

Himachal Pradesh



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Himachal 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.
For related information, visit www.iipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

Himachal 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. The 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 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 also 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 Himachal Pradesh. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Himachal Pradesh, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 2,790 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 3,193 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 1,067 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 96 percent, and the individual response rates were 95 percent for eligible women and 88 percent for eligible men.

In Himachal Pradesh, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. Additionally, 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 the state of Himachal Pradesh was conducted by the Society for Applied Research in Humanities (SARH), New Delhi, between April and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Himachal 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 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

Himachal Pradesh is primarily rural. Only one-eighth (13%) of households in Himachal Pradesh are in urban areas, and the remaining seven-eighths (87%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Himachal Pradesh are comprised of about five members. One-fifth (19%) of households are headed by women, with 16 percent of the population.

The vast majority of households in Himachal Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu (96%). One percent each of household heads are Muslim, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, and of other religions including Sikh.

Twenty percent of household heads in Himachal Pradesh belong to a scheduled caste, 5 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 14 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). More than three-fifths (62%) of household heads do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

In Himachal Pradesh, 29 percent of the population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 3 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 80 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 17 percent live with one parent, and 3 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

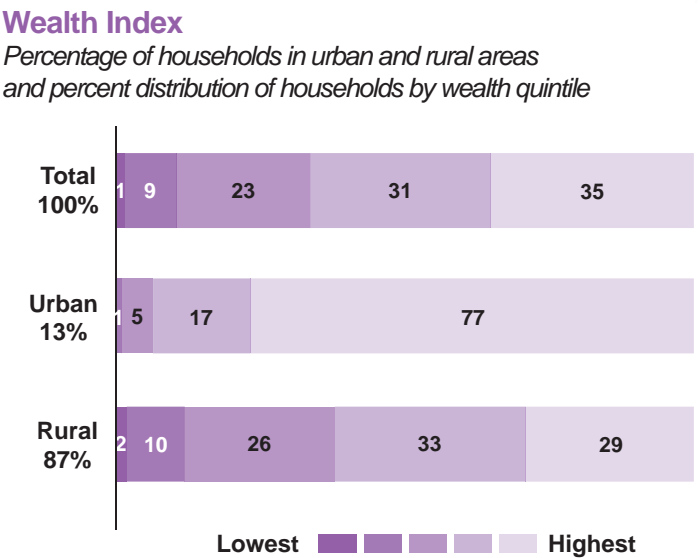
Fifty-three percent of the households in Himachal Pradesh (47% of rural households and 89% of urban households) live in a *pucca* house. Among all the states of India, Himachal Pradesh is second only to Delhi in terms of electrification. Ninety-eight percent of households (98% of rural households and 99% of urban households) have electricity, up from 97 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-four percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 73 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Sixty percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 10 percent of urban households.

Only about half of households have drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot, and more than half have no toilet facility.

Eighty-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (97% of urban households and 87% of rural households), but only a little over half of households (84% in urban areas and 47% in rural areas) have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 12 percent use a ceramic, sand or other filter, 11 percent boil the water, and 10 percent of households treat the water in some other way. Seven out of 10 households use solid fuels for cooking, with wood being the most common type of solid fuel being used.

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 wealth 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.



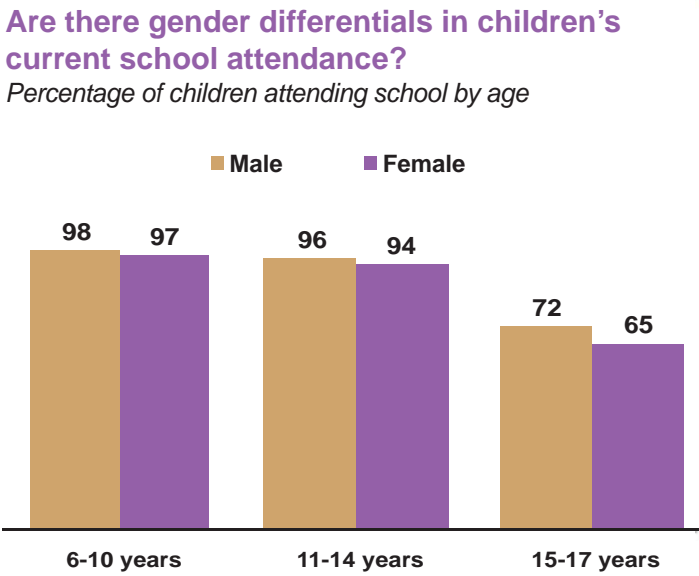
Note: Less than 1 percent of urban households belong to the lowest wealth quintile.

Based on the wealth index, the state of Himachal Pradesh is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Only 10 percent of Himachal Pradesh’s households (1% of urban households and 12% of rural households) are in the lowest and the second lowest wealth quintiles. Over one-third (35%) of households in Himachal Pradesh (77% of urban households and 29% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

In Himachal Pradesh, 89 percent of children 6-17 years of age attend school. Children’s school attendance does not vary by urban-rural residence. In both urban and rural areas in Himachal Pradesh, 97-98 percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school. School attendance is somewhat lower among children in the age group 11-14 years (95%) and by age 15-17 years, only 69 percent of children attend school. However, even in this age group, there is no differential in attendance rates by residence.



Gender disparity in education is not pronounced in the school-age population



in Himachal Pradesh as a whole. Eighty-eight percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 91 percent of boys in the same age group. Some gender disparity in school attendance is, however, evident within urban and rural areas. In urban areas, a slightly higher proportion of girls than boys attend school within each age group, with the differential in favour of girls increasing to 11 percentage points in the age group 15-17 years. By contrast, in rural areas of the state, more boys than girls attend school in each age group and this differential in favour of boys increases to 8 percentage points in the age group 15-17 years.

Children's school attendance in Himachal Pradesh is the second highest of all the states in India and there is very little disparity by residence and gender.

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, 80 percent of women age 15-49 and 94 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Himachal Pradesh.

Sixty-two percent of men age 15-49 have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 45 percent of women have attained that level of education. Nineteen percent of women and 5 percent of men have never attended school.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults, particularly women, think 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. Less than half (46%) of women think girls should learn about contraception in school, compared with 73 percent of men. Both women and men (35% and 69%, respectively) are slightly less likely to think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

More than nine out of ten men and almost eight out of ten women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. Seven in ten men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but only 40-46 percent of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. Half of women and over seven in ten men also believe that information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be provided to boys and girls in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

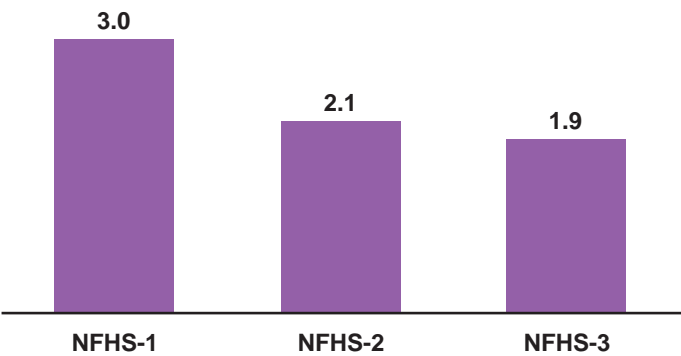
The median age at first marriage is 19.7 years among women age 20-49 years and 25 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married about five years later than women. Twelve percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age at marriage of 18 and 16 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Himachal Pradesh will have an average of only 1.9 children in her lifetime. Fertility in Himachal Pradesh was already at replacement level at the time of NFHS-2, having decreased by 0.9 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. Between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, fertility has declined further by 0.2 children and the fertility rate in the state is now well below replacement level.

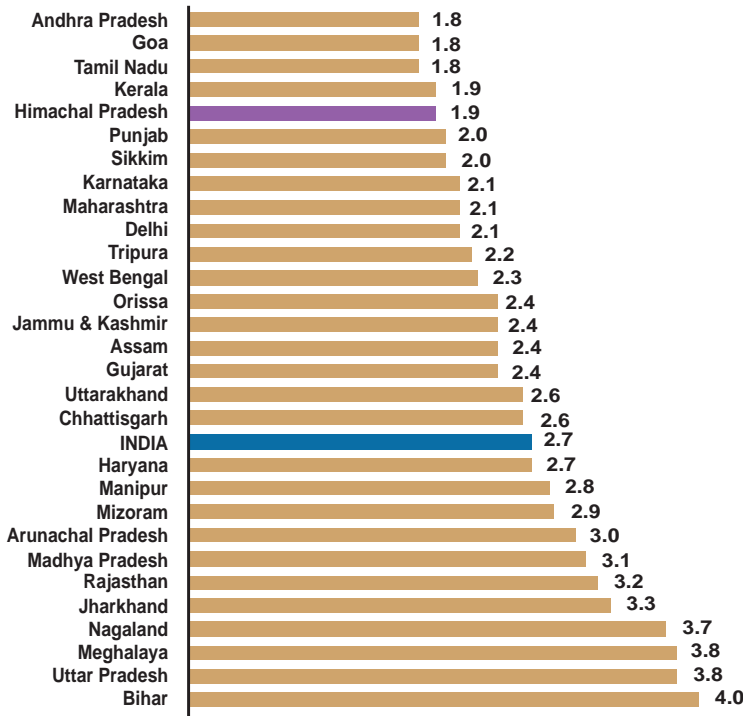
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



Himachal Pradesh is one of only seven states in India where fertility is below replacement level.

Less than one in ten births in the three years preceding the survey in Himachal Pradesh are of birth order 4 or higher.

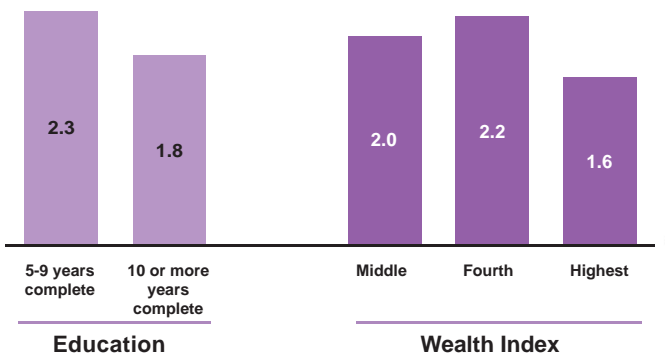
The fertility rate in rural areas of the state is almost half a child higher than the fertility rate in urban areas; however, the fertility rate even in rural areas, at 2.0 children per woman, is now below replacement level. Given the low level of fertility in Himachal Pradesh, few differentials in fertility are visible. The highest fertility rate is 2.2-2.3 children per woman, found among women with 5-9 years of education, scheduled-caste women, and women in the fourth wealth quintile.

Teenage pregnancy

Among women age 15-19 years in Himachal Pradesh, only a very small proportion, 3 percent, has already begun childbearing, compared with 16 percent at the national level.

The very low level of teenage pregnancy in Himachal Pradesh is in keeping with the fact that very few young women in the state are getting married as teenagers. In fact, in the age group 15-19, only 6 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh are married, compared with the national average (30%).

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Himachal Pradesh is 30 months. Sixty-five percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth, including 16 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 32 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

More than four in five currently married adults want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Only 16 percent of currently married women say that they would like to have another child (9% within two years and 6% after two or more years). About the same proportion of currently married men (17%) also report that they would like to have another child, including 8 percent who want a child within two years and 8 percent who want to wait at least two years.

More than nine-tenths of women and men age 15-49 consider the ideal family size to be two children or less, considerably higher than the national average of two out of three adults.

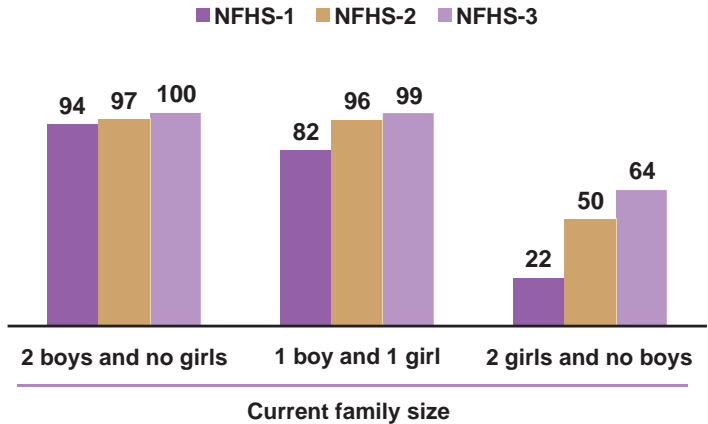
Like in many other states, there is evidence of some son preference in Himachal Pradesh. Twelve percent of women and 9 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 71 percent of women and 65 percent of men would like to have at least one son and 66 percent of women and 60 percent of men would like to have at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is also affected by women’s number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 100 percent of women with two sons and 99 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 64 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (96%) than it was in NFHS-2 (91%) and NFHS-1 (77%), irrespective of women’s number of sons.

Despite the low level of fertility, unplanned pregnancies are still relatively common in Himachal Pradesh. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.5 children per woman instead of 1.9 children per woman.

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

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

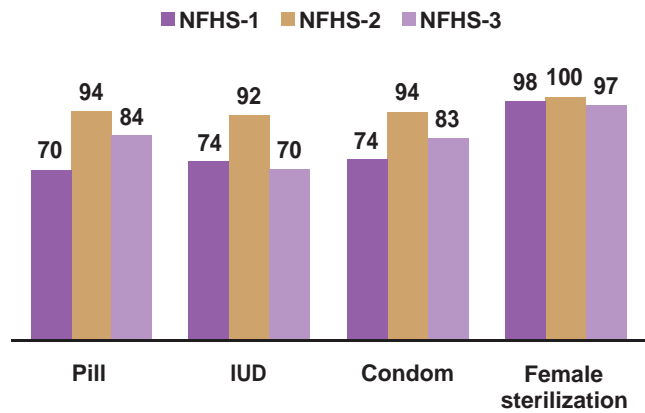


FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Himachal Pradesh. Female sterilization is the most widely known method, known by 95-97 percent of currently 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, women are most likely to know about the pill (84%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (95%). Two-thirds of women and 56 percent of men know all three of these modern temporary methods.

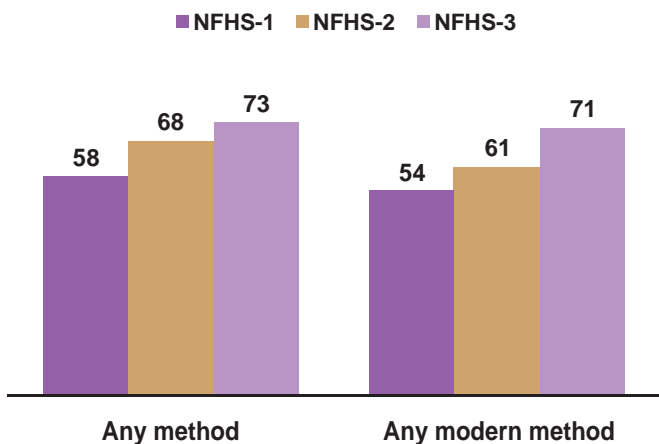
Knowledge of female sterilization has been virtually universal since NFHS-1; however, knowledge of each of the modern temporary contraceptive methods among currently married women, which had increased substantially between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, has decreased by at least 10 percentage points in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate in Himachal Pradesh is the highest of any state in India. Seventy-three percent of currently married women are currently using a contraceptive method, up from 68 percent in NFHS-2 and 58 percent in NFHS-1. Female sterilization accounts for 68 percent of contraceptive use, almost unchanged from its share (67%) at the time of NFHS-2. Six percent of currently married women say that their husband is sterilized, higher than in any other state in the country. The prevalence of male sterilization has declined by one percentage point in Himachal Pradesh over the past seven years.

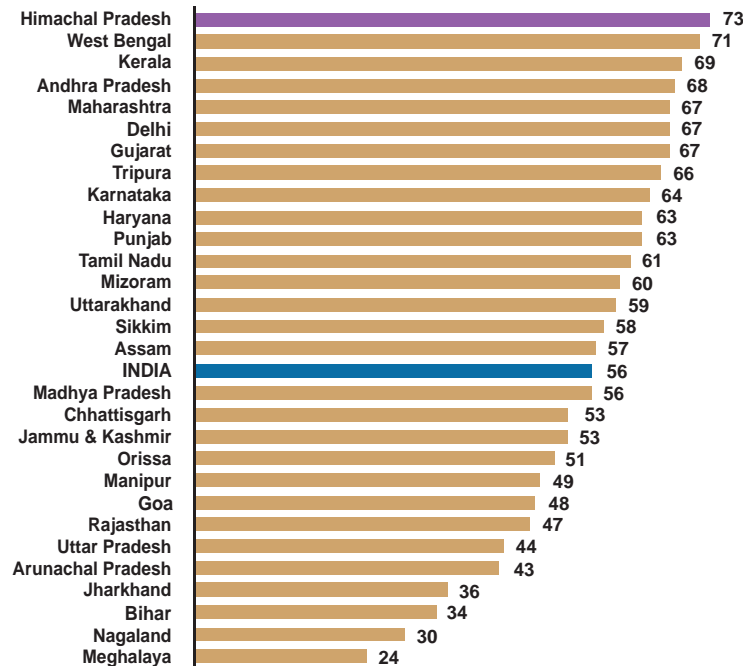
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive use among currently married women is higher in Himachal Pradesh than in any other state in the country.



Female sterilization is more common among less educated women and disadvantaged women. For example, only 28 percent of currently married women with 10 or more years of education are using female sterilization and 29 percent are using a modern temporary method, compared with 64 percent of women who have no education who are using sterilization and only 5 percent who are using a modern temporary method.

In keeping with son preference, women in Himachal Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 94 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 48 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (full detail not shown in tables).

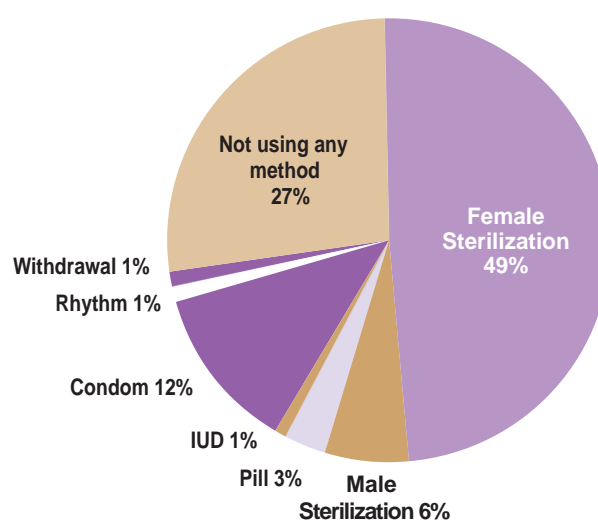
The condom is the most commonly used spacing method, used by 12 percent of currently married women. The pill, used by only 3 percent of women, is the next most popular temporary method. The use of the traditional methods, the rhythm method and withdrawal, which were being used by 7 percent of women in NFHS-2, has declined sharply to 2 percent in NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is much lower than current contraceptive use as reported by women. Only 55 percent of currently married men report using a contraceptive method the last time they had sex, 17 percentage points lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Men are more likely than women to report current use of male sterilization and condoms, however.

Ninety-nine percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital (63%) or a CHC/rural hospital/PHC (17%). More than three-fourths of IUD users in Himachal Pradesh had their IUD insertion in the public medical sector. Forty-two percent of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, mainly from a pharmacy or drugstore. A significant proportion (32%) of condom users said that they obtained their supply from their spouse and did not provide any other source. Among those who gave a response mentioning a source other than their spouse, the majority named pharmacy/drug store.

According to women's report, 47 percent of pill users and 30 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 19 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use social marketing brands.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women





The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Himachal Pradesh is about half of the national average. In Himachal Pradesh, 13 percent of users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation rates for temporary methods, at 21 percent, are also relatively low in Himachal Pradesh. Twenty-five percent of the users of condoms discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Just under half of women currently using a modern contraceptive method were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and about two in five (38%) were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Among current users of modern methods, 51 percent of women were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. The proportion of women who receive this information does not vary by whether they received their method from the public or the private medical sector.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Himachal Pradesh reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (83%) and 61 percent reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 49 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. A large majority (77%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

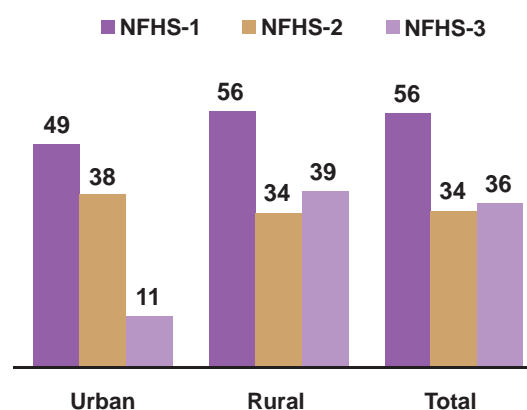
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, only 7 percent of married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 15 percent in NFHS-1 and 9 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 80 percent in NFHS-1 and 89 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Himachal Pradesh has declined considerably since NFHS-1 but has increased slightly in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The infant mortality rate is currently estimated at 36 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, a little higher than the NFHS-2 estimate of 34, but is still lower than the NFHS-1 estimate of 56. The current mortality estimates imply that, in Himachal Pradesh, 1 in 28 children still die within the first year of life and 1 in 24 die before reaching age five.

Trends in Infant Mortality

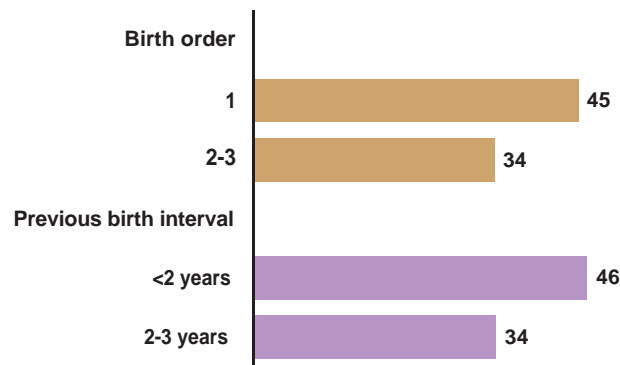
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Girls in Himachal Pradesh have a lower mortality risk than boys during the entire early childhood period. For example, the infant mortality rate for girls is 32 per 1,000 live births, compared with 45 for boys. First born children face a higher mortality risk than children who are born at birth orders 2-3. Being born too soon after a previous birth is also risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is significantly higher for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited 2-3 years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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

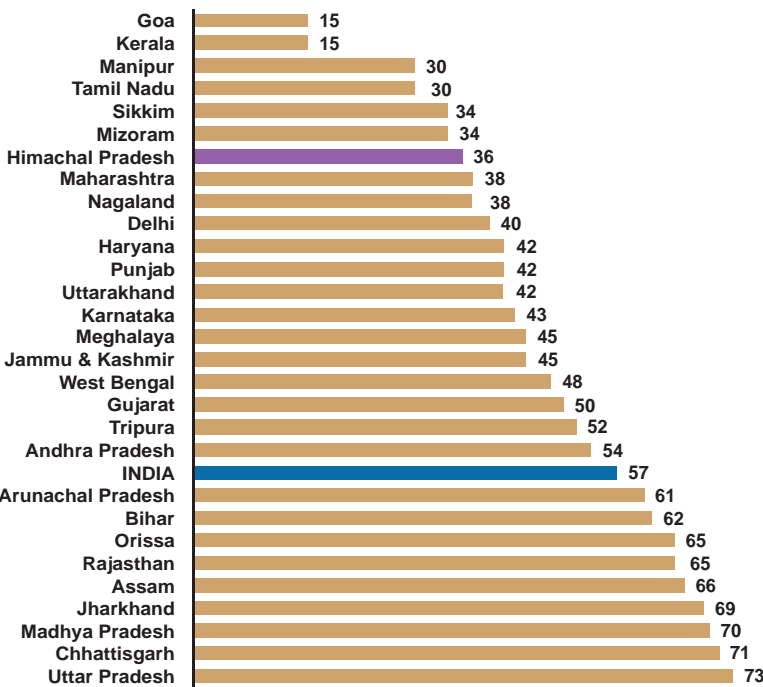


Children whose mothers have no education are twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have 10 or more years of schooling.

