



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Uttarakhand



National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

UTTARAKHAND

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Uttarakhand was conducted in all 13 districts of the state from 30 January to 19 July 2015 by the Institute of Health Management Research (IHM University) and collected information from 15,171 households, 17,300 women age 15-49 (including 2,699 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 2,174 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 97 percent for households, 96 percent for women, and 87 percent for men.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than one-third (36%) of Uttarakhand's households are in urban areas. On average, households in Uttarakhand are comprised of about 4.5 members. Nineteen percent of households are headed by women, with 15 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who are Hindu (86%). Twelve percent of households have household heads who are Muslim, and 2 percent of households have Sikh household heads.

More than one-fifth (22%) of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 21 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a small proportion (4%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than half (52%) of Uttarakhand's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-nine percent of Uttarakhand's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,015 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is much lower (918 females per 1,000 males). Forty-seven percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of more than three-fourths (77%) of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 64 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Nearly two-thirds of households in Uttarakhand (65%) live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (98%) have electricity. Only 17 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 43 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (25%) than urban households (3%).

Half of households in Uttarakhand have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 50 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (70%) are more likely than rural households (39%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Twenty-five percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter or an electronic purifier, or boiling the water). A little more than half (51%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (98%) and 93 percent of rural households in Uttarakhand have a mobile phone. Ninety-three percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 29 percent of households, up from 24 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 58 percent of rural households and 13 percent of urban households. Overall, more than two-fifths (42%) of all households in Uttarakhand own agricultural land.

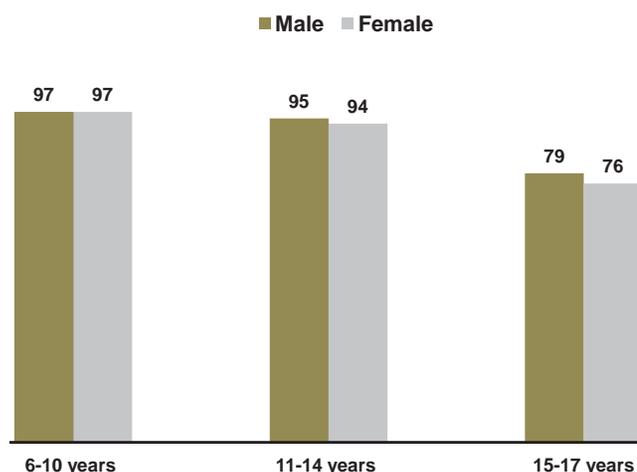
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Nearly 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Uttarakhand attend school (90% in rural areas and 87% in urban areas). School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 78 percent at ages 15-17. There is very little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 76 percent of girls compared with 79 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 77 percent of women age 15-49 and 91 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirty-one percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Twenty-one percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 45 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have completed 10 or more years of schooling, compared with 54 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Uttarakhand. More than 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (68%) are much more likely than women (33%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 7 percent of men and 15 percent of women are not regularly exposed to any media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 20-49 years and 24.5 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than four years later than women. Fourteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 23 percent in NFHS-3. Seventeen percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 21 percent of men in NFHS-3.

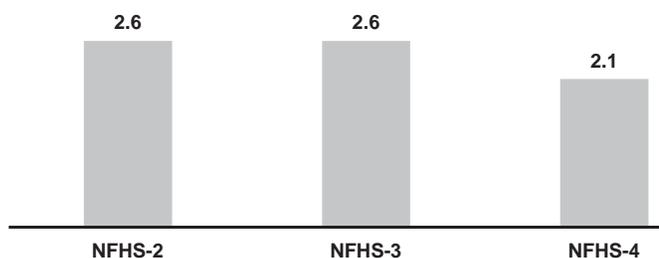
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uttarakhand is 2.1 children per woman, implying that the state has reached replacement level fertility. Fertility was similar in NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, but declined by 0.5 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is almost at replacement level even in rural areas (2.2 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 22 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

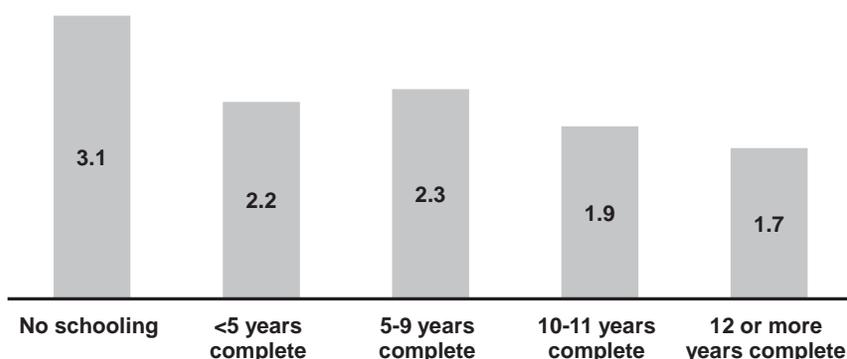
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



There are large differentials in fertility by schooling and religion. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 3.1 children compared with only 1.7 children among women who had 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, the total fertility rate for Muslim women is 3.0, much higher than the total fertility rate for Hindu women (1.9) and Sikh women (1.7).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth. Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed at home (42%), followed by the private health sector (38%) and public health sector (18%). More than two-fifths (43%) of the abortions are performed by the woman herself. Nearly one-fourth (23%) of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Uttarakhand, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 6 percent in NFHS-3. Very few women age 15-16 years (0.5% or less) have started childbearing, but this proportion increases to 4 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 9 percent among women who are 19 years old. Twelve percent of young women who had no schooling have begun childbearing, compared with only 2 percent of young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Uttarakhand is 32.4 months, unchanged from NFHS-3. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 27 percent occur within 24 months. Almost three-fifths of births (57%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Almost three-fifths (57%) of births in Uttarakhand occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy percent of currently married women and the same proportion of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half (49%) of women and 45 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seventy-nine percent of women and 78 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

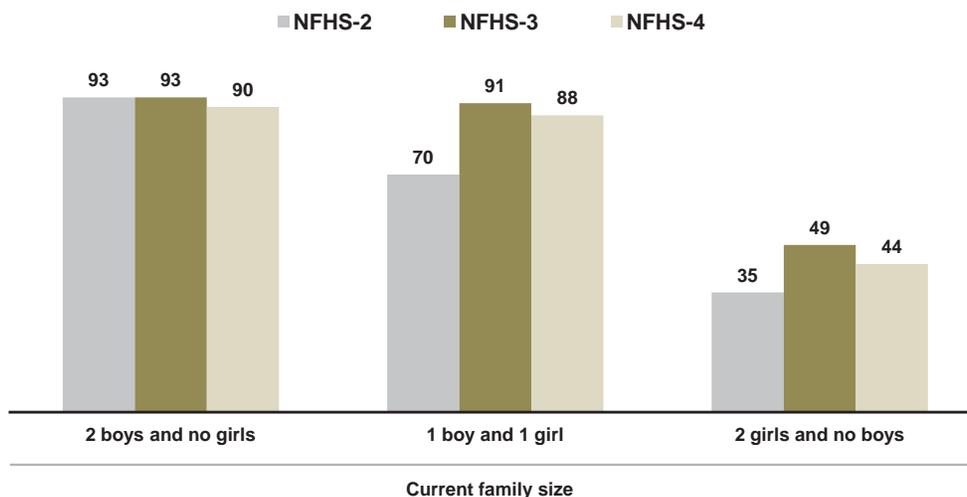
In Uttarakhand, the majority of men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 90 percent with two sons and 88 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 44 percent with two daughters who want no more children.

In Uttarakhand, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.1 children per woman.

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

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



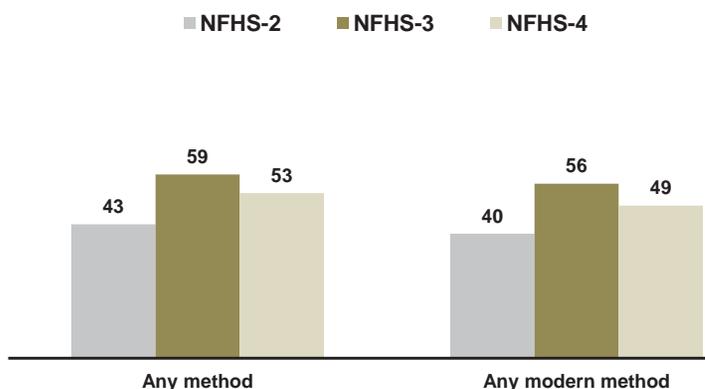
FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uttarakhand. However, some methods are less well known. Only 25 percent of women and 40 percent of men know about female condoms. Among both women and men, just under two-thirds (64%) know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand is 53 percent, lower than the rate in NFHS-3 (59%). Most of this change is due to a decrease in the use of female sterilization, which dropped from 32 percent in NFHS-3 to 27 percent in NFHS-4. Sixteen percent of women are using condoms/*Nirodhs*, the same rate as in NFHS-3. Three percent of women are using pills, compared with 4 percent in NFHS-3.

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women



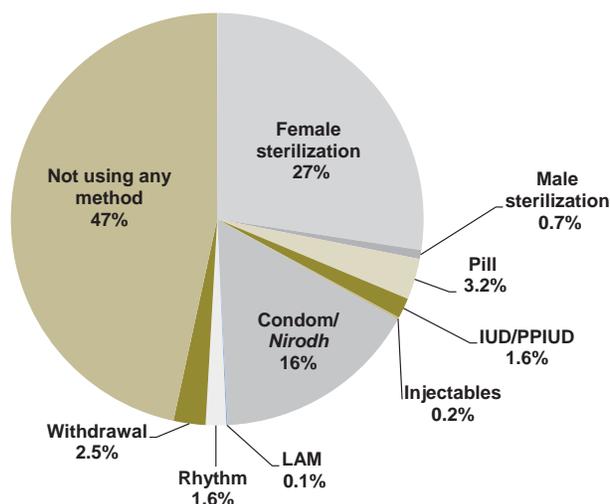
Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 10 percent for women age 15-19 to 65 percent for women age 30-39 and marginally decreases to 62 percent for women age 40-49 years. Use of female sterilization is highest among women age 40-49 (46%), while condom/*Nirodh* use peaks among women age 25-29 (23%). In Uttarakhand, contraceptive use is almost the same in rural (53%) and urban areas (54%). However, the methods used vary markedly by residence. Thirty-two percent of rural women use female sterilization, compared with 19 percent of urban women. On the other hand, condom/*Nirodh* use is much higher among urban women (23%) than rural women (12%). Similarly, the contraceptive prevalence rate does not vary greatly by schooling but the method mix does. Thirty-four percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 13 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Muslim women (35%) are much less likely to use contraception than Sikh (57%) and Hindu women (56%). Most of the difference is due to the much higher use of female sterilization among Hindu (31%) and Sikh women (23%) than Muslim women (4%).

Women in Uttarakhand are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 67 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with only 41 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a camp, and 67 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector.

The majority of pill and condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the private sector or other source. Nonetheless, 27 percent of pill users and 18 percent of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 40 percent. Forty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation are a desire to become pregnant (10%) and other fertility related reasons (11%).

Almost half (48%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 55 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 46 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (35%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

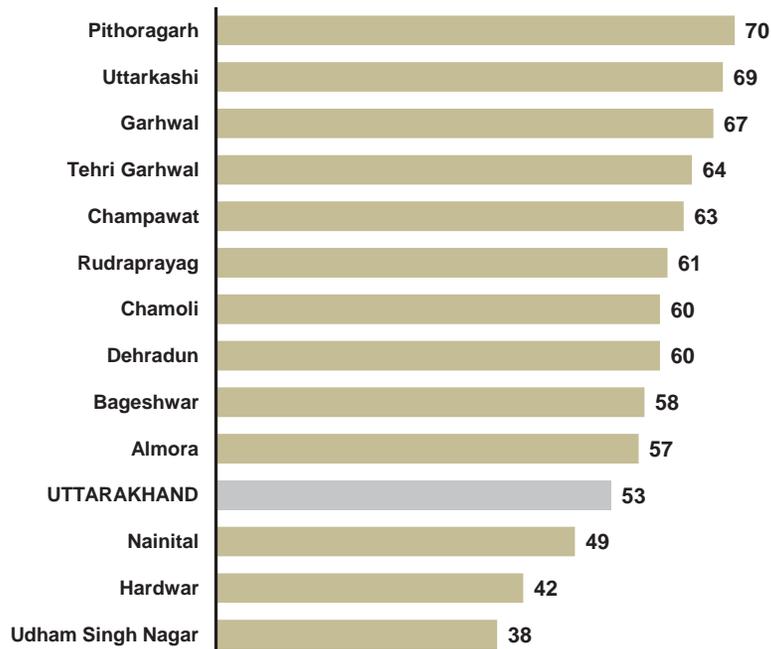
Only 55 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

More than half (55%) of men age 15-49 in Uttarakhand agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 13 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority (69%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 16 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, an increase from the level in NFHS-3 (13%). Currently, 78 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 72 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has declined by 7 percentage points in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

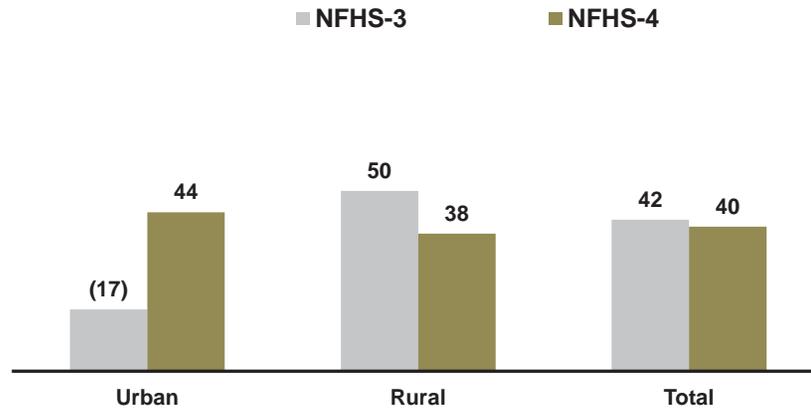
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Uttarakhand in NFHS-4 is estimated at 40 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. Urban areas show a slightly higher level, at 44, as compared with 38 in rural areas.

As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Between ages 1 and 5 years, girls have higher mortality rates than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

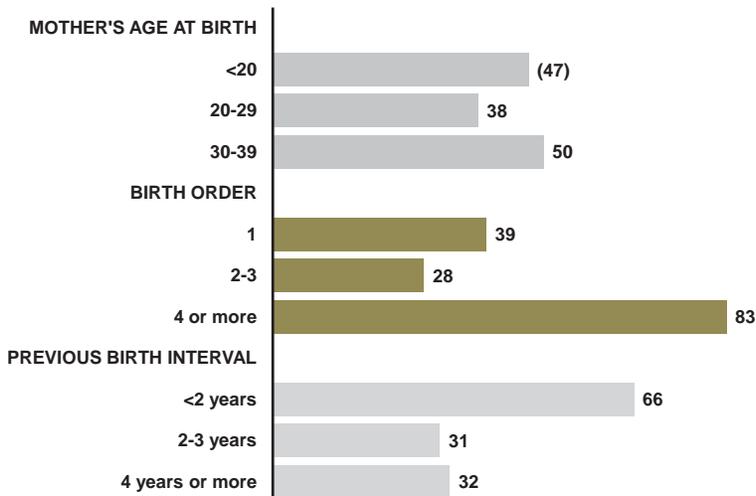
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 50 for mothers age 30-39, compared with 38 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for other backward classes than for scheduled castes and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (69 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (24 per 1,000 live births).

