80	2	1.401	0.067	0.745	0.978
Non-slum	0.909	0.043	55	7	1.106	0.047	0.823	0.995
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.774	0.057	223	143	2.231	0.074	0.659	0.888
Rural	0.564	0.033	305	459	1.174	0.059	0.497	0.631
Total	0.614	0.029	528	602	1.437	0.047	0.556	0.671
Indore	0.790	0.051	135	9	1.351	0.064	0.689	0.891
Slum	0.812	0.051	80	2	1.111	0.063	0.709	0.914
Non-slum	0.782	0.065	55	7	1.168	0.084	0.651	0.913
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.687	0.058	223	143	2.055	0.085	0.570	0.804
Rural	0.315	0.030	305	459	1.114	0.094	0.255	0.374
Total	0.403	0.027	528	602	1.361	0.068	0.348	0.458
Indore	0.757	0.051	135	9	1.308	0.068	0.654	0.860
Slum	0.737	0.066	80	2	1.292	0.090	0.604	0.869
Non-slum	0.764	0.065	55	7	1.129	0.085	0.633	0.894
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.147	0.020	1100	679	1.912	0.133	0.108	0.186
Rural	0.139	0.014	1463	2200	1.356	0.098	0.112	0.167
Total	0.141	0.011	2563	2879	1.595	0.081	0.118	0.164
Indore	0.138	0.018	687	53	1.251	0.131	0.102	0.174
Slum	0.121	0.018	364	11	1.053	0.147	0.085	0.156
Non-slum	0.142	0.022	323	42	1.023	0.155	0.098	0.187
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.468	0.016	4341	4341	2.078	0.034	0.437	0.500
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	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
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.317	0.022	1120	676	1.681	0.071	0.273	0.362
Rural	0.360	0.015	1512	2234	1.209	0.043	0.329	0.391
Total	0.350	0.013	2632	2910	1.423	0.037	0.324	0.376
Indore	0.289	0.026	701	53	1.385	0.089	0.238	0.340
Slum	0.340	0.029	371	11	1.162	0.087	0.281	0.399
Non-slum	0.276	0.031	330	42	1.160	0.112	0.214	0.338
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.443	0.024	1120	676	1.571	0.053	0.396	0.491
Rural	0.517	0.016	1512	2234	1.225	0.032	0.484	0.549
Total	0.500	0.014	2632	2910	1.407	0.027	0.472	0.527
Indore	0.325	0.026	701	53	1.370	0.079	0.273	0.376
Slum	0.396	0.023	371	11	0.888	0.058	0.350	0.443
Non-slum	0.306	0.032	330	42	1.195	0.106	0.241	0.371
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.513	0.032	1120	676	2.075	0.062	0.449	0.576
Rural	0.627	0.016	1512	2234	1.169	0.026	0.595	0.659
Total	0.600	0.014	2632	2910	1.405	0.023	0.572	0.628
Indore	0.393	0.027	701	53	1.407	0.069	0.339	0.447
Slum	0.496	0.029	371	11	1.057	0.059	0.437	0.555
Non-slum	0.367	0.034	330	42	1.244	0.093	0.299	0.435
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.325	0.020	3173	1711	2.418	0.062	0.285	0.366
Rural	0.454	0.015	2813	4229	1.563	0.032	0.424	0.483
Total	0.417	0.012	5986	5940	1.860	0.029	0.393	0.440
Indore	0.250	0.018	2156	168	1.973	0.074	0.213	0.286
Slum	0.330	0.025	1111	33	1.763	0.075	0.281	0.380
Non-slum	0.230	0.022	1045	135	1.687	0.096	0.186	0.274
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.330	0.028	1413	791	2.219	0.085	0.274	0.386
Rural	0.454	0.020	1136	1759	1.352	0.044	0.414	0.494
Total	0.416	0.016	2549	2550	1.681	0.040	0.383	0.449
Indore	0.211	0.021	964	76	1.611	0.100	0.168	0.253
Slum	0.259	0.020	510	16	1.018	0.076	0.219	0.298
Non-slum	0.198	0.026	454	60	1.391	0.132	0.146	0.250
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.186	0.021	3173	1711	2.950	0.110	0.145	0.227
Rural	0.031	0.004	2813	4229	1.274	0.135	0.023	0.039
Total	0.076	0.007	5986	5940	2.084	0.095	0.061	0.090
Indore	0.223	0.022	2156	168	2.464	0.099	0.179	0.267
Slum	0.194	0.017	1111	33	1.449	0.089	0.159	0.228
Non-slum	0.231	0.027	1045	135	2.078	0.118	0.176	0.285