Infant mortality declines sharply with the mother’s level of education. Children whose mothers have no education are twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of schooling. Infant mortality is also much lower for children in households belonging to the highest wealth quintile, than for most other children.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Although the infant mortality rate in Himachal Pradesh is lower than in most other Indian states, it is more than twice that found in Goa and Kerala.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 30 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is over two and half times higher in rural areas (32) than in urban areas (12). Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 27 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 19 per 1,000, compared with only 7 per 1,000 when the interval is at least 39 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

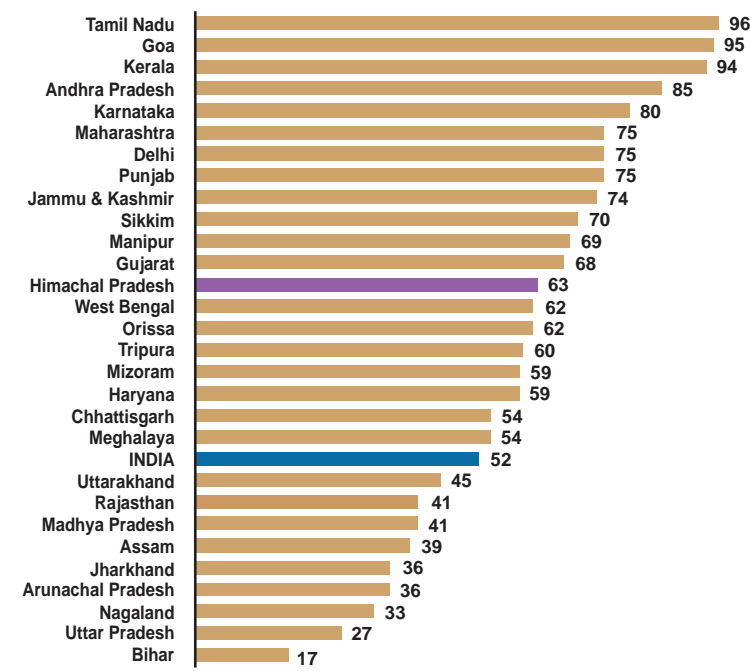
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 84 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (66% from a doctor and 18% from any other health professional). Five percent received antenatal care from a *dai* or traditional birth attendant (TBA). Women with more education, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women having their first child were more likely than other women to receive antenatal care. One in ten mothers received no antenatal care.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



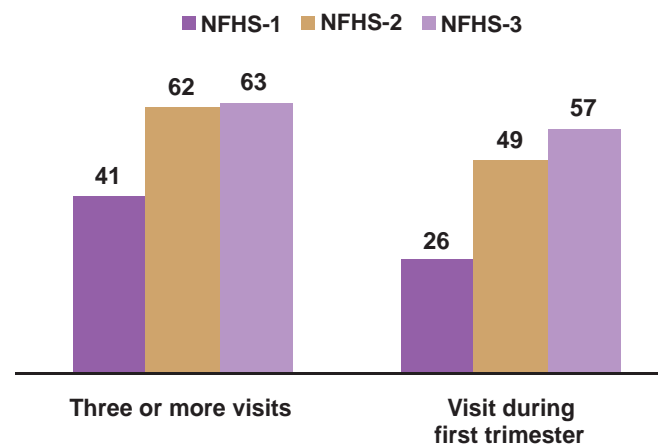
Despite a high level of antenatal care coverage in Himachal Pradesh, less than two-thirds of women in the state received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.



Fifty-seven percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 23 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). More than three in five mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to have three or more visits (76%) than rural women (61%). Although the coverage of three or more antenatal care visits is almost unchanged since NFHS-2, the proportion of women who received their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy has increased by 8 percentage points.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



In Himachal Pradesh, about four-fifths of women who received antenatal care received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy, like having their abdomen examined (83%), weight taken (82%), blood pressure measured (79%), and blood and urine samples taken (78-79%).

For 84 percent of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for only 38 percent of births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Seventy-two percent of mothers received two or more doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 3 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

An ultrasound test was performed during 47 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, twice the national average of 24 percent. The use of ultrasound increases sharply with mother's education and with wealth. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than two times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 26 percent of births among women in the second lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 61 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

Fifty-seven percent of births in the past five years in Himachal Pradesh took place at home; more than two in five births took place in a health facility. Institutional deliveries are less common among women who received no antenatal checkups, younger women, women with less education, women in the lower wealth quintiles, and births of higher order.

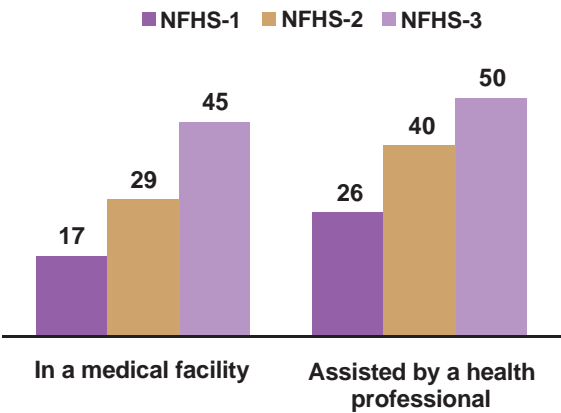
A little less than half of births in Himachal Pradesh during the five years preceding the survey (48%) took place with assistance from a health professional. Only 10 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only one out of two home births.

The proportion of deliveries that take place in health facilities and deliveries that are assisted by a health professional have both risen over time. Among births in the three years before each survey, 45 percent of births in NFHS-3 were reported as delivered in a health facility, up from 17 percent in NFHS-1 and 29 percent in NFHS-2. A similar, though less sharp, increase is observed in deliveries assisted by a health professional.

In 94 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 72 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

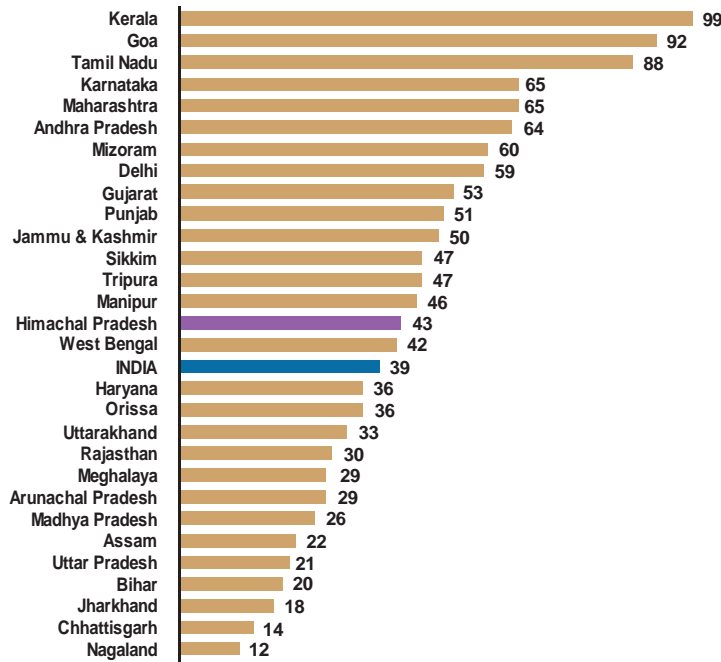
Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility; by far the most common reason given was that they did not feel it was necessary to deliver in a facility (78%). Eleven percent of women said delivery in a health facility is too expensive (data not shown in tables).

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



Despite a sharp increase in institutional deliveries since NFHS-2, less than half of births in Himachal Pradesh take place in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Forty-three percent of mothers had a postnatal checkup within 2 days of their last birth, as is recommended. Half of women received no postnatal care at all for their last birth. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, one in six births even in health facilities were not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother.

Male involvement in maternal care

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India envisages the involvement of men in women’s reproductive health. Health workers are supposed to provide information on several aspects of maternal and child care during their contacts with men.

Sixty-one percent of men with a child under age three said that they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child’s mother; only 42 percent were told what to do if the mother had any complication of pregnancy.

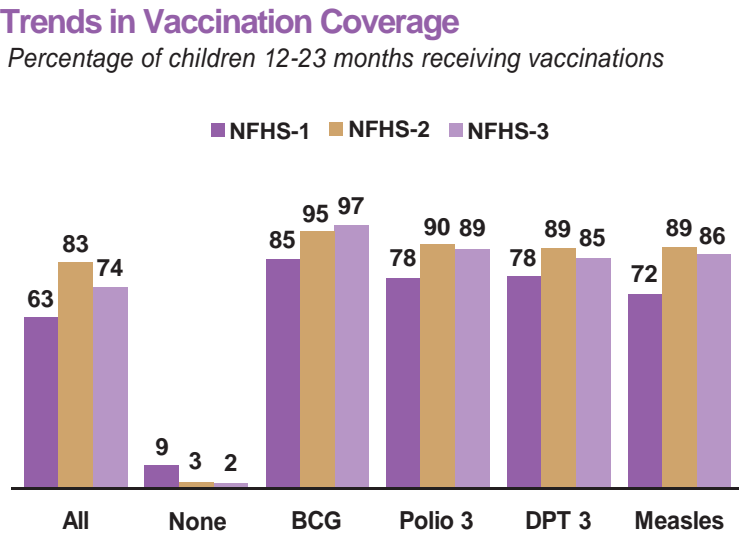
More than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to specific aspects of maternal care. About two-thirds (64%) of fathers were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and a little more than half were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 60 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 56 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 54 percent were told the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth, and 47 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Only about three-fourths (74%) of children 12-23 months in Himachal Pradesh are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, almost all children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Almost all children (97%) have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 89 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine, 86 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and 85 percent have received all three recommended doses of the DPT vaccine.



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 rate for DPT is 12 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is only slightly lower at 8 percent. Notably, over two-thirds of children age 12-23 months in Himachal Pradesh received the polio 0 vaccine, compared with the national average of 48 percent.

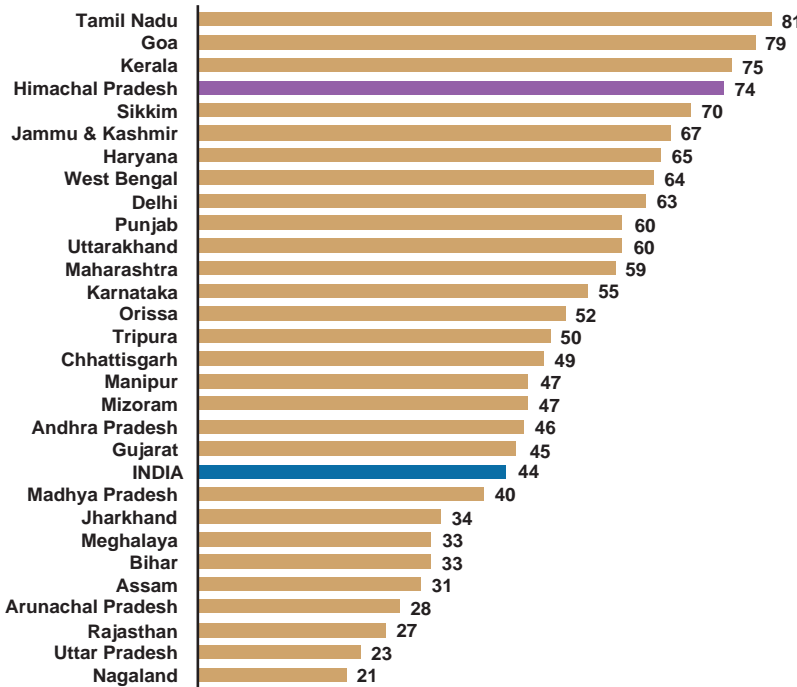
Full vaccination coverage for children age 12-23 months has declined in Himachal Pradesh from 83 percent in NFHS-2 to 74 percent in NFHS-3.

While there has been an increase in full vaccination coverage in the nation as a whole between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, Himachal Pradesh has experienced a considerable decline in full vaccination coverage, from 83 percent of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated in NFHS-2 to 74 percent in NFHS-3.

Children in urban areas, children of more educated mothers, and children in wealthier households are more likely than most other children to receive all vaccinations.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



With 74 percent of children age 12-23 months in Himachal Pradesh fully vaccinated, the state ranks fourth among all states in the country in immunization coverage.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks prior to the survey, only 1 percent of children under age five years in Himachal Pradesh 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) and 10 percent were reported to have had fever. Among children with fever, 82 percent were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment and 22 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 69 percent were taken to a health facility. Seven in ten children were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 56 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 39 percent who were given gruel. Sixteen percent did not receive any type of treatment for diarrhea at all. Thirteen percent of children who had diarrhoea received antibiotics, which are not usually recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children in Himachal Pradesh is highest among all the states of India, except Meghalaya and Tripura. Knowledge of ORS is also very widespread in Himachal Pradesh; 92 percent of mothers of young children in the state have heard of ORS.

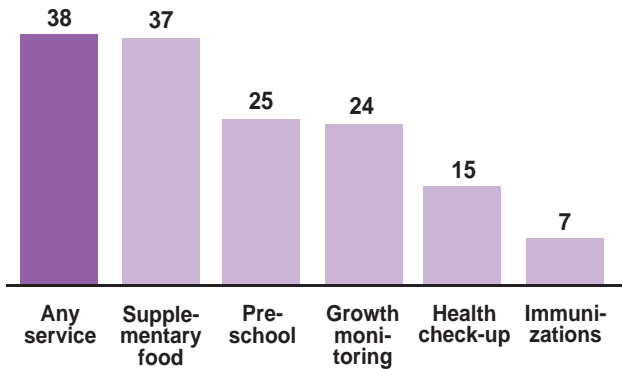
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness. However, only about one-third of children (32%) received more liquids than normal. Although low, this proportion is higher in Himachal Pradesh than in all of the other Indian states except Kerala and Sikkim. About one-fourth of children in the state with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among the 62 percent of children under six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 38 percent of children receive services of some kind from a centre.

Among children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, the most common services children receive are supplementary food (37% of children under 6) and preschool services (25% of children age 3-6 years). Less than one-fourth each of children received growth monitoring services and health check-ups at an *anganwadi* centre.



Children under age three years are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than older children. Girls relative to boys are more likely to take advantage of *anganwadi* centre services.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 35 percent had mothers who received any service during their pregnancy, and even less (31%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although more than nine out of ten children are breastfed in Himachal Pradesh, only 27 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-eight percent of children are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means that more than one-fifth of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Himachal Pradesh breastfeed for an average of 23 months, one month 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 even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, twenty-two percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children who are 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. Less than half (46%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and two-thirds are fed from the appropriate minimum number of food groups. Only 40 percent, however, 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 one-third of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 62 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 10 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day and 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

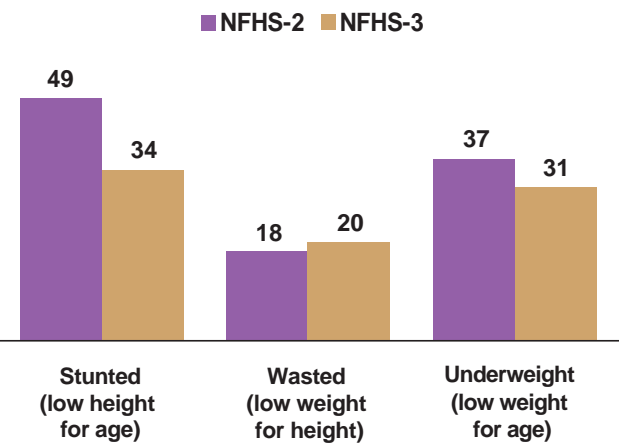
Two in five children (39%) under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nineteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute under nutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 16-21 percent of children are undernourished according to each of these three measures.

Children’s nutritional status in Himachal Pradesh has improved in the seven years since NFHS-2 according to two of the three measures only. 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. They are also less likely to be underweight. However, children are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that the extent of acute undernutrition is, at best, unchanged in Himachal Pradesh from its level at the time of NFHS-2.

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

Chronic undernutrition has declined sharply in Himachal Pradesh since NFHS-2; however, one-third of children under age three years in the state are still stunted.

Children in rural areas are much more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 27 percent of the children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be wasted and underweight, but boys are more likely than girls to be stunted.

Adults’ nutritional status

Adults in Himachal Pradesh suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 3 in 10 adults are too thin, and 14 percent of women and 11 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 60 percent of men and 57 percent of women are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious in the younger age groups, among rural adults and among those belonging to the lower wealth quintiles. Overweight and obesity are most

common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Notably, adults, both women and men, belonging to the other backward classes are more likely to be underweight than those in the other caste or tribe groups, but men in the other backward classes are also more likely to be overweight or obese than men belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

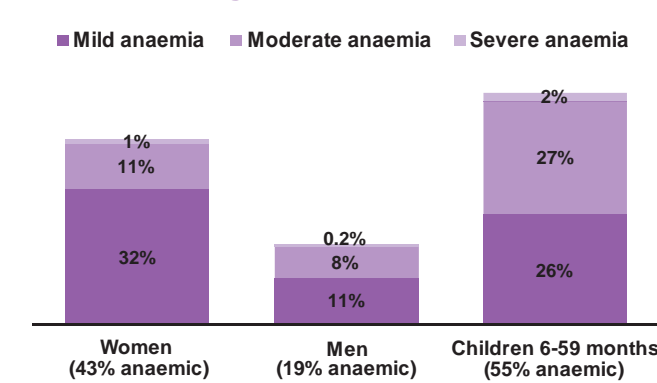
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Eighty-three percent of households in Himachal Pradesh were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is 8 percentage points lower than the percentage in NFHS-2 (91%). However, 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 Himachal Pradesh, especially among 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, more than half (55%) are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 27 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia. 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 and every state in India. About half of children in Himachal Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has

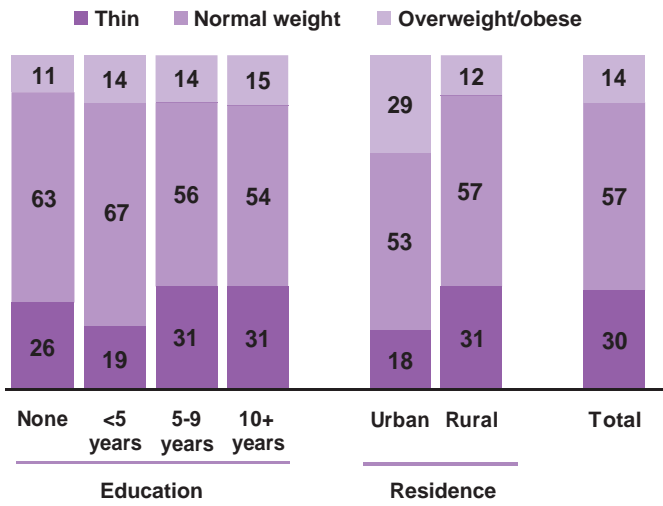
wealth quintile.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



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

Percent distribution of women



Over two-fifths of women in Himachal Pradesh have anaemia, including 32 percent with mild anaemia, 11 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, and women belonging to other backward classes. Women who are breastfeeding are more likely than pregnant or non-breastfeeding women to be anaemic.

The prevalence of anaemia declined among children age 6-35 months over the past seven years from 70 percent in NFHS-2 to 62 percent in NFHS-3. By contrast, the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has increased by 3 percentage points.

Almost one-fifth of men are anaemic, with men under age 20, rural men, less educated men, men belonging to the other backward classes, and men in the lower wealth quintiles being more likely to suffer from anaemia than most other men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

More than four-fifths of women in Himachal Pradesh (83%) have heard of AIDS, including 93 percent in urban areas and 82 percent in rural areas. 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, 61 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 79 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Himachal Pradesh, 93 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 93 percent in rural areas.

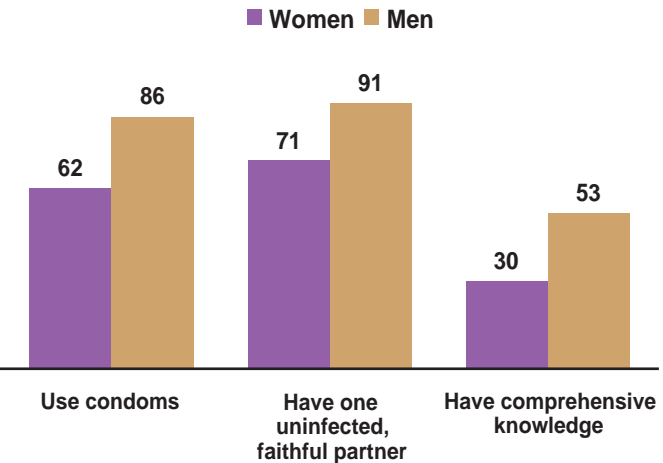
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 62 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 86 percent of men, and 71 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 91 percent of men. Even in the rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

Despite fairly widespread knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Himachal Pradesh, only 30 percent of women and 53 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 fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49





HIV-related stigma

Eighty-three percent of women and 87 percent of men in Himachal Pradesh would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home, and almost nine out of ten women and men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. About three-fourths (76%) of adults say that they are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Eighty percent of men, but only 69 percent of women, say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

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

Only 3 percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV. While urban women are more likely than rural women to have been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3, urban and rural men are about equally likely to have been tested.

In Himachal Pradesh, women (4%) are more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are, however, slightly less likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (19% of women, compared with 22% of men).

While the proportion of women who have ever received a blood transfusion is higher in urban than in rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than in urban areas. Among men, by contrast, the proportions who have received a blood transfusion or an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months are both higher in rural than in urban areas.

For more than nine-tenths of adults who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Himachal Pradesh, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Himachal Pradesh contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for the state.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 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 (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Himachal Pradesh, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.



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

More than half the women in Himachal Pradesh have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 20 years of age, while among men, it is not till the age of about 25 years, that half the men have had sexual intercourse. Among youth 15-24 years of age, 34 percent of women but only 11 percent of men have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Himachal 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 have ever had sex, only 0.1 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. A similar proportion of women (0.1%) but fewer men (1%) said that they had multiple sex partners in the past year.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men (0.3%) said that they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Based on reports from household respondents, 171 per 100,000 persons in Himachal Pradesh are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower in Himachal Pradesh than in all other states except Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, and Karnataka. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis, as are persons in households that use solid fuels for cooking, compared with persons in households that use other cooking fuels.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 93% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 46 percent of women and 65 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than half of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women (89%) and men (94%) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 21 percent of women and 10 percent of 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, 1 percent of women age 15-49 and less than one percent of men in the same age group suffer from diabetes. However, prevalence of diabetes increases with age and among the age group 35-49, 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men report having diabetes.

Less than one percent of adults suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is lower in Himachal Pradesh than among all other states; and among men, it is lower in Himachal Pradesh than in all other states except Jharkhand. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women than for men (678 per 100,000 women, compared with 304 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher among older women, women living in urban areas, and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile.

Tobacco and alcohol use

One percent of women and 40 percent of men in Himachal Pradesh use some form of tobacco. Women and men who use tobacco, mainly smoke it in the form of cigarettes or *bidis*. Men are also likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha* or other chewing tobacco. Tobacco use is more common in rural than in urban areas.

Men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Thirty percent of men drink alcohol. Less than one in three men who drink alcohol do so about once a week or more often. A very small proportion of women report drinking alcohol.

Source of health care

For most households, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (79% of urban households and 83% percent of rural households). Himachal Pradesh ranks third highest among all the states in India in the proportion of households that use the public medical sector as their main source of health care. The use of the public medical sector varies little by wealth: about 90 percent of households in the lower wealth quintiles use the public medical sector, compared with 82 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (43%), lack of a nearby facility (34%), and long waiting times (31%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 6 percent of households report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and a variety of privately purchased commercial health insurance schemes. Urban households are twice as likely as rural households to have at least one usual member who is covered by some form of health insurance.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Thirty-one percent of currently married women were employed at some time in the past year, compared with 97 percent of currently married men; more than half of employed women received no payment for their work, and 10 percent were paid only in kind. Sixty-seven percent of employed women work in agriculture; whereas, three-fourths of employed men work in the non-agricultural sector.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 86 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Almost one in four women (23%) who work earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than half of currently married women (57-67%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 39 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 17 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households are more likely than women in non-nuclear households to participate in each of these decisions, as are women who are earning cash compared with other employed and unemployed women. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Twenty-nine percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is the highest among urban women and women employed for cash. Over one-fifth of women (22%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Urban women are twice as likely as rural women to have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About one-fifth (20%) of women in Himachal Pradesh know of a microcredit programme in the area; however, only 2 percent have ever used one.

Twenty-two percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

About two-thirds (64%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (67%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (79%) (data not shown). Urban women, older women, women employed for cash, widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women, and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than other women.



Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-eight percent of women in Himachal Pradesh believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman disrespects her in-laws (20%) or if she neglects the house or children (17%). Men are equally likely to agree that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, including 16 percent who agree with the reason 'he suspects her of being unfaithful' and 15 percent who agree with the reason 'she neglects the house or children' as justification for wife beating.

Eighty-three 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 and if she is tired or not in the mood. A similar proportion of men also agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all of these circumstances. Nonetheless, these data show that almost one in five women and men do not agree that a woman has the right to refuse sex to her husband in one or more of these circumstances.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh, 5 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 6 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 7 percent of ever-married women. The prevalence of physical or sexual violence is lower in Himachal Pradesh than in any other state in India.