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

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

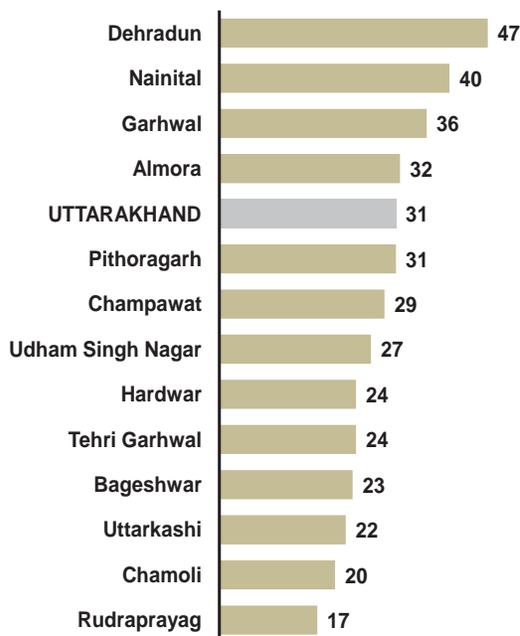
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, three-fourths received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled health professional (52% from a doctor and 23% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-two percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (81%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 93 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended, increased from 43 percent to 54 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3. Thirty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits, with urban women (41%) more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women (26%). For 78 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only one-fourth consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than nine in 10 last births (91%) were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

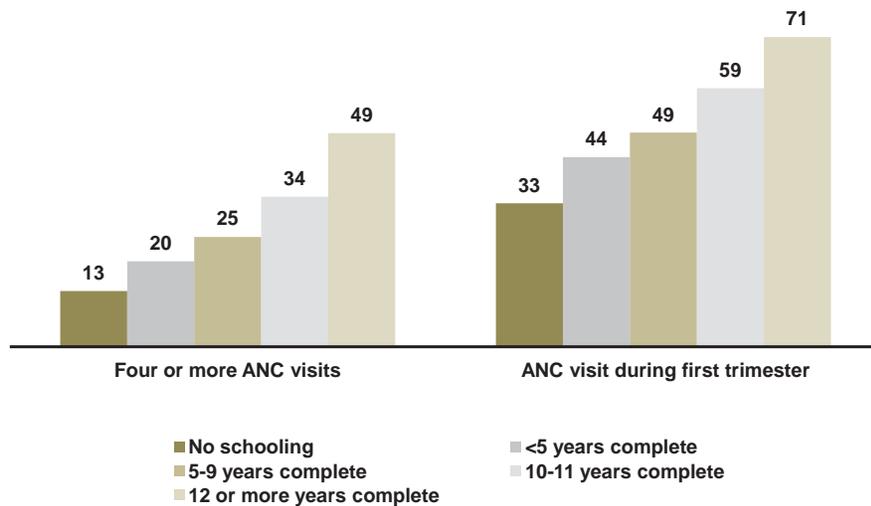
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years



Only 31 percent of mothers in Uttarakhand received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least half received advice on each of five different areas (75% on the importance of institutional delivery, 71% on breastfeeding, 68% on keeping the baby warm, 65% on cord care, and 57% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Uttarakhand, more than 80 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (85-86%), having urine and blood samples taken (83-85%), and having their abdomen examined (85%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 67 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Less than half (47%) of women age 35-49 had an ultrasound test, compared with more than two-thirds of younger women. The prevalence of ultrasound testing increased with the mother's schooling, from 51 percent among women with no schooling to 84 percent among women with at least 12 years of schooling. Pregnant women with two children and no sons were 13 percentage points more likely to have an ultrasound test than pregnant women with two children and at least one son. Moreover, pregnant women with two children and no sons who had an ultrasound test were almost three times as likely to have a son as a daughter for their third child.

Delivery care

Slightly above two-thirds of births (69%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 31 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 33 percent in NFHS-3 to 69 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among urban women, women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women having their first birth, and Hindu and Sikh women.

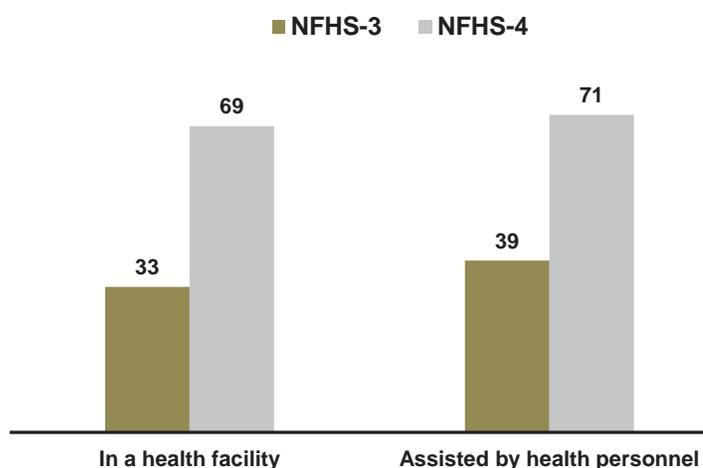
For 96 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 45 percent of deliveries. Seventy-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Seventy-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 23 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost half of caesarean sections (6% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 49 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women were more likely than other backward class women and women not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class to receive financial assistance under JSY.

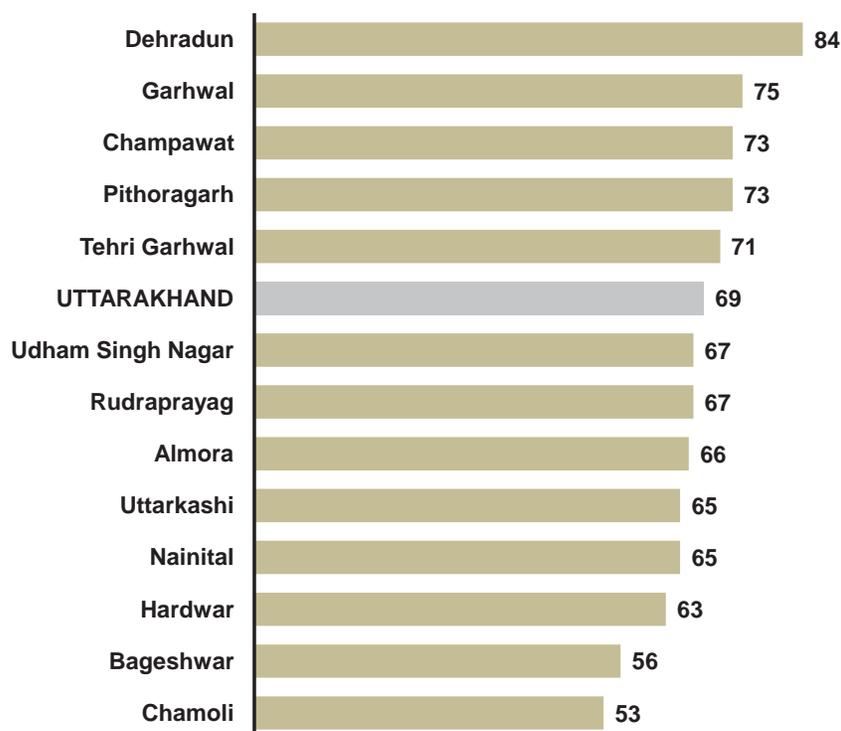
Are babies being delivered safely? Percentage of births in the past five years



Sixty-nine percent of children in Uttarakhand who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttarakhand, 63 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 58 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 71 percent of births in public health facilities and 80 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 17 percent of home births.

Only 22 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Fourteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth compared with one in four deliveries in health facilities.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Two-thirds of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (75% in urban areas and 61% in rural areas), but only 39 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 29-59 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

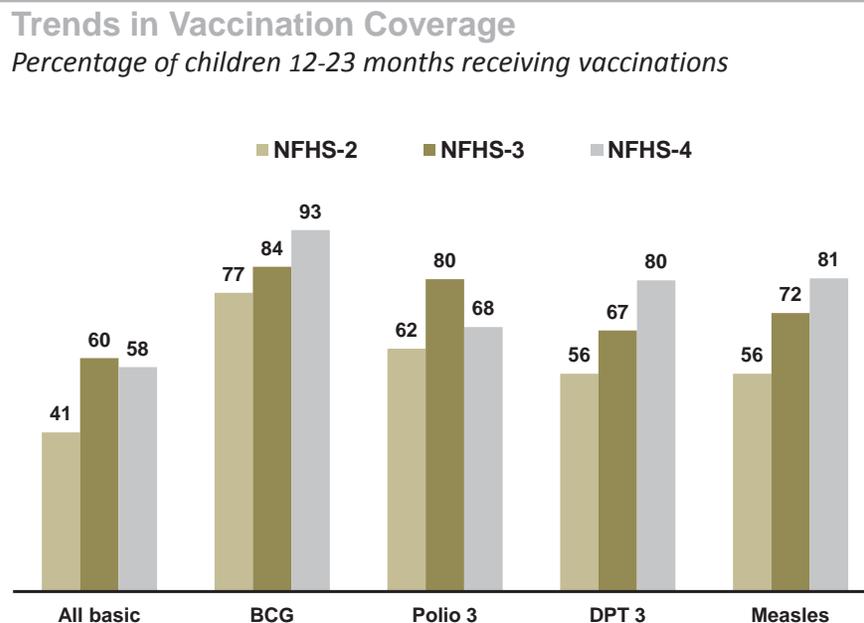
A majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information by a health provider or worker about other aspects of maternal care including the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy (70%), the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility (61%), and family planning or delaying the birth of the next child (59%). Only 50-56 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

More than half (58%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

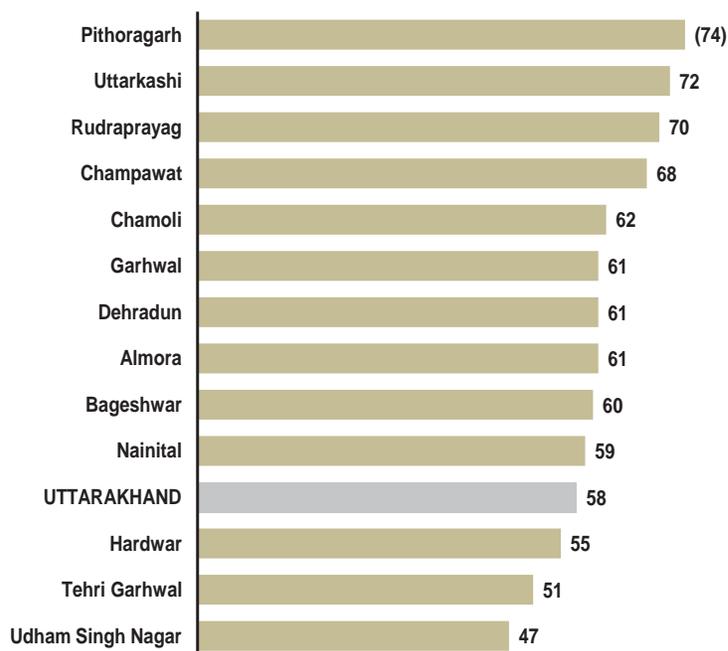
Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, lower percentages have received other basic vaccinations (68% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 80% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 81% have been vaccinated against measles). In addition, 59 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 91% to 80%) and polio vaccine (from 91% to 68%).



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there were increases in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 67% to 80%), measles (from 72% to 81%), and BCG (from 84% to 93%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 80 percent to 68 percent. Overall, there was a small decrease in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 60% to 58%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among Hindu than Muslim children (61% versus 48%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling (66%) and for first births (65%). There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by urban-rural residence or the sex of the child.

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



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is in large part low due to high dropout at the third dose of the polio vaccine.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 80 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty-four percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 79 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 17 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than 9 out of 10 mothers (93%) of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS.

Thirty-five percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and two-thirds (66%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty percent were given zinc supplements, and 23 percent received an antibiotic drug. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

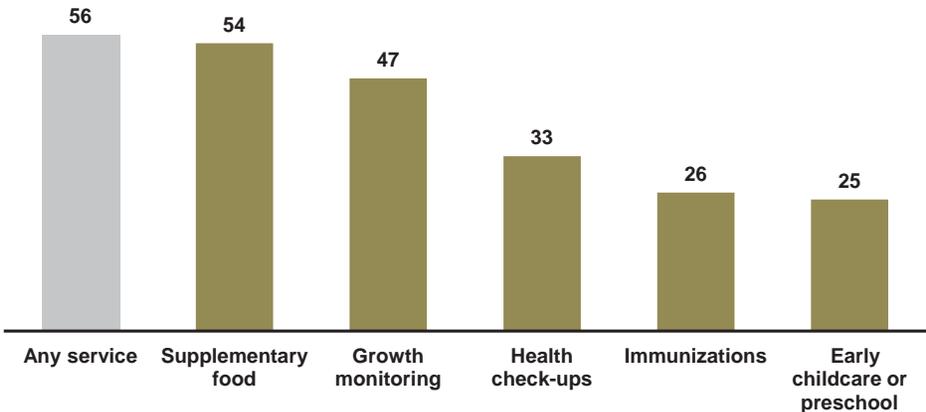
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Uttarakhand only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea were given more to drink than normal. Only about one-fourth of children (27%) were given the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, two-thirds of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 27 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Less than half of children (45%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Fifty-six percent of children under 6 years receive some kind of services from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (54%), growth monitoring (47%), health check-ups (33%), and immunizations (26%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (25% of children age 3-6 years). Half of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Slightly more than half (51%) of mothers of children under 6 years received some benefits from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and nearly similar proportion of their mothers (53%) received some service while breastfeeding. Only 24 percent of breastfeeding mothers received health and nutrition education from the centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttarakhand, only 51 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 29 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-3, the majority of infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, almost two-fifths of children (39%) are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 86 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than three-fourths (78%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 31.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only 46 percent of children in Uttarakhand receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. While a substantial majority of children age 6-23 months are breastfed or receive milk or milk products, just over two-fifths (42%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (21%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only nine percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and increases the risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Uttarakhand, slightly more than one-third (37%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 45 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. However, only 11 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 14 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

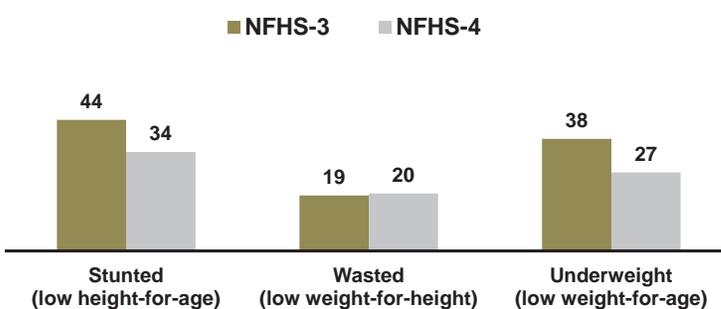
Children's nutritional status

One-third (34%) of children under five years age are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from recent inadequate food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 9 percent are severely wasted. More than one-fourth (27%) of children under five years age are underweight, an indicator which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Four percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 24 percent of children are stunted, 22 percent are underweight, and 32 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Uttarakhand has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 44 percent to 34 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 38 percent to 27 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 19% to 20%). Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Uttarakhand.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with an increase in the mother's level of schooling, the mother's nutritional status, the child's size at birth, and the birth interval. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Muslim children and children of higher birth orders.