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.092	0.014	1413	791	1.878	0.158	0.063	0.121
Rural	0.021	0.004	1136	1759	0.964	0.195	0.013	0.029
Total	0.043	0.006	2549	2550	1.378	0.129	0.032	0.054
Indore	0.137	0.019	964	76	1.676	0.136	0.100	0.174
Slum	0.088	0.016	510	16	1.293	0.184	0.056	0.121
Non-slum	0.150	0.023	454	60	1.348	0.151	0.105	0.195
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.774	0.036	3374	1837	5.014	0.047	0.702	0.846
Rural	0.386	0.029	3053	4590	3.267	0.075	0.329	0.444
Total	0.497	0.023	6427	6427	3.743	0.047	0.450	0.544
Indore	0.943	0.011	2280	177	2.357	0.012	0.920	0.966
Slum	0.902	0.018	1181	35	2.025	0.019	0.867	0.937
Non-slum	0.954	0.014	1099	142	2.134	0.014	0.926	0.981
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	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
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.962	0.013	1423	802	2.497	0.013	0.936	0.987
Rural	0.645	0.026	1146	1774	1.828	0.040	0.593	0.697
Total	0.744	0.019	2569	2576	2.215	0.026	0.705	0.782
Indore	0.995	0.002	967	76	0.908	0.002	0.990	0.999
Slum	0.982	0.006	513	16	1.024	0.006	0.971	0.994
Non-slum	0.998	0.002	454	60	1.004	0.002	0.993	1.000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.402	0.036	3374	1837	4.252	0.090	0.330	0.474
Rural	0.124	0.011	3053	4590	1.891	0.091	0.101	0.146
Total	0.203	0.013	6427	6427	2.596	0.064	0.177	0.229
Indore	0.606	0.028	2280	177	2.776	0.047	0.549	0.663
Slum	0.494	0.028	1181	35	1.899	0.056	0.439	0.550
Non-slum	0.634	0.035	1099	142	2.375	0.055	0.565	0.703
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.627	0.035	1423	802	2.689	0.055	0.558	0.696
Rural	0.281	0.021	1146	1774	1.609	0.076	0.238	0.324
Total	0.389	0.019	2569	2576	1.983	0.049	0.351	0.427
Indore	0.708	0.030	967	76	2.027	0.042	0.649	0.768
Slum	0.528	0.048	513	16	2.158	0.090	0.433	0.624
Non-slum	0.756	0.035	454	60	1.731	0.046	0.685	0.826
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.583	0.180	na	5162	2.115	0.070	2.222	2.943
Rural	3.340	0.126	na	12954	1.281	0.038	3.087	3.592
Total	3.122	0.106	na	18116	1.544	0.034	2.910	3.334
Indore	1.987	0.104	na	502	1.199	0.052	1.780	2.195
Slum	2.146	0.119	na	100	1.088	0.055	1.908	2.384
Non-slum	1.952	0.127	na	402	1.015	0.065	1.698	2.206
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.053	0.011	na	1056	2.003	0.208	0.031	0.076
Rural	0.112	0.009	na	2730	1.160	0.077	0.095	0.130
Total	0.096	0.007	na	3785	1.443	0.074	0.082	0.110
Indore	0.038	0.006	na	86	1.094	0.165	0.026	0.051
Slum	0.033	0.009	na	18	1.091	0.260	0.016	0.050
Non-slum	0.040	0.008	na	68	0.916	0.192	0.024	0.055
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.209	0.018	na	1040	1.961	0.085	0.173	0.244
Rural	0.265	0.011	na	2436	1.095	0.040	0.244	0.286
Total	0.248	0.009	na	3476	1.346	0.036	0.230	0.266
Indore	0.183	0.017	na	92	1.399	0.091	0.149	0.216
Slum	0.198	0.013	na	19	0.884	0.066	0.171	0.224
Non-slum	0.179	0.021	na	73	1.183	0.117	0.137	0.220
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.153	0.012	na	890	1.404	0.079	0.129	0.177
Rural	0.155	0.011	na	2157	1.097	0.068	0.134	0.176
Total	0.154	0.008	na	3047	1.268	0.053	0.138	0.171
Indore	0.112	0.010	na	93	1.104	0.085	0.093	0.131
Slum	0.134	0.014	na	17	0.987	0.104	0.106	0.162
Non-slum	0.107	0.011	na	76	0.935	0.104	0.085	0.129
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.071	0.014	na	676	1.784	0.195	0.043	0.099
Rural	0.075	0.009	na	1863	1.222	0.123	0.057	0.094
Total	0.074	0.008	na	2539	1.452	0.104	0.059	0.089
Indore	0.051	0.008	na	79	1.208	0.158	0.035	0.068