Spousal violence

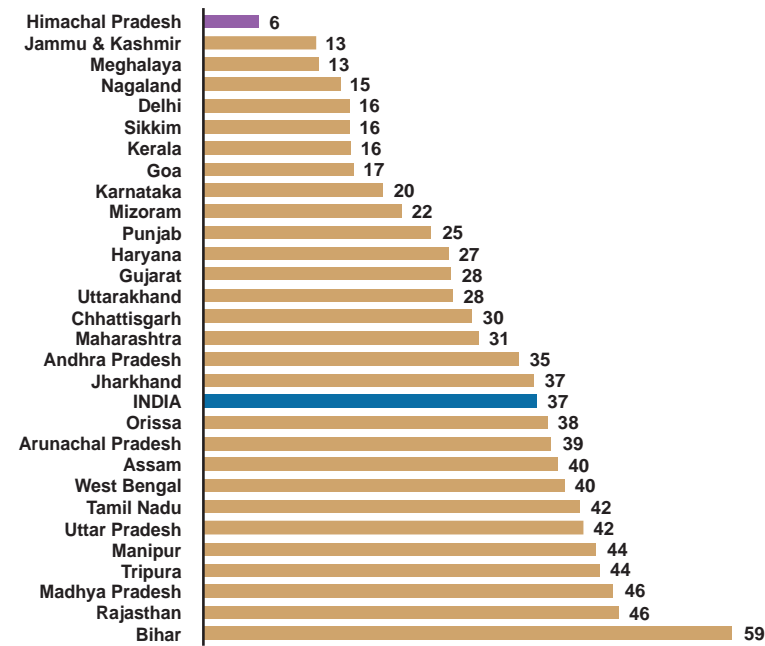
Five percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 2-3 percent report having their arms twisted, hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, punched, beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Two percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex against their will and 1 percent report that they have been forced by their husband to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Only 0.2 percent of women have ever initiated any violence against their husband.

Despite the relatively low prevalence of spousal physical and sexual violence among all ever-married women age 15-49 in Himachal Pradesh, the prevalence among some groups of women is still quite high. For example, 19 percent of women with less than five years of education and 16 percent of women with five or more children report ever having experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. The data also highlight contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence: women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to report violence, compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence is lower in Himachal Pradesh than in any other state in India.

More than half (52%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For a majority of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only twenty-two percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Six out of ten women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.





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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,028	1,959	2,987
Households occupied	993	1,905	2,898
Households interviewed	935	1,855	2,790
Household response rate ¹	94.2	97.4	96.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	980	2,382	3,362
Number of eligible women interviewed	921	2,272	3,193
Eligible women response rate ²	94.0	95.4	95.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	411	799	1,210
Number of eligible men interviewed	350	717	1,067
Eligible men response rate ²	85.2	89.7	88.2

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

Table 2 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.3	7.4	7.4	9.7	7.9	8.8	9.4	7.9	8.6
5-9	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.4
10-14	11.7	9.9	10.9	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.2
15-19	10.4	8.7	9.6	10.3	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.4	9.8
20-24	9.5	9.9	9.7	6.9	9.9	8.5	7.2	9.9	8.6
25-29	8.3	10.5	9.4	7.4	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.5	8.0
30-34	8.8	8.6	8.7	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5
35-39	7.4	10.4	8.8	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.3
40-44	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8
45-49	6.4	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0
50-54	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.8
55-59	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
60-64	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
65-69	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1
70-74	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
75-79	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
80+	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	717	630	1,347	5,406	5,922	11,329	6,124	6,553	12,676
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	879	na	na	1,095	na	na	1,070
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	879	na	na	930	na	na	925
Education²									
No education	7.0	12.5	9.6	12.2	28.2	20.6	11.5	26.7	19.5
<5 years complete	9.7	8.8	9.3	14.0	13.1	13.5	13.5	12.7	13.0
5-9 years complete	24.7	25.0	24.8	34.3	32.7	33.4	33.1	31.9	32.5
10-11 years complete	21.6	20.1	20.9	22.6	14.9	18.5	22.5	15.4	18.8
12 or more years complete	36.8	33.3	35.2	16.8	10.9	13.7	19.2	13.1	16.0
Missing	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	650	572	1,222	4,783	5,376	10,159	5,433	5,948	11,381
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.5	9.2	9.3	7.5	4.7	6.3	7.7	4.9	6.6

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	85.7	80.8	81.4	84.1
Female	14.3	19.2	18.6	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	4.7	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	65.3	55.3	56.5	43.8
Non-nuclear	34.7	44.7	43.5	56.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	91.7	97.1	96.4	96.9
Muslim	5.3	0.4	1.0	0.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.9
Other	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	13.0	20.8	19.8	20.9
Scheduled tribe	1.8	5.2	4.8	4.8
Other backward class	7.4	14.7	13.7	13.8
Other	77.8	59.1	61.5	60.3
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	98.2	98.4	98.3
No	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.2	87.1	88.4	87.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	83.5	46.6	51.3	50.1
Public tap/standpipe	9.1	14.5	13.8	14.2
Tube well or borehole	2.9	13.7	12.4	12.4
Other improved	1.7	12.2	10.9	10.7
Non-improved source	0.9	12.3	10.8	11.9
Other source	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	89.3	57.4	61.4	60.5
Less than 30 minutes	9.3	31.6	28.8	28.9
Thirty minutes or longer	1.4	10.8	9.6	10.5
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	21.3	9.1	10.7	10.4
Strain through cloth	4.1	2.9	3.0	3.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	40.0	7.9	12.0	11.3
Other treatment	6.7	10.5	10.0	10.5
No treatment	42.4	73.7	69.7	70.0
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	67.7	32.8	37.2	37.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	66.8	31.2	35.7	35.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0
Not improved	32.0	67.0	62.5	62.7
Any facility shared with other households	21.5	6.8	8.7	6.8
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other unimproved facility	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
No facility/open space/field	9.7	59.8	53.5	55.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.4	4.6	4.1	4.2
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.4	47.8	42.9	43.9
<i>Pucca</i>	89.4	47.3	52.7	51.4
Missing	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
LPG/ natural gas	87.7	19.3	28.0	24.3
Biogas	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	7.2	1.6	2.3	1.5
Charcoal	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Wood	4.0	77.0	67.7	72.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dung cakes	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	80.5	65.3	67.2	66.9
In the house, no separate room	14.4	13.3	13.5	12.2
In a separate building	3.0	15.5	13.9	15.2
Outdoors	1.4	5.4	4.9	5.3
Other	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	355	2,435	2,790	12,696
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Stove without chimney	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	(2.7)	21.4	21.3	22.3
Stove without chimney	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	(97.3)	77.3	77.4	76.6
Other	(0.0)	0.2	0.2	0.1
Missing	(0.0)	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	14	1,907	1,921	9,347

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	86.1	64.6	67.4	67.2
Pressure cooker	96.0	84.5	86.0	86.9
Chair	85.0	77.6	78.5	79.6
Cot or bed	91.2	87.4	87.9	87.7
Table	80.7	69.0	70.5	71.9
Electric fan	68.1	61.5	62.3	63.3
Radio or transistor	55.9	46.4	47.6	47.8
Television (black and white)	30.3	44.9	43.0	45.4
Television (colour)	68.8	36.3	40.4	41.9
Any television	86.2	70.6	72.6	74.3
Sewing machine	63.0	63.5	63.4	67.8
Mobile telephone	63.1	23.8	28.8	29.1
Any other type of telephone	44.7	33.2	34.6	37.0
Computer	14.4	3.1	4.5	4.1
Refrigerator	61.8	33.5	37.1	38.3
Watch or clock	91.2	83.7	84.7	85.8
Water pump	3.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
Thresher	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.6
Tractor	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
None of the above	0.2	1.8	1.6	1.5
Means of transport				
Bicycle	17.1	12.6	13.2	14.2
Motorcycle or scooter	23.9	10.9	12.6	13.1
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Car	15.9	3.2	4.9	4.8
None of the above	60.9	79.2	76.9	76.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	60.4	18.8	24.1	21.0
Irrigated land only	8.4	10.1	9.9	9.7
Non-irrigated land only	25.6	60.5	56.0	58.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	5.3	9.5	9.0	9.4
Missing	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	78.6	79.8	79.7	79.4
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	29.2	78.5	72.3	77.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	73.5	49.7	52.7	52.8
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	10.7	4.9	5.6	5.9
Percentage owning a BPL card	5.0	16.4	14.9	15.7
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.9
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Second	1.0	10.1	9.0	8.8
Middle	5.2	26.0	23.4	24.1
Fourth	16.9	33.1	31.0	30.8
Highest	76.8	29.1	35.2	35.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	355	2,435	2,790	12,696

BPL = Below poverty line

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	1.2	8.9	24.3	31.1	34.6	100.0	12,303
Muslim	0.0	6.4	16.0	11.2	66.4	100.0	117
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	11.0	37.3	30.1	21.7	100.0	120
Other	0.0	4.4	8.8	30.9	55.9	100.0	149
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	3.0	16.5	34.0	28.5	18.0	100.0	2,656
Scheduled tribe	0.2	11.3	34.8	28.6	25.1	100.0	606
Other backward class	1.0	9.0	29.4	35.7	24.9	100.0	1,752
Other	0.6	5.9	18.7	30.7	44.0	100.0	7,659
Total	1.2	8.8	24.1	30.8	35.1	100.0	12,696

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of household head, which is not shown separately.

Table 6 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	98.8	98.4	98.4	96.2	97.0	96.9	97.6	97.7	97.7
11-14 years	91.7	96.1	95.6	94.8	93.5	93.6	93.0	94.7	94.5
15-17 years	63.0	72.8	71.7	73.9	64.5	65.4	67.8	68.8	68.7
6-14 years	95.0	97.4	97.1	95.5	95.2	95.2	95.2	96.3	96.2
6-17 years	86.8	90.9	90.5	89.9	87.8	88.0	88.1	89.3	89.2

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, Himachal 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	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	82.1	16.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,072
5-9 years	82.8	14.3	0.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	1.3	1,048
10-14 years	78.2	15.8	2.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	4.4	1,543
15-17 years	78.9	14.3	2.5	4.1	0.3	100.0	5.9	752
Residence								
Urban	80.2	10.3	3.2	5.6	0.7	100.0	2.3	431
Rural	80.4	15.8	1.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	3.1	3,984
Sex								
Male	80.3	15.5	1.5	2.5	0.1	100.0	2.9	2,246
Female	80.4	15.0	1.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	3.0	2,168
Total age <15 years	80.7	15.5	1.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	2.4	3,663
Total age <18 years	80.4	15.3	1.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	4,414



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	44.3	43.1	87.4	414
2-4 years	50.1	39.9	90.0	658
Sex				
Male	47.2	42.8	90.1	564
Female	48.6	39.2	87.8	508
Residence				
Urban	62.4	24.3	86.7	97
Rural	46.4	42.8	89.2	975
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	15
Second	34.6	50.8	85.4	83
Middle	39.0	43.9	82.9	258
Fourth	46.8	44.3	91.0	377
Highest	60.9	33.0	93.9	338
Total	47.9	41.1	89.0	1,072

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

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 years who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Himachal 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	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.9	617
8-11 years	0.6	0.3	1.2	4.4	5.9	995
12-14 years	0.7	0.3	3.0	2.9	6.0	978
Sex						
Male	0.7	0.4	1.0	3.0	4.4	1,280
Female	0.3	0.1	2.4	3.3	5.6	1,311
Residence						
Urban	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	2.1	250
Rural	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.4	5.3	2,340
Wealth index						
Lowest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(7.4)	(11.2)	35
Second	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	4.3	307
Middle	0.2	0.4	2.8	4.0	6.8	707
Fourth	1.0	0.0	1.8	3.6	5.4	734
Highest	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.9	3.1	808
Total	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.1	5.0	2,591

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

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 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.0	22.8	544	534	224	216
20-24	18.5	13.8	589	573	135	144
25-29	15.4	13.3	493	502	131	128
30-34	15.3	14.4	489	495	141	145
35-39	13.3	13.9	425	444	137	137
40-44	11.6	12.7	370	374	125	121
45-49	8.9	9.1	283	271	89	92
Residence						
Urban	10.6	13.1	340	921	128	323
Rural	89.4	86.9	2,853	2,272	854	660
Education						
No education	18.5	5.3	590	522	52	49
< 5 years complete	3.6	5.0	114	100	49	42
5-9 years complete	33.3	28.3	1,062	965	278	250
10-11 years complete	23.2	31.4	742	760	308	299
12 or more years complete	21.4	30.1	684	845	296	343
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Literacy						
Literate ¹	79.5	94.0	2,539	2,622	923	927
Not literate	20.3	5.6	649	565	55	53
Not measured	0.1	0.1	2	3	1	1
Missing	0.1	0.3	3	3	3	2
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	32.5	64.6	1,037	1,241	635	679
Watches television at least once a week	72.4	79.9	2,310	2,433	785	800
Listens to the radio at least once a week	34.5	48.9	1,100	1,115	480	470
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.4	7.2	77	124	70	78
Not regularly exposed to any media	21.3	7.0	679	571	69	61
Marital status						
Never married	25.5	41.6	813	839	409	409
Currently married	71.4	57.8	2,278	2,255	568	570
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Widowed	2.6	0.1	84	81	1	1
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.4	16	17	4	3
Religion						
Hindu	97.0	97.5	3,096	3,062	958	943
Muslim	0.8	0.8	26	56	8	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.8	0.4	25	21	4	4
Other	1.1	1.2	35	41	12	14
Missing	0.4	0.1	12	13	1	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.4	19.8	653	628	194	184
Scheduled tribe	4.5	4.6	145	124	46	45
Other backward class	13.5	13.1	430	392	128	118
Other	61.4	62.2	1,962	2,045	611	632
Missing	0.1	0.3	3	4	3	4
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	29.4	72.8	938	911	716	720
In agricultural occupation	18.9	17.2	602	483	169	135
In non-agricultural occupation	10.5	55.6	336	428	546	585
Not employed	70.1	26.0	2,240	2,270	255	252
Missing	0.5	1.2	15	12	12	11
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.2	0.9	37	30	9	7
Second	7.5	6.8	241	193	67	54
Middle	23.7	24.6	758	629	242	200
Fourth	30.9	30.8	987	860	302	280
Highest	36.7	36.9	1,171	1,481	362	442
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,193	3,193	983	983
Age 50-54	na	7.9	na	na	84	84
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,067	1,067

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, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.023	0.027	0.027	0.025	0.030	0.029	0.023	0.080	0.075
20-24	0.122	0.193	0.186	0.132	0.210	0.203	0.184	0.267	0.259
25-29	0.115	0.125	0.124	0.116	0.132	0.130	0.124	0.179	0.172
30-34	0.042	0.043	0.043	0.052	0.044	0.045	0.059	0.044	0.046
35-39	0.012	0.007	0.008	0.019	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.036	0.034
40-44	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.008	0.007
45-49	*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	1.57	1.98	1.94	1.74	2.18	2.14	2.03	3.07	2.97
TFR 15-49	1.57	1.98	1.94	1.74	2.18	2.14	2.03	3.07	2.97
CBR	14.6	18.8	18.3	15.7	20.4	19.9	20.2	29.0	28.2

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 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

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 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, Himachal 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	1.57	3.1	2.4	1.27
Rural	1.98	3.8	3.3	1.53
Education				
No education	*	2.2	3.7	*
<5 years complete	*	4.4	(3.3)	*
5-9 years complete	2.25	2.7	3.1	1.75
10 or more years complete	1.83	5.2	2.5	1.54
Religion				
Hindu	1.93	3.8	3.2	1.49
Muslim	*	2.8	*	*
Other ¹	*	(1.1)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.21	4.9	3.7	1.57
Scheduled tribe	*	3.5	(3.9)	*
Other backward class	(2.00)	3.8	3.3	(1.54)
Other	1.83	3.4	3.0	1.48
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	(0.0)	*	*
Second	*	2.2	(3.5)	*
Middle	2.01	4.4	3.7	1.49
Fourth	2.19	3.7	3.3	1.75
Highest	1.55	3.8	2.8	1.31
Total	1.94	3.8	3.2	1.51

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage currently pregnant and the mean number of children ever born.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	101
16	1.1	0.0	1.1	114
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	95
18	3.3	1.0	4.3	126
19	5.9	3.5	9.4	106
Residence				
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.7	53
Rural	2.3	1.0	3.3	491
Education				
No education	*	*	*	10
<5 years complete	*	*	*	3
5-9 years complete	2.4	0.6	3.0	208
10 or more years complete	0.9	0.8	1.7	324
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	511
Currently married	(35.5)	(15.3)	(50.8)	33
Religion				
Hindu	2.2	0.9	3.1	532
Muslim	*	*	*	4
Other ¹	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.4	2.3	10.7	109
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	22
Other backward class	0.0	0.0	0.0	79
Other	0.8	0.8	1.5	332
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	13
Second	(5.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	48
Middle	5.1	0.9	6.0	148
Fourth	0.0	0.8	0.8	155
Highest	0.2	1.4	1.6	181
Total	2.1	0.9	3.1	544

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
20-29	46.3	38.7	12.0	2.9	100.0	477
30-39	8.7	32.1	23.1	36.2	100.0	111
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence						
Urban	43.9	38.1	12.2	5.8	100.0	51
Rural	39.1	36.8	14.3	9.8	100.0	553
Mother's education						
No education	20.7	18.3	27.3	33.7	100.0	84
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
5-9 years complete	30.3	42.4	17.3	9.9	100.0	185
10 or more years complete	51.2	38.9	7.3	2.5	100.0	312
Religion						
Hindu	39.4	36.7	14.5	9.4	100.0	583
Muslim	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	31.6	39.7	18.1	10.6	100.0	154
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Other backward class	31.9	42.5	18.3	7.3	100.0	86
Other	44.6	33.9	12.0	9.5	100.0	336
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Second	(22.2)	(21.5)	(24.1)	(32.2)	100.0	47
Middle	31.6	36.1	19.8	12.5	100.0	146
Fourth	41.8	39.4	11.8	6.9	100.0	228
Highest	47.9	39.3	9.1	3.8	100.0	174
Total	39.5	36.9	14.1	9.4	100.0	604
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	39.5	36.9	14.1	9.4	100.0	604
NFHS-2	35.8	30.9	19.3	14.0	100.0	916
NFHS-1	30.4	27.0	21.3	21.3	100.0	1,177

Note: Total includes births to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and to women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total		
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*
20-29	18.1	19.9	36.5	16.2	6.1	3.2	100.0	403	27.1
30-39	11.6	8.3	26.1	15.8	13.9	24.4	100.0	211	38.6
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*
Residence									
Urban	10.7	8.7	25.5	24.2	8.7	22.1	100.0	55	38.2
Rural	16.7	16.9	33.4	14.9	8.6	9.5	100.0	571	29.0
Mother's education									
No education	16.6	11.2	32.0	16.8	9.4	13.9	100.0	133	31.8
<5 years complete	(12.2)	(12.2)	(28.5)	(25.6)	(8.1)	(13.4)	100.0	31	(34.3)
5-9 years complete	19.6	20.2	29.5	12.8	8.3	9.6	100.0	232	27.6
10 or more years complete	13.0	15.6	36.9	16.8	8.4	9.2	100.0	231	30.2
Religion									
Hindu	16.5	16.0	32.3	15.7	8.8	10.6	100.0	605	30.1
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.9	20.9	29.8	11.7	10.2	8.4	100.0	176	27.2
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	*
Other backward class	21.9	13.5	30.1	18.2	11.1	5.1	100.0	105	29.8
Other	12.5	14.2	34.9	17.6	7.5	13.2	100.0	321	31.3
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*
Second	11.1	18.5	37.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	100.0	68	30.5
Middle	19.1	11.6	36.6	14.4	9.8	8.4	100.0	166	29.0
Fourth	17.3	21.4	29.6	16.4	5.7	9.6	100.0	212	27.9
Highest	14.0	14.2	31.4	17.4	9.7	13.2	100.0	171	31.4
Birth order									
2-3	16.7	16.8	32.9	15.8	7.6	10.2	100.0	519	29.2
4-6	12.5	13.8	31.4	17.5	13.4	11.5	100.0	97	35.0
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	19.3	19.6	31.3	14.3	6.8	8.8	100.0	235	28.2
Female	14.3	14.2	33.6	16.7	9.6	11.6	100.0	391	31.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	14.3	16.5	33.8	15.7	8.5	11.2	100.0	585	30.3
Dead	(43.6)	(12.2)	(18.0)	(16.2)	(9.2)	(0.9)	100.0	41	(20.4)
Total	16.2	16.2	32.7	15.8	8.6	10.6	100.0	626	29.9

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and to women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	83.7	20.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	9.2
Want another later ³	7.9	30.7	2.1	0.7	0.7	(2.1)	(2.3)	6.2
Want another, undecided when	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Undecided	1.1	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6
Want no more	1.1	35.9	35.9	24.1	17.1	(19.5)	(18.9)	28.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.9	8.2	60.4	74.1	80.1	(78.4)	(78.8)	55.4
Declared infecund	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	142	336	878	570	237	60	55	2,278
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(72.6)	13.3	3.0	3.1	(0.0)	*	*	8.2
Want another later ³	(16.1)	38.9	2.1	0.9	(2.3)	*	*	7.6
Want another, undecided when	(7.5)	2.3	0.5	0.9	(0.0)	*	*	1.2
Undecided	(3.7)	5.7	1.1	1.2	(0.0)	*	*	1.7
Want no more	(0.0)	38.0	80.7	76.7	(79.5)	*	*	67.8
Sterilized ⁵	(0.0)	0.0	12.6	15.3	(16.0)	*	*	12.6
Declared infecund	(0.0)	1.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.2
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.9	(2.3)	*	*	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	35	73	242	138	57	13	10	568

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	27.5	87.9	(95.7)	*	45.4	*	*	*	nc	*
25-34	52.1	95.7	94.9	89.7	83.0	26.8	90.4	(85.4)	*	63.7
35-49	(79.8)	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.1	*	95.3	94.2	94.9	93.3
Residence										
Urban	52.4	96.6	99.2	(97.4)	83.2	(47.7)	97.8	(93.8)	*	79.4
Rural	42.9	96.2	98.1	97.4	83.4	(34.9)	92.5	91.8	94.8	80.6
Education										
No education	(57.1)	93.3	98.6	98.5	91.7	*	*	*	*	(79.5)
<5 years complete	*	(95.4)	(100.0)	*	93.3	*	*	*	*	(80.8)
5-9 years complete	25.2	98.0	98.0	93.8	87.3	*	94.0	89.0	(95.9)	87.6
10 or more years complete	47.9	95.8	97.3	(100.0)	73.0	36.7	93.5	95.9	*	76.3
Religion										
Hindu	43.6	96.2	98.1	97.4	83.2	38.2	93.2	91.9	95.0	80.9
Muslim	*	*	*	*	(81.9)	*	*	*	*	*
Other ³	*	*	*	*	(86.9)	*	*	nc	*	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.9	92.1	100.0	98.8	83.1	*	(100.0)	(95.8)	*	80.8
Scheduled tribe	*	(96.4)	(100.0)	*	82.9	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	(46.6)	94.3	97.1	(100.0)	85.3	*	(86.2)	*	*	76.5
Other	47.6	97.8	97.5	95.6	83.2	50.4	92.7	89.6	(97.4)	81.7
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	nc	*	*	*	*
Second	*	(96.7)	(100.0)	(97.8)	87.4	*	*	*	*	(78.3)
Middle	(30.5)	93.9	96.5	96.8	83.6	*	94.2	(79.9)	*	83.4
Fourth	54.4	96.8	98.0	98.6	85.1	*	90.2	(95.1)	*	82.0
Highest	43.9	97.3	99.1	96.1	81.0	36.8	95.1	(97.8)	*	77.7
Number of living sons⁴										
0	21.4	63.7	(73.0)	(72.0)	29.8	(27.0)	(62.7)	*	*	27.5
1	65.9	99.4	99.0	100.0	93.9	(54.2)	95.8	93.2	(95.5)	89.6
2	na	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	na	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
3	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	*	*	na	na	na	*	*
Total	44.2	96.3	98.2	97.4	83.4	38.0	93.3	91.9	95.1	80.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.4	90.9	94.7	97.2	78.6	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	14.5	77.2	90.8	95.2	71.5	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and men and those with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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 Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

⁴ 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

									Ever-married respondents		
	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	(2005-06)	(1998-99)	(1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	3.8	(0.0)	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
1	32.3	37.0	8.5	7.2	3.9	3.8	(0.0)	18.0	12.7	5.2	3.8
2	60.6	62.5	89.2	72.7	74.4	67.7	(69.5)	72.6	77.4	72.2	59.6
3	1.1	0.5	1.5	19.0	8.8	19.0	(17.4)	5.8	7.4	18.6	27.7
4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.4	3.8	(10.9)	1.0	1.3	1.4	4.3
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	(2.2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.3	2.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	965	351	903	595	256	66	58	3,193	2,378	3,012	2,962
Mean ideal number of children for ² :											
All women	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	(2.5)	1.9	na	na	na
Number	952	350	902	594	250	66	58	3,172	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	(2.5)	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
Number	151	350	902	594	250	66	58	2,370	2,370	2,941	2,845
Currently married women	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	(2.2)	(2.5)	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
Number	142	335	877	568	232	60	55	2,270	2,270	2,805	2,711
MEN											
0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	1.0	0.2	na	na
1	30.1	33.8	8.2	5.9	(2.3)	*	*	19.4	11.9	na	na
2	65.8	62.8	88.6	78.3	(78.8)	*	*	73.8	79.3	na	na
3	1.5	1.7	1.1	13.0	(14.4)	*	*	3.8	5.6	na	na
4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	(4.6)	*	*	0.9	1.6	na	na
5	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.5	na	na
6+	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.2	na	na
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	(0.0)	*	*	0.6	0.7	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	445	76	244	138	57	13	10	983	573	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for ² :											
All men	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	(2.2)	*	*	1.9	na	na	na
Number	443	76	244	136	57	13	9	977	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(1.7)	1.7	2.0	2.1	(2.2)	*	*	2.0	2.0	na	na
Number	36	76	244	136	57	13	9	569	569	na	na
Currently married men	(1.7)	1.7	2.0	2.1	(2.2)	*	*	2.0	2.0	na	na
Number	35	73	242	136	57	13	9	564	564	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