Adults' nutritional status

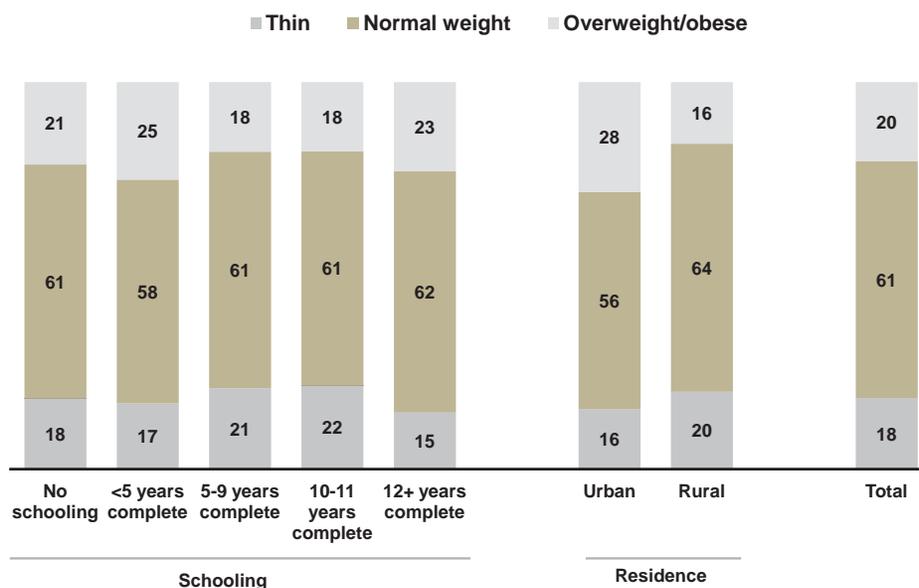
Overall, more than one-third of women (39%) and men (34%) are either too thin or overweight or obese. Eighteen percent of women and 16 percent of men in Uttarakhand are too thin, and 20 percent of women and 18 percent of men are overweight or obese. This is very different from the pattern in NFHS-3, where a substantially larger proportion of men and women were thin than overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups. Overweight and obesity are more prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and among Sikhs.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of Uttarakhand's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 71 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



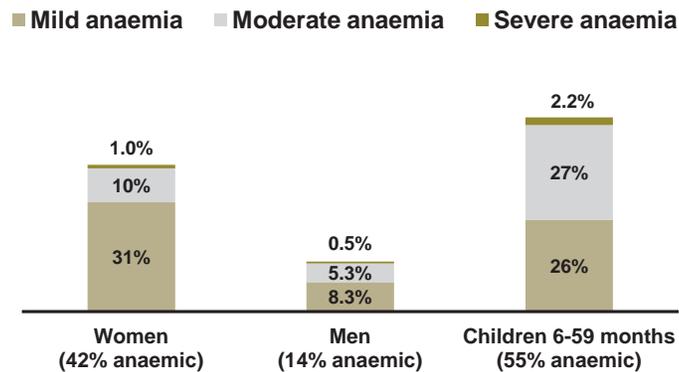
Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Uttarakhand, especially among women and children.

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. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost half of children (49%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. The prevalence of anaemia among children decreased from 61 percent in NFHS-3 to 55 percent in NFHS-4.

Forty-two percent of women in Uttarakhand have anaemia, including 31 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 40 percent for almost every group of women. Fourteen percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

Aneamia among women, men, and children



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Uttarakhand, 244 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (307) than among women (182) and is higher in urban areas (344) than in rural areas (189).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and 97% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 64 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fifths (61%) of women and three-fourths (77%) of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Almost all women (93%) and men (97%) know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent of women and 9 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,382 women age 15-49 and 634 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The diabetes rate is much higher among women and men age 35-49 than among younger women and men. Overall, 983 women and 763 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is again notably higher among those age 35-49 than among younger individuals. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma among women (1,601 per 100,000) but less prevalent than asthma among men (116 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among men (1,283 per 100,000) than among women (898 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 94 women per 100,000 and no men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

NFHS-4 included measurement of blood pressure. Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Almost two-fifths (58%) of women have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Eighteen percent of men in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Thirty-five percent of men have normal blood pressure, including only 0.2 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Uttarakhand, 17 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 9 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 12 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Forty-four percent of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (21%) or cigarettes (14%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *bidis* being especially popular in rural areas. Slightly more than half of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (35%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost half (48%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

Household members are equally likely to rely on the public sector and the private sector for health care (50% each), with the public sector being a somewhat more common source (52%) for rural households and the private sector (54%) for urban households. Household members are most likely to go private doctors or clinics (28%), followed by government/municipal hospitals (21%), private hospitals (20%), and government health centres (CHC/Block PHC) or rural hospitals (16%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 20 percent of households in Uttarakhand have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is as common in rural areas (20%) as in urban areas (19%). In Uttarakhand, four types of programmes dominate. More than two-fifths of the households with at least one covered member report coverage from the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), 26 percent from the State health insurance scheme, 14 percent from the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and 9 percent from the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 12 percent each of women and men age 15-49 years in Uttarakhand are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less schooling or no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-one percent of women in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 88 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 77 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-29 years (87%) are more likely than older women age 40-49 (69%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Scheduled caste women (72%), Muslim women (74%), women with no schooling (54%) or less than five years of schooling (52%), and the small number of women not exposed to media on a regular basis (58%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (95%) in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

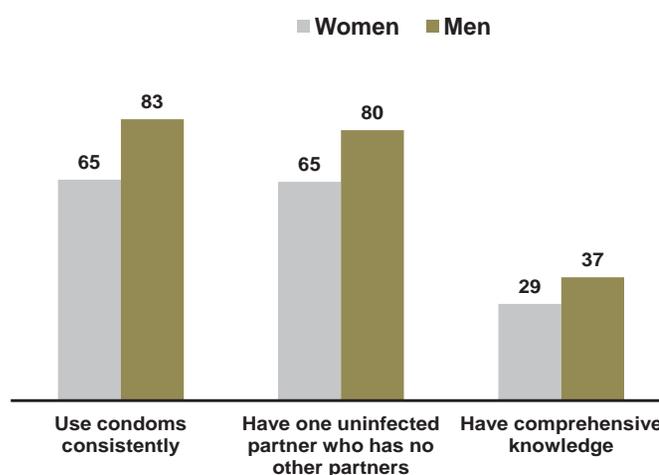
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men. Similarly, 65 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men.

Only 29 percent of women and 37 percent of men in Uttarakhand have a 'compre-

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



hensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Over four-fifths (82%) of women and 92 percent of men in Uttarakhand would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women and men (87% each) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than four-fifths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of women and 74 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 10 percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. One-fifth of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (25%) are more likely than rural women (17%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Uttarakhand, women (6%) are more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Slightly more than one-third (35%) of women and men (34%) received an injection in the past 12 months.

Among adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, women (91%) were somewhat more likely than men (84%) to report that a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is less in urban areas (6%) than in rural areas (9%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 3% of men).

Half of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. One percent of all men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Uttarakhand, 55 percent use cloth, 48 percent use sanitary napkins, 23 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 70 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling.

Employment and earnings

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 72 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 75 percent earned cash (including 3 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind), and 23 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (96%) and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 76 percent of employed men.

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Almost all (94%) currently married women who work and are paid in cash decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than one-third (35%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 79 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 49 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Eighty-one percent of women make decisions about major household purchases alone or jointly with their husband, and similar percentages participate in decisions about their own health care or visiting their family (82% each). Overall 72 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 63 percent among women age 15-19 to 81 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 92 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 94 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Half of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (63%) and women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

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

Almost three-fifths (59%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 77 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area, and only 3 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The highest proportions of women allowed to go to all three places by themselves are found among women age 40-49 (81%) and employed women who earn cash (76%). Women age 15-19 (41%) and Muslim women (45%) are least likely to be allowed to go by themselves to all three places.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-nine percent of women and 50 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 22 percent of women and 38 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of a house and especially land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

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

More than half (55%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, almost three in four (74%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 51 percent of rural women. More than four-fifths of women with 12 or more years of schooling have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 31 percent of women with no schooling.

More than half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-seven percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (17%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (13%) and if she argues with her husband (12%). Men are slightly more likely than women to accept wife beating. Thirty percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (19%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (15%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, nearly one in five (17% of women and 22% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-seven percent of women and 64 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 83 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 13 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 14 percent of women in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband.

Fourteen percent of women in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

One percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

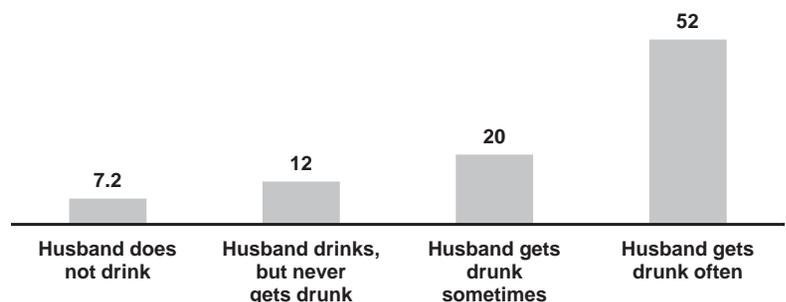
Spousal violence

Ten percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 2-4 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1 percent or less have experienced being choked or burned on purpose or being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Two percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 1-2 percent report that their husband used physical force or threats or other ways to make them perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Five percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 25 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost four times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 7 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



More than one-fourth (26%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (76%) of 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, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Result | Residence | | Total |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 4,803 | 11,301 | 16,104 |
| Households occupied | 4,661 | 10,943 | 15,604 |
| Households interviewed | 4,451 | 10,720 | 15,171 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 95.5 | 98.0 | 97.2 |
| Interviews with women age 15-49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 5,461 | 12,541 | 18,002 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 5,213 | 12,087 | 17,300 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 95.5 | 96.4 | 96.1 |
| Interviews with men age 15-54 | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 879 | 1,622 | 2,501 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 737 | 1,437 | 2,174 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 83.8 | 88.6 | 86.9 |

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

| District | Households interviewed | | | Household response rate ¹ | Number of eligible women interviewed | | | Eligible women response rate ² | Number of eligible men interviewed | | | Eligible men response rate ² |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | | Urban | Rural | Total | | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almora | 98 | 785 | 883 | 97.8 | 87 | 844 | 931 | 95.9 | 18 | 68 | 86 | 88.7 |
| Bageshwar | 41 | 885 | 926 | 98.8 | 44 | 1,028 | 1,072 | 96.2 | 8 | 109 | 117 | 84.2 |
| Chamoli | 128 | 742 | 870 | 95.2 | 120 | 729 | 849 | 95.1 | 15 | 80 | 95 | 83.3 |
| Champawat | 144 | 737 | 881 | 97.1 | 169 | 827 | 996 | 94.7 | 39 | 74 | 113 | 78.5 |
| Dehradun | 913 | 915 | 1,828 | 97.9 | 981 | 1,051 | 2,032 | 95.9 | 129 | 122 | 251 | 85.4 |
| Garhwal | 140 | 731 | 871 | 97.3 | 166 | 773 | 939 | 97.2 | 27 | 107 | 134 | 95.0 |
| Hardwar | 871 | 914 | 1,785 | 96.6 | 1,101 | 1,220 | 2,321 | 96.1 | 140 | 187 | 327 | 89.3 |
| Nainital | 875 | 914 | 1,789 | 96.6 | 1,061 | 1,109 | 2,170 | 97.1 | 142 | 155 | 297 | 89.5 |
| Pithoragarh | 147 | 764 | 911 | 98.6 | 157 | 705 | 862 | 95.4 | 29 | 72 | 101 | 81.5 |
| Rudraprayag | 43 | 845 | 888 | 96.1 | 40 | 865 | 905 | 97.0 | 5 | 89 | 94 | 92.2 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 100 | 791 | 891 | 97.7 | 113 | 871 | 984 | 96.7 | 13 | 90 | 103 | 85.8 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 868 | 902 | 1,770 | 97.4 | 1,092 | 1,153 | 2,245 | 95.4 | 150 | 161 | 311 | 83.4 |
| Uttarkashi | 83 | 795 | 878 | 97.2 | 82 | 912 | 994 | 96.6 | 22 | 123 | 145 | 93.5 |
| Uttarakhand | 4,451 | 10,720 | 15,171 | 97.2 | 5,213 | 12,087 | 17,300 | 96.1 | 737 | 1,437 | 2,174 | 86.9 |

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| 5-9 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| 10-14 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| 15-19 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| 20-24 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| 25-29 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| 30-34 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| 35-39 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 45-49 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 50-54 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| 55-59 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| 60-64 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| 65-69 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 70-74 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 75-79 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 80 + | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aadhaar card | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card | 59.2 | 57.8 | 58.5 | 42.7 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 48.8 | 45.7 | 47.3 |
| Number | 12,416 | 11,440 | 23,856 | 20,985 | 22,452 | 43,437 | 33,401 | 33,892 | 67,293 |
| Sex ratio, all ages ¹ | na | na | 921 | na | na | 1,070 | na | na | 1,015 |
| Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹ | na | na | 858 | na | na | 948 | na | na | 918 |
| Schooling² | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 8.9 | 19.7 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 30.9 | 21.1 | 9.8 | 27.1 | 18.6 |
| <5 years complete | 14.3 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.4 |
| 5-9 years complete | 30.0 | 27.0 | 28.6 | 38.5 | 32.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 30.4 | 32.8 |
| 10-11 years complete | 13.9 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 11.8 |
| 12 or more years complete | 32.6 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 24.8 | 19.6 | 22.2 |
| Don't know | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 11,141 | 10,373 | 21,514 | 18,542 | 20,161 | 38,703 | 29,683 | 30,533 | 60,217 |
| Median number of years of schooling completed | 8.5 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 7.1 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| Household headship | | | | |
| Male | 85.2 | 79.4 | 81.4 | 85.3 |
| Female | 14.8 | 20.6 | 18.6 | 14.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean household size | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | na |
| Household structure¹ | | | | |
| Nuclear | 65.9 | 59.2 | 61.6 | 50.9 |
| Non-nuclear | 34.1 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 49.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Religion of household head | | | | |
| Hindu | 80.5 | 88.6 | 85.7 | 82.3 |
| Muslim | 17.3 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 15.6 |
| Sikh | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 20.1 | 22.8 | 21.8 | 23.2 |
| Scheduled tribe | 2.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Other backward class | 25.0 | 19.0 | 21.2 | 23.9 |
| Other | 51.3 | 52.9 | 52.3 | 47.8 |
| Don't know | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity | | | | |
| Yes | 99.4 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 97.8 |
| No | 0.6 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | |
| Improved source | 98.9 | 89.5 | 92.9 | 93.2 |
| Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot | 69.5 | 39.0 | 49.9 | 48.3 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 13.0 | 23.2 | 19.5 | 18.6 |
| Tube well or borehole | 15.9 | 22.4 | 20.1 | 23.0 |
| Other improved ² | 0.5 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Unimproved source ³ | 1.1 | 10.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Other source | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | |
| Water on premises/delivered to dwelling | 94.5 | 72.4 | 80.4 | 81.5 |
| Less than 30 minutes | 5.1 | 20.8 | 15.1 | 14.2 |
| Thirty minutes or longer | 0.4 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Water treatment prior to drinking⁴ | | | | |
| Boil | 8.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Strain through cloth | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter | 19.7 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| Electronic purifier | 14.3 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Other treatment | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| No treatment | 59.0 | 83.4 | 74.7 | 76.3 |
| Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵ | 40.0 | 16.0 | 24.6 | 23.0 |
| Sanitation facility | | | | |
| Improved, not shared facility | 73.3 | 59.6 | 64.5 | 66.0 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 66.0 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 54.8 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 3.9 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Other ⁶ | 3.5 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Shared facility ⁷ | 21.7 | 13.1 | 16.2 | 14.5 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 18.8 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 12.1 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Other ⁶ | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Unimproved | 5.0 | 27.2 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Other unimproved facility ⁸ | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| No facility/open space/field | 2.6 | 25.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of house⁹ | | | | |
| <i>Kachha</i> | 1.2 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 8.1 |
| <i>Semi-pucca</i> | 9.0 | 36.3 | 26.5 | 27.4 |
| <i>Pucca</i> | 89.8 | 50.3 | 64.5 | 64.3 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | |
| Electricity | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| LPG/natural gas | 85.0 | 30.2 | 49.8 | 46.7 |
| Biogas | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Kerosene | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 11.5 | 66.7 | 46.9 | 49.9 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Agricultural crop waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dung cakes | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| No food cooked in the household | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰ | 86.5 | 31.1 | 51.0 | 48.0 |
| Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹ | 12.3 | 68.1 | 48.1 | 51.4 |