Slum	0.052	0.010	na	16	1.031	0.190	0.032	0.071
Non-slum	0.051	0.010	na	63	1.028	0.193	0.032	0.071
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	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
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.015	0.007	na	644	2.023	0.471	0.001	0.029
Rural	0.043	0.007	na	1614	1.076	0.158	0.029	0.056
Total	0.035	0.005	na	2259	1.343	0.151	0.024	0.045
Indore	0.008	0.004	na	64	1.104	0.417	0.001	0.015
Slum	0.013	0.005	na	12	0.908	0.400	0.003	0.023
Non-slum	0.007	0.004	na	52	0.968	0.557	0.000	0.016
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.006	0.004	na	512	1.539	0.622	0.000	0.014
Rural	0.009	0.004	na	1311	0.978	0.382	0.002	0.016
Total	0.008	0.003	na	1822	1.186	0.328	0.003	0.014
Indore	0.005	0.003	na	52	1.255	0.688	0.000	0.012
Slum	0.000	0.000	na	12	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Non-slum	0.006	0.004	na	40	0.972	0.686	0.000	0.015
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.009	0.006	na	344	1.669	0.702	0.000	0.021
Rural	0.009	0.004	na	844	0.987	0.439	0.001	0.017
Total	0.009	0.003	na	1188	1.217	0.372	0.002	0.015
Indore	0.000	0.000	na	36	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Slum	0.000	0.000	na	7	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Non-slum	0.000	0.000	na	29	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	30.969	7.643	1270	788	1.646	0.247	15.683	46.256
Rural	48.995	5.597	1769	2660	0.999	0.114	37.801	60.188
Total	44.875	4.728	3039	3447	1.236	0.105	35.418	54.331
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	16.335	5.693	1275	790	1.809	0.349	4.948	27.722
Rural	27.098	4.358	1765	2654	1.073	0.161	18.383	35.814
Total	24.653	3.630	3040	3444	1.322	0.147	17.394	31.913
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	47.304	10.716	1273	792	1.917	0.227	25.873	68.736
Rural	76.093	6.571	1774	2667	0.989	0.086	62.952	89.234
Total	69.528	5.769	3047	3459	1.261	0.083	57.991	81.065
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	12.214	4.277	1272	775	1.331	0.350	3.660	20.767
Rural	30.490	5.496	1805	2714	1.197	0.180	19.497	41.482
Total	26.518	4.443	3077	3489	1.430	0.168	17.632	35.404
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	58.940	11.654	1278	795	1.825	0.198	35.633	82.248
Rural	104.263	8.068	1795	2699	1.044	0.077	88.126	120.399
Total	94.202	7.051	3073	3494	1.309	0.075	80.101	108.304
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.469	0.021	3358	1821	2.441	0.045	0.427	0.511
Rural	0.596	0.016	3039	4569	1.770	0.026	0.564	0.627
Total	0.560	0.013	6397	6391	2.077	0.023	0.534	0.585
Indore	0.404	0.020	2274	177	1.990	0.051	0.363	0.445
Slum	0.429	0.013	1175	35	0.895	0.030	0.403	0.455
Non-slum	0.398	0.025	1099	142	1.713	0.064	0.347	0.448
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.181	0.023	1415	793	2.238	0.127	0.135	0.227
Rural	0.290	0.016	1134	1756	1.208	0.056	0.258	0.323
Total	0.256	0.014	2549	2548	1.605	0.054	0.228	0.284
Indore	0.106	0.015	965	76	1.530	0.143	0.076	0.137
Slum	0.117	0.014	511	16	0.975	0.118	0.090	0.145
Non-slum	0.104	0.019	454	60	1.311	0.181	0.066	0.141
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.689	0.030	1091	650	2.207	0.044	0.629	0.749
Rural	0.757	0.015	1447	2138	1.313	0.020	0.727	0.787
Total	0.741	0.013	2538	2788	1.576	0.018	0.714	0.768
Indore	0.547	0.029	689	52	1.533	0.053	0.488	0.605
Slum	0.598	0.031	363	11	1.180	0.052	0.536	0.660
Non-slum	0.534	0.036	326	41	1.309	0.067	0.462	0.606
na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								