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	8.7	3.4	52.1	48.0	534	6.9	0.8	60.3	56.7	222
20-29	8.7	1.8	65.1	60.4	1,069	7.6	0.6	54.7	48.8	264
30-39	14.0	2.1	81.4	75.2	908	11.0	1.5	67.8	62.3	277
40-49	16.4	1.1	82.9	77.3	649	11.2	1.4	78.4	75.4	212
Residence										
Urban	8.0	3.8	59.9	57.1	336	4.4	2.2	51.4	50.5	128
Rural	12.3	1.8	72.6	67.1	2,824	9.9	0.9	66.9	61.7	848
Education										
No education	21.3	1.3	89.1	82.5	582	(18.3)	(0.0)	(81.9)	(74.4)	52
<5 years complete	15.4	3.6	82.5	79.2	114	(22.5)	(2.7)	(77.5)	(74.7)	48
5-9 years complete	12.0	1.1	79.3	73.0	1,053	8.9	0.6	73.7	69.3	275
10 or more years complete	7.5	2.8	57.0	53.0	1,411	7.5	1.3	58.3	53.7	601
Marital status										
Never married	6.8	3.7	46.3	44.0	799	6.1	0.8	52.9	48.9	406
Currently married	13.4	1.4	80.0	73.8	2,262	11.3	1.3	73.1	68.0	564
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.5	1.3	72.8	66.3	100	*	*	*	*	5
Religion										
Hindu	12.0	2.0	71.3	66.0	3,064	9.1	1.1	65.2	60.4	951
Muslim	10.8	2.9	66.7	68.1	25	*	*	*	*	8
Other ¹	(8.3)	(0.0)	(71.9)	(64.6)	35	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.5	1.4	77.4	72.9	650	10.1	1.1	67.2	61.9	191
Scheduled tribe	18.2	2.6	70.5	66.2	145	(8.5)	(0.9)	(70.4)	(68.4)	46
Other backward class	11.9	2.7	73.6	67.8	420	3.4	0.3	67.4	65.3	127
Other	10.7	2.0	68.7	63.3	1,943	10.2	1.3	63.3	58.0	608
Wealth index										
Lowest	(17.7)	(3.5)	(82.3)	(75.3)	36	*	*	*	*	9
Second	22.2	0.5	82.6	74.7	238	17.3	0.0	78.2	70.5	67
Middle	11.6	1.5	79.2	73.8	747	8.8	1.1	72.3	69.6	239
Fourth	12.5	2.0	73.6	68.3	977	8.7	1.9	67.0	61.9	301
Highest	9.0	2.5	61.5	57.0	1,163	8.2	0.7	55.4	50.8	359
Total	11.8	2.0	71.3	66.0	3,161	9.2	1.1	64.8	60.2	975
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.5	1.4	79.7	73.5	2,362	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	25.9	0.6	87.5	79.4	2,941	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	36.7	0.9	87.0	78.0	2,844	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. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and men and those with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	98.6	99.8	95.6	99.4	100.0	98.5
Any modern method	98.6	99.8	95.6	99.4	100.0	98.5
Female sterilization	94.9	98.1	87.1	90.1	94.7	83.6
Male sterilization	89.0	93.3	79.3	93.5	96.8	88.8
Pill	93.6	94.9	91.1	93.2	95.8	89.6
IUD	76.3	83.3	59.4	66.9	76.2	53.7
Injectables	44.5	47.4	39.1	42.7	47.6	35.8
Condom/Nirodh	94.1	95.2	91.5	98.1	98.4	97.8
Female condom	25.0	26.1	23.6	24.1	28.0	18.7
Emergency contraception	16.9	19.9	10.3	22.0	27.5	14.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	73.7	80.3	57.6	65.6	75.1	52.2
Any traditional method	30.3	35.6	18.8	35.3	41.3	26.9
Rhythm	26.8	31.2	17.0	23.8	31.2	13.4
Withdrawal	15.7	18.9	9.2	28.2	32.8	21.6
Folk method	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.2	3.2	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.8	6.3	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	340	230	100	128	75	53
RURAL						
Any method	97.7	98.8	94.2	97.7	98.2	97.1
Any modern method	97.7	98.8	94.2	97.7	98.2	97.1
Female sterilization	93.8	96.4	85.9	88.8	95.3	79.6
Male sterilization	79.7	83.4	68.9	88.9	95.5	79.6
Pill	82.9	82.5	85.1	84.8	87.7	81.5
IUD	64.5	68.5	53.3	54.8	64.8	41.1
Injectables	33.3	33.8	32.0	36.2	40.2	30.9
Condom/Nirodh	82.3	81.4	85.8	95.0	94.0	96.4
Female condom	14.0	13.2	16.0	27.4	31.8	21.5
Emergency contraception	10.2	11.5	7.0	22.4	25.2	18.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	61.2	64.9	51.1	53.9	63.8	40.7
Any traditional method	21.3	25.0	11.1	37.4	46.7	25.1
Rhythm	16.9	19.4	10.0	31.4	40.4	19.3
Withdrawal	9.7	12.5	1.9	23.8	28.6	17.5
Folk method	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.6	6.1	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,853	2,048	715	854	493	356
TOTAL						
Any method	97.8	98.9	94.4	97.9	98.4	97.3
Any modern method	97.8	98.9	94.4	97.9	98.4	97.3
Female sterilization	93.9	96.6	86.1	89.0	95.2	80.1
Male sterilization	80.7	84.4	70.2	89.5	95.7	80.8
Pill	84.1	83.7	85.8	85.9	88.7	82.5
IUD	65.7	70.0	54.0	56.4	66.3	42.7
Injectables	34.5	35.2	32.9	37.1	41.1	31.5
Condom/Nirodh	83.6	82.8	86.5	95.4	94.6	96.5
Female condom	15.2	14.5	16.9	27.0	31.3	21.1
Emergency contraception	10.9	12.4	7.4	22.4	25.5	18.3
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	62.5	66.4	51.9	55.5	65.3	42.2
Any traditional method	22.3	26.1	12.0	37.1	46.0	25.3
Rhythm	17.9	20.6	10.9	30.4	39.2	18.5
Withdrawal	10.4	13.2	2.8	24.4	29.2	18.0
Folk method	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.5	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.6	6.1	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,193	2,278	815	983	568	409

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal
Age													
15-19	(7.6)	(7.6)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.4)	33
20-24	36.7	35.6	14.4	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	15.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	63.3	345
25-29	62.0	60.8	32.4	3.2	4.3	2.1	0.1	18.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	38.0	436
30-39	85.4	83.5	59.5	7.4	3.3	1.6	0.0	11.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	14.6	876
40-49	86.1	84.3	68.6	10.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	13.9	589
Residence													
Urban	73.7	71.2	32.1	3.4	4.6	3.7	0.2	27.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	26.3	230
Rural	72.5	71.0	51.0	6.7	2.5	1.1	0.1	9.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	27.5	2,048
Education													
No education	81.3	80.8	64.2	12.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	18.7	546
<5 years complete	79.0	77.3	57.6	13.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.4	21.0	99
5-9 years complete	77.3	76.0	60.2	5.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	7.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	22.7	793
10 or more years complete	61.8	59.2	27.7	3.0	4.2	2.3	0.0	22.0	2.6	1.5	1.0	38.2	840
Employment (past 12 months)													
Not employed	69.2	67.7	46.7	5.5	2.8	1.1	0.1	11.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	30.8	1,571
Employed for cash	79.8	77.5	45.4	5.4	3.4	2.0	0.0	21.3	2.2	1.5	0.7	20.2	236
Employed not for cash	80.4	78.8	58.8	9.6	2.2	1.9	0.0	6.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	19.6	471
Religion													
Hindu	72.7	71.1	49.7	6.3	2.6	1.2	0.1	11.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	27.3	2,205
Muslim	(75.4)	(73.5)	(30.4)	(1.9)	(5.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(24.6)	19
Other ¹	(66.7)	(61.1)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(27.1)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(33.3)	29
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	70.0	68.7	54.0	4.7	2.8	0.2	0.3	6.8	1.4	0.5	0.8	30.0	490
Scheduled tribe	72.4	72.4	52.9	5.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107
Other backward class	70.5	68.9	49.5	5.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	11.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	29.5	290
Other	74.0	72.2	46.9	7.2	3.1	1.6	0.0	13.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	26.0	1,389
Continued...													

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh				Any traditional method
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Second	73.8	73.8	55.4	10.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2
Middle	71.1	70.9	54.0	7.9	2.0	0.5	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	28.9
Fourth	72.1	70.9	52.6	6.5	2.8	1.1	0.2	7.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	27.9
Highest	74.0	70.8	41.6	4.1	3.5	2.1	0.0	19.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	26.0
Number of living children												
No children	6.0	5.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	94.0
1 child	46.1	43.7	8.0	0.8	4.8	2.1	0.0	28.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	53.9
1 son	49.2	46.5	11.9	1.4	6.5	1.3	0.0	25.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	50.8
No sons	42.2	40.1	3.0	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	31.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	57.8
2 children	83.8	81.6	56.3	5.7	4.0	1.6	0.0	13.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	16.2
1 or more sons	87.5	85.4	60.8	6.3	3.9	1.7	0.0	12.7	2.1	1.4	0.6	12.5
No sons	47.7	44.5	12.9	0.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	25.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	52.3
3 children	86.8	85.4	65.4	10.2	1.5	1.7	0.0	6.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	13.2
1 or more sons	89.4	88.1	68.2	10.6	1.3	1.5	0.0	6.5	1.3	0.3	1.0	10.6
No sons	(45.8)	(42.0)	(20.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(54.2)
4+ children	84.8	84.6	70.5	10.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	15.2
1 or more sons	89.8	89.5	75.8	10.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.2
No sons	(36.0)	(36.0)	(18.0)	(7.9)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.0)
Total	72.6	71.0	49.0	6.3	2.7	1.4	0.1	11.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	27.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	67.7	60.8	45.1	7.3	1.3	2.1	na	5.0	na	4.4	2.4	32.3
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	58.4	54.4	32.6	13.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	5.3	na	1.7	2.2	41.6

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm		With- drawal	Not currently using	Total
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married													
Wife	54.9	52.7	28.5	9.4	1.3	0.6	12.9	2.2	1.4	0.7	45.1	100.0	568
Other	54.8	52.4	28.5	8.5	1.4	0.6	13.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	45.2	100.0	533
	(56.4)	(56.4)	(28.2)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.6)	100.0	35
Not currently married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence													
Urban	51.0	48.5	17.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	27.3	2.6	0.5	2.1	49.0	100.0	77
Rural	56.6	54.5	29.6	10.3	1.3	0.5	12.9	2.1	1.5	0.5	43.4	100.0	503
Education													
No education	(63.5)	(63.5)	(44.8)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.5)	100.0	48
<5 years complete	(54.9)	(54.9)	(31.3)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.1)	100.0	44
5-9 years complete	56.5	55.5	32.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	43.5	100.0	178
10 or more years complete	54.4	51.0	22.2	7.5	2.3	0.3	18.7	3.4	2.5	0.9	45.6	100.0	311
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	(52.3)	(52.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.7)	100.0	28
25-29	39.7	38.1	13.8	6.6	0.0	1.7	16.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	60.3	100.0	78
30-34	50.3	46.4	21.9	5.0	2.3	0.0	17.2	3.9	3.0	0.9	49.7	100.0	129
35-39	64.1	62.8	33.1	15.3	0.3	0.3	13.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	35.9	100.0	132
40-44	65.3	63.2	38.5	11.9	2.1	1.1	9.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	34.7	100.0	123
45-49	53.2	51.3	34.5	7.7	1.5	0.4	7.2	1.9	0.4	1.5	46.8	100.0	89
Marital status													
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Currently married	54.9	52.7	28.5	9.4	1.3	0.6	12.9	2.2	1.4	0.7	45.1	100.0	568

Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Not currently using
Religion									
Hindu	55.3	53.4	27.9	9.4	1.3	0.6	14.2	1.9	44.7
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	52.4	51.3	25.0	8.9	0.0	0.3	17.1	1.1	47.6
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	42.6	40.4	19.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	13.9	2.2	57.4
Other	60.0	57.4	30.4	9.9	2.0	0.1	15.0	2.6	40.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(65.0)	(65.0)	(34.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(35.0)
Middle	56.4	56.4	32.0	11.2	0.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	43.6
Fourth	55.7	54.1	27.7	11.8	1.6	1.4	11.4	1.6	44.3
Highest	53.8	49.1	24.1	4.3	1.5	0.4	18.8	4.7	46.2
Total age 15-49	55.8	53.7	27.9	9.2	1.3	0.6	14.8	2.1	44.2
Age 50-54	44.7	44.7	30.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	55.3
Total age 15-54	54.5	52.6	28.3	9.3	1.1	0.5	13.4	1.9	45.5

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist men and men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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 residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Residence	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
Urban	*	8	25.3	31
Rural	(45.5)	41	30.9	122
Total	46.6	50	29.8	152

() 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	98.6	*	(37.9)	*	16.5	62.4
Government/municipal hospital	86.9	*	(27.6)	*	10.0	53.3
Government dispensary	2.8	*	(6.9)	*	4.1	3.3
CHC/Rural hospital/PHC	5.6	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	3.1
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	3.3	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	2.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	*	(3.4)	*	1.2	0.9
Private medical sector	1.4	*	(44.8)	*	32.4	17.0
Private hospital	1.4	*	(10.3)	*	4.1	3.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(10.3)	*	1.2	2.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(17.2)	*	24.1	10.0
Other private medical	0.0	*	(6.9)	*	2.9	1.5
Other source	0.0	*	(17.2)	*	51.2	20.3
Shop	0.0	*	(10.3)	*	15.9	6.8
Spouse	0.0	*	(6.9)	*	34.7	13.3
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.2
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	79	8	11	8	63	169
RURAL						
Public medical sector	99.0	98.2	(36.6)	*	32.3	87.6
Government/municipal hospital	61.1	41.3	(2.4)	*	10.8	50.2
Government dispensary	8.3	4.6	(22.0)	*	13.9	9.4
CHC/Rural hospital/PHC	17.7	38.5	(7.3)	*	4.4	17.5
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	10.3	12.8	(0.0)	*	0.6	8.8
Other public medical sector	1.5	0.9	(4.9)	*	2.5	1.8
Private medical sector	1.0	0.0	(41.5)	*	22.8	5.6
Private hospital	0.9	0.0	(7.3)	*	2.5	1.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	(9.8)	*	2.5	0.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	(22.0)	*	16.5	2.9
Other private medical	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	*	1.3	0.3
Other source	0.0	0.0	(22.0)	*	44.3	6.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	(9.8)	*	12.7	2.0
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(7.3)	*	31.0	4.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	*	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	*	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,093	137	51	23	198	1,503
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	98.9	98.0	36.8	(75.5)	28.5	85.0
Government/municipal hospital	62.9	43.7	6.8	(42.0)	10.6	50.5
Government dispensary	7.9	4.3	19.4	(16.2)	11.6	8.7
CHC/Rural hospital/PHC	16.9	36.7	6.1	(12.1)	3.5	16.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	9.9	12.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	8.1
Other public medical sector	1.4	0.9	4.6	(5.2)	2.2	1.7
Private medical sector	1.1	0.0	42.0	(23.3)	25.1	6.8
Private hospital	1.0	0.0	7.8	(18.5)	2.9	1.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	9.9	(4.7)	2.2	0.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	21.1	(0.0)	18.3	3.6
Other private medical	0.0	0.0	3.2	(0.0)	1.7	0.4
Other source	0.0	0.0	21.1	(1.2)	46.0	8.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	9.9	(1.2)	13.4	2.5
Spouse	0.0	0.0	7.2	(0.0)	31.9	5.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	4.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Don't know	0.0	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,172	145	62	31	261	1,672

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, Himachal 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	45.3	34.2	46.1	251
Pill	(60.6)	(47.7)	(67.6)	42
IUD	(65.3)	(53.7)	(67.4)	25
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	49.2	37.7	51.0	280
Private medical sector	(47.2)	(35.5)	(53.5)	32
Total	48.9	37.5	50.6	317

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 any other source, 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	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
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.5	7.8	25.1	6.6
All modern spacing methods ²	0.3	13.4	1.7	0.3	6.0	21.7	5.0
All spacing methods ³	0.3	12.8	1.5	0.3	5.7	20.6	4.8
All methods	0.2	8.1	1.0	0.2	3.6	13.1	3.0

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, Himachal 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 breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
								Total	
Age									
15-19	35.6	15.6	34.4	65.6	8.2	1.7	24.4	100.0	224
20-24	39.3	18.4	49.1	80.7	3.2	0.0	16.2	100.0	135
25-29	44.3	12.8	45.8	80.3	9.2	1.0	9.5	100.0	131
30-39	39.4	18.3	53.5	82.1	6.1	0.0	11.9	100.0	278
40-49	38.3	18.4	61.1	78.6	7.2	0.0	14.2	100.0	215
Residence									
Urban	37.8	12.1	64.1	84.2	2.8	0.0	13.0	100.0	128
Rural	39.1	17.7	47.0	76.1	7.4	0.6	15.9	100.0	854
Education									
No education	(37.1)	(17.3)	(50.2)	(56.9)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(38.1)	100.0	52
<5 years complete	(41.3)	(29.9)	(51.8)	(47.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(50.0)	100.0	49
5-9 years complete	35.0	19.8	43.6	69.6	9.9	0.5	20.0	100.0	278
10 or more years complete	40.7	14.6	51.5	84.7	5.9	0.6	8.7	100.0	604
Religion									
Hindu	39.2	16.9	49.2	77.3	6.7	0.5	15.5	100.0	958
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Other ²	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	37.2	17.0	50.2	68.4	8.9	0.7	22.1	100.0	194
Scheduled tribe	(41.0)	(16.8)	(39.9)	(68.2)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(20.5)	100.0	46
Other backward class	54.1	20.7	49.3	77.9	9.7	3.0	9.4	100.0	128
Other	36.2	16.1	49.8	80.3	5.3	0.0	14.5	100.0	611
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Second	34.5	27.6	36.4	48.7	11.6	0.0	39.7	100.0	67
Middle	40.8	15.1	49.8	72.0	4.4	0.5	23.0	100.0	242
Fourth	40.1	20.9	49.5	80.3	8.1	0.4	11.1	100.0	302
Highest	38.1	13.1	51.9	84.0	6.6	0.7	8.7	100.0	362
Total age 15-49	38.9	17.0	49.2	77.1	6.8	0.5	15.5	100.0	983
Age 50-54	52.1	17.3	49.9	77.3	5.5	0.0	17.2	100.0	84
Total age 15-54	40.0	17.0	49.3	77.1	6.7	0.5	15.7	100.0	1,067

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist men and men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(15.3)	(50.0)	33
20-24	10.0	7.6	17.6	12.0	24.7	36.7	22.0	32.3	54.3	67.6	345
25-29	2.9	10.9	13.8	5.9	56.1	62.0	8.8	67.0	75.8	81.8	436
30-34	1.0	5.2	6.1	2.8	79.1	81.9	3.8	84.3	88.1	93.0	472
35-39	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.1	89.3	89.4	0.1	91.7	91.7	97.5	403
40-44	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	85.1	85.1	0.0	86.0	86.0	99.0	334
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	87.5	0.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	254
Residence											
Urban	2.2	5.0	7.2	5.6	68.1	73.7	7.9	73.1	80.9	91.1	230
Rural	2.4	4.8	7.2	3.3	69.2	72.5	5.7	74.0	79.7	90.9	2,048
Education											
No education	1.2	3.9	5.1	0.7	80.6	81.3	1.9	84.5	86.4	94.1	546
<5 years complete	0.0	6.3	6.3	1.3	77.7	79.0	1.3	84.1	85.3	92.6	99
5-9 years complete	1.9	3.7	5.6	1.5	75.8	77.3	3.4	79.5	82.9	93.2	793
10 or more years complete	3.8	6.4	10.2	7.6	54.1	61.8	11.5	60.6	72.0	85.8	840
Religion											
Hindu	2.4	4.9	7.3	3.6	69.1	72.7	6.0	74.0	80.0	90.9	2,205
Muslim	(0.0)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(9.6)	(65.8)	(75.4)	(9.6)	(71.5)	(81.1)	(92.9)	19
Other ⁴	(4.4)	(5.7)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(4.4)	(72.4)	(76.8)	(86.9)	29
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	3.0	5.2	8.2	2.6	67.5	70.0	5.5	72.7	78.2	89.5	490
Scheduled tribe	1.2	4.7	5.9	3.5	68.8	72.4	4.7	73.5	78.2	92.5	107
Other backward class	2.5	5.9	8.4	1.4	69.0	70.5	4.0	74.9	78.9	89.3	290
Other	2.2	4.5	6.8	4.3	69.7	74.0	6.6	74.2	80.8	91.6	1,389
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Second	2.1	5.6	7.7	0.7	73.1	73.8	2.8	78.8	81.6	90.5	179
Middle	2.8	5.0	7.7	3.1	68.1	71.1	5.8	73.0	78.9	90.2	544
Fourth	2.3	6.4	8.7	2.1	70.0	72.1	4.4	76.4	80.8	89.3	699
Highest	2.3	3.3	5.6	5.7	68.3	74.0	8.1	71.5	79.6	93.0	833
Total	2.4	4.9	7.2	3.5	69.1	72.6	5.9	73.9	79.8	90.9	2,278

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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).

⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	94.0	544	a	a	a
20-24	1.6	12.3	33.6	na	na	41.0	589	a	a	a
25-29	5.2	21.1	41.1	53.6	83.7	9.7	493	20.7	20.8	21.0
30-34	6.7	31.7	56.2	68.1	91.9	0.8	489	19.5	19.6	19.8
35-39	7.9	37.6	62.5	74.6	94.1	0.9	425	19.0	19.1	19.3
40-44	10.5	45.2	68.3	78.1	93.9	1.4	370	18.3	18.5	18.6
45-49	15.0	52.3	73.9	81.9	94.7	0.3	283	17.8	18.1	18.3
20-49	6.9	30.4	52.9	na	na	11.5	2,649	19.7	19.8	a
25-49	8.4	35.6	58.5	69.7	91.1	3.0	2,060	19.1	19.3	19.5
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.8	224	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.6	4.0	na	na	85.8	135	a	a	a
25-29	1.0	5.0	8.2	15.5	39.0	42.1	131	a	a	a
30-34	2.1	5.4	9.7	17.6	48.1	7.3	141	25.2	25.2	24.9
35-39	3.1	3.4	17.8	22.7	51.8	2.8	137	24.7	24.7	24.7
40-44	4.1	10.3	21.7	35.8	61.8	0.0	125	23.2	23.5	23.6
45-49	1.4	7.2	13.5	17.8	51.7	0.4	89	24.7	24.8	24.7
20-49	2.0	5.1	12.3	na	na	24.5	759	a	a	a
25-49	2.4	6.1	14.1	22.0	50.3	11.2	623	25.0	25.0	24.9

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 and NFHS-1, by residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(7.6)	(3.7)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(11.3)
5-9	(42.9)	(3.7)	(46.6)	*	*
10-14	(22.1)	(9.4)	(31.5)	(1.6)	(33.0)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(19.0)	(18.5)	(37.5)	(8.1)	(45.3)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	(37.6)	(11.2)	(48.8)	(0.0)	(48.8)
RURAL					
0-4	29.3	9.4	38.7	6.3	44.7
5-9	31.0	8.8	39.8	4.1	43.8
10-14	19.3	11.4	30.7	3.4	33.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	22.3	11.8	34.1	8.4	42.2
NFHS-1 (0-4)	33.9	22.5	56.4	15.4	71.0
TOTAL					
0-4	27.3	8.9	36.1	5.6	41.5
5-9	32.2	8.3	40.5	3.8	44.1
10-14	19.5	11.2	30.7	3.2	33.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	22.1	12.3	34.4	8.3	42.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	34.2	21.7	55.8	14.1	69.1

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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, Himachal 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	25.9	3.7	29.6	0.0	29.6
Rural	30.2	9.1	39.2	5.1	44.1
Education					
No education	(40.3)	(16.7)	(57.0)	(4.1)	(60.8)
<10 years complete	33.7	7.5	41.2	4.2	45.2
10 or more years complete	20.3	4.9	25.2	5.1	30.2
Religion					
Hindu	29.0	8.2	37.2	4.8	41.8
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Other ²	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(40.8)	(15.6)	(56.4)	(7.4)	(63.4)
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	(29.1)	(7.8)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(36.9)
Other	24.0	4.2	28.2	5.0	33.1
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(43.3)	(13.9)	(57.1)	(7.3)	(64.0)
Fourth	27.1	5.6	32.7	4.9	37.5
Highest	20.7	2.5	23.1	3.8	26.8
Child's sex					
Male	32.8	11.7	44.5	5.0	49.3
Female	26.6	5.2	31.8	4.2	35.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	*	*	*	(4.2)	*
20-29	30.7	6.2	36.9	4.5	41.2
30-39	*	*	*	*	*
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	37.2	8.0	45.2	3.3	48.3
2-3	24.9	8.8	33.7	5.1	38.6
4+	*	*	*	(6.4)	*
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	(33.1)	(13.3)	(46.4)	(4.7)	(50.9)
2-3 years	(27.2)	(6.6)	(33.8)	(2.8)	(36.5)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	29.8	8.6	38.3	4.6	42.7

Note: Total includes births to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

³ 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, Himachal 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	33.0	1.0	63.2 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	37.9	1.4	7.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34	0.5	*	6.3
Birth interval <24 months	16.2	1.3	7.7
Birth order >3	6.9	1.2	4.5
Subtotal	24.8	1.2	18.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.9	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.7	*	8.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.5	*	1.6
Subtotal	4.3	(1.9)	10.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.1	1.3	28.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,025	na	2,278

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.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	(49.1)	(22.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
20-34	67.7	17.6	4.5	0.2	10.0	0.1	100.0	682
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Birth order								
1	75.4	14.8	2.3	0.0	7.3	0.2	100.0	219
2-3	65.9	17.4	5.6	0.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	437
4+	43.6	31.0	8.9	0.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	89
Residence								
Urban	84.6	7.2	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.5	100.0	77
Rural	63.9	19.5	5.5	0.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	668
Education								
No education	42.2	27.8	11.8	0.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	120
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	61.6	20.5	5.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	100.0	230
10 or more years complete	78.2	14.0	2.7	0.3	4.6	0.1	100.0	369
Religion								
Hindu	66.2	17.8	5.2	0.2	10.7	0.1	100.0	720
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	59.4	17.3	8.7	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	181
Scheduled tribe	(68.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Other backward class	59.3	23.6	5.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	110
Other	70.4	16.4	3.7	0.3	9.2	0.1	100.0	422
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Second	(45.5)	(32.1)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	56
Middle	51.2	25.5	6.9	0.7	15.7	0.0	100.0	175
Fourth	66.9	17.6	5.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	253
Highest	82.0	11.0	1.6	0.0	5.2	0.1	100.0	251
Total	66.0	18.3	5.0	0.2	10.4	0.0	100.0	745

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	90.7	80.8	84.9	88.4	*	67.7	81.9
Blood pressure measured	93.8	77.2	81.5	83.9	*	67.3	79.0
Urine sample taken	94.8	77.0	80.8	91.1	*	67.5	78.9
Blood sample taken	93.3	76.6	80.2	81.2	*	70.6	78.4
Abdomen examined	93.8	81.4	84.8	86.5	*	73.3	82.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	29.9	30.2	29.5	35.6	*	29.5	30.1
Convulsions	20.6	23.0	23.4	14.7	*	23.8	22.7
Prolonged labour	33.0	37.1	37.7	37.8	*	30.3	36.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	61.3	62.2	62.4	61.1	*	62.3	62.1
Number of women	72	595	473	47	8	137	667

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Himachal 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	(43.6)	(51.7)	(83.0)	(0.0)	(79.7)	(31.4)	(3.3)	49
20-34	64.2	57.7	71.6	5.8	84.8	38.7	2.8	682
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Birth order								
1	73.4	71.0	87.2	1.1	91.3	45.8	3.4	219
2-3	62.1	53.4	66.4	7.3	83.0	35.0	2.8	437
4+	38.1	38.5	63.3	5.6	72.7	32.6	1.4	89
Residence								
Urban	75.5	73.6	79.8	0.5	87.5	45.7	2.4	77
Rural	61.1	54.9	71.2	5.8	83.8	37.0	2.8	668
Education								
No education	38.5	33.3	66.5	4.2	70.5	23.8	1.0	120
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
5-9 years complete	54.1	48.8	66.1	5.5	78.5	30.9	4.1	230
10 or more years complete	78.4	70.7	79.2	5.9	93.4	48.6	2.7	369
Religion								
Hindu	62.7	56.6	71.6	5.5	84.2	37.5	2.6	720
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.3	46.3	65.0	7.6	73.8	28.3	3.2	181
Scheduled tribe	(60.0)	(56.0)	(80.0)	(4.0)	(96.0)	(56.0)	(8.0)	31
Other backward class	65.0	53.6	68.8	5.7	86.7	34.1	1.5	110
Other	68.4	62.1	75.4	4.3	87.4	41.8	2.6	422
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	(41.0)	(45.5)	(68.6)	(2.2)	(67.9)	(25.3)	(2.2)	56
Middle	45.2	39.7	64.3	7.9	85.1	35.5	5.0	175
Fourth	62.4	56.0	69.4	6.4	82.3	36.2	2.1	253
Highest	81.9	74.1	82.2	3.1	91.2	45.0	2.1	251
Total	62.6	56.8	72.1	5.3	84.2	37.9	2.8	745

Note: Total includes Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	42.3	168	50.4	43.8	2.3	3.5	100.0	71
20-34	47.3	1,030	46.6	39.8	5.6	8.0	100.0	487
35-49	*	18	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Residence								
Urban	58.9	114	46.7	41.2	6.0	6.0	100.0	67
Rural	45.3	1,103	47.5	39.7	5.3	7.5	100.0	500
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	22.5	78	*	*	na	na	100.0	17
1-3	43.2	316	60.5	39.5	na	na	100.0	137
4+	61.4	327	58.5	41.5	na	na	100.0	201
Education								
No education	25.3	186	(54.4)	(37.6)	(2.7)	(5.3)	100.0	47
<5 years complete	(31.8)	43	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	42.7	387	44.0	44.0	5.5	6.5	100.0	165
10 or more years complete	56.8	600	47.1	39.1	5.9	8.0	100.0	341
Religion								
Hindu	46.6	1,173	46.9	40.2	5.3	7.5	100.0	546
Muslim	(60.2)	13	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Other ³	(30.3)	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	37.5	318	35.4	53.4	5.3	5.9	100.0	119
Scheduled tribe	(47.5)	50	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Other backward class	47.0	181	51.0	35.3	5.9	7.8	100.0	85
Other	50.6	665	51.1	35.6	5.7	7.6	100.0	336
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	15	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Second	26.4	95	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Middle	30.1	294	41.7	48.4	2.8	7.1	100.0	89
Fourth	51.1	414	47.7	38.4	4.9	9.0	100.0	211
Highest	60.5	398	48.7	38.2	6.8	6.3	100.0	240
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	56.5	508	40.4	44.7	5.3	9.7	100.0	287
1 child	44.3	432	52.9	39.0	4.1	4.1	100.0	191
0 sons	45.0	246	56.3	34.4	2.9	6.3	100.0	111
1 son	43.3	187	48.1	45.4	5.6	0.9	100.0	81
2 children	32.4	168	56.4	27.7	9.2	6.6	100.0	55
0 sons	37.3	89	(55.7)	(27.0)	(11.3)	(6.0)	100.0	33
1 or more sons	26.9	79	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
3 children	33.7	67	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
0 sons	(47.9)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
1 or more sons	(18.1)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
4+ children	(27.9)	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
0 sons	*	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	*	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Total	46.6	1,217	47.4	39.9	5.4	7.4	100.0	567

Note: Total includes pregnancies to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() 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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	75.9	39.8	43.0
Public sector	66.4	34.1	37.0
NGO/trust	1.6	0.5	0.6
Private sector	7.9	5.1	5.4
At home	23.7	59.8	56.5
Own home	19.0	54.6	51.3
Parents' home	4.7	4.6	4.6
Other home	0.0	0.7	0.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	67.6	34.9	37.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.9	10.0	10.0
Dai (TBA)	17.4	48.1	45.3
Friends/relatives	4.3	6.7	6.5
No one	0.4	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	77.5	44.9	47.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	15.4	12.3	12.6
Number of births	93	932	1,025
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	(55.3)	50.6	50.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(91.5)	94.3	94.2
Either of the above	(91.5)	94.7	94.5
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(83.0)	71.7	72.2
Number of births delivered at home	17	399	417
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	54.3	50.2	50.6
Less than 4 hours	35.1	30.5	30.9
4-23 hours	10.1	5.6	6.1
1-2 days	6.2	6.2	6.2
3-41 days	2.9	7.9	7.4
Don't know/missing/other response	3.8	1.5	1.7
No postnatal check-up	41.8	48.3	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	47.1	30.1	31.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	5.3	9.0	8.6
Dai (TBA)	1.9	11.1	10.1
Missing	3.8	1.5	1.7
No postnatal check-up	41.8	48.3	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	77	668	745

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Himachal 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	30.2	31.0	99	(44.2)	(39.1)	49
20-34	44.4	49.7	911	51.0	43.3	682
35-49	*	*	15	*	*	14
Birth order						
1	56.8	62.7	397	62.6	54.8	219
2-3	37.1	41.4	521	47.8	41.2	437
4+	21.1	24.6	107	34.9	25.0	89
Antenatal care visits ²						
None	13.2	14.8	78	20.8	17.6	78
1-3	33.6	41.2	316	42.3	35.0	316
4+	61.3	65.2	327	66.2	57.7	327
Residence						
Urban	75.9	77.5	93	54.3	51.4	77
Rural	39.8	44.9	932	50.2	42.3	668
Education						
No education	19.2	22.0	163	24.4	19.9	120
<5 years complete	(13.1)	(19.6)	38	*	*	26
5-9 years complete	32.7	36.4	339	45.5	37.7	230
10 or more years complete	60.7	66.8	485	63.1	55.9	369
Religion						
Hindu	42.4	47.3	989	50.7	43.5	720
Muslim	(71.7)	(71.7)	12	*	*	8
Other ⁴	*	*	19	*	*	13
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.7	37.8	272	43.7	36.8	181
Scheduled tribe	(44.1)	(47.1)	43	(60.0)	(48.0)	31
Other backward class	33.1	38.1	151	45.0	40.4	110
Other	50.5	55.2	557	54.5	46.5	422
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	14	*	*	9
Second	20.8	19.4	86	(21.5)	(16.4)	56
Middle	27.5	32.6	246	40.3	32.4	175
Fourth	39.2	45.1	359	47.8	42.7	253
Highest	66.9	71.6	320	67.8	58.2	251
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	98.8	380	78.3	74.2	278
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	6	*	*	6
Private health facility	na	97.7	55	(90.5)	(86.8)	44
Home	na	9.5	580	27.4	17.6	417
Total	43.0	47.8	1,025	50.6	43.2	745

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist births, births in other places of delivery, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Himachal Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.1	97.3	95.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	76.2	85.0	78.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	72.3	70.5	58.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	79.1	72.1	60.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	78.4	78.2	69.3
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.8	85.4	74.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	61.2	59.6	37.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	55.1	47.3	23.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	42.1	25.4	13.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	47.6	37.1	22.7
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.1	86.4	76.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	62.6	61.6	41.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	56.7	49.2	26.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	45.3	28.9	17.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	50.2	40.2	26.1

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(83.0)	77.3	78.1
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(72.3)	59.1	61.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(51.1)	36.4	38.4
Convulsion	(51.1)	31.8	34.5
Prolonged labour	(55.3)	34.1	37.1
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	(63.8)	38.6	42.2
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(72.3)	46.6	50.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(72.3)	51.1	54.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(74.5)	62.5	64.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	(53.2)	47.7	48.5
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	19	114	133
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	*	(53.2)	54.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(44.7)	47.2
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	(55.3)	56.4
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	(59.6)	60.3
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	5	61	66

() 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	97.2	95.9	90.6	86.5	70.4	98.8	98.4	91.0	85.6	73.7	1.2	59.9	101
Female	97.3	97.3	93.2	83.6	63.5	94.6	90.5	86.1	87.1	74.7	2.7	55.0	93
Birth order													
1	100.0	96.5	94.2	87.2	62.0	98.2	98.2	94.2	91.2	77.9	0.0	50.5	71
2-3	96.1	97.3	91.4	88.5	74.0	96.5	93.8	87.9	86.0	76.4	2.4	66.8	107
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence													
Urban	98.0	98.0	96.0	86.0	80.0	100.0	98.0	96.0	92.0	80.0	0.0	68.0	18
Rural	97.1	96.4	91.4	85.0	65.7	96.4	94.3	87.9	85.7	73.6	2.1	56.4	176
Mother's education													
No education	(95.7)	(95.7)	(91.4)	(63.2)	(39.3)	(91.4)	(82.9)	(70.0)	(67.5)	(49.1)	(4.3)	(33.8)	29
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
5-9 years complete	95.9	95.9	93.8	91.2	69.2	97.9	97.3	93.2	85.0	78.2	2.1	61.8	61
10 or more years complete	98.4	97.1	90.5	87.2	72.7	97.5	96.2	90.8	92.1	78.1	1.3	60.3	100
Religion													
Hindu	97.2	96.5	91.7	84.9	67.1	96.7	94.5	88.3	86.2	73.9	2.0	56.7	190
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(97.2)	(97.2)	(90.8)	(86.3)	(76.7)	(97.2)	(93.6)	(88.0)	(83.2)	(72.3)	(2.8)	(65.8)	45
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	(96.0)	(92.0)	(92.0)	(87.9)	(51.8)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(92.0)	(87.9)	(79.9)	(4.0)	(65.5)	31
Other	98.4	98.4	92.3	84.0	66.4	98.8	96.3	88.7	87.6	74.4	0.0	53.8	103
Wealth index													
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Middle	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(89.8)	(69.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(84.7)	(83.9)	(73.7)	(2.6)	(63.5)	49
Fourth	96.6	94.8	89.2	85.3	71.0	98.3	96.6	91.4	87.5	74.9	1.7	49.4	73
Highest	99.4	99.4	95.1	88.4	59.4	97.9	97.2	96.6	92.4	80.7	0.0	64.0	59
Total	97.2	96.6	91.9	85.1	67.1	96.8	94.6	88.6	86.3	74.2	1.9	57.5	194
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	94.6	96.7	96.1	88.8	4.2	97.2	97.2	89.8	89.1	83.4	2.8	54.6	289
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	84.5	90.1	83.8	78.2	2.0	90.1	85.9	77.7	71.5	62.9	8.7	53.6	355

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 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).

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever				
	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²			Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²				
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	0.0	6.3	100	nc	0	*	*	6
6-11	0.0	16.9	99	nc	0	*	*	17
12-23	3.2	16.5	194	*	6	(92.2)	(24.6)	32
24-35	0.8	7.7	192	*	2	*	*	15
36-47	1.4	7.5	211	*	3	*	*	16
48-59	1.3	7.7	191	*	3	*	*	15
Sex								
Male	1.5	10.9	516	*	8	84.0	15.3	56
Female	1.1	9.3	471	*	5	(80.0)	(29.4)	44
Residence								
Urban	0.8	6.8	92	*	1	*	*	6
Rural	1.4	10.5	895	*	13	82.7	21.3	94
Mother's education								
No education	1.9	9.4	155	*	3	*	*	15
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(3.4)	37	nc	0	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	2.3	9.4	322	*	8	(78.1)	(20.7)	30
10 or more years complete	0.6	11.5	473	*	3	86.4	28.2	54
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	10.1	954	*	12	81.4	21.2	96
Muslim	*	*	10	nc	0	*	*	1
Other ³	*	*	19	*	1	*	*	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.4	8.8	261	*	6	*	*	23
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(6.1)	41	nc	0	*	*	3
Other backward class	3.9	8.8	147	*	6	*	*	13
Other	0.2	11.5	538	*	1	82.0	22.0	62
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	14	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Second	1.6	11.0	80	*	1	*	*	9
Middle	2.3	9.6	234	*	5	*	*	22
Fourth	1.4	11.5	347	*	5	(80.3)	(15.7)	40
Highest	0.5	9.3	313	*	2	(83.3)	(22.3)	29
Total	1.3	10.2	988	*	13	82.3	21.5	100

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey													
Background characteristic	Any diarrhoea		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Any ORT or increased fluids		Other treatments		Number of children
		Number of children			ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months													
<6	10.0	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
6-11	17.1	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
12-23	14.9	194	(80.1)	(62.8)	(51.5)	(77.0)	(27.3)	(81.4)	(9.9)	(26.0)	(1.3)	(14.3)	29
24-35	5.8	192	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
36-47	3.5	211	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
48-59	0.7	191	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sex													
Male	8.4	516	(61.8)	(51.4)	(39.0)	(68.5)	(38.2)	(75.1)	(16.2)	(24.9)	(0.9)	(19.1)	43
Female	6.9	471	(78.3)	(62.8)	(39.5)	(71.7)	(24.4)	(75.6)	(7.8)	(15.5)	(8.9)	(12.8)	32
Residence													
Urban	7.2	92	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Rural	7.7	895	69.1	56.4	38.2	69.1	32.7	74.5	12.7	21.8	3.6	16.4	69
Mother's education													
No education	7.0	155	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
<5 years complete	(3.4)	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	6.0	322	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
10 or more years complete	9.4	473	(69.6)	(57.5)	(32.1)	(65.6)	(38.0)	(72.1)	(13.0)	(21.4)	(7.3)	(16.6)	44
Religion													
Hindu	7.4	954	67.1	55.9	39.3	68.1	31.9	73.5	13.5	18.3	3.6	17.6	70
Muslim	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other ³	*	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.0	261	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	(6.1)	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other backward class	5.6	147	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	8.2	538	(67.3)	(59.1)	(40.0)	(68.2)	(31.8)	(77.6)	(15.1)	(21.6)	(4.5)	(13.9)	44
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	6.3	80	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Middle	9.3	234	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Fourth	5.7	347	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Highest	8.9	313	(70.7)	(60.4)	(33.2)	(68.9)	(42.8)	(74.7)	(11.7)	(11.7)	(7.2)	(20.7)	28
Total	7.7	988	68.9	56.3	39.2	69.9	32.3	75.3	12.6	20.9	4.3	16.4	76

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children, who are not shown separately.

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 Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06											
Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None
Age in months											
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
12-23	(27.3)	(49.7)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.7)	(42.3)	(36.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Sex											
Male	(38.2)	(33.2)	(14.1)	(8.7)	(5.8)	100.0	(17.4)	(34.1)	(24.9)	(7.5)	(3.7)
Female	(24.4)	(52.3)	(11.6)	(11.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.8)	(20.1)	(32.2)	(5.0)	(3.9)
Residence											
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	32.7	40.0	12.7	10.9	3.6	100.0	14.5	25.5	29.1	5.5	3.6
Mother's education											
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
< 5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
10 or more years complete	(38.0)	(36.9)	(8.1)	(14.1)	(2.8)	100.0	(14.1)	(22.8)	(27.9)	(5.3)	(3.7)
Religion											
Hindu	31.9	40.4	13.5	10.7	3.6	100.0	14.3	26.8	27.8	6.9	4.1
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(31.8)	(34.3)	(16.7)	(11.4)	(5.7)	100.0	(14.2)	(20.1)	(35.8)	(5.4)	(6.5)
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Highest	(42.8)	(39.6)	(8.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)	100.0	(9.0)	(12.5)	(26.6)	(4.0)	(5.9)
Total	32.3	41.4	13.1	10.0	3.3	100.0	13.3	28.1	28.0	6.4	3.8
ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel											
¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.											
² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.											
³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.											

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, Himachal 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	92.7	544	*	12
20-24	92.1	589	93.0	240
25-34	89.9	982	91.9	443
35-49	81.4	1,078	88.3	49
Residence				
Urban	94.2	340	93.7	77
Rural	87.1	2,853	91.7	668
Education				
No education	66.9	590	74.1	120
<5 years complete	77.3	114	*	26
5-9 years complete	89.1	1,062	92.8	230
10 or more years complete	96.6	1,426	98.4	369
Religion				
Hindu	87.9	3,096	92.1	720
Muslim	83.2	26	*	8
Other ¹	(97.9)	35	*	13
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	85.5	653	89.0	181
Scheduled tribe	82.7	145	(92.0)	31
Other backward class	86.9	430	90.8	110
Other	89.4	1,962	93.8	422
Wealth index				
Lowest	(55.6)	37	*	9
Second	72.3	241	(77.6)	56
Middle	79.4	758	88.6	175
Fourth	90.5	987	93.2	253
Highest	95.4	1,171	97.4	251
Total	87.9	3,193	91.9	745

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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), and 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children 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		
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by 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 childhood 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
Age in months												
<12	69.9	199	36.1	35.2	7.2	9.0	139	na	na	16.2	139	*
12-23	65.7	194	42.3	42.3	8.8	21.6	128	na	na	29.5	128	(56.7)
24-35	60.8	192	46.9	46.9	5.4	17.2	117	na	na	29.4	117	(40.3)
36-47	61.6	211	50.5	49.5	8.7	21.2	130	34.1	130	25.4	130	(39.1)
48-59	59.8	191	28.6	27.5	5.5	11.0	114	23.1	114	20.9	114	*
60-71	56.5	204	18.5	18.5	5.4	7.6	115	16.3	115	na	na	na
0-35	65.5	586	41.4	41.1	7.2	15.7	384	na	na	24.6	384	46.5
36-71	59.3	606	33.3	32.6	6.6	13.6	360	24.9	360	na	na	na
Sex												
Male	62.8	631	32.2	32.2	7.6	13.3	396	22.0	190	21.6	334	44.1
Female	61.9	561	43.6	42.5	6.2	16.3	347	28.1	170	27.0	294	45.8
Residence												
Urban	30.6	118	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	36	1.9	19	2.6	29	*
Rural	65.8	1,074	39.3	38.7	7.3	15.5	707	26.2	340	25.2	599	45.0
Mother's education												
No education	53.0	198	39.6	39.6	10.8	16.8	105	25.0	60	20.9	84	*
<5 years complete	(51.8)	45	*	*	*	*	23	*	12	*	20	*
5-9 years complete	62.8	385	35.3	34.8	3.1	10.9	242	23.8	127	18.1	209	(50.0)
10 or more years complete	66.2	564	37.3	36.6	7.1	15.5	373	24.5	161	28.6	315	43.7
Religion												
Hindu	61.9	1,153	37.6	37.0	6.9	15.1	714	25.4	346	24.3	602	46.4
Muslim	(61.3)	13	*	*	*	*	8	*	6	*	5	*
Other ³	*	20	*	*	*	*	16	*	5	*	16	*

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued													
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 childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	64.2	303	40.6	40.0	9.0	18.1	195	28.6	101	27.5	169	(35.1)	46
Scheduled tribe	(45.2)	47	*	*	*	*	21	*	9	*	20	*	8
Other backward class	62.4	178	36.2	36.2	1.1	19.2	111	(25.9)	53	23.2	92	*	21
Other	62.7	663	35.3	34.7	6.6	11.8	416	22.6	196	21.9	347	51.7	76
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	14	*	*	*	*	11	*	3	*	11	nc	0
Second	48.7	99	(41.8)	(41.8)	(18.3)	(20.9)	48	*	26	(23.3)	43	*	10
Middle	59.0	292	38.6	38.6	3.6	16.0	172	28.3	84	21.4	141	*	30
Fourth	65.4	401	43.1	43.1	10.5	18.7	262	28.7	109	32.4	229	44.1	74
Highest	64.6	386	29.2	27.7	3.5	9.1	249	23.2	137	18.2	204	(38.2)	37
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	23.7	23.7	6.8	10.2	74	(11.8)	35	14.6	57	*	8
6 or more years ago	na	na	39.0	38.5	6.9	15.2	669	26.3	324	25.1	571	42.1	143
Total	62.4	1,192	37.5	37.0	6.9	14.7	743	24.9	360	24.1	628	45.0	151
Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because there are no cases () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ¹ Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. ² AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education. ³ 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. ⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.													