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------|
| Place for cooking | | | | |
| In the house, separate room | 70.1 | 57.5 | 62.0 | 61.9 |
| In the house, no separate room | 20.3 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 21.5 |
| In a separate building | 6.7 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| Outdoors | 2.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 5,444 | 9,727 | 15,171 | 67,917 |
| Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹ | | | | |
| Stove | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| <i>Chullah</i> | 97.3 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.2 |
| Open fire | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number using solid fuel | 672 | 6,623 | 7,295 | 34,880 |
| Frequency of smoking in the house¹² | | | | |
| Daily | 31.1 | 42.1 | 38.2 | 41.8 |
| Weekly | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Monthly | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Less than monthly | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Never | 58.2 | 46.4 | 50.6 | 47.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 5,444 | 9,727 | 15,171 | 67,917 |

na = Not applicable

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

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPC/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Household possessions | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------|
| Household goods | | | | |
| Mattress | 96.0 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 |
| Pressure cooker | 95.1 | 87.3 | 90.1 | 90.6 |
| Chair | 88.3 | 82.2 | 84.4 | 85.8 |
| Cot or bed | 95.2 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 95.1 |
| Table | 81.7 | 66.4 | 71.9 | 73.4 |
| Electric fan | 92.7 | 61.7 | 72.8 | 75.2 |
| Radio or transistor | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Television (black and white) | 6.8 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| Television (colour) | 87.0 | 68.3 | 75.0 | 77.1 |
| Any television | 88.0 | 71.1 | 77.2 | 79.3 |
| Sewing machine | 54.3 | 36.1 | 42.7 | 47.4 |
| Mobile telephone | 97.7 | 93.3 | 94.9 | 96.2 |
| Landline telephone | 5.5 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Internet | 40.2 | 19.3 | 26.8 | 27.4 |
| Computer | 24.3 | 6.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Refrigerator | 65.0 | 29.7 | 42.4 | 44.3 |
| Air conditioner/cooler | 36.9 | 12.3 | 21.1 | 22.2 |
| Washing machine | 44.5 | 13.9 | 24.9 | 27.0 |
| Watch or clock | 91.4 | 79.7 | 83.9 | 85.3 |
| Water pump | 21.7 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 15.2 |
| Thresher | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Tractor | 0.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| None of the above | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Means of transport | | | | |
| Bicycle | 36.3 | 27.8 | 30.8 | 36.4 |
| Motorcycle or scooter | 52.0 | 25.2 | 34.8 | 38.3 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Car | 13.5 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| None of the above | 29.7 | 58.9 | 48.4 | 43.1 |
| Agricultural land | | | | |
| No agricultural land | 87.1 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 58.0 |
| Agricultural land | 12.9 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Irrigated land only | 7.2 | 22.0 | 16.7 | 18.1 |
| Non-irrigated land only | 3.0 | 27.3 | 18.6 | 17.3 |
| Both irrigated and non-irrigated land | 0.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Irrigation not determined | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage owning a house | 71.2 | 79.9 | 76.8 | 78.2 |
| Percentage owning farm animals ¹ | 8.3 | 62.8 | 43.2 | 47.2 |
| Percentage having a bank account/post office account ² | 93.1 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 93.2 |
| Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³ | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 18.8 |
| Percentage having a BPL card | 11.0 | 38.9 | 28.9 | 30.2 |
| Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Number | 5,444 | 9,727 | 15,171 | 67,917 |

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-10 (Primary) | 96.1 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 96.8 |
| 6-13 (Elementary) | 94.2 | 96.7 | 95.9 | 93.8 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.1 | 96.0 | 95.4 |
| 11-13 (Upper primary) | 91.1 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 90.6 | 93.0 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 94.3 | 93.2 |
| 14-15 (Secondary) | 84.5 | 89.3 | 87.7 | 77.7 | 84.9 | 82.7 | 81.5 | 87.2 | 85.3 |
| 16-17 (Higher secondary) | 68.1 | 70.0 | 69.3 | 65.9 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 68.8 | 68.2 |
| 11-14 years | 93.1 | 96.2 | 95.1 | 92.1 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 94.4 |
| 15-17 years | 77.8 | 79.7 | 79.0 | 74.2 | 77.0 | 76.0 | 76.2 | 78.3 | 77.6 |
| 6-14 years | 93.4 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 92.4 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 94.6 |
| 6-17 years | 87.8 | 90.9 | 89.8 | 85.7 | 88.6 | 87.7 | 86.9 | 89.8 | 88.8 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 91.9 | 93.5 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 92.3 | 91.6 | 91.1 | 92.9 | 92.4 |
| Muslim | 76.2 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 74.8 | 67.5 | 71.0 | 75.5 | 71.8 | 73.6 |
| Sikh | (89.1) | 83.9 | 86.3 | (95.5) | (93.8) | 94.3 | 90.9 | 88.3 | 89.3 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | (80.9) | * | (72.3) | (83.2) |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 84.7 | 91.9 | 89.8 | 84.1 | 88.7 | 87.4 | 84.4 | 90.3 | 88.7 |
| Scheduled tribe | 87.8 | 86.3 | 86.7 | 79.2 | 91.1 | 88.7 | 84.3 | 88.8 | 87.7 |
| Other backward class | 84.0 | 84.6 | 84.4 | 81.2 | 79.5 | 80.1 | 82.7 | 82.1 | 82.4 |
| Other | 92.2 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 90.3 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 92.8 |
| Don't know | (82.6) | (80.2) | 81.3 | (77.6) | (79.3) | 78.6 | 80.7 | 79.8 | 80.2 |

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | Living with father but not with mother | Not living with either parent | Total | Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹ | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | |
| <5 years | 83.0 | 15.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 6,005 |
| 5-9 years | 83.5 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 6,289 |
| 10-14 years | 80.8 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 7,213 |
| 15-17 years | 77.6 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 4,372 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.8 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 7,941 |
| Rural | 79.3 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 15,938 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 81.8 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 12,528 |
| Female | 81.1 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 11,350 |
| Total age <15 years | 82.3 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 19,507 |
| Total age <18 years | 81.5 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 23,879 |

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | Total registered | <i>De jure</i> children |
|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Registered, has a birth certificate | Registered, does not have a birth certificate | | |
| Age | | | | |
| <2 years | 65.9 | 12.3 | 78.2 | 2,371 |
| 2-4 years | 63.1 | 12.6 | 75.7 | 3,634 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 62.2 | 13.2 | 75.4 | 3,149 |
| Female | 66.4 | 11.7 | 78.1 | 2,855 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 72.3 | 9.5 | 81.8 | 1,965 |
| Rural | 60.2 | 14.0 | 74.2 | 4,039 |
| Total | 64.2 | 12.5 | 76.7 | 6,005 |

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | <i>De jure</i> children |
|-------------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Registered, has a birth certificate | Registered, does not have a birth certificate | Total registered | |
| Almora | 59.8 | 15.9 | 75.8 | 337 |
| Bageshwar | 50.5 | 19.1 | 69.5 | 148 |
| Chamoli | 77.7 | 12.0 | 89.7 | 199 |
| Champawat | 68.7 | 15.0 | 83.7 | 137 |
| Dehradun | 77.6 | 9.8 | 87.4 | 946 |
| Garhwal | 69.3 | 9.7 | 79.1 | 315 |
| Hardwar | 60.1 | 9.8 | 69.9 | 1,438 |
| Nainital | 67.3 | 10.9 | 78.2 | 492 |
| Pithoragarh | 67.9 | 20.5 | 88.4 | 231 |
| Rudraprayag | 66.0 | 12.6 | 78.5 | 118 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 72.2 | 7.5 | 79.7 | 360 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 52.8 | 18.0 | 70.8 | 1,115 |
| Uttarkashi | 58.5 | 9.4 | 67.9 | 169 |
| Uttarakhand | 64.2 | 12.5 | 76.7 | 6,005 |

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Weighted percent | | Number of women | | Number of men | |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 18.8 | 22.1 | 3,250 | 3,287 | 440 | 450 |
| 20-24 | 18.4 | 15.7 | 3,189 | 3,107 | 312 | 327 |
| 25-29 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 2,915 | 2,803 | 327 | 292 |
| 30-34 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 2,292 | 2,337 | 255 | 266 |
| 35-39 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 2,181 | 2,200 | 261 | 247 |
| 40-44 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 1,710 | 1,786 | 199 | 214 |
| 45-49 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 1,762 | 1,780 | 196 | 198 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.4 | 40.2 | 6,303 | 5,213 | 800 | 676 |
| Rural | 63.6 | 59.8 | 10,997 | 12,087 | 1,190 | 1,318 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 21.3 | 7.7 | 3,692 | 3,524 | 153 | 144 |
| <5 years complete | 3.0 | 2.3 | 524 | 493 | 46 | 44 |
| 5-9 years complete | 31.0 | 36.4 | 5,361 | 5,551 | 725 | 732 |
| 10-11 years complete | 14.1 | 19.4 | 2,438 | 2,560 | 386 | 390 |
| 12 or more years complete | 30.5 | 34.2 | 5,284 | 5,172 | 681 | 684 |
| Literacy | | | | | | |
| Literate ¹ | 76.5 | 90.7 | 13,242 | 13,369 | 1,806 | 1,811 |
| Not literate | 22.5 | 9.0 | 3,894 | 3,741 | 178 | 174 |
| Not measured | 0.9 | 0.3 | 164 | 190 | 6 | 9 |
| Percentage exposed to various media | | | | | | |
| Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week | 32.7 | 68.0 | 5,657 | 5,187 | 1,354 | 1,356 |
| Watches television at least once a week | 82.6 | 88.0 | 14,292 | 13,946 | 1,751 | 1,736 |
| Listens to the radio at least once a week | 8.6 | 21.7 | 1,485 | 1,326 | 432 | 437 |
| Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month | 6.8 | 12.3 | 1,178 | 922 | 245 | 204 |
| Not regularly exposed to any media | 14.7 | 7.4 | 2,549 | 2,889 | 146 | 159 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 28.5 | 43.6 | 4,926 | 4,803 | 869 | 876 |
| Currently married | 68.1 | 55.6 | 11,775 | 11,870 | 1,106 | 1,100 |
| Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Widowed | 2.9 | 0.3 | 504 | 537 | 6 | 8 |
| Divorced/separated/deserted | 0.5 | 0.5 | 92 | 88 | 10 | 10 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 83.5 | 84.9 | 14,449 | 14,895 | 1,690 | 1,735 |
| Muslim | 14.5 | 13.8 | 2,504 | 2,141 | 275 | 237 |
| Sikh | 1.6 | 1.1 | 280 | 206 | 21 | 18 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.2 | 67 | 58 | 4 | 4 |

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Weighted percent | | Number of women | | Number of men | |
|---|------------------|-------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 23.2 | 21.9 | 4,006 | 3,800 | 436 | 473 |
| Scheduled tribe | 4.4 | 2.7 | 756 | 645 | 53 | 40 |
| Other backward class | 24.2 | 30.0 | 4,194 | 3,804 | 597 | 536 |
| Other | 47.3 | 45.3 | 8,191 | 8,932 | 902 | 943 |
| Don't know | 0.9 | 0.1 | 153 | 119 | 2 | 2 |
| Total age 15-49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 1,990 | 1,994 |
| Age 50-54 | na | 8.5 | na | na | 184 | 180 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | 100.0 | na | na | 2,174 | 2,174 |
| Employment status (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Employed at any time | 20.6 | 71.9 | 555 | 589 | 1,431 | 1,413 |
| In agricultural occupation | 8.6 | 17.1 | 233 | 288 | 341 | 372 |
| In non-agricultural occupation | 11.5 | 53.6 | 310 | 287 | 1,067 | 1,020 |
| Don't know | 0.5 | 1.2 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 21 |
| Not employed | 79.4 | 28.1 | 2,138 | 2,110 | 559 | 581 |
| Total age 15-49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,693 | 2,699 | 1,990 | 1,994 |
| Age 50-54 | na | 8.5 | na | na | 184 | 180 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | 100.0 | na | na | 2,174 | 2,174 |

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

| Age | NFHS-4 | | | NFHS-3 | | | NFHS-2 | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 15-19 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.053 | 0.045 | 0.050 | 0.046 | 0.050 |
| 20-24 | 0.134 | 0.200 | 0.175 | 0.162 | 0.232 | 0.214 | 0.179 | 0.211 | 0.202 |
| 25-29 | 0.121 | 0.146 | 0.137 | 0.182 | 0.154 | 0.162 | 0.118 | 0.171 | 0.159 |
| 30-34 | 0.069 | 0.052 | 0.058 | 0.060 | 0.073 | 0.069 | 0.063 | 0.094 | 0.085 |
| 35-39 | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.029 | 0.023 |
| 40-44 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| 45-49 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.003 | * | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TFR (15-49) | 1.80 | 2.24 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.67 | 2.55 | 2.14 | 2.76 | 2.61 |
| CBR | 17.1 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 20.2 | 24.3 | 23.5 |

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

* Based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 | Total wanted fertility rate |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.80 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 1.43 |
| Rural | 2.24 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.71 |
| Schooling | | | | |
| No schooling | 3.12 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.17 |
| <5 years complete | 2.17 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 1.63 |
| 5-9 years complete | 2.31 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 1.81 |
| 10-11 years complete | 1.90 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.61 |
| 12 or more years complete | 1.66 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.49 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 1.93 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.53 |
| Muslim | 3.03 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 1.95 |
| Sikh | 1.72 | 3.4 | (2.8) | 1.65 |
| Other | (2.28) | 4.6 | * | (1.99) |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.05 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 1.50 |
| Scheduled tribe | 1.75 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 1.34 |
| Other backward class | 2.45 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 1.75 |
| Other | 1.90 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.59 |
| Don't know | 3.16 | 6.5 | * | 1.68 |
| Total | 2.07 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 1.60 |

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

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: | | Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 657 |
| 16 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 648 |
| 17 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 623 |
| 18 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 779 |
| 19 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 544 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1,079 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2,172 |
| Schooling | | | | |
| No schooling | 9.4 | 3.1 | 12.4 | 103 |
| <5 years complete | 2.1 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 65 |
| 5-9 years complete | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1,314 |
| 10-11 years complete | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1,048 |
| 12 or more years complete | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 721 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,055 |
| Currently married | 23.7 | 24.4 | 48.0 | 193 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2,588 |
| Muslim | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 628 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 827 |
| Scheduled tribe | 3.1 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 148 |
| Other backward class | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 887 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1,362 |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3,250 |

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Birth order | | | | Total | Number of births |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | | |
| Mother's current age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 91.8 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| 20-29 | 44.6 | 36.2 | 13.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 2,683 |
| 30-39 | 11.8 | 27.5 | 19.6 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 728 |
| 40-49 | (5.2) | (2.5) | (6.2) | (86.1) | 100.0 | 42 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.7 | 34.7 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 1,124 |
| Rural | 37.6 | 33.0 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 2,377 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 17.6 | 22.6 | 18.7 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 755 |
| <5 years complete | 25.1 | 29.5 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 94 |
| 5-9 years complete | 33.3 | 36.7 | 18.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 1,212 |
| 10-11 years complete | 42.8 | 43.0 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 57.4 | 34.8 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,053 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 40.5 | 35.1 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 2,718 |
| Muslim | 27.1 | 27.1 | 17.1 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 715 |
| Sikh | (49.5) | (42.1) | (8.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 54 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 31.8 | 33.1 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 818 |
| Scheduled tribe | 41.8 | 31.4 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Other backward class | 33.9 | 31.4 | 15.1 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 999 |
| Other | 44.1 | 35.6 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1,495 |
| Don't know | (26.3) | (27.2) | (10.9) | (35.5) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Total | 38.0 | 33.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 3,500 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 32.3 | 28.7 | 17.4 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 754 |

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first order births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|---|
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | | | |
| Mother's current age | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-29 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 35.6 | 17.7 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 2,212 | 28.6 |
| 30-39 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 14.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 1,314 | 40.7 |
| 40-49 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 20.6 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 100 | 51.4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.6 | 12.6 | 26.3 | 19.1 | 12.1 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 1,129 | 36.3 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 16.3 | 32.0 | 18.2 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 2,501 | 30.9 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 13.0 | 15.3 | 28.4 | 18.7 | 9.9 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 1,124 | 31.9 |
| <5 years complete | 13.8 | 20.1 | 31.9 | 19.8 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 118 | 29.4 |
| 5-9 years complete | 11.3 | 17.0 | 34.7 | 17.0 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 1,331 | 30.1 |
| 10-11 years complete | 13.6 | 10.2 | 30.5 | 20.1 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 338 | 33.6 |
| 12 or more years complete | 10.1 | 12.8 | 24.5 | 19.9 | 14.1 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 719 | 37.6 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.6 | 15.6 | 30.2 | 18.3 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 2,742 | 32.4 |
| Muslim | 13.0 | 13.9 | 31.1 | 19.4 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 835 | 31.6 |
| Sikh | (8.6) | (10.7) | (12.8) | (15.2) | (23.5) | (29.1) | 100.0 | 47 | (53.0) |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 14.2 | 17.0 | 31.0 | 17.8 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 937 | 29.6 |
| Scheduled tribe | 7.9 | 13.4 | 29.6 | 18.2 | 11.3 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 130 | 35.5 |
| Other backward class | 12.9 | 16.1 | 31.5 | 17.8 | 8.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 1,082 | 31.1 |
| Other | 9.8 | 13.5 | 29.4 | 19.2 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 1,414 | 35.0 |
| Don't know | (14.6) | (10.7) | (18.2) | (25.8) | (16.6) | (14.1) | 100.0 | 67 | (37.6) |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 31.0 | 18.1 | 10.3 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 2,787 | 31.7 |
| 4-6 | 9.5 | 13.7 | 27.6 | 20.7 | 11.5 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 741 | 35.6 |
| 7+ | 17.5 | 18.0 | 29.2 | 13.3 | 4.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 103 | 31.0 |
| Sex of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.3 | 14.6 | 29.7 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 1,627 | 33.0 |
| Female | 12.4 | 15.6 | 30.7 | 18.3 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 2,004 | 32.0 |
| Survival of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 10.6 | 14.9 | 30.6 | 19.2 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 3,415 | 33.0 |
| Dead | 32.6 | 18.8 | 24.3 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 216 | 22.8 |
| Total | 11.9 | 15.1 | 30.3 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 3,631 | 32.4 |

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Desire for children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 71.5 | 20.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 10.2 |
| Want another later ³ | 14.1 | 45.1 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 10.5 |
| Want another, undecided when | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Undecided | 1.7 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 |
| Want no more | 2.8 | 21.4 | 53.2 | 42.4 | 45.6 | 56.6 | 60.4 | 41.7 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.1 | 3.0 | 29.5 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 31.8 | 24.6 | 28.1 |
| Declared infecund | 8.0 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 6.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 836 | 1,915 | 4,098 | 2,604 | 1,304 | 612 | 407 | 11,775 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 65.6 | 24.1 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 0.9 | (4.5) | 12.6 |
| Want another later ³ | 23.0 | 45.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 11.8 |
| Want another, undecided when | 4.8 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.9 |
| Undecided | 1.0 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | (5.7) | 2.9 |
| Want no more | 3.7 | 21.2 | 78.7 | 86.7 | 87.6 | 93.6 | (85.5) | 67.5 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 | (4.3) | 2.3 |
| Declared infecund | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | (0.0) | 0.9 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 70 | 193 | 391 | 224 | 136 | 51 | 41 | 1,106 |

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Women: Number of living children ¹ | | | | | Total | Men: Number of living children ¹ | | | | | Total |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 60.3 | 69.6 | * | 24.7 | * | (0.0) | * | * | * | 8.5 |
| 25-34 | 2.8 | 23.8 | 82.7 | 83.1 | 85.9 | 68.3 | (1.0) | 15.5 | 68.4 | 73.6 | (79.5) | 48.2 |
| 35-49 | 12.8 | 74.3 | 90.0 | 91.0 | 89.8 | 88.2 | * | (51.9) | 89.6 | 97.1 | 95.6 | 89.5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 29.8 | 82.2 | 86.9 | 88.3 | 68.0 | (0.0) | 16.4 | 82.5 | 95.5 | 94.5 | 69.1 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 21.0 | 82.9 | 87.5 | 88.9 | 70.7 | 5.8 | 25.2 | 79.5 | 86.8 | 92.1 | 70.3 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 5.3 | 32.4 | 76.7 | 86.7 | 87.7 | 79.5 | * | * | * | (80.2) | 96.1 | 80.7 |
| <5 years complete | * | (31.7) | 80.8 | 88.9 | 95.4 | 79.2 | * | * | * | * | * | (80.3) |
| 5-9 years complete | 2.9 | 18.3 | 81.2 | 87.6 | 89.6 | 71.5 | (5.4) | 15.0 | 85.2 | 91.8 | 91.2 | 72.4 |
| 10-11 years complete | 1.8 | 24.5 | 82.0 | 89.5 | 90.1 | 66.4 | * | (23.8) | 71.0 | (91.3) | * | 64.7 |
| 12 or more years complete | 2.5 | 25.9 | 86.9 | 86.0 | 88.4 | 57.7 | (4.0) | 23.8 | 84.1 | 90.5 | * | 64.8 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 3.3 | 26.0 | 84.4 | 89.0 | 90.0 | 71.1 | 4.8 | 23.2 | 83.0 | 92.8 | 92.2 | 72.1 |
| Muslim | 0.5 | 9.8 | 60.4 | 74.8 | 85.1 | 61.6 | * | * | (66.0) | * | (95.2) | 59.2 |
| Sikh | * | (25.9) | 86.4 | (85.2) | * | 66.9 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | (75.9) | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.8 | 18.5 | 76.4 | 89.3 | 90.3 | 70.8 | * | (11.6) | 84.2 | 85.7 | 93.3 | 72.2 |
| Scheduled tribe | (2.1) | 27.0 | 79.5 | 78.2 | 85.0 | 65.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other backward class | 2.2 | 18.5 | 78.3 | 84.2 | 86.3 | 66.4 | * | (24.6) | 72.8 | 84.7 | 95.0 | 67.2 |
| Other | 3.4 | 28.4 | 86.6 | 88.6 | 89.6 | 71.3 | (2.1) | 21.9 | 84.2 | 97.6 | 90.7 | 70.5 |
| Don't know | * | * | (73.5) | * | * | 67.2 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Number of living sons² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 43.8 | 52.9 | 65.0 | 20.9 | 3.7 | 15.9 | (41.9) | * | * | 21.5 |
| 1 | na | 34.7 | 87.7 | 86.8 | 89.3 | 77.5 | na | 27.1 | 82.2 | 90.1 | 92.7 | 75.0 |
| 2 | na | na | 90.2 | 91.2 | 92.9 | 91.3 | na | na | 94.1 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 94.4 |
| 3 | na | na | na | 90.3 | 86.6 | 88.0 | na | na | na | (91.8) | (96.8) | 94.8 |
| 4+ | na | na | na | na | na | 85.2 | na | na | na | na | na | * |
| Total | 2.8 | 24.5 | 82.6 | 87.3 | 88.7 | 69.7 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 80.8 | 90.0 | 92.9 | 69.8 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 5.2 | 23.1 | 86.3 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 75.2 | 10.2 | 24.9 | 81.5 | 71.8 | 79.6 | 62.3 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total | NFHS-3 (2005-06) |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| 1 | 14.6 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 |
| 2 | 73.2 | 74.6 | 87.2 | 55.6 | 42.3 | 27.6 | 18.9 | 68.4 | 65.8 |
| 3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 34.2 | 28.3 | 29.8 | 28.8 | 13.8 | 17.0 |
| 4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 33.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 6+ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 5,790 | 1,988 | 4,286 | 2,751 | 1,387 | 660 | 438 | 17,300 | 2,953 |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | |
| All respondents | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Number of all respondents | 5,762 | 1,988 | 4,283 | 2,748 | 1,382 | 656 | 424 | 17,242 | 2,919 |
| Currently married respondents | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Number of currently married respondents | 836 | 1,915 | 4,094 | 2,600 | 1,301 | 607 | 393 | 11,746 | 2,059 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | (2.8) | 3.2 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 5.5 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 5.1 | 10.6 |
| 2 | 72.8 | 72.8 | 84.6 | 56.8 | 42.9 | 33.4 | (23.8) | 69.2 | 72.0 |
| 3 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 29.6 | 19.6 | 27.7 | (26.1) | 13.6 | 11.2 |
| 4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 26.8 | 22.2 | (20.8) | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 14.1 | (6.0) | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 6+ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | (9.4) | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Non-numeric responses | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | (11.2) | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 942 | 196 | 394 | 229 | 138 | 51 | 41 | 1,990 | 928 |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | |
| All respondents | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | (3.3) | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Number of all respondents | 926 | 196 | 394 | 227 | 138 | 50 | 36 | 1,966 | 917 |
| Currently married respondents | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | (3.3) | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Number of currently married respondents | 70 | 193 | 391 | 222 | 135 | 49 | 36 | 1,098 | 558 |

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who want more sons than daughters | Percentage who want at least one son | Percentage who want at least one daughter | Number of women | Percentage who want more daughters than sons | Percentage who want at least one son | Percentage who want at least one daughter | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.1 | 73.1 | 72.2 | 3,214 | 10.4 | 86.4 | 83.0 | 427 |
| 20-29 | 11.3 | 78.9 | 76.7 | 6,067 | 14.0 | 86.4 | 83.2 | 636 |
| 30-39 | 18.5 | 86.0 | 83.3 | 4,453 | 22.4 | 93.8 | 88.0 | 515 |
| 40-49 | 24.6 | 85.9 | 83.7 | 3,444 | 21.8 | 92.8 | 90.9 | 387 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.8 | 78.2 | 76.4 | 6,247 | 18.8 | 89.7 | 84.1 | 795 |
| Rural | 16.1 | 82.7 | 80.4 | 10,931 | 15.6 | 89.5 | 87.2 | 1,170 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 29.1 | 88.6 | 86.4 | 3,656 | 33.2 | 92.1 | 84.1 | 147 |
| <5 years complete | 27.6 | 89.1 | 86.0 | 522 | (22.1) | (92.9) | (92.9) | 44 |
| 5-9 years complete | 15.7 | 84.6 | 81.8 | 5,337 | 17.3 | 91.5 | 89.3 | 713 |
| 10-11 years complete | 9.3 | 77.5 | 76.2 | 2,423 | 17.1 | 90.4 | 87.9 | 383 |
| 12 or more years complete | 6.6 | 73.1 | 71.4 | 5,241 | 12.6 | 86.4 | 81.2 | 677 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.3 | 71.0 | 70.3 | 4,877 | 12.2 | 85.3 | 82.1 | 853 |
| Currently married | 18.2 | 85.2 | 82.5 | 11,712 | 20.8 | 92.9 | 88.9 | 1,096 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 20.6 | 83.2 | 80.0 | 590 | * | * | * | 16 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 14.1 | 80.4 | 78.3 | 14,362 | 15.5 | 89.4 | 85.5 | 1,668 |
| Muslim | 22.0 | 85.0 | 82.9 | 2,472 | 26.9 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 273 |
| Sikh | 9.8 | 84.9 | 83.0 | 277 | * | * | * | 21 |
| Other | 18.2 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 67 | * | * | * | 4 |

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who want more sons than daughters | Percentage who want more daughters than sons | Percentage who want at least one son | Percentage who want more daughters than sons | Percentage who want at least one daughter | Number of men |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 17.6 | 2.3 | 81.5 | 80.4 | 3,981 | 18.0 |
| Scheduled tribe | 15.7 | 2.9 | 86.6 | 84.8 | 753 | (12.0) |
| Other backward class | 18.3 | 2.5 | 85.1 | 82.7 | 4,152 | 20.8 |
| Other | 12.3 | 2.0 | 78.2 | 75.7 | 8,141 | 14.2 |
| Don't know | 21.5 | 3.1 | 84.8 | 85.4 | 150 | * |
| Total | 15.2 | 2.3 | 81.1 | 79.0 | 17,178 | 16.9 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 20.7 | 2.1 | 72.9 | 69.6 | 2,919 | 13.6 |