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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 preschool 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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	92.9	6.1	4.1	5.1	36	94.9	4.1	2.0	3.1	36
Rural	63.6	35.0	14.2	16.0	707	67.7	31.6	10.8	13.0	707
Mother's education										
No education	72.4	27.6	4.8	8.4	105	71.2	28.8	6.0	9.6	105
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	61.4	36.5	14.0	15.2	242	68.7	30.8	10.9	13.0	242
10 or more years complete	66.1	32.5	15.9	17.2	373	69.3	29.6	11.0	12.4	373
Religion										
Hindu	64.2	34.4	13.9	15.5	714	68.7	30.6	10.3	12.2	714
Muslim	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	8
Other ³	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	63.1	35.0	15.7	16.1	195	67.1	31.6	13.5	14.8	195
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	21
Other backward class	64.9	35.1	12.5	11.3	111	69.4	30.6	5.7	6.8	111
Other	66.0	32.4	12.6	16.4	416	70.6	28.7	10.4	12.9	416
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	11
Second	(73.9)	(26.1)	(10.4)	(10.4)	48	(71.3)	(28.7)	(10.4)	(7.8)	48
Middle	63.6	34.2	13.8	15.3	172	67.9	30.6	11.7	13.8	172
Fourth	58.1	41.0	19.3	18.8	262	63.0	36.5	14.4	14.8	262
Highest	73.0	25.3	9.0	13.7	249	77.2	22.1	5.8	10.5	249
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	83.2	15.1	11.2	6.1	74	76.3	23.7	11.2	6.1	74
6 or more years ago	63.0	35.6	14.0	16.5	669	68.2	31.0	10.3	13.2	669
Total	65.0	33.6	13.7	15.5	743	69.0	30.3	10.4	12.5	743

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	11.2	19.6	-0.3	14.8	20.6	6.4	-0.8	3.7	16.2	3.2	-0.8	82
6-11	8.5	18.3	-0.5	10.8	30.4	0.4	-1.3	9.4	34.8	0.0	-1.4	98
12-23	15.6	37.6	-1.5	5.7	16.6	0.0	-1.0	10.2	30.4	0.0	-1.5	191
24-35	12.7	44.9	-1.8	2.4	16.7	0.7	-0.9	9.0	35.9	0.7	-1.6	194
36-47	27.1	47.9	-2.1	4.0	22.5	0.8	-1.2	21.5	49.7	0.0	-2.0	199
48-59	14.0	42.3	-1.7	3.3	14.9	0.9	-1.0	9.0	39.1	0.6	-1.7	191
Sex												
Male	17.6	41.1	-1.6	5.4	18.9	1.0	-1.0	11.9	37.3	0.9	-1.6	504
Female	14.2	35.9	-1.4	5.6	19.7	1.1	-1.1	10.9	35.7	0.1	-1.6	451
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	10.2	30.4	-1.4	4.5	15.7	0.9	-0.9	9.1	29.6	0.5	-1.4	347
<24	20.4	48.6	-2.0	6.4	23.1	1.4	-1.2	14.1	45.8	0.0	-1.9	185
24-47	20.4	40.8	-1.5	5.6	21.8	1.6	-1.1	12.9	39.2	0.5	-1.7	273
48+	17.9	39.0	-1.4	7.0	19.7	0.4	-1.1	10.8	34.1	0.7	-1.6	104
Birth order²												
1	10.1	30.2	-1.3	4.5	15.6	0.9	-0.9	8.9	29.5	0.5	-1.4	347
2-3	18.7	39.9	-1.6	6.0	21.1	1.6	-1.1	11.7	38.2	0.4	-1.7	466
4-5	25.3	54.5	-1.8	6.6	29.6	0.0	-1.4	22.0	52.8	0.0	-2.0	79
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Residence												
Urban	10.9	27.1	-1.2	3.1	15.3	1.3	-0.9	7.9	23.6	1.3	-1.3	87
Rural	16.5	39.8	-1.6	5.7	19.7	1.1	-1.1	11.8	37.8	0.5	-1.6	868
Size at birth²												
Very small	20.2	39.5	-1.5	12.9	23.8	0.0	-1.4	15.9	48.9	0.0	-1.8	87
Small	13.5	38.3	-1.4	5.7	29.7	1.8	-1.2	14.1	37.7	0.0	-1.7	92
Average or larger	16.1	38.2	-1.6	4.6	17.7	1.2	-1.0	10.6	34.8	0.5	-1.6	727
Mother's education⁴												
No education	32.6	57.8	-2.1	8.3	20.1	0.9	-1.2	16.8	55.1	0.0	-2.1	148
<5 years complete	(33.7)	(54.1)	(-2.0)	(9.3)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	(9.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	32
5-9 years complete	15.5	44.0	-1.7	7.0	25.1	0.9	-1.2	13.3	42.2	0.0	-1.8	305
10 or more years complete	9.4	27.1	-1.2	3.6	15.6	1.4	-0.9	8.5	25.8	1.1	-1.3	449
Religion												
Hindu	16.0	38.9	-1.5	5.7	19.5	1.1	-1.0	11.5	36.8	0.5	-1.6	924
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	23.8	48.5	-1.9	6.2	21.1	1.8	-1.1	16.1	42.9	0.0	-1.8	245
Scheduled tribe	(12.5)	(28.1)	(-1.3)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(3.1)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	42
Other backward class	27.8	55.7	-2.2	4.7	22.6	0.9	-1.2	20.3	57.0	0.0	-2.1	141
Other	9.5	30.3	-1.2	5.9	18.3	0.9	-1.0	7.6	29.0	1.0	-1.4	525
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	16.2	38.2	-1.5	5.5	19.5	1.1	-1.0	11.4	36.3	0.4	-1.6	909
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Not interviewed and not in household ⁶	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20

Continued.

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

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	Percent age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percent age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	19.9	42.5	-1.7	8.1	27.8	0.8	-1.3	15.3	45.4	0.0	-1.9	336
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.8	35.7	-1.4	4.3	15.3	1.3	-0.9	9.4	32.7	1.0	-1.5	525
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	10.8	34.0	-1.4	2.1	9.3	1.2	-0.8	5.4	17.7	0.0	-1.3	62
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	16.2	40.6	-1.6	5.4	20.2	0.8	-1.1	12.0	38.7	0.6	-1.7	753
Living with one or neither parent	15.2	31.1	-1.3	5.9	15.7	2.0	-0.9	9.3	28.6	0.2	-1.4	202
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Second	36.3	58.5	-2.2	5.1	20.5	0.0	-1.1	17.1	54.6	0.0	-2.1	77
Middle	20.8	47.5	-1.8	5.3	22.3	0.0	-1.1	18.5	46.1	0.6	-1.8	219
Fourth	11.4	36.0	-1.4	6.3	21.9	0.4	-1.2	8.6	34.6	0.4	-1.6	333
Highest	11.6	29.2	-1.3	4.7	14.1	2.5	-0.9	8.3	27.1	0.8	-1.3	311
Total	16.0	38.6	-1.5	5.5	19.3	1.1	-1.0	11.4	36.5	0.5	-1.6	955
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.0	34.3	-1.3	6.7	19.9	1.3	-1.0	8.9	31.1	0.5	-1.4	550
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.3	48.8	-1.9	5.3	17.9	3.5	-0.7	11.5	36.5	0.5	-1.6	800

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 Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on size at birth, mother's education, religion, caste/tribe, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

⁶ 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, Himachal 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	93.3	93	39.6	39.6	78.2	20.8	73
Rural	92.2	932	44.6	46.0	77.6	21.8	633
Sex							
Male	92.5	536	45.6	46.5	78.8	20.1	407
Female	92.0	489	42.1	43.8	76.1	24.0	298
Mother's education							
No education	93.6	163	55.1	56.2	81.1	15.0	114
<5 years complete	(83.7)	38	*	*	*	*	26
5-9 years complete	93.0	339	46.9	47.5	80.8	20.4	220
10 or more years complete	92.0	485	40.5	41.6	76.5	24.6	346
Religion							
Hindu	92.2	989	43.8	45.1	77.6	21.8	682
Muslim	(83.7)	12	*	*	*	*	7
Other ⁴	*	19	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.1	272	49.7	51.2	76.1	19.0	175
Scheduled tribe	(82.4)	43	*	*	*	*	25
Other backward class	93.3	151	40.4	40.4	78.7	27.5	107
Other	92.1	557	42.0	43.6	76.9	21.5	398
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁵	91.8	490	38.4	39.9	73.9	24.4	343
Dai (TBA)	92.7	465	48.3	49.1	80.3	19.8	315
Other/no one	92.5	67	(58.1)	(60.8)	(87.8)	(14.8)	47
Place of delivery							
Health facility	92.2	435	39.5	40.8	74.4	21.9	302
At home	92.4	580	47.4	48.7	79.9	21.6	397
Other	*	8	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	14	*	*	*	*	9
Second	92.7	86	(59.4)	(59.4)	(88.3)	(7.0)	53
Middle	91.8	246	45.1	45.9	74.9	20.8	166
Fourth	93.5	359	42.3	44.3	73.7	24.3	246
Highest	91.2	320	40.9	41.4	81.0	23.9	231
Total	92.3	1,025	44.1	45.4	77.6	21.7	706

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 Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on caste/tribe, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

⁵ 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, Himachal 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	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*	23
2-3	(3.8)	(27.0)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(9.6)	100.0	43	(10.4)	43
4-5	(1.1)	(7.5)	(22.4)	(7.5)	(24.6)	(36.9)	100.0	34	(14.3)	34
6-8	(5.4)	(5.4)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(61.9)	100.0	46	(20.3)	46
9-11	(14.0)	(0.7)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(70.3)	100.0	50	(33.5)	53
12-17	13.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	85.3	100.0	94	25.1	97
18-23	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	100.0	90	30.9	97
24-35	56.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	100.0	127	19.5	192
<4	4.3	37.1	34.7	0.0	17.6	6.2	100.0	66	6.8	66
<6	3.3	27.1	30.5	2.5	20.0	16.6	100.0	100	9.4	100
6-9	5.3	4.1	12.3	0.0	12.3	66.0	100.0	61	23.0	61
12-23	21.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	77.5	100.0	184	28.0	194

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Himachal 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: 3 + food					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	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	(33.3)	(54.3)	(33.3)	44	(100.0)	(34.2)	(51.4)	(31.5)	46
9-11	na	na	na	na	(59.6)	(44.5)	(38.7)	43	(97.5)	(53.8)	(40.8)	(35.8)	50
12-17	na	na	na	na	81.8	50.6	47.6	82	98.3	78.2	45.8	42.7	94
18-23	na	na	na	na	82.6	46.1	40.0	62	98.6	76.9	47.6	43.4	90
Sex													
Male	25.1	1.3	4.7	313	68.3	45.6	38.2	119	98.0	64.7	41.9	35.6	144
Female	21.6	0.9	3.3	290	69.2	52.5	44.3	112	99.1	67.8	51.1	44.3	136
Residence													
Urban	24.8	1.8	1.9	51	(74.5)	(36.2)	(34.0)	17	98.5	66.2	33.8	30.8	24
Rural	23.0	1.1	4.2	553	68.2	50.0	41.8	213	98.5	66.2	47.5	40.7	256
Mother's education													
No education	24.0	2.2	8.6	84	(60.3)	(31.5)	(31.5)	33	(100.0)	(56.9)	(28.0)	(28.0)	37
<5 years complete	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	5
5-9 years complete	21.5	2.0	3.2	185	76.6	51.3	43.5	69	97.0	71.5	50.1	43.6	83
10 or more years complete	22.7	0.6	0.8	312	67.3	54.3	44.2	124	99.0	66.1	50.3	42.0	155
Religion													
Hindu	23.2	1.1	4.1	583	70.0	49.9	42.4	223	98.6	67.2	47.1	40.8	272
Muslim	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Other ⁹	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
Continued...													

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among 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	26.0	0.9	4.8	154	(69.6)	(53.6)	(46.4)	52	98.1	65.8	48.2	42.5	66
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	21
Other backward class	23.7	0.4	0.4	86	(80.3)	(42.0)	(42.0)	34	(100.0)	(77.7)	(41.1)	(41.1)	35
Other	21.2	1.3	4.2	336	67.5	50.7	39.8	130	98.2	66.4	49.1	39.9	158
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Second	(21.5)	(1.6)	(2.5)	47	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	19
Middle	24.0	1.6	4.6	146	(68.8)	(53.0)	(41.1)	56	96.3	61.7	45.1	35.4	68
Fourth	22.6	1.6	4.6	228	68.3	44.2	39.8	87	98.8	68.5	43.7	40.1	106
Highest	24.1	0.5	0.7	174	71.9	58.0	47.1	69	99.6	68.0	54.4	45.2	86
Total	23.4	1.1	3.9	604	68.7	49.0	41.2	231	98.5	66.2	46.4	39.8	280

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months; 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.⁹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Himachal 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	22.6	35.0	3.4	61.0	89
12-23	29.5	35.9	3.3	68.6	183
24-35	24.0	29.4	2.9	56.3	191
36-47	26.4	18.1	2.1	46.6	202
48-59	24.4	21.2	0.0	45.6	192
Sex					
Male	26.5	24.7	2.2	53.3	446
Female	24.8	29.2	2.2	56.2	412
Birth order¹					
1	25.5	20.1	3.3	48.9	309
2-3	25.1	30.6	1.1	56.8	409
4-5	29.3	28.3	5.1	62.7	77
6+	*	*	*	*	18
Residence					
Urban	24.5	18.7	2.4	45.7	79
Rural	25.8	27.7	2.2	55.6	778
Mother's education²					
No education	22.0	30.8	2.2	55.0	138
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	27
5-9 years complete	27.5	29.3	2.5	59.4	279
10 or more years complete	25.7	23.8	2.3	51.9	394
Religion					
Hindu	26.0	26.7	2.1	54.8	829
Muslim	*	*	*	*	9
Other ³	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.1	27.9	2.7	53.7	225
Scheduled tribe	(33.3)	(26.7)	(3.3)	(63.3)	39
Other backward class	27.1	35.5	2.9	65.5	136
Other	25.9	23.8	1.7	51.4	456
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	25.9	26.3	2.3	54.6	813
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	25
Not interviewed and not in household ⁴	*	*	*	*	20
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.5	25.5	2.7	53.7	692
Living with one or neither parent	26.3	32.5	0.0	58.9	165
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	22.0	21.4	1.9	45.3	452
Mildly anaemic	29.3	32.0	3.0	64.4	284
Moderately/severely anaemic	34.2	34.6	1.9	70.7	90
Missing	(21.3)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(57.5)	33
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	8
Second	28.5	32.3	4.4	65.2	69
Middle	30.4	21.3	2.6	54.3	206
Fourth	25.4	30.2	1.9	57.5	299
Highest	22.5	25.3	1.8	49.6	275
Total	25.7	26.8	2.2	54.7	857
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.3	32.8	3.3	62.4	448
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	28.7	39.0	2.2	69.9	703

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 Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

⁴ 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, Himachal 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 foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given 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 adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴
Age in months												
6-8	(29.6)	(0.0)	46	na	na	(45.1)	(2.7)	(3.5)	46	(85.2)	45	
9-11	(49.8)	(2.5)	50	na	na	(55.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	53	(73.1)	51	
12-17	71.7	11.4	94	53.0	97	53.0	3.7	1.3	97	73.4	96	
18-23	68.5	17.6	90	40.0	97	40.0	8.9	3.9	97	75.6	96	
24-35	65.5	10.4	127	19.5	192	19.5	3.4	6.4	192	81.0	191	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	18.6	5.1	4.8	211	82.6	209	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	22.2	2.4	6.9	191	84.8	189	
Sex												
Male	64.2	11.1	219	35.0	200	31.7	3.9	5.3	461	81.3	454	
Female	58.6	8.9	188	31.0	186	26.6	4.2	4.1	427	79.8	423	
Birth order												
1	61.9	10.7	140	33.3	157	30.3	4.4	4.0	344	81.8	336	
2-3	62.2	11.0	222	35.1	193	31.5	4.1	6.1	446	82.8	443	
4-5	(59.5)	(4.3)	38	(13.4)	28	12.4	3.1	1.6	80	68.3	80	
6+	*	*	8	*	8	*	*	*	17	*	17	
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	60.4	10.0	286	41.5	200	41.8	4.1	3.8	329	76.6	325	
Not breastfeeding	64.8	10.7	116	23.9	181	22.1	4.1	5.5	545	82.7	539	
Residence												
Urban	66.4	7.8	43	37.0	40	28.3	6.8	8.0	87	94.5	87	
Rural	61.0	10.3	364	32.6	347	29.4	3.8	4.4	800	79.0	790	

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 foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	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
Mother's education												
No education	56.6	5.8	57	34.9	56	24.3	2.1	1.8	138	67.9	138	
<5 years complete	*	*	8	*	10	*	*	*	28	*	28	
5-9 years complete	58.3	10.2	123	28.1	126	24.6	2.5	5.2	299	75.8	295	
10 or more years complete	64.6	10.9	220	36.2	195	34.3	5.8	5.7	422	89.6	415	
Religion												
Hindu	63.0	10.3	391	32.8	371	29.1	4.1	4.7	855	80.2	845	
Muslim	*	*	5	*	5	*	*	*	10	*	10	
Other ⁵	*	*	9	*	9	*	*	*	17	*	17	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	62.6	4.1	100	26.3	96	20.7	4.3	2.6	232	72.9	232	
Scheduled tribe	*	*	23	*	18	(25.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	40	(71.9)	40	
Other backward class	69.4	19.1	61	29.8	68	27.0	4.5	4.2	137	85.2	136	
Other	61.3	10.2	223	37.7	204	34.4	4.2	6.1	478	83.7	468	
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	3	*	3	*	*	*	8	*	8	
Second	(57.0)	(7.6)	33	*	29	19.6	1.7	3.5	72	79.2	72	
Middle	55.5	13.6	95	32.5	99	27.3	4.5	4.2	211	74.9	209	
Fourth	63.0	8.7	148	31.0	147	29.4	3.2	4.3	312	73.1	304	
Highest	65.9	9.9	128	39.9	109	33.8	5.4	6.2	284	93.8	283	
Total	61.6	10.1	407	33.1	386	29.2	4.1	4.8	887	80.5	877	

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 Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist children and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() 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.

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	1.0	4.1	95.0	100.0	347
Rural	6.6	12.7	80.7	100.0	2,393
Religion of household head					
Hindu	6.0	11.7	82.3	100.0	2,641
Muslim	7.7	16.8	75.4	100.0	27
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(11.5)	(88.5)	100.0	34
Other	(0.0)	(4.7)	(95.3)	100.0	36
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	10.2	14.6	75.1	100.0	546
Scheduled tribe	1.0	14.2	84.8	100.0	132
Other backward class	4.5	10.1	85.4	100.0	376
Other	5.1	10.7	84.2	100.0	1,681
Wealth index					
Lowest	(19.8)	(26.4)	(53.8)	100.0	40
Second	11.7	16.4	71.9	100.0	248
Middle	9.5	16.6	73.9	100.0	636
Fourth	6.1	12.8	81.1	100.0	843
Highest	1.3	5.5	93.2	100.0	973
Total	5.9	11.6	82.5	100.0	2,740
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	3.2	6.2	90.6	100.0	3,439

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	58.8	15.1	22.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	3,193
Pulses or beans	77.8	15.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,193
Dark green leafy vegetables	48.7	26.6	24.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,193
Fruits	29.2	19.4	49.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,193
Eggs	1.4	5.0	32.8	60.8	0.0	100.0	3,193
Fish	0.1	2.1	21.1	76.7	0.0	100.0	3,193
Chicken/meat	0.1	3.6	31.2	65.2	0.0	100.0	3,193
Fish or chicken/meat	0.1	4.0	31.8	64.0	0.0	100.0	3,193
MEN							
Milk or curd	61.3	22.1	14.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	983
Pulses or beans	71.9	23.1	4.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	983
Dark green leafy vegetables	45.7	39.0	14.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	983
Fruits	28.5	34.0	36.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	983
Eggs	2.0	15.4	40.4	42.2	0.0	100.0	983
Fish	0.3	4.1	35.3	60.3	0.1	100.0	983
Chicken/meat	0.2	9.6	45.7	44.5	0.0	100.0	983
Fish or chicken/meat	0.3	11.2	46.2	42.3	0.0	100.0	983

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	53.6	26.2	1.8	0.2	513	63.2	32.1	2.8	0.0	212
20-29	33.7	13.1	6.6	0.6	953	23.6	8.9	4.1	1.0	260
30-39	21.3	9.8	18.2	2.5	887	19.4	6.8	14.1	1.4	266
40-49	17.2	7.7	26.9	5.4	640	16.0	5.3	22.5	1.0	204
Marital status										
Never married	45.4	21.4	3.0	0.2	791	43.5	19.5	3.1	0.0	394
Currently married	24.8	10.4	17.3	2.8	2,102	19.5	7.7	15.9	1.6	543
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	13.8	6.7	18.2	3.3	99	*	*	*	*	5
Residence										
Urban	17.8	7.3	29.4	6.8	319	21.1	9.1	17.2	1.6	122
Rural	31.3	13.9	11.6	1.6	2,674	31.0	13.3	9.6	0.8	819
Education										
No education	26.4	9.7	11.0	1.1	565	(31.6)	(12.2)	(12.2)	(0.0)	49
<5 years complete	19.4	7.3	14.0	1.2	104	(18.5)	(7.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	49
5-9 years complete	31.0	14.4	13.5	2.0	1,008	37.1	17.9	5.5	0.0	263
10 or more years complete	31.4	14.3	14.6	2.7	1,314	27.1	10.8	13.4	1.5	581
Religion										
Hindu	30.2	13.3	13.5	2.1	2,897	29.7	12.5	10.6	0.9	917
Muslim	21.1	5.8	19.0	5.8	25	*	*	*	*	8
Other ²	(31.5)	(18.3)	(18.5)	(4.7)	34	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.4	16.0	10.3	1.3	607	34.1	14.8	5.5	0.7	183
Scheduled tribe	29.3	12.9	7.5	0.0	133	(32.7)	(17.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	46
Other backward class	35.6	14.5	9.2	1.1	400	36.6	16.4	10.3	1.1	120
Other	28.2	12.1	16.0	2.7	1,850	26.5	11.0	12.9	1.0	590
Wealth index										
Lowest	(38.9)	(21.2)	(7.1)	(0.0)	36	*	*	*	*	9
Second	33.1	14.9	6.1	0.0	228	33.4	8.3	2.1	0.0	62
Middle	34.4	15.8	6.1	0.9	707	35.2	16.8	4.4	0.6	234
Fourth	32.3	13.6	10.7	1.3	931	33.4	12.3	8.3	0.0	289
Highest	24.0	10.6	22.6	4.1	1,091	22.7	11.5	18.5	2.1	348
Total	29.9	13.2	13.5	2.1	2,992	29.7	12.7	10.6	0.9	942

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	33.4	8.5	0.7	42.7	523	18.0	13.6	0.0	31.6	206
20-29	32.3	10.3	1.7	44.3	1,043	8.8	7.4	0.0	16.2	258
30-39	33.0	9.2	0.9	43.1	894	6.0	4.9	0.6	11.6	262
40-49	27.0	14.6	1.0	42.6	627	11.4	7.4	0.0	18.8	204
Marital status										
Never married	32.2	9.9	1.1	43.2	777	14.3	11.4	0.0	25.7	386
Currently married	31.4	10.7	1.3	43.3	2,211	7.8	5.8	0.3	13.9	538
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	31.2	12.5	0.0	43.7	99	*	*	*	*	5
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.5	12.8	0.0	40.3	114	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	36.3	10.0	1.7	47.9	392	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	31.1	10.5	1.2	42.8	2,582	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	28.3	9.1	0.8	38.2	319	7.7	4.3	0.3	12.4	119
Rural	32.0	10.7	1.2	43.9	2,768	11.0	8.6	0.2	19.8	810
Education										
No education	26.9	7.6	0.9	35.4	573	(8.5)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	50
<5 years complete	31.8	13.9	0.0	45.7	111	(8.7)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(19.3)	49
5-9 years complete	34.3	11.6	1.6	47.5	1,034	13.7	10.3	0.0	24.1	254
10 or more years complete	31.6	10.7	1.1	43.4	1,368	9.5	7.1	0.3	16.9	576
Religion										
Hindu	31.4	10.3	1.2	42.9	2,991	10.5	7.5	0.2	18.2	905
Muslim	30.1	19.6	0.0	49.7	26	*	*	*	*	8
Other ³	(47.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(51.0)	35	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	30.9	12.3	1.2	44.4	643	12.8	7.8	0.7	21.4	181
Scheduled tribe	39.2	13.6	1.8	54.6	139	(13.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(22.4)	46
Other backward class	37.7	15.3	3.1	56.2	412	13.9	15.0	0.0	28.9	117
Other	30.0	8.7	0.7	39.4	1,890	8.7	6.7	0.1	15.4	582
Wealth index										
Lowest	(27.3)	(13.7)	(3.4)	(44.4)	37	*	*	*	*	9
Second	30.9	6.1	1.1	38.0	233	13.0	10.3	0.0	23.3	63
Middle	31.4	9.7	1.8	42.8	736	11.8	9.2	0.2	21.1	226
Fourth	32.6	11.3	1.6	45.5	962	11.2	7.0	0.4	18.7	289
Highest	31.2	11.3	0.4	42.9	1,119	9.1	8.1	0.0	17.2	342
Total	31.6	10.5	1.2	43.3	3,087	10.6	8.1	0.2	18.9	929
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.4	10.8	1.2	43.4	2,310	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	31.4	8.4	0.7	40.5	2,958	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). Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable/not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	90.0	93.4	67.6	87.4	78.9	90.9	38.8	61.3	77.1	83.4	1,133	359
15-19	92.7	93.9	65.9	86.8	77.8	90.4	39.5	60.9	78.5	84.0	544	224
20-24	87.6	92.7	69.2	88.3	80.0	91.8	38.2	61.9	75.9	82.3	589	135
25-29	86.3	92.5	71.0	86.5	76.7	91.2	35.9	49.6	71.3	77.4	493	131
30-39	78.2	94.2	59.7	89.0	67.0	91.9	24.4	50.2	63.9	79.5	914	278
40-49	73.6	91.6	47.6	80.6	58.1	88.8	18.1	45.7	55.3	80.6	653	215
Residence												
Urban	92.7	95.7	74.7	90.4	85.0	92.9	45.0	63.2	80.5	86.7	340	128
Rural	81.5	92.7	60.3	85.6	69.2	90.5	28.2	51.7	66.5	80.0	2,853	854
Education												
No education	47.0	(69.4)	23.0	(53.7)	31.8	(66.9)	3.3	(25.6)	29.3	(52.9)	590	52
<5 years complete	65.3	(73.8)	35.8	(60.6)	41.6	(65.9)	8.4	(27.2)	44.9	(60.6)	114	49
5-9 years complete	84.1	88.7	58.3	77.4	69.2	84.9	21.2	38.3	64.9	69.9	1,062	278
10 or more years complete	97.8	98.7	82.5	95.2	90.7	97.5	49.3	64.5	88.2	90.0	1,426	604
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	89.0	94.6	68.7	89.0	78.3	92.7	34.9	55.9	75.1	83.1	2,512	910
No	59.3	74.1	36.3	51.7	43.8	66.4	11.8	18.7	41.6	53.5	681	73
Marital status												
Never married	93.8	94.6	70.9	89.0	81.7	92.4	44.1	60.3	81.0	84.5	815	409
Currently married	79.0	92.2	59.3	84.6	67.7	90.0	25.6	48.5	64.0	78.6	2,278	568
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	76.3	*	45.6	*	55.8	*	13.9	*	52.6	*	100	5
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	92.5	na	86.6	na	90.6	na	52.9	na	80.0	na	436
1-2	na	93.6	na	83.0	na	92.7	na	47.7	na	83.1	na	161
3-4	na	93.0	na	86.8	na	91.9	na	57.0	na	81.4	na	110
5+	na	93.6	na	87.0	na	89.2	na	56.0	na	80.3	na	267