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | All women | Currently married women | Never married women | All men | Currently married men | Never married men |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Any method | 99.0 | 99.8 | 97.1 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 98.6 |
| Any modern method | 99.0 | 99.8 | 97.1 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 98.6 |
| Female sterilization | 96.8 | 98.8 | 92.2 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 94.8 |
| Male sterilization | 90.4 | 94.6 | 81.1 | 94.3 | 98.4 | 89.1 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 89.4 | 94.9 | 77.1 | 60.6 | 72.1 | 46.7 |
| Injectables | 85.8 | 90.3 | 76.4 | 80.1 | 84.7 | 74.7 |
| Pill | 95.8 | 98.1 | 90.8 | 92.8 | 95.1 | 90.1 |
| Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 96.2 | 98.7 | 90.9 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 97.4 |
| Female condom | 32.6 | 34.9 | 27.8 | 47.4 | 51.8 | 42.2 |
| Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) | 20.1 | 22.7 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 8.9 |
| Emergency contraception | 71.2 | 76.3 | 61.1 | 68.3 | 72.8 | 63.1 |
| Other modern method | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹ | 87.3 | 93.4 | 74.1 | 59.1 | 69.8 | 46.1 |
| Any traditional method | 66.9 | 81.1 | 34.3 | 66.5 | 80.7 | 49.0 |
| Rhythm | 55.9 | 68.2 | 28.6 | 47.9 | 62.0 | 30.7 |
| Withdrawal | 57.0 | 71.0 | 24.8 | 60.2 | 71.7 | 46.0 |
| Other | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 6,303 | 4,202 | 1,909 | 800 | 441 | 357 |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| Any method | 98.4 | 99.3 | 96.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 |
| Any modern method | 98.4 | 99.3 | 96.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 |
| Female sterilization | 96.1 | 98.1 | 91.1 | 94.9 | 98.7 | 89.7 |
| Male sterilization | 86.9 | 91.1 | 75.5 | 92.4 | 97.6 | 85.6 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 82.0 | 87.9 | 67.0 | 50.7 | 59.2 | 39.4 |
| Injectables | 77.3 | 81.8 | 66.7 | 71.1 | 75.0 | 66.1 |
| Pill | 91.9 | 94.9 | 84.5 | 88.5 | 91.4 | 84.4 |
| Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 93.4 | 95.8 | 87.5 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.1 |
| Female condom | 21.1 | 22.7 | 17.7 | 35.6 | 38.0 | 32.7 |
| Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) | 11.7 | 13.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 5.3 |
| Emergency contraception | 59.4 | 63.5 | 50.3 | 60.5 | 65.6 | 54.0 |
| Other modern method | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹ | 78.5 | 85.0 | 62.4 | 49.4 | 57.6 | 38.5 |
| Any traditional method | 58.8 | 71.8 | 25.0 | 54.4 | 67.2 | 37.4 |
| Rhythm | 45.8 | 55.6 | 20.3 | 34.7 | 45.3 | 20.5 |
| Withdrawal | 46.8 | 58.8 | 15.8 | 48.8 | 60.1 | 33.5 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.1 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 10,997 | 7,573 | 3,020 | 1,190 | 665 | 512 |

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | All women | Currently married women | Never married women | All men | Currently married men | Never married men |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Any method | 98.6 | 99.5 | 96.6 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.0 |
| Any modern method | 98.6 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.0 |
| Female sterilization | 96.4 | 98.4 | 91.5 | 95.7 | 98.6 | 91.8 |
| Male sterilization | 88.2 | 92.4 | 77.7 | 93.1 | 97.9 | 87.1 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 84.7 | 90.4 | 71.0 | 54.7 | 64.3 | 42.4 |
| Injectables | 80.4 | 84.8 | 70.4 | 74.7 | 78.9 | 69.6 |
| Pill | 93.3 | 96.0 | 86.9 | 90.2 | 92.9 | 86.7 |
| Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 94.4 | 96.8 | 88.8 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 97.8 |
| Female condom | 25.3 | 27.1 | 21.7 | 40.3 | 43.5 | 36.6 |
| Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) | 14.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| Emergency contraception | 63.7 | 68.0 | 54.5 | 63.7 | 68.5 | 57.8 |
| Other modern method | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹ | 81.7 | 88.0 | 67.0 | 53.3 | 62.5 | 41.7 |
| Any traditional method | 61.7 | 75.1 | 28.6 | 59.3 | 72.6 | 42.2 |
| Rhythm | 49.5 | 60.1 | 23.5 | 40.0 | 52.0 | 24.7 |
| Withdrawal | 50.5 | 63.1 | 19.3 | 53.4 | 64.7 | 38.6 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 17,300 | 11,775 | 4,929 | 1,990 | 1,106 | 869 |

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3 | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Modern method | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any method | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Injec- tables | Condom/ Nirodh | LAM | | Any tradi- tional method | Rhythm | With- drawal | Not currently using | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 20-24 | 24.8 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 1,765 |
| 25-29 | 47.5 | 42.9 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 2,498 |
| 30-39 | 64.8 | 60.2 | 33.6 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 4,240 |
| 40-49 | 61.7 | 57.9 | 45.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 3,080 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.9 | 48.4 | 18.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 4,202 |
| Rural | 53.1 | 49.8 | 32.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 7,573 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 52.5 | 48.7 | 34.4 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 47.5 | 100.0 | 3,273 |
| <5 years complete | 57.7 | 54.2 | 39.7 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 404 |
| 5-9 years complete | 55.2 | 51.8 | 33.1 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 3,697 |
| 10-11 years complete | 54.4 | 49.6 | 24.7 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| 12 or more years complete | 51.3 | 46.3 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 48.7 | 100.0 | 3,132 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 56.2 | 52.4 | 31.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 9,970 |
| Muslim | 35.1 | 30.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 19.6 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 64.9 | 100.0 | 1,572 |
| Sikh | 56.9 | 49.2 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Other | (57.2) | (40.6) | (19.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (19.6) | (1.6) | (16.7) | (8.2) | (8.2) | (8.5) | (42.8) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 53.0 | 49.4 | 29.6 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 2,638 |
| Scheduled tribe | 43.7 | 39.1 | 21.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 500 |
| Other backward class | 48.0 | 43.2 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 2,796 |
| Other | 57.6 | 53.7 | 31.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 5,714 |
| Don't know | 30.4 | 27.9 | 12.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 69.6 | 100.0 | 127 |

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Number of women | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any method | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Not currently using | | Total |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No children | 10.1 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 89.9 | 1,144 |
| 1 child | 10.1 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 89.9 | 1,144 |
| 1 son | 34.7 | 30.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 21.9 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 65.3 | 1,839 |
| No sons | 38.6 | 34.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 23.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 61.4 | 1,061 |
| 2 children | 29.4 | 24.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 20.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 70.6 | 777 |
| 1 or more sons | 63.7 | 59.0 | 29.8 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 21.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 36.3 | 3,957 |
| No sons | 66.8 | 62.2 | 33.1 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 33.2 | 3,486 |
| 3 children | 40.7 | 34.8 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 22.2 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 59.3 | 471 |
| 1 or more sons | 68.0 | 63.6 | 44.7 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 32.0 | 2,555 |
| No sons | 69.4 | 65.0 | 46.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 30.6 | 2,443 |
| 4+ children | 37.4 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 62.6 | 113 |
| 1 or more sons | 56.1 | 52.4 | 37.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 43.9 | 2,280 |
| No sons | 56.9 | 53.4 | 38.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 43.1 | 2,192 |
| Total | 36.9 | 27.6 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 63.1 | 89 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 53.4 | 49.3 | 27.4 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 16.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 46.6 | 11,775 |
| | 59.3 | 55.5 | 32.1 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 15.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 40.7 | 2,078 |

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

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any modern spacing method ¹ | Any traditional method ² | Number of women |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Almora | 57.1 | 54.7 | 37.4 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 2.4 | 633 |
| Bageshwar | 57.9 | 54.7 | 40.6 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 334 |
| Chamoli | 60.2 | 58.4 | 47.0 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 404 |
| Champawat | 63.2 | 59.2 | 44.2 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 4.1 | 276 |
| Dehradun | 59.8 | 53.1 | 23.5 | 0.7 | 28.9 | 6.7 | 2,295 |
| Garhwal | 67.2 | 62.3 | 41.5 | 0.6 | 20.2 | 4.9 | 801 |
| Hardwar | 41.5 | 36.9 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 24.4 | 4.6 | 2,143 |
| Nainital | 48.5 | 44.9 | 22.0 | 2.0 | 20.9 | 3.5 | 983 |
| Pithoragarh | 70.1 | 66.8 | 50.5 | 0.7 | 15.6 | 3.3 | 545 |
| Rudraprayag | 61.0 | 59.1 | 46.6 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 267 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 64.3 | 62.7 | 43.4 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 1.6 | 747 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 38.0 | 35.1 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 2.9 | 1,946 |
| Uttarkashi | 68.5 | 64.9 | 50.1 | 1.1 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 402 |
| Uttarakhand | 53.4 | 49.3 | 27.4 | 0.7 | 21.3 | 4.1 | 11,775 |

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy | Number of women | Place of hysterectomy (%) | | | Total | Number of women with a hysterectomy |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Public health sector | Private health sector ¹ | Elsewhere or don't know place | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| <30 | 0.1 | 9,355 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| 30-39 | 2.2 | 4,473 | 40.1 | 59.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 |
| 40-49 | 7.1 | 3,472 | 37.7 | 62.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 6,303 | 28.5 | 71.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 10,997 | 44.3 | 55.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 4.0 | 3,692 | 42.2 | 57.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 147 |
| <5 years complete | 3.0 | 524 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 16 |
| 5-9 years complete | 2.1 | 5,361 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| 10-11 years complete | 1.2 | 2,438 | (39.1) | (60.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| 12 or more years complete | 1.0 | 5,284 | (29.3) | (70.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.1 | 14,449 | 41.9 | 58.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 308 |
| Muslim | 1.5 | 2,504 | (19.5) | (80.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 38 |
| Sikh | 3.1 | 280 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.1 | 4,006 | 48.5 | 51.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Scheduled tribe | 3.1 | 756 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 23 |
| Other backward class | 2.0 | 4,194 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Other | 1.9 | 8,191 | 36.5 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Don't know | 2.3 | 153 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Total | 2.0 | 17,300 | 38.8 | 61.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 354 |

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Any method | Modern method | | | | | Traditional method | | | Number of men | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ Nirodh | Other modern method | Any traditional method | | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Not used at last sex | Total |
| Type of sexual partner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 23.3 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 76.7 | 100.0 | 1,106 |
| Wife | 25.9 | 23.5 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 981 |
| Other | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Not currently married | (54.9) | (54.9) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (45.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (45.1) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 68 |
| 25-29 | 19.2 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 80.8 | 100.0 | 202 |
| 30-34 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 226 |
| 35-39 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 74.6 | 100.0 | 250 |
| 40-44 | 27.6 | 22.9 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 197 |
| 45-49 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.7 | 22.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 76.3 | 100.0 | 453 |
| Rural | 24.7 | 22.1 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 690 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 28.2 | 25.9 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 131 |
| <5 years complete | (10.5) | (10.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (0.0) | (9.0) | (0.0) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (0.3) | (89.5) | 100.0 | 31 |
| 5-9 years complete | 20.7 | 19.1 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 79.3 | 100.0 | 420 |
| 10-11 years complete | 23.1 | 22.6 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 190 |
| 12 or more years complete | 28.8 | 25.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | (57.1) | (57.1) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (6.8) | (0.0) | (47.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (42.9) | 100.0 | 36 |
| Currently married | 23.3 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 76.7 | 100.0 | 1,106 |

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | Traditional method | | | Number of men | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/Nirodh | Other modern method | | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.3 | 22.8 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 74.7 |
| Muslim | 19.1 | 19.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.9 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 19.6 | 18.4 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 80.4 |
| Other backward class | 22.9 | 21.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 77.1 |
| Other ¹ | 26.7 | 24.9 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 73.3 |
| Total age 15-49 | 24.3 | 22.2 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 75.7 |
| Age 50-54 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 81.4 |
| Total age 15-54 | 23.5 | 21.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 76.5 |

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, Sikh men, men belonging to "other" religions, scheduled tribe men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | All modern methods ¹ |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Public health sector | 86.7 | * | 19.1 | 57.0 | 15.6 | 46.9 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 45.4 | * | 3.6 | 36.9 | 5.9 | 23.4 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Government dispensary | 6.1 | * | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 0.4 | * | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC | 16.0 | * | 3.1 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| PHC/Additional PHC | 2.3 | * | 0.9 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Sub-centre/ANM | 0.3 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Government mobile clinic | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Camp | 16.2 | * | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 6.7 |
| <i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre | 0.0 | * | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| ASHA | 0.0 | * | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Other community-based worker | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 0.2 | * | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Private health sector | 13.1 | * | 43.4 | 42.6 | 21.9 | 21.2 |
| Private hospital | 12.7 | * | 3.8 | 38.0 | 4.3 | 9.3 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.2 | * | 15.0 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 4.7 |
| Private mobile clinic | 0.1 | * | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Traditional healer | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | * | 20.5 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Other private health sector | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.0 | * | 37.5 | 0.0 | 62.3 | 31.7 |
| Shop | 0.0 | * | 16.8 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 5.0 |
| Husband | 0.0 | * | 17.6 | 0.0 | 54.5 | 26.5 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | * | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 836 | 18 | 175 | 91 | 956 | 2,084 |

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | All modern methods ¹ |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| Public health sector | 96.0 | 95.6 | 33.6 | 76.4 | 20.7 | 73.5 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 24.0 | 32.1 | 4.1 | 34.3 | 3.8 | 18.4 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Government dispensary | 2.2 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC | 26.0 | 28.8 | 5.4 | 25.0 | 2.0 | 19.0 |
| PHC/Additional PHC | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 4.4 |
| Sub-centre/ANM | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Government mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Camp | 36.1 | 22.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 24.3 |
| <i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| ASHA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 1.7 |
| Other community-based worker | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Private health sector | 3.8 | 3.3 | 44.2 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 11.4 |
| Private hospital | 3.5 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 19.7 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.2 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 4.2 |
| Private mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Traditional healer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 2.9 |
| Other private health sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.1 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 56.5 | 14.9 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 3.1 |
| Husband | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 11.7 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 2,558 | 64 | 207 | 101 | 943 | 3,890 |

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | All modern methods ¹ |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Public health sector | 93.7 | 96.5 | 27.0 | 67.2 | 18.1 | 64.3 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 29.3 | 40.5 | 3.9 | 35.5 | 4.9 | 20.1 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Government dispensary | 3.2 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC | 23.6 | 22.6 | 4.4 | 17.5 | 1.6 | 15.0 |
| PHC/Additional PHC | 5.1 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Sub-centre/ANM | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Government mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Camp | 31.2 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 18.1 |
| <i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| ASHA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| Other community-based worker | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Private health sector | 6.1 | 2.6 | 43.8 | 32.6 | 22.3 | 14.8 |
| Private hospital | 5.7 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 28.3 | 3.0 | 5.7 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.2 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 4.4 |
| Private mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Traditional healer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 4.0 |
| Other private health sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.1 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 20.8 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 3.8 |
| Husband | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 16.9 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 3,395 | 82 | 382 | 192 | 1,899 | 5,974 |

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

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Method | Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects | Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used | Number of women |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| URBAN | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 55.2 | 43.3 | 59.8 | 161 |
| Pill | 31.4 | 20.5 | 53.5 | 93 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 60.0 | 44.7 | 58.9 | 68 |
| Total | 49.3 | 37.0 | 57.8 | 322 |
| RURAL | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 43.9 | 33.9 | 50.6 | 535 |
| Pill | 32.2 | 18.6 | 52.1 | 122 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 68.7 | 52.5 | 74.2 | 84 |
| Total | 44.8 | 33.5 | 53.5 | 740 |
| TOTAL | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 46.5 | 36.1 | 52.7 | 696 |
| Pill | 31.8 | 19.4 | 52.7 | 214 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 64.8 | 49.0 | 67.3 | 152 |
| Total | 46.1 | 34.6 | 54.8 | 1,062 |

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Method | Reason for discontinuation | | | | | | | | | Number of episodes of use ⁵ |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility related reason ¹ | Side effects/ health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method related reason ² | Other reason | Any reason ³ | Switched to another method ⁴ | |
| Female sterilization | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 657 |
| Pill | 1.0 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 56.7 | 5.2 | 623 |
| IUD or PPIUD | (0.0) | (1.5) | (1.2) | (7.6) | (1.5) | (2.4) | (2.5) | (16.8) | (1.8) | 210 |
| Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.6 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 48.4 | 1.9 | 2,531 |
| Rhythm | (1.3) | (13.1) | (7.1) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (4.3) | (8.9) | (37.7) | (7.9) | 173 |
| Other ⁶ | 0.4 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 41.4 | 4.6 | 332 |
| All modern spacing methods ⁷ | 0.7 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 47.9 | 2.6 | 3,416 |
| All spacing methods ⁸ | 0.7 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 47.0 | 2.9 | 3,869 |
| All methods | 0.6 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 4,546 |

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who agree | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it | Women who use contraception may become promiscuous | Most of the time | Some-times | Not at all | Don't know/ unsure ¹ | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 48.6 | 15.3 | 54.9 | 24.9 | 1.3 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 440 |
| 20-24 | 59.6 | 15.7 | 68.0 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 312 |
| 25-29 | 51.2 | 10.4 | 76.9 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 327 |
| 30-34 | 58.6 | 14.6 | 76.1 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 255 |
| 35-39 | 59.6 | 7.0 | 67.9 | 20.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 261 |
| 40-44 | 54.6 | 7.6 | 75.0 | 18.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 199 |
| 45-49 | 56.7 | 15.9 | 73.5 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.5 | 10.2 | 71.2 | 18.4 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 800 |
| Rural | 56.4 | 14.3 | 67.3 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,190 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 48.7 | 22.9 | 56.3 | 19.7 | 7.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | (51.1) | (16.6) | (56.7) | (17.5) | (6.4) | (19.4) | 100.0 | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 53.7 | 14.9 | 63.2 | 22.9 | 1.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 54.5 | 12.2 | 70.5 | 19.2 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 57.9 | 8.0 | 77.6 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 681 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 54.4 | 11.3 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 1,690 |
| Muslim | 58.3 | 22.2 | 72.6 | 16.7 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 52.7 | 11.7 | 62.2 | 22.3 | 3.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 436 |
| Scheduled tribe | (78.1) | (12.6) | (67.7) | (18.7) | (2.7) | (10.9) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Other backward class | 58.4 | 15.6 | 71.5 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 597 |
| Other | 52.2 | 11.2 | 70.4 | 20.8 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 902 |
| Total age 15-49 | 54.9 | 12.7 | 68.9 | 19.7 | 1.9 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Age 50-54 | 57.9 | 7.9 | 69.0 | 23.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Total age 15-54 | 55.1 | 12.3 | 68.9 | 20.0 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 2,174 |

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ | Number of women | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|--|--------------|--------|---|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|-------|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 18.1 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 24.8 | 3.0 | 27.8 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 193 |
| 20-24 | 17.0 | 7.3 | 24.3 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 24.8 | 33.1 | 16.1 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 44.3 | 1,765 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 21.5 | 12.0 | 35.5 | 47.5 | 20.0 | 49.1 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 62.2 | 2,498 |
| 30-34 | 3.2 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 4.3 | 56.5 | 60.8 | 7.5 | 71.6 | 79.1 | 76.9 | 71.9 | 2,184 |
| 35-39 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 68.1 | 69.1 | 1.5 | 77.9 | 79.4 | 86.9 | 80.1 | 2,056 |
| 40-44 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 65.7 | 66.1 | 0.5 | 73.7 | 74.1 | 89.1 | 83.3 | 1,558 |
| 45-49 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 0.4 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 90.7 | 85.7 | 1,522 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.0 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 46.4 | 53.9 | 11.5 | 56.3 | 67.9 | 79.4 | 71.4 | 4,202 |
| Rural | 5.9 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 5.3 | 47.8 | 53.1 | 11.3 | 58.3 | 69.6 | 76.4 | 71.7 | 7,573 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 2.8 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 2.2 | 50.4 | 52.5 | 5.0 | 61.6 | 66.6 | 78.9 | 73.1 | 3,273 |
| <5 years complete | 4.3 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 53.8 | 57.7 | 8.2 | 64.3 | 72.4 | 79.7 | 74.8 | 404 |
| 5-9 years complete | 5.1 | 9.7 | 14.7 | 4.4 | 50.8 | 55.2 | 9.5 | 60.5 | 69.9 | 78.9 | 74.1 | 3,697 |
| 10-11 years complete | 5.9 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 46.5 | 54.4 | 13.8 | 56.1 | 69.9 | 77.8 | 71.0 | 1,269 |
| 12 or more years complete | 7.8 | 10.4 | 18.1 | 11.9 | 39.4 | 51.3 | 19.7 | 49.7 | 69.4 | 73.9 | 66.8 | 3,132 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.2 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 50.4 | 56.2 | 11.0 | 59.9 | 70.9 | 79.3 | 73.9 | 9,970 |
| Muslim | 5.7 | 15.6 | 21.3 | 7.6 | 27.5 | 35.1 | 13.3 | 43.1 | 56.3 | 62.2 | 53.6 | 1,572 |
| Sikh | 3.3 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 46.7 | 56.9 | 13.5 | 56.1 | 69.5 | 81.8 | 70.7 | 195 |
| Other | (0.0) | (16.3) | (16.3) | (10.0) | (47.3) | (57.2) | (10.0) | (63.5) | (73.5) | (77.9) | (55.2) | 39 |

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ | Number of women | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------|-------|---|--------------|-------|---|-----------------|--------|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 4.7 | 9.0 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 48.0 | 53.0 | 9.6 | 57.1 | 66.7 | 79.4 | 74.0 | 2,638 |
| Scheduled tribe | 4.8 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 6.8 | 36.9 | 43.7 | 11.5 | 49.8 | 61.4 | 71.2 | 63.7 | 500 |
| Other backward class | 4.8 | 10.8 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 41.4 | 48.0 | 11.5 | 52.2 | 63.6 | 75.5 | 67.9 | 2,796 |
| Other | 5.6 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 51.3 | 57.6 | 12.0 | 61.6 | 73.6 | 78.3 | 73.0 | 5,714 |
| Don't know | 9.7 | 14.5 | 24.2 | 6.6 | 23.8 | 30.4 | 16.3 | 38.3 | 54.6 | 55.7 | 51.2 | 127 |
| Total | 5.2 | 10.3 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 47.3 | 53.4 | 11.4 | 57.6 | 69.0 | 77.5 | 71.6 | 11,775 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| District | Total unmet need | Unmet need for spacing | Unmet need for limiting | Number of women |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Almora | 14.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 633 |
| Bageshwar | 17.8 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 334 |
| Chamoli | 14.2 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 404 |
| Champawat | 13.6 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 276 |
| Dehradun | 11.7 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 2,295 |
| Garhwal | 15.6 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 801 |
| Hardwar | 17.8 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 2,143 |
| Nainital | 18.2 | 5.6 | 12.7 | 983 |
| Pithoragarh | 11.5 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 545 |
| Rudraprayag | 11.5 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 267 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 15.6 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 747 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 19.1 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 1,946 |
| Uttarkashi | 11.2 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 402 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.5 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 11,775 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 12.6 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 2,078 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Pregnancy outcome | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Live birth | Abortion | Miscarriage | Stillbirth | | |
| Mother's current age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 79.2 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| 20-29 | 89.1 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,176 |
| 30-39 | 88.2 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,296 |
| 40-49 | 86.7 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.5 | 3.7 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,587 |
| Rural | 89.8 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,030 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 89.8 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 966 |
| <5 years complete | 90.3 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 119 |
| 5-9 years complete | 88.1 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,555 |
| 10-11 years complete | 89.6 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 508 |
| 12 or more years complete | 88.0 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,469 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 88.5 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,680 |
| Muslim | 89.0 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 839 |
| Sikh | 90.0 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 87.7 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,043 |
| Scheduled tribe | 90.6 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Other backward class | 88.7 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,231 |
| Other | 88.9 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,088 |
| Don't know | (90.7) | (6.4) | (2.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 71 |
| Total | 88.7 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,617 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

| Characteristic of abortion | Urban | Rural | Total |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| Place of abortion | | | |
| Public health sector | 15.4 | 19.4 | 17.9 |
| Private health sector ¹ | 42.6 | 35.8 | 38.4 |
| At home | 42.1 | 42.6 | 42.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Person who performed the abortion | | | |
| Doctor | 38.5 | 37.4 | 37.8 |
| Nurse/ANM/LHV | 18.0 | 19.4 | 18.9 |
| <i>Dai</i> (TBA) | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Family member/relative/friend | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Self | 43.5 | 41.9 | 42.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Complications from the abortion | | | |
| Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion | 28.4 | 20.2 | 23.3 |
| Number of women with abortions | 59 | 95 | 153 |
| Treatment for the complications | | | |
| Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications | * | * | (70.6) |
| Number of women with complications | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Place of treatment | | | |
| Public health sector | * | * | (29.6) |
| Private health sector ¹ | * | * | (70.4) |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women who sought treatment | 11 | 14 | 25 |

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage | Median age at first cohabitation | Median age at first sex |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 25 | | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | na | na | na | na | 94.0 | 3,250 | a | a | a |
| 20-24 | 2.2 | 13.8 | 31.8 | na | na | 44.3 | 3,189 | a | a | a |
| 25-29 | 6.3 | 24.3 | 43.9 | 54.3 | 79.6 | 12.9 | 2,915 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 |
| 30-34 | 9.9 | 33.6 | 55.4 | 64.1 | 86.3 | 2.0 | 2,292 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.6 |
| 35-39 | 13.5 | 39.9 | 60.8 | 69.4 | 89.9 | 1.1 | 2,181 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| 40-44 | 14.7 | 44.9 | 64.2 | 72.6 | 89.5 | 0.3 | 1,710 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 18.8 |
| 45-49 | 12.3 | 41.0 | 62.4 | 71.5 | 88.3 | 0.5 | 1,762 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.3 |
| 20-49 | 8.8 | 30.4 | 50.5 | na | na | 13.3 | 14,050 | 20.0 | a | a |
| 25-49 | 10.8 | 35.3 | 55.9 | 65.1 | 86.1 | 4.2 | 10,860 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | na | na | na | na | 99.8 | 440 | a | a | a |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | na | na | 82.8 | 312 | a | a | a |
| 25-29 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 17.1 | 45.7 | 39.4 | 327 | a | a | a |
| 30-34 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 16.1 | 22.3 | 47.8 | 9.8 | 255 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 |
| 35-39 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 19.6 | 27.6 | 53.0 | 3.2 | 261 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.7 |
| 40-44 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 20.0 | 30.1 | 65.0 | 1.9 | 199 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.5 |
| 45-49 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 28.4 | 33.6 | 60.4 | 2.7 | 196 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 23.9 |
| 20-49 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 15.2 | na | na | 27.7 | 1,550 | a | a | a |
| 25-49 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 18.1 | 25.1 | 53.1 | 13.8 | 1,238 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.4 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

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

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN) | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| URBAN | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 33.4 | 10.6 | 44.0 | 5.1 | 48.8 |
| 5-9 | 22.8 | 12.1 | 34.9 | 4.7 | 39.4 |
| 10-14 | 24.6 | 26.4 | 51.0 | 5.8 | 56.5 |
| NFHS-3 (0-4) | (17.1) | (0.0) | (17.1) | (13.7) | 30.5 |
| RURAL | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 25.7 | 12.4 | 38.1 | 8.1 | 45.9 |
| 5-9 | 31.4 | 18.8 | 50.3 | 9.1 | 58.9 |
| 10-14 | 28.5 | 11.1 | 39.6 | 9.2 | 48.5 |
| NFHS-3 (0-4) | 31.0 | 18.9 | 49.9 | 16.1 | 65.1 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 28.1 | 11.8 | 40.0 | 7.1 | 46.7 |
| 5-9 | 28.4 | 16.5 | 45.0 | 7.6 | 52.2 |
| 10-14 | 27.3 | 16.0 | 43.3 | 8.1 | 51.1 |
| NFHS-3 (0-4) | 27.6 | 14.3 | 41.9 | 15.5 | 56.8 |
| NFHS-2 (0-4) | 25.7 | 11.9 | 37.6 | 19.2 | 56.1 |

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

() Based on 250-449 unweighted cases person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN) | Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$) | Child mortality (${}_4q_1$) | Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$) |
|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.4 | 10.6 | 44.0 | 5.1 | 48.8 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 12.4 | 38.1 | 8.1 | 45.9 |
| Schooling | | | | | |
| No schooling | 49.7 | 19.6 | 69.4 | 10.5 | 79.1 |
| < 10 years complete | 27.4 | 10.4 | 37.9 | 7.9 | 45.4 |
| 10 or more years complete | 15.6 | 8.3 | 24.0 | 3.3 | 27.2 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 23.2 | 11.3 | 34.5 | 5.5 | 39.8 |
| Muslim | 46.0 | 15.0 | 61.1 | 12.7 | 73.0 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 28.3 | 10.6 | 38.9 | 5.2 | 43.8 |
| Other backward class | 40.0 | 13.3 | 53.2 | 15.3 | 67.7 |
| Other ² | 20.7 | 11.7 | 32.4 | 2.5 | 34.8 |
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 29.7 | 13.3 | 42.9 | 4.0 | 46.8 |
| Female | 26.4 | 10.2 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 46.7 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | (32.2) | (14.5) | (46.7) | 6.1 | (52.5) |
| 20-29 | 26.9 | 10.6 | 37.5 | 7.3 | 44.5 |
| 30-39 | 31.7 | 17.8 | 49.5 | 6.7 | 55.9 |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 29.3 | 9.7 | 39.0 | 3.7 | 42.6 |
| 2-3 | 18.6 | 9.0 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 35.3 |
| 4+ | 56.2 | 26.7 | 82.9 | 11.8 | 93.7 |
| Previous birth interval³ | | | | | |
| <2 years | 40.4 | 25.6 | 66.0 | 13.8 | 78.9 |
| 2-3 years | 24.0 | 6.5 | 30.5 | 7.7 | 38.0 |
| 4 years or more | 20.0 | 12.3 | 32.3 | 5.2 | 37.4 |
| Total | 28.1 | 11.8 | 40.0 | 7.1 | 46.7 |

Note: Total includes children belonging to Sikh or "other" religions, schedule tribe children, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-449 unweighted cases person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women ¹ |
|---|--|------------|--|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high-risk category | 33.6 | 1.0 | 47.1 ^a |
| Unavoidable risk category | | | |
| First order births between ages 18 and 34 years | 37.0 | 1.8 | 8.5 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| Mother's age >34 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 9.5 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 13.0 | 2.7 | 8.2 |
| Birth order >3 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 6.9 |
| Subtotal | 23.9 | 2.8 | 24.7 |
| Multiple high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² | 0.0 | * | 0.0 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth order >3 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 16.1 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.4 | * | 0.4 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 |
| Subtotal | 5.6 | 5.5 | 19.7 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 29.5 | 3.3 | 44.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Number of births | 5,857 | na | 11,775 |

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Doctor | ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV | Dai (TBA) | Community/ village health worker | Anganwadi/ ICDS worker | ASHA | Other | No one | Total | Number of women | Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹ |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 53.9 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 221 | 74.8 |
| 20-34 | 52.5 | 23.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 3,934 | 75.5 |
| 35-49 | 41.2 | 17.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 164 | 58.5 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 64.1 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 1,378 | 86.8 |
| 2-3 | 50.2 | 23.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 2,269 | 73.2 |
| 4+ | 34.4 | 21.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 671 | 55.7 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.9 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 1,452 | 82.5 |
| Rural | 45.7 | 25.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 2,866 | 70.9 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 33.7 | 19.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 910 | 53.2 |
| <5 years complete | 39.9 | 22.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 117 | 62.7 |
| 5-9 years complete | 46.8 | 25.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 1,456 | 72.5 |
| 10-11 years complete | 54.2 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 481 | 82.4 |
| 12 or more years complete | 70.8 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1,354 | 90.3 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 52.1 | 24.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 3,436 | 76.6 |
| Muslim | 50.9 | 14.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 789 | 65.3 |
| Sikh | 63.1 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 80 | 89.8 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 48.3 | 24.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 984 | 72.6 |
| Scheduled tribe | 49.3 | 17.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 170 | 66.8 |
| Other backward class | 51.5 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 1,151 | 69.3 |
| Other | 55.5 | 25.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 1,947 | 80.7 |
| Don't know | (30.2) | (21.2) | (1.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (47.0) | 100.0 | 67 | (51.5) |
| Total | 52.2 | 22.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 4,318 | 74.8 |