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	82.7	93.1	62.1	86.4	71.1	90.7	30.1	53.1	67.8	80.7	3,096	958
Muslim	85.2	*	66.2	*	78.1	*	24.1	*	67.6	*	26	8
Other ²	(95.3)	*	(67.8)	*	(88.5)	*	(33.9)	*	(88.5)	*	35	12
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	76.0	85.6	52.6	77.1	64.7	83.0	23.6	47.1	56.9	74.0	653	194
Scheduled tribe	72.9	(94.3)	49.0	(71.7)	52.7	(85.8)	22.3	(45.3)	56.8	(70.8)	145	46
Other backward class	81.2	93.6	65.9	91.3	68.3	92.3	28.2	52.3	70.0	85.4	430	128
Other	86.1	95.2	65.0	89.1	75.0	93.2	33.1	55.7	72.1	83.0	1,962	611
Wealth index												
Lowest	(38.6)	*	(21.5)	*	(21.5)	*	(4.4)	*	(14.7)	*	37	9
Second	54.8	73.0	31.8	57.6	37.1	63.4	7.3	36.6	36.5	59.6	241	67
Middle	71.2	87.0	47.9	78.0	58.1	83.3	16.5	37.8	53.7	72.1	758	242
Fourth	86.2	96.6	65.1	90.8	73.2	95.9	29.7	54.9	71.5	83.9	987	302
Highest	94.3	98.5	75.4	94.3	85.8	97.0	44.5	66.4	82.4	89.5	1,171	362
Total	82.7	93.1	61.8	86.2	70.9	90.8	30.0	53.2	68.0	80.9	3,193	983

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on education, times slept away, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
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	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	225	73	2,008	476	2,233	549
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	nc	*	*	*	*	*
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	0	3	1	14	1	17
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	240	78	2,129	510	2,368	587
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.0	na	0.3	na	0.3
Number of men	na	128	na	854	na	983
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	nc	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0	na	3	na	3
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	3.8	5.0	2.6	5.6	2.8	5.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.9	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	14.0	18.3	19.3	22.1	18.7	21.6
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Number of respondents	340	128	2,853	854	3,193	983
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	95.3	96.6	93.2	97.9	93.3	97.8
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	48	23	550	189	598	212

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

na = Not applicable

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

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived 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 behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

	Urban		Rural		Total	
Knowledge and behaviour	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	48.3	63.0	37.8	61.0	38.8	61.3
Percentage who know a condom source	46.6	89.9	33.2	88.0	34.4	88.2
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	22.1	9.2	34.8	10.8	33.6	10.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.4	0.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.2
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	12.8	21.8	20.9	26.1	20.2	25.6
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Number of respondents age 15-24	107	47	1,026	312	1,133	359
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	(94.6)	(92.3)	94.2	98.4	94.2	97.7
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	14	10	215	82	228	92
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	7.8	*	5.3	(61.5)	5.4	(57.6)
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	24	4	357	34	380	38
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	4.8	*	4.0	*	4.0	(4.6)
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	(36.4)
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	23	4	349	25	372	28
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	nc	*	nc	*	nc	*
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0	1	0	9	0	10
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	96.4	100.0	94.3	100.0	94.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.9
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	83	45	669	295	753	340

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 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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06																								
Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls		Age topic should be first taught in school to girls						Number who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls		Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys		Age topic should be first taught in school to boys						Number who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					
	Number of respondents	girls	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	girls	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	boys	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total
WOMEN																								
Moral values	99.0	3,193	78.2	14.0	5.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	3,162	99.2	3,193	81.2	11.7	4.5	1.2	1.4	100.0	3,166						
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	45.1	3,193	7.7	33.2	40.7	16.9	1.6	100.0	1,441	73.6	3,193	9.6	28.1	38.6	20.0	3.8	100.0	2,350						
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	87.4	3,193	4.8	37.1	49.5	7.4	1.1	100.0	2,789	35.7	3,193	5.4	23.3	43.6	24.5	3.2	100.0	1,140						
Sex and sexual behaviour	46.1	3,193	3.0	14.2	41.8	39.5	1.5	100.0	1,473	40.4	3,193	4.8	11.9	37.5	43.2	2.6	100.0	1,291						
Contraception	45.9	3,193	2.6	11.6	37.4	47.3	1.1	100.0	1,466	34.8	3,193	2.9	11.5	32.9	49.7	3.2	100.0	1,110						
HIV/AIDS	77.1	3,193	6.0	18.2	35.6	38.1	2.1	100.0	2,462	76.9	3,193	7.2	17.5	33.8	38.5	2.9	100.0	2,455						
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	50.3	3,193	2.6	10.8	35.0	49.7	1.8	100.0	1,605	50.6	3,193	2.9	9.9	31.5	53.4	2.4	100.0	1,617						
MEN																								
Moral values	99.7	983	82.3	11.2	4.9	1.5	0.1	100.0	980	99.5	983	85.0	9.8	3.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	978						
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	61.5	983	4.6	21.8	45.4	27.8	0.4	100.0	604	78.5	983	8.0	22.8	47.4	21.2	0.7	100.0	772						
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	73.9	983	2.6	14.0	62.2	20.3	0.8	100.0	726	59.1	983	2.5	14.8	48.7	33.8	0.2	100.0	581						
Sex and sexual behaviour	69.2	983	2.8	9.4	39.2	48.4	0.2	100.0	680	69.1	983	2.7	7.8	38.9	50.2	0.4	100.0	678						
Contraception	72.8	983	2.0	9.8	33.8	54.3	0.0	100.0	715	69.1	983	2.0	9.2	31.5	56.9	0.4	100.0	679						
HIV/AIDS	92.7	983	5.0	20.0	47.0	27.9	0.0	100.0	910	92.0	983	5.8	20.5	47.4	26.0	0.3	100.0	904						
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	71.7	983	2.1	10.8	35.6	51.2	0.4	100.0	705	74.4	983	2.2	12.1	32.6	52.4	0.7	100.0	731						



Table 63 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
Characteristic	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	0	0	347
15-59	84	84	899
60+	0	0	97
Sex			
Women	0	0	622
Men	105	105	721
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	532	532	71
Other fuel	30	30	1,268
Total	57	57	1,343
RURAL			
Age			
<15	40	40	3,316
15-59	269	250	6,832
60+	218	218	1,204
Sex			
Women	134	134	5,896
Men	265	241	5,456
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	212	198	9,276
Other fuel	127	127	2,063
Total	197	185	11,352
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	36	36	3,663
15-59	248	231	7,731
60+	202	202	1,300
Sex			
Women	121	121	6,518
Men	246	225	6,178
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	215	201	9,347
Other fuel	90	90	3,331
Total	182	171	12,696

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB					Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB			Number of men who have heard of TB		
		Number of women	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			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	
Age														
15-19	88.0	544	45.7	41.8	91.1	21.4	479	93.5	224	66.0	46.2	96.5	13.5	209
20-34	86.4	1,571	45.6	52.8	88.9	19.8	1,358	93.5	407	62.8	54.6	92.8	10.8	380
35-49	83.5	1,078	45.5	57.2	89.4	22.0	900	92.7	352	65.4	61.4	93.5	6.3	326
Residence														
Urban	93.9	340	58.5	58.2	93.5	25.3	319	96.3	128	77.5	64.6	95.8	8.7	124
Rural	84.7	2,853	43.8	51.5	88.9	20.2	2,417	92.7	854	62.4	53.6	93.6	10.0	792
Education														
No education	64.3	590	31.6	42.0	76.3	24.9	379	(81.9)	52	(42.2)	(40.4)	(80.7)	(15.0)	42
<5 years complete	78.1	114	25.6	43.0	84.5	28.6	89	(80.7)	49	(34.8)	(51.1)	(86.9)	(16.4)	40
5-9 years complete	85.2	1,062	37.0	49.0	88.8	20.5	905	87.5	278	57.3	50.9	88.5	11.8	243
10 or more years complete	95.5	1,426	56.5	58.1	93.8	19.4	1,362	97.8	604	71.0	58.1	97.6	8.1	591
Religion														
Hindu	85.7	3,096	45.8	52.3	89.5	20.9	2,654	93.2	958	64.1	54.8	93.8	9.6	893
Muslim	89.5	26	32.4	45.7	90.5	19.0	23	*	8	*	*	*	*	7
Other ¹	(95.3)	35	(49.2)	(62.9)	(90.2)	(2.2)	33	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	76.8	653	38.5	46.0	85.3	21.4	502	85.9	194	62.1	57.8	92.0	8.0	167
Scheduled tribe	78.1	145	35.5	56.9	86.4	19.5	113	(91.5)	46	(73.3)	(57.9)	(100.0)	(13.3)	42
Other backward class	87.3	430	38.5	44.8	88.3	18.9	376	93.3	128	63.2	59.0	91.1	6.1	120
Other	88.9	1,962	49.8	55.4	91.0	21.1	1,744	95.8	611	64.9	53.4	94.6	10.9	585
Wealth index														
Lowest	(35.1)	37	*	*	*	*	13	*	9	*	*	*	*	6
Second	65.8	241	32.5	42.9	77.8	19.0	158	72.4	67	(49.5)	(46.8)	(78.7)	(13.3)	49
Middle	78.0	758	35.2	46.6	84.2	20.4	591	89.3	242	52.8	56.4	89.4	12.4	216
Fourth	87.5	987	43.1	50.8	89.5	22.5	864	95.1	302	63.8	52.2	96.1	9.7	287
Highest	94.9	1,171	55.4	58.2	94.1	19.8	1,110	98.6	362	74.1	57.6	97.2	8.1	357
Total	85.7	3,193	45.6	52.3	89.4	20.8	2,737	93.2	983	64.5	55.1	93.9	9.8	916

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on education, religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	231	462	231	544	0	0	0	224
20-34	541	310	334	1,571	0	318	734	407
35-49	2,199	452	1,404	1,078	962	1,104	0	352
Residence								
Urban	977	651	1,194	340	619	0	310	128
Rural	1,056	352	616	2,853	303	606	303	854
Education								
No education	1,064	426	213	590	(0)	(2,500)	(768)	52
<5 years complete	1,101	0	1,101	114	(0)	(2,643)	(0)	49
5-9 years complete	1,607	271	981	1,062	609	466	0	278
10 or more years complete	622	482	611	1,426	280	214	429	604
Wealth index								
Lowest	(0)	(0)	(0)	37	*	*	*	9
Second	1,044	522	522	241	0	0	0	67
Middle	331	0	331	758	535	1,606	535	242
Fourth	1,220	457	457	987	428	428	131	302
Highest	1,401	555	1,142	1,171	219	0	357	362
Total	1,048	384	678	3,193	344	527	304	983

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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 or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.3	1.2	1.1	24.1	35.0	33.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	10.5	10.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Does not use tobacco	99.7	98.7	98.8	69.0	58.6	60.0
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.3	29.4	29.5
Number of respondents	340	2,853	3,193	128	854	983
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.8	0.9	1.1
1-4	*	(25.9)	(25.1)	30.8	22.9	23.7
5-9	*	(33.3)	(32.3)	28.2	23.8	24.2
10 or more	*	(40.7)	(41.6)	37.2	52.4	51.0
Missing	*	(0.0)	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	1	34	35	31	299	330
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	4.1	5.2	5.0
About once a week	*	*	*	32.7	22.2	23.6
Less than once a week	*	*	*	63.3	72.7	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	0	4	4	39	251	290

() Based on 25-49 unweighted 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 types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	78.5	83.3	(90.1)	91.5	82.5	81.1	81.9	82.7
Government/municipal hospital	70.2	45.1	(40.6)	41.1	41.9	48.7	54.2	48.3
Government dispensary	2.2	14.7	(19.8)	19.9	15.7	12.0	10.4	13.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	0.9	(3.3)	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.1	22.4	(26.4)	28.9	23.4	19.6	15.7	20.0
Sub-centre	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector	21.1	16.4	(9.9)	8.5	17.5	18.6	17.6	17.0
Private hospital	12.7	7.4	(0.0)	2.8	7.8	9.1	9.0	8.1
Private doctor/clinic	7.6	8.6	(6.6)	5.8	9.1	9.1	8.2	8.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.5	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.2	0.1	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Home treatment	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	10.7	4.9	(0.0)	1.0	2.3	5.4	9.5	5.6
Number of households	355	2,435	40	250	653	866	982	2,790
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)	45.0	51.6	nc	*	*	(51.6)	48.4	50.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	14.0	19.8	nc	*	*	(14.1)	21.1	18.4
Community health insurance programme	3.0	1.1	nc	*	*	(2.8)	1.2	1.6
Other health insurance through employer	7.0	5.5	nc	*	*	(6.5)	3.8	5.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	21.0	6.6	nc	*	*	(8.1)	11.5	10.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	6.0	13.2	nc	*	*	(16.9)	9.5	11.5
Other	1.0	2.2	nc	*	*	(5.6)	0.4	1.9
Missing	3.0	3.3	nc	*	*	(2.8)	4.0	3.2
Number of households	38	119	0	3	15	47	93	157

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() 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, Himachal 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			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	(34.4)	33	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	27.5	345	19.0	4.0	21.2	55.9	100.0	76.7	23.3	100.0	95
25-29	25.1	436	39.0	0.0	12.6	48.4	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	110
30-34	33.5	472	36.1	1.6	6.3	56.0	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	158
35-39	34.5	403	31.6	1.8	7.5	59.1	100.0	66.1	33.9	100.0	139
40-44	32.1	334	32.5	1.2	8.2	58.1	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	107
45-49	34.1	254	34.2	0.0	4.3	61.5	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0	87
Total	31.1	2,278	32.0	1.4	10.0	56.6	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	707
MEN											
15-19	*	0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	0
20-24	*	19	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	18
25-29	100.0	76	76.0	6.8	3.4	13.7	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	76
30-34	94.7	129	86.3	3.2	3.2	7.4	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	123
35-39	98.0	132	89.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	129
40-44	98.9	123	78.7	3.2	3.2	14.9	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	121
45-49	97.1	89	86.1	1.5	0.0	12.4	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	86
Total	97.4	568	84.0	3.0	2.6	10.4	100.0	25.1	74.9	100.0	554

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06												
Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's 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 alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number 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	nc	0	(56.9)	33	nc	0	nc	0	*	0	nc	0
20-29	81.6	65	75.9	779	10.9	65	*	5	79.2	79	*	4
30-39	87.8	106	81.7	870	27.5	104	(98.2)	22	86.5	227	*	18
40-49	87.6	66	80.3	580	26.7	63	(69.5)	25	82.6	175	(29.5)	22
Residence												
Urban	88.3	57	84.5	229	19.7	56	*	9	87.2	74	*	9
Rural	85.3	180	78.4	2,033	23.6	176	(79.4)	44	83.2	408	(25.9)	35
Education												
No education	81.9	55	74.7	540	29.3	52	*	8	(73.0)	35	*	5
<5 years complete	*	10	75.8	98	*	10	*	4	(76.5)	31	*	3
5-9 years complete	91.5	48	80.2	788	20.3	47	*	13	83.0	147	*	12
10 or more years complete	85.0	124	81.0	836	21.4	123	(89.6)	29	86.4	269	(18.4)	24
Religion												
Hindu	86.4	228	78.9	2,190	22.4	225	81.8	52	84.0	469	(28.9)	42
Muslim	*	3	(86.6)	18	*	2	nc	0	*	5	nc	0
Other ¹	*	1	(73.7)	29	*	1	*	1	*	7	*	1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	86.1	50	75.1	490	18.2	50	*	8	82.0	102	*	6
Scheduled tribe	*	5	76.9	105	*	5	*	4	*	21	*	2
Other backward class	(98.4)	23	74.8	287	*	21	*	7	92.0	63	*	7
Other	85.4	159	81.5	1,378	21.0	156	(88.4)	33	82.0	296	(25.9)	29
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	3	*	23	*	3	*	3	*	5	*	1
Second	*	23	68.7	177	*	23	*	3	*	30	*	1
Middle	(91.9)	51	75.9	540	(19.5)	47	*	12	76.8	115	*	11
Fourth	(74.7)	41	76.8	693	(13.3)	41	*	11	81.1	150	*	6
Highest	89.7	120	84.9	829	22.4	119	(88.1)	25	90.8	182	(28.5)	25
Total	86.0	236	79.0	2,262	22.6	232	82.2	53	83.8	482	(28.0)	44

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
URBAN													
Own health care	36.1	38.6	23.1	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	11.5	53.5	26.6	8.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.2	93.1	2.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	36.7	37.2	19.1	6.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.3	45.5	48.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.2	51.9	26.6	5.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	9.5	82.0	6.9	1.6	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	72.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
RURAL													
Own health care	31.4	34.2	30.0	4.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	8.8	46.7	30.6	13.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	11.3	85.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	32.6	27.6	25.1	13.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	15.7	53.3	30.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.9	40.2	29.5	12.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	13.9	78.2	6.6	1.0	0.3	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	63.0	26.5	0.5	0.3	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	94.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
TOTAL													
Own health care	31.9	34.6	29.3	3.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	9.0	47.4	30.2	12.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	10.4	86.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	33.0	28.6	24.5	13.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	14.5	52.3	33.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.8	41.4	29.2	11.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	13.3	78.7	6.6	1.1	0.2	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	64.2	26.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	95.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
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, Himachal 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	(58.4)	(32.8)	(24.0)	(47.0)	(24.0)	(32.8)	33	*	*	0
20-24	60.9	42.7	43.6	44.4	27.8	26.8	345	*	*	19
25-29	64.9	56.3	60.4	54.8	37.3	19.2	436	83.0	1.7	76
30-39	68.1	60.0	66.1	60.4	41.5	14.2	876	77.3	1.5	261
40-49	68.9	60.6	68.2	66.3	44.7	14.4	589	66.2	1.2	212
Residence										
Urban	74.7	65.1	73.9	68.1	48.1	10.9	230	81.5	0.0	75
Rural	65.5	55.5	60.1	57.1	38.2	18.1	2,048	72.4	1.6	493
Education										
No education	60.4	50.9	57.9	55.6	36.6	22.8	546	(58.9)	(2.7)	48
<5 years complete	65.9	56.3	60.5	62.1	46.2	20.1	99	(47.4)	(6.1)	43
5-9 years complete	63.6	55.5	61.9	57.9	37.0	16.9	793	72.3	2.2	177
10 or more years complete	73.2	61.0	63.7	59.8	42.2	14.1	840	80.5	0.0	301
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	68.8	59.3	64.6	65.7	44.0	14.2	707	73.6	1.4	554
Employed, for cash	74.4	69.4	73.5	72.4	51.3	8.2	236	73.3	1.6	482
Employed, not for cash	66.0	54.2	60.1	62.3	40.3	17.2	471	75.9	0.0	72
Not employed	65.5	55.2	60.2	55.0	37.1	18.8	1,570	*	*	13
Number of living children										
0	60.3	42.1	41.3	43.4	28.3	29.0	200	(81.2)	(0.0)	46
1-2	68.8	60.3	64.2	59.6	41.6	15.0	1,171	76.2	1.3	309
3-4	65.4	55.2	63.6	60.1	37.9	16.6	792	68.9	2.0	191
5+	61.4	51.6	55.6	57.5	42.2	27.7	115	*	*	23
Household structure²										
Nuclear	69.0	64.4	71.4	66.7	47.6	13.5	1,027	69.5	2.3	287
Non-nuclear	64.4	49.9	53.4	51.3	32.3	20.7	1,251	77.8	0.5	281
Religion										
Hindu	66.9	56.9	61.6	58.6	39.5	17.2	2,205	73.6	1.4	555
Muslim	(55.4)	(43.1)	(70.4)	(48.8)	(37.3)	(21.9)	19	*	*	5
Other ³	(42.3)	(36.1)	(51.8)	(33.5)	(17.8)	(35.1)	29	*	*	7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	65.0	55.2	61.7	56.6	40.9	20.0	490	71.6	1.1	116
Scheduled tribe	56.0	45.8	54.0	50.4	28.7	25.8	107	*	*	24
Other backward class	69.1	52.1	60.9	57.5	37.0	17.1	290	68.6	0.0	76
Other	67.3	58.7	62.1	59.6	39.9	15.9	1,389	76.5	1.8	351
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	8
Second	51.6	41.8	48.1	49.5	30.6	31.6	179	(53.6)	(3.1)	42
Middle	61.8	54.3	60.4	56.5	37.5	19.1	544	63.2	2.6	148
Fourth	65.7	53.6	59.7	55.2	36.9	18.1	699	75.8	1.5	176
Highest	73.4	63.4	66.5	63.4	44.0	12.9	833	83.4	0.0	195
Total	66.5	56.5	61.5	58.3	39.2	17.4	2,278	73.6	1.4	568

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() 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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	21.9	8.3	15.5	0.1	42.7	544
20-24	27.7	16.9	17.8	0.7	58.2	589
25-29	29.9	26.6	22.4	2.1	66.6	493
30-39	32.2	28.5	22.6	4.1	71.4	914
40-49	29.8	26.1	21.0	2.9	74.4	653
Residence						
Urban	50.4	40.4	26.2	1.1	80.0	340
Rural	26.2	20.0	19.5	2.4	62.1	2,853
Education						
No education	14.9	9.9	6.8	0.9	52.7	590
<5 years complete	17.0	17.5	13.5	4.4	62.7	114
5-9 years complete	23.4	16.9	16.5	2.8	61.4	1,062
10 or more years complete	39.4	31.4	29.0	2.2	70.7	1,426
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	34.7	26.1	25.8	4.2	64.7	949
Employed, for cash	57.1	42.8	38.7	6.5	75.9	340
Employed, not for cash	22.1	16.7	18.6	2.9	58.4	610
Not employed	26.3	20.5	17.8	1.4	63.8	2,240
Marital status						
Never married	24.2	11.6	20.7	0.6	50.6	815
Currently married	29.6	25.3	19.8	2.9	67.7	2,278
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	46.8	36.7	23.0	1.3	86.7	100
Number of living children						
0	27.2	15.3	20.1	0.6	51.7	1,023
1-2	35.0	30.5	22.5	2.4	72.5	1,211
3-4	23.6	19.4	18.3	4.2	67.5	835
5+	14.8	15.2	10.5	1.0	58.1	124
Household structure²						
Nuclear	27.2	20.1	19.3	2.4	63.4	1,565
Non-nuclear	30.3	24.1	21.0	2.1	64.5	1,628
Religion						
Hindu	28.6	22.3	20.4	2.2	63.5	3,096
Muslim	48.6	25.3	7.1	0.0	71.9	26
Other ³	(37.5)	(15.1)	(19.8)	(3.6)	(71.4)	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.5	16.2	12.2	1.8	55.3	653
Scheduled tribe	21.2	12.8	12.9	0.0	64.3	145
Other backward class	22.7	17.4	20.1	2.2	60.4	430
Other	33.4	25.9	23.4	2.5	67.7	1,962
Wealth index						
Lowest	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.0)	37
Second	10.4	4.7	7.8	2.1	44.0	241
Middle	16.4	9.3	11.2	1.3	55.1	758
Fourth	23.9	18.0	16.5	2.5	61.9	987
Highest	45.4	38.3	32.3	2.7	75.7	1,171
Total	28.8	22.2	20.2	2.2	64.0	3,193

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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, Himachal 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	12.7	9.7	6.7	10.8	11.2	10.2
She neglects the house or children	16.9	13.3	15.6	16.2	16.5	14.5
She argues with him	13.7	10.7	12.3	13.4	13.3	11.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.4
She doesn't cook food properly	9.8	6.1	8.0	8.0	9.3	6.9
He suspects she is unfaithful	12.1	15.7	10.3	15.3	11.6	15.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	19.9	11.8	19.3	15.3	19.7	13.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	28.6	26.2	27.4	31.2	28.3	28.3
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	90.4	86.5	86.6	90.1	89.4	88.0
Knows husband has sex with other women	88.5	85.4	84.7	87.1	87.5	86.1
Is tired or not in the mood	87.8	89.0	81.2	89.6	86.1	89.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	84.2	81.3	78.7	82.2	82.8	81.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.3	8.2	10.6	5.6	7.4	7.1
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	5.9	na	8.1	na	6.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	2.2	na	3.5	na	2.7
Use force to have sex	na	3.2	na	2.7	na	3.0
Have sex with another woman	na	1.9	na	2.2	na	2.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.6	na	1.0	na	0.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	91.4	na	89.1	na	90.4
Number of respondents	2,378	573	815	409	3,193	983

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, Himachal 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	29.1	29.0	76.7	84.6	91.6	544	224
20-24	25.4	34.5	84.3	79.8	84.5	589	135
25-29	26.8	32.7	88.7	80.0	92.8	493	131
30-39	28.0	24.3	83.5	84.6	89.1	914	278
40-49	31.9	26.0	81.0	76.9	93.3	653	215
Residence							
Urban	16.6	20.7	87.0	82.7	91.3	340	128
Rural	29.7	29.4	82.3	81.5	90.3	2,853	854
Education							
No education	32.6	(26.3)	75.6	(65.4)	(86.0)	590	52
<5 years complete	40.2	(38.6)	74.0	(66.7)	(86.8)	114	49
5-9 years complete	29.6	32.6	82.2	80.7	88.3	1,062	278
10 or more years complete	24.6	25.6	87.0	84.7	92.1	1,426	604
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	28.9	28.8	87.6	80.1	90.5	949	720
Employed, for cash	31.4	28.6	86.8	79.3	91.0	340	628
Employed, not for cash	27.5	29.9	88.0	86.0	86.9	610	92
Not employed	28.1	27.0	80.9	86.0	90.1	2,240	255
Marital status							
Never married	27.4	31.2	78.7	82.2	89.1	815	409
Currently married	28.6	26.2	84.2	81.3	91.3	2,278	568
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.0	*	84.9	*	*	100	5
Number of living children							
0	27.6	32.0	79.9	81.8	89.6	1,023	456
1-2	25.6	23.9	87.0	83.8	93.9	1,211	313
3-4	33.1	23.4	80.2	80.6	87.4	835	191
5+	28.4	*	83.8	*	*	124	23
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	29.3	29.2	82.1	82.6	89.4	1,565	500
Non-nuclear	27.4	27.3	83.5	80.7	91.5	1,628	482
Religion							
Hindu	28.6	28.2	82.9	81.7	90.4	3,096	958
Muslim	25.9	*	72.1	*	*	26	8
Other ⁵	(19.8)	*	(88.9)	*	*	35	12
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	28.1	26.8	81.7	78.4	89.9	653	194
Scheduled tribe	32.3	(17.9)	79.6	(85.8)	(86.9)	145	46
Other backward class	29.5	45.2	84.0	81.3	91.6	430	128
Other	27.8	25.9	83.1	82.4	90.6	1,962	611
Wealth index							
Lowest	(24.9)	*	(69.3)	*	*	37	9
Second	38.3	38.5	68.5	67.3	82.7	241	67
Middle	32.8	38.8	80.4	79.9	89.3	758	242
Fourth	31.5	25.5	82.2	82.4	90.6	987	302
Highest	20.7	21.6	88.2	85.2	92.7	1,171	362
Total	28.3	28.3	82.8	81.7	90.4	3,193	983

Note: Total includes Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women/men and women/men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.



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, Himachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	6.3	2.6	5.3
Sexual violence ever	2.0	0.0	1.4
Physical and sexual violence ever	1.6	0.0	1.1
Physical or sexual violence ever	6.7	2.6	5.6
Number of women	1,533	594	2,127
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	80.4	*	69.5
Former husband	12.6	*	10.9
Father/step-father	4.5	*	4.6
Mother/step-mother	8.4	*	13.8
Sister/brother	1.1	*	2.5
Other relative	0.9	*	0.7
Other in-law	0.3	*	0.2
Teacher	0.0	*	4.8
Number who experienced physical violence	97	15	113
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	(75.7)	nc	(75.7)
Former husband	(16.0)	nc	(16.0)
Current/former boyfriend	(2.8)	nc	(2.8)
Other relative	(2.8)	nc	(2.8)
Stranger	(2.8)	nc	(2.8)
Number who experienced sexual violence	30	0	30

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.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* 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, Himachal 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	5.9	1.0	3.4	4.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	2.9	0.5	0.9	1.4
Slapped her	5.4	0.7	3.2	3.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.3	0.6	1.6	2.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.3
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	3.8	0.7	1.4	2.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	6.2	1.4	3.4	4.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	6.9	1.6	3.6	5.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Number of ever-married women	1,533	1,486	1,486	1,486

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, Himachal 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	*	*	*	*	*	23
20-24	1.0	2.9	1.1	2.9	2.9	233
25-29	3.0	4.1	2.6	5.2	5.8	291
30-39	2.9	4.9	0.7	5.0	6.0	592
40-49	7.3	10.7	3.5	10.7	11.8	394
Residence						
Urban	2.2	4.6	1.1	4.6	5.1	161
Rural	4.0	6.1	1.9	6.4	7.2	1,372
Education						
No education	3.9	9.7	1.7	9.7	9.9	369
<5 years complete	12.1	18.5	4.8	18.5	18.5	69
5-9 years complete	3.8	4.5	1.4	4.5	5.8	552
10 or more years complete	2.6	3.1	1.9	3.9	4.6	542
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	3.9	6.5	1.5	6.5	7.3	489
Employed, for cash	6.1	11.2	4.1	11.2	11.7	175
Employed, not for cash	2.7	3.8	0.0	3.8	4.9	314
Not employed	3.7	5.6	2.0	6.1	6.8	1,042
Marital status						
Currently married	3.2	5.3	1.5	5.6	6.4	1,477
Widowed	(5.4)	(9.3)	(7.7)	(9.3)	(9.3)	47
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	9
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	3.0	5.1	1.5	5.4	6.2	1,455
0-4 years	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	271
5-9 years	2.7	4.8	2.2	6.0	7.2	271
10+ years	3.9	6.5	1.6	6.6	7.5	913
Married more than once	*	*	*	*	*	22
Number of living children						
0	2.4	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	141
1-2	3.1	4.3	1.6	4.9	5.6	792
3-4	4.8	7.4	2.6	7.4	8.5	532
5+	7.4	16.0	2.5	16.0	16.0	68
Household structure²						
Nuclear	3.3	7.2	1.9	7.3	7.8	692
Non-nuclear	4.2	4.8	1.7	5.2	6.3	841
Religion						
Hindu	3.9	6.1	1.8	6.4	7.1	1,479
Muslim	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	14
Other ³	*	*	*	*	*	24
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	4.7	7.9	2.4	7.9	8.5	330
Scheduled tribe	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.6	69
Other backward class	3.5	8.4	0.9	8.4	8.4	191
Other	3.6	5.0	1.8	5.3	6.4	942
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	15
Second	2.8	6.2	2.1	6.2	6.9	121
Middle	5.8	9.7	2.2	9.7	10.5	375
Fourth	4.1	5.4	1.5	5.4	6.2	463
Highest	2.3	3.4	1.6	4.1	4.8	559
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	(2.8)	(14.9)	(6.5)	(14.9)	(14.9)	30
No	3.9	5.6	1.8	5.9	6.8	1,428
Don't know	1.3	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.4	62
Total	3.8	5.9	1.8	6.2	6.9	1,533

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 Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women and women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, caste/tribe, and on whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

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, Himachal 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	3.1	6.8	1.4	6.8	7.5	134
<5 years complete	12.8	17.5	1.3	17.5	17.5	65
5-7 years complete	4.9	10.6	3.8	10.6	10.6	203
8-9 years complete	6.2	6.9	3.0	6.9	8.5	225
10-11 years complete	2.8	3.5	1.6	4.1	5.3	523
12 or more years complete	1.9	3.3	0.5	3.5	3.8	368
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	1.5	2.7	1.0	3.2	3.7	984
Drinks/never gets drunk	4.2	5.0	2.1	5.0	6.3	199
Gets drunk sometimes	9.0	12.9	2.6	12.9	14.0	295
Gets drunk often	(24.6)	(42.8)	(15.2)	(42.8)	(45.2)	36
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(4.6)	(11.6)	(4.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	36
Wife is same age	11.5	11.5	1.9	11.5	11.5	44
Wife 1-4 years younger	1.9	2.8	0.5	2.8	3.7	661
Wife 5-9 years younger	3.7	7.5	2.0	7.7	8.2	571
Wife 10+ years younger	4.4	4.4	3.6	6.4	8.4	165
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	4.3	6.8	1.9	6.9	7.7	919
Wife better educated	4.6	5.1	2.3	5.1	6.5	200
Both equally educated	2.8	2.8	1.7	4.0	4.6	290
Neither educated	1.5	6.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	110
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	1.2	2.1	0.5	2.2	2.9	919
1-2	3.4	7.6	1.0	7.6	8.0	488
3-4	19.6	21.1	14.4	24.2	27.3	108
5-6	*	*	*	*	*	18
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	2.7	8.3	3.8	9.6	9.6	262
1-2	2.3	4.4	0.9	4.4	5.2	451
3-4	4.0	4.8	1.1	4.9	6.0	764
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.5	4.5	1.3	4.8	5.5	1,089
1-2	5.2	8.0	1.9	8.4	10.0	204
3-4	8.2	9.1	1.4	9.1	9.9	134
5-6	8.7	11.9	5.4	11.9	11.9	77
7	(9.0)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(12.1)	28
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	8.0	13.8	6.1	14.6	15.4	97
1-2	4.2	6.8	1.8	6.8	7.4	140
3	3.4	5.2	1.5	5.5	6.3	1,296
Total	3.8	5.9	1.8	6.2	6.9	1,533

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, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal education difference, and number of decisions in which women participate, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Himachal 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	52.6	6.8	12.2	11.3	54.3	90
In the past 12 months ¹	48.7	9.2	14.1	10.4	49.0	67
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	(48.9)	(9.1)	(19.0)	(18.7)	(50.7)	28
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	*	20
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	50.3	6.5	11.7	10.8	51.9	95
In the past 12 months ¹	45.3	8.5	13.1	9.7	45.6	72
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	(57.7)	(10.7)	(22.4)	(22.0)	(59.8)	24
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	*	15

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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, Himachal 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	63.9	*	(50.2)	63.5	*	61.4
Never sought help but told someone	11.3	*	(13.8)	9.7	*	11.3
Sought help	21.4	*	(22.3)	21.1	*	21.9
Don't know/missing	3.4	*	(13.8)	5.7	*	5.4
Number of women who experienced violence	88	6	24	103	15	118
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	*	*	*	*	*	*
Husband's family	*	*	*	*	*	*
Friend	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neighbour	*	*	*	*	*	*
Police	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social service organization	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of women who sought help	19	2	5	22	4	26
() 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 Himachal Pradesh, there were 106 clusters. Hence, 106 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 106 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 105 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 Himachal 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, Himachal 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
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 kgm 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	Woman 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, Himachal 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	879	39	1888	717	1.614	0.044	801	957
Rural	1095	19	4119	5406	1.091	0.017	1058	1133
Total	1070	17	6007	6124	1.222	0.016	1035	1105
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.125	0.013	1506	572	1.550	0.105	0.099	0.152
Rural	0.282	0.014	4096	5376	2.044	0.048	0.255	0.309
Total	0.267	0.012	5602	5948	2.267	0.046	0.242	0.292
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.070	0.012	1710	650	1.579	0.167	0.046	0.093
Rural	0.122	0.011	3644	4783	1.908	0.089	0.100	0.143
Total	0.115	0.010	5354	5433	2.105	0.084	0.096	0.135
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	57	38	3536	1343	0.960	0.678	0	133
Rural	197	47	8649	11352	0.942	0.240	102	291
Total	182	42	12185	12696	1.068	0.234	97	267
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.950	0.013	913	347	1.859	0.014	0.923	0.977
Rural	0.807	0.025	1823	2393	2.664	0.031	0.758	0.856
Total	0.825	0.022	2736	2740	2.968	0.026	0.782	0.868
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.106	0.006	3193	3193	1.173	0.060	0.094	0.119
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.131	0.010	983	983	0.954	0.078	0.110	0.151
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.185	0.018	3193	3193	2.682	0.100	0.148	0.222
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.053	0.010	983	983	1.349	0.183	0.033	0.072
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.447	0.019	3193	3193	2.176	0.043	0.408	0.485
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.615	0.023	983	983	1.465	0.037	0.569	0.660
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.255	0.010	3193	3193	1.233	0.037	0.236	0.274
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.416	0.019	983	983	1.228	0.046	0.378	0.455
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.714	0.009	3193	3193	1.182	0.013	0.695	0.732
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.578	0.019	983	983	1.215	0.033	0.540	0.617
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.304	0.015	2659	2649	1.699	0.050	0.274	0.335
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.220	0.026	623	623	1.544	0.117	0.168	0.271
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.737	0.025	624	230	1.420	0.034	0.687	0.787
Rural	0.725	0.015	1631	2048	1.319	0.020	0.696	0.754
Total	0.726	0.013	2255	2278	1.422	0.018	0.699	0.753
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.712	0.025	624	230	1.355	0.035	0.662	0.761
Rural	0.710	0.014	1631	2048	1.289	0.020	0.681	0.739
Total	0.710	0.013	2255	2278	1.388	0.019	0.684	0.737
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.026	0.007	624	230	1.130	0.279	0.011	0.040
Rural	0.015	0.003	1631	2048	0.923	0.187	0.009	0.020
Total	0.016	0.003	2255	2278	0.980	0.163	0.011	0.021
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Himachal 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 female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.321	0.024	624	230	1.268	0.074	0.273	0.368
Rural	0.510	0.020	1631	2048	1.589	0.039	0.470	0.549
Total	0.490	0.018	2255	2278	1.710	0.037	0.454	0.526
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.046	0.010	624	230	1.232	0.224	0.026	0.067
Rural	0.025	0.004	1631	2048	1.072	0.165	0.017	0.033
Total	0.027	0.004	2255	2278	1.133	0.143	0.020	0.035
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.037	0.009	624	230	1.238	0.254	0.018	0.056
Rural	0.011	0.003	1631	2048	1.014	0.238	0.006	0.016
Total	0.014	0.003	2255	2278	1.043	0.187	0.009	0.019
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.272	0.019	624	230	1.067	0.070	0.234	0.311
Rural	0.097	0.010	1631	2048	1.305	0.099	0.078	0.116
Total	0.115	0.009	2255	2278	1.342	0.079	0.097	0.133
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.624	0.026	458	169	1.146	0.042	0.573	0.676
Rural	0.876	0.013	1197	1503	1.358	0.015	0.850	0.901
Total	0.850	0.012	1655	1672	1.387	0.014	0.826	0.875
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.832	0.016	624	230	1.085	0.020	0.799	0.864
Rural	0.834	0.009	1631	2048	1.023	0.011	0.815	0.853
Total	0.834	0.009	2255	2278	1.101	0.010	0.816	0.851
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.794	0.024	189	75	0.814	0.030	0.746	0.842
Rural	0.806	0.020	381	493	1.008	0.025	0.765	0.847
Total	0.804	0.018	570	568	1.084	0.022	0.768	0.840
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.062	0.006	2255	2278	1.189	0.098	0.050	0.074
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.076	0.011	570	568	0.996	0.146	0.054	0.098
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	1.868	0.021	3171	3172	1.955	0.011	1.825	1.910
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	1.875	0.032	977	977	1.376	0.017	1.810	1.939
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.918	0.022	208	77	1.166	0.024	0.874	0.963
Rural	0.835	0.022	532	668	1.368	0.026	0.790	0.879
Total	0.843	0.020	740	745	1.490	0.024	0.803	0.883
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.457	0.046	208	77	1.326	0.100	0.365	0.548
Rural	0.370	0.024	532	668	1.135	0.064	0.323	0.418
Total	0.379	0.022	740	745	1.224	0.058	0.335	0.423
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.775	0.032	253	93	1.088	0.042	0.710	0.840
Rural	0.449	0.032	742	932	1.530	0.070	0.386	0.512
Total	0.478	0.029	995	1025	1.647	0.061	0.420	0.537
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.759	0.036	253	93	1.207	0.048	0.687	0.831
Rural	0.398	0.032	742	932	1.615	0.082	0.333	0.462
Total	0.430	0.030	995	1025	1.729	0.070	0.370	0.491
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.514	0.041	208	77	1.168	0.079	0.433	0.595
Rural	0.423	0.031	532	668	1.430	0.072	0.362	0.484
Total	0.432	0.028	740	745	1.523	0.064	0.377	0.488
Continued...								

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Himachal 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
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.564	0.063	55	69	0.928	0.112	0.438	0.690
Total	0.563	0.058	73	76	1.003	0.103	0.447	0.679
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.691	0.076	55	69	1.173	0.110	0.539	0.843
Total	0.689	0.070	73	76	1.266	0.102	0.549	0.825
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.680	0.070	50	18	1.064	0.103	0.540	0.820
Rural	0.564	0.049	140	176	1.173	0.087	0.466	0.663
Total	0.575	0.045	190	194	1.263	0.078	0.485	0.665
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.980	0.020	50	18	0.987	0.020	0.941	1.000
Rural	0.971	0.014	140	176	0.976	0.014	0.944	0.999
Total	0.972	0.013	190	194	1.063	0.013	0.947	0.997
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.860	0.050	50	18	1.015	0.058	0.760	0.960
Rural	0.850	0.033	140	176	1.094	0.039	0.784	0.916
Total	0.851	0.030	190	194	1.180	0.036	0.790	0.911
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.960	0.027	50	18	0.980	0.028	0.906	1.000
Rural	0.879	0.034	140	176	1.241	0.039	0.810	0.947
Total	0.886	0.031	190	194	1.362	0.035	0.824	0.949
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.920	0.037	50	18	0.965	0.040	0.846	0.994
Rural	0.857	0.030	140	176	1.002	0.035	0.798	0.916
Total	0.863	0.027	190	194	1.094	0.031	0.809	0.917
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.800	0.053	50	18	0.935	0.066	0.694	0.906
Rural	0.736	0.039	140	176	1.043	0.053	0.658	0.813
Total	0.742	0.036	190	194	1.128	0.048	0.671	0.813
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.283	0.038	237	87	1.244	0.135	0.206	0.359
Rural	0.294	0.020	637	800	1.047	0.069	0.253	0.334
Total	0.292	0.019	874	887	1.137	0.064	0.255	0.330
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.056	0.007	2127	2127	1.389	0.124	0.042	0.069
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.153	0.025	229	87	0.986	0.164	0.103	0.203
Rural	0.197	0.019	661	868	1.146	0.097	0.159	0.235
Total	0.193	0.017	890	955	1.275	0.091	0.158	0.228
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.271	0.035	229	87	1.104	0.129	0.201	0.340
Rural	0.398	0.022	661	868	1.066	0.055	0.354	0.442
Total	0.386	0.020	890	955	1.193	0.053	0.345	0.427
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.236	0.035	229	87	1.114	0.149	0.165	0.306
Rural	0.378	0.022	661	868	1.107	0.059	0.334	0.423
Total	0.365	0.021	890	955	1.235	0.057	0.324	0.407
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.178	0.014	864	319	1.045	0.076	0.151	0.205
Rural	0.313	0.012	2129	2674	1.235	0.040	0.288	0.338
Total	0.299	0.011	2993	2992	1.349	0.038	0.276	0.321
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.211	0.023	308	122	0.984	0.109	0.165	0.257
Rural	0.310	0.021	633	819	1.137	0.068	0.268	0.351
Total	0.297	0.018	941	942	1.237	0.062	0.260	0.334
Continued...								

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Himachal 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
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.294	0.019	864	319	1.195	0.063	0.257	0.331
Rural	0.116	0.010	2129	2674	1.397	0.083	0.097	0.136
Total	0.135	0.009	2993	2992	1.448	0.067	0.117	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.172	0.026	308	122	1.184	0.148	0.121	0.223
Rural	0.096	0.014	633	819	1.219	0.148	0.068	0.125
Total	0.106	0.013	941	942	1.288	0.122	0.080	0.132
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.927	0.012	921	340	1.408	0.013	0.903	0.951
Rural	0.815	0.021	2272	2853	2.543	0.025	0.774	0.857
Total	0.827	0.019	3193	3193	2.776	0.022	0.790	0.864
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.957	0.012	323	128	1.080	0.013	0.932	0.981
Rural	0.927	0.019	660	854	1.837	0.020	0.890	0.964
Total	0.931	0.016	983	983	2.011	0.017	0.899	0.964
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.450	0.020	921	340	1.212	0.044	0.410	0.489
Rural	0.282	0.017	2272	2853	1.830	0.061	0.248	0.317
Total	0.300	0.016	3193	3193	1.925	0.052	0.269	0.331
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.632	0.035	323	128	1.296	0.055	0.562	0.701
Rural	0.517	0.029	660	854	1.483	0.056	0.459	0.574
Total	0.532	0.026	983	983	1.603	0.048	0.481	0.583
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.570	0.122	na	971	1.150	0.077	1.327	1.813
Rural	1.982	0.090	na	8114	1.051	0.046	1.802	2.163
Total	1.940	0.082	na	9085	1.150	0.042	1.776	2.104
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.023	0.006	na	162	0.816	0.253	0.011	0.034
Rural	0.027	0.006	na	1525	1.142	0.212	0.016	0.039
Total	0.027	0.005	na	1687	1.240	0.195	0.016	0.037
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.122	0.014	na	169	0.931	0.117	0.093	0.151
Rural	0.193	0.013	na	1480	1.087	0.064	0.169	0.218
Total	0.186	0.011	na	1649	1.176	0.061	0.164	0.209
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.115	0.014	na	170	0.993	0.122	0.087	0.143
Rural	0.125	0.009	na	1369	0.910	0.074	0.106	0.143
Total	0.124	0.008	na	1538	0.990	0.068	0.107	0.141
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.042	0.009	na	169	0.863	0.208	0.024	0.059
Rural	0.043	0.007	na	1266	1.092	0.172	0.028	0.057
Total	0.043	0.007	na	1434	1.163	0.154	0.029	0.056
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.012	0.005	na	152	0.926	0.407	0.002	0.022
Rural	0.007	0.003	na	1083	0.981	0.398	0.001	0.013
Total	0.008	0.003	na	1234	1.020	0.330	0.003	0.013
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	108	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.001	0.001	na	911	1.005	1.004	0.000	0.004
Total	0.001	0.001	na	1019	1.125	1.004	0.000	0.004
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	43	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	481	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	523	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Continued.								

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
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	7.648	5.355	260	96	0.992	0.700	0	18.359
Rural	29.275	6.586	746	937	1.005	0.225	16.103	42.447
Total	27.269	5.996	1006	1033	1.112	0.220	15.276	39.262
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	3.689	3.709	263	97	1.027	1.005	0	11.106
Rural	9.432	3.359	758	952	0.956	0.356	2.714	16.151
Total	8.854	3.054	1021	1049	1.057	0.345	2.745	14.962
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	11.337	6.458	260	96	1.005	0.570	0	24.254
Rural	38.707	7.299	747	938	0.942	0.189	24.109	53.306
Total	36.123	6.653	1007	1034	1.043	0.184	22.817	49.428
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	0	0	297	110	nc	nc	0	0
Rural	6.28	3.125	737	926	0.983	0.498	0.029	12.53
Total	5.606	2.794	1034	1035	1.100	0.498	0.019	11.194
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	11.337	6.458	260	96	1.005	0.570	0	24.254
Rural	44.744	7.626	749	941	0.933	0.170	29.492	59.995
Total	41.527	6.946	1009	1037	1.033	0.167	27.635	55.419
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.382	0.026	866	319	1.597	0.069	0.329	0.435
Rural	0.439	0.023	2204	2768	2.174	0.052	0.393	0.485
Total	0.433	0.021	3070	3087	2.334	0.048	0.392	0.475
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.124	0.026	299	119	1.351	0.209	0.072	0.175
Rural	0.198	0.019	626	810	1.199	0.097	0.160	0.236
Total	0.189	0.017	925	929	1.315	0.090	0.155	0.222
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.457	0.037	208	79	1.033	0.082	0.382	0.531
Rural	0.556	0.026	593	778	1.204	0.047	0.504	0.609
Total	0.547	0.024	801	857	1.331	0.044	0.499	0.596
na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								