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

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

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Services/information | Residence | | Source of ANC | | | | Total |
|---|-----------|-------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Public health sector | Private health sector ¹ | Both public and private health sector ¹ | ANC received only at home | |
| Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care | | | | | | | |
| Weighed | 88.1 | 83.0 | 86.2 | 85.9 | 88.3 | 74.1 | 84.8 |
| Blood pressure measured | 91.3 | 82.9 | 85.7 | 90.8 | 93.2 | 76.1 | 86.0 |
| Urine sample taken | 87.0 | 80.0 | 82.8 | 84.3 | 90.0 | 78.3 | 82.5 |
| Blood sample taken | 91.6 | 81.8 | 85.2 | 89.6 | 95.0 | 77.9 | 85.4 |
| Abdomen examined | 89.2 | 83.1 | 85.2 | 89.4 | 93.2 | 77.4 | 85.3 |
| Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal bleeding | 37.9 | 33.7 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 47.0 | 34.7 | 35.2 |
| Convulsions | 41.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 49.2 | 41.4 | 37.8 |
| Prolonged labour | 43.2 | 39.6 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 56.5 | 38.2 | 40.9 |
| Severe abdominal pain | 48.4 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 50.5 | 47.0 | 43.6 |
| High blood pressure | 47.6 | 40.7 | 43.9 | 44.6 | 58.5 | 40.4 | 43.2 |
| Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications | 65.2 | 59.3 | 63.2 | 60.2 | 72.1 | 58.5 | 61.5 |
| Number of women | 1,226 | 2,150 | 2,192 | 988 | 129 | 319 | 3,376 |

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who had four or more ANC visits | Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy | Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy | Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹ | Percentage who were given or bought IFA | Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days | Percentage who had full antenatal care ² | Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 22.5 | 54.6 | 87.3 | 90.9 | 81.1 | 27.2 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 221 |
| 20-34 | 31.6 | 54.0 | 86.0 | 91.9 | 78.7 | 25.1 | 11.8 | 7.6 | 3,934 |
| 35-49 | 25.8 | 40.8 | 76.2 | 80.8 | 66.3 | 15.4 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 164 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 41.4 | 65.6 | 91.4 | 94.0 | 86.9 | 32.0 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 1,378 |
| 2-3 | 29.3 | 52.2 | 84.7 | 91.8 | 77.5 | 23.3 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 2,269 |
| 4+ | 14.9 | 33.1 | 77.1 | 84.9 | 63.5 | 15.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 671 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.2 | 63.1 | 88.1 | 93.5 | 80.9 | 27.1 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 1,452 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 48.7 | 84.4 | 90.3 | 77.0 | 23.8 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 2,866 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 12.8 | 32.9 | 74.3 | 83.6 | 58.8 | 11.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 910 |
| <5 years complete | 19.6 | 43.5 | 75.4 | 82.1 | 68.2 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 117 |
| 5-9 years complete | 25.2 | 49.1 | 87.4 | 92.5 | 77.0 | 22.1 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 1,456 |
| 10-11 years complete | 34.4 | 59.3 | 90.1 | 94.6 | 87.8 | 25.0 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 481 |
| 12 or more years complete | 49.0 | 71.0 | 90.7 | 95.2 | 90.5 | 37.6 | 21.5 | 10.1 | 1,354 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 32.2 | 54.6 | 86.9 | 92.3 | 81.3 | 27.2 | 12.7 | 8.4 | 3,436 |
| Muslim | 22.3 | 46.2 | 79.3 | 87.1 | 65.2 | 13.7 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 789 |
| Sikh | 52.9 | 73.1 | 94.4 | 96.2 | 80.9 | 31.2 | 20.2 | 1.9 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 28.2 | 49.3 | 85.1 | 90.9 | 79.2 | 20.0 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 984 |
| Scheduled tribe | 25.1 | 48.5 | 72.3 | 82.0 | 71.2 | 22.2 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 170 |
| Other backward class | 25.2 | 47.0 | 83.6 | 90.6 | 69.2 | 20.3 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 1,151 |
| Other | 36.7 | 60.3 | 88.9 | 93.3 | 84.5 | 30.9 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 1,947 |
| Don't know | (13.8) | (41.7) | (70.9) | (82.3) | (60.6) | (5.9) | (0.8) | (2.0) | 67 |
| Total | 30.9 | 53.5 | 85.7 | 91.4 | 78.3 | 24.9 | 11.5 | 7.3 | 4,318 |

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Percentage who had four or more ANC visits | Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy | Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days | Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy | Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹ | Number of women | Percentage of women who received an MCP Card | Number of registered pregnancies |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Almora | 31.7 | 57.7 | 35.7 | 88.3 | 18.7 | 241 | 99.5 | 211 |
| Bageshwar | 23.4 | 42.0 | 23.6 | 88.1 | 10.6 | 112 | 95.7 | 99 |
| Chamoli | 20.3 | 49.2 | 18.8 | 85.2 | 5.9 | 145 | 97.8 | 128 |
| Champawat | 29.0 | 43.7 | 27.2 | 91.4 | 11.1 | 101 | 97.3 | 91 |
| Dehradun | 47.1 | 71.9 | 29.2 | 96.9 | 18.9 | 709 | 94.3 | 637 |
| Garhwal | 36.4 | 61.4 | 26.3 | 91.2 | 11.9 | 259 | 95.1 | 233 |
| Hardwar | 24.2 | 42.6 | 19.1 | 78.7 | 7.6 | 954 | 89.7 | 676 |
| Nainital | 40.4 | 65.7 | 40.9 | 83.3 | 20.5 | 361 | 93.7 | 284 |
| Pithoragarh | 30.8 | 49.9 | 28.7 | 89.9 | 14.7 | 173 | 94.4 | 165 |
| Rudraprayag | 17.2 | 55.5 | 24.4 | 91.1 | 5.7 | 80 | 96.2 | 69 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 23.8 | 53.8 | 24.4 | 89.8 | 7.2 | 273 | 98.1 | 247 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 26.6 | 46.4 | 16.6 | 77.4 | 5.8 | 781 | 89.2 | 541 |
| Uttarkashi | 22.2 | 43.8 | 28.0 | 92.0 | 9.6 | 128 | 92.5 | 120 |
| Uttarakhand | 30.9 | 53.5 | 24.9 | 85.7 | 11.5 | 4,318 | 93.4 | 3,499 |

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received advice on: | | | | | Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹ |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Importance of institutional delivery | Cord care | Breastfeeding | Keeping the baby warm | Family planning | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 73.5 | 64.3 | 70.8 | 63.4 | 42.6 | 106 |
| 20-34 | 75.6 | 65.6 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 58.4 | 1,766 |
| 35-49 | 68.9 | 58.2 | 64.2 | 53.0 | 36.4 | 51 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 76.5 | 66.9 | 72.7 | 70.3 | 57.4 | 645 |
| 2-3 | 76.5 | 65.4 | 71.6 | 67.7 | 58.2 | 1,010 |
| 4+ | 67.6 | 61.3 | 62.7 | 60.0 | 51.0 | 270 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.1 | 70.7 | 74.8 | 72.5 | 59.6 | 605 |
| Rural | 74.0 | 62.8 | 68.8 | 65.2 | 55.7 | 1,319 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 67.2 | 58.1 | 61.2 | 58.9 | 47.3 | 378 |
| <5 years complete | (64.2) | (59.7) | (69.8) | (67.8) | (51.7) | 50 |
| 5-9 years complete | 74.9 | 65.0 | 72.1 | 68.2 | 58.6 | 670 |
| 10-11 years complete | 79.3 | 66.9 | 70.1 | 64.8 | 53.9 | 249 |
| 12 or more years complete | 80.1 | 70.1 | 75.6 | 73.4 | 62.9 | 577 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 77.6 | 66.7 | 72.7 | 69.1 | 59.2 | 1,556 |
| Muslim | 65.9 | 58.6 | 61.2 | 59.9 | 46.2 | 327 |
| Sikh | (61.1) | (59.0) | (62.9) | (58.9) | (53.6) | 34 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 75.5 | 65.7 | 70.1 | 66.3 | 56.8 | 466 |
| Scheduled tribe | 79.0 | 71.2 | 81.2 | 74.7 | 61.1 | 84 |
| Other backward class | 74.8 | 64.0 | 67.4 | 64.7 | 48.8 | 518 |
| Other | 75.2 | 64.8 | 71.8 | 69.0 | 61.6 | 834 |
| Total | 75.3 | 65.3 | 70.7 | 67.5 | 56.9 | 1,924 |

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome ¹ | | | Total percent | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---|
| | | | Son | Daughter | Termination | | |
| Mother's age at pregnancy | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 70.0 | 861 | 47.0 | 43.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 603 |
| 20-34 | 67.5 | 6,239 | 46.6 | 38.5 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 4,210 |
| 35-49 | 46.7 | 201 | 43.4 | 45.3 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 94 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.3 | 2,420 | 45.7 | 37.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 1,846 |
| Rural | 62.7 | 4,881 | 47.1 | 40.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 3,060 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | |
| None | 37.3 | 1,144 | 52.6 | 31.6 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 426 |
| 1-3 | 73.9 | 2,461 | 51.9 | 37.1 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 1,819 |
| 4+ | 84.3 | 1,736 | 46.2 | 38.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 1,462 |
| Don't know | 79.3 | 62 | 51.5 | 33.1 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 49 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 51.1 | 1,627 | 48.1 | 42.3 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 832 |
| <5 years complete | 55.7 | 214 | 51.9 | 40.6 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 119 |
| 5-9 years complete | 62.5 | 2,591 | 46.4 | 38.9 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 1,619 |
| 10-11 years complete | 75.3 | 777 | 49.7 | 35.5 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 586 |
| 12 or more years complete | 83.7 | 2,092 | 44.5 | 39.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 1,750 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 66.7 | 5,715 | 46.7 | 39.2 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 3,811 |
| Muslim | 67.9 | 1,452 | 45.3 | 40.0 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 985 |
| Sikh | 80.2 | 113 | 54.4 | 35.1 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 91 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 59.7 | 1,764 | 46.6 | 39.8 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 1,053 |
| Scheduled tribe | 64.5 | 270 | 44.0 | 39.7 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 174 |
| Other backward class | 70.3 | 2,049 | 46.1 | 39.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 1,440 |
| Other | 70.2 | 3,101 | 46.6 | 39.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 2,176 |
| Don't know | 54.0 | 117 | (62.2) | (35.7) | (0.0) | (2.1) | 63 |

Continued...

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome ¹ | | | | Total percent | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | | Son | Daughter | Termination | Still pregnant | | |
| Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy | | | | | | | | |
| No children | 78.0 | 2,890 | 43.6 | 41.0 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| 1 child | 68.2 | 2,394 | 48.6 | 38.2 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 1,632 |
| 0 sons | 68.6 | 1,211 | 52.3 | 37.0 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 831 |
| 1 son | 67.7 | 1,183 | 44.8 | 39.5 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 801 |
| 2 children | 54.5 | 1,126 | 51.0 | 33.7 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 613 |
| 0 sons | 62.5 | 399 | 65.1 | 23.2 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 249 |
| 1 or more sons | 50.0 | 727 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 364 |
| 3 children | 47.6 | 481 | 45.5 | 43.8 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 229 |
| 0 sons | 54.3 | 111 | 43.9 | 47.2 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 60 |
| 1 or more sons | 45.6 | 370 | 46.1 | 42.6 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 169 |
| 4+ children | 43.5 | 411 | 51.3 | 39.9 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 179 |
| 0 sons | 47.6 | 76 | (65.0) | (30.3) | (4.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 36 |
| 1 or more sons | 42.6 | 335 | 47.9 | 42.4 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Total | 67.2 | 7,301 | 46.6 | 39.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 4,907 |

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

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies that were registered | Number of pregnancies | Timing of pregnancy registration | | Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card | Number of registered pregnancies |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | First trimester | Later | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 84.2 | 221 | 80.7 | 17.5 | 95.1 | 186 |
| 20-34 | 81.2 | 3,934 | 77.7 | 21.3 | 93.6 | 3,196 |
| 35-49 | 71.8 | 164 | 76.9 | 22.8 | 87.2 | 118 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 85.8 | 1,378 | 83.1 | 16.2 | 94.7 | 1,183 |
| 2-3 | 82.2 | 2,269 | 76.0 | 22.6 | 93.6 | 1,866 |
| 4+ | 67.1 | 671 | 71.4 | 27.8 | 89.5 | 450 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.4 | 1,452 | 80.4 | 18.2 | 92.7 | 1,153 |
| Rural | 81.9 | 2,866 | 76.5 | 22.6 | 93.8 | 2,347 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 66.3 | 910 | 71.8 | 25.9 | 90.6 | 603 |
| <5 years complete | 73.7 | 117 | 74.8 | 24.0 | 94.8 | 86 |
| 5-9 years complete | 81.9 | 1,456 | 75.8 | 23.4 | 94.3 | 1,192 |
| 10-11 years complete | 88.1 | 481 | 76.5 | 22.0 | 95.6 | 424 |
| 12 or more years complete | 88.2 | 1,354 | 83.6 | 15.9 | 93.2 | 1,194 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 83.9 | 3,436 | 77.9 | 21.2 | 94.0 | 2,883 |
| Muslim | 67.9 | 789 | 77.6 | 20.9 | 90.2 | 536 |
| Sikh | 84.4 | 80 | 75.8 | 22.2 | 93.4 | 67 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 82.0 | 984 | 75.1 | 23.6 | 93.4 | 806 |
| Scheduled tribe | 74.6 | 170 | 80.0 | 18.9 | 93.2 | 127 |
| Other backward class | 74.3 | 1,151 | 78.4 | 20.7 | 90.5 | 855 |
| Other | 85.5 | 1,947 | 78.5 | 20.8 | 94.8 | 1,665 |
| Don't know | (68.5) | 67 | (84.6) | (6.3) | (96.7) | 46 |
| Total | 81.0 | 4,318 | 77.8 | 21.1 | 93.4 | 3,499 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

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

| Delivery and postnatal care descriptors | Urban | Rural | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Place of delivery | | | |
| Health facility | 79.0 | 63.7 | 68.6 |
| Public sector | 42.3 | 44.5 | 43.8 |
| NGO/trust | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Private sector | 34.4 | 18.9 | 23.9 |
| At home | 20.7 | 36.0 | 31.1 |
| Own home | 19.0 | 33.5 | 28.9 |
| Parent's home | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Other home | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Other ¹ | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Assistance during delivery² | | | |
| Doctor | 62.9 | 44.7 | 50.6 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 18.1 | 20.6 | 19.8 |
| Other health personnel | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Dai (TBA) | 14.7 | 27.0 | 23.0 |
| Friends/relatives | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| No one | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³ | 81.6 | 66.3 | 71.2 |
| Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³ | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Percentage delivered by caesarean section | 19.3 | 10.2 | 13.1 |
| Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴ | 8.6 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Number of births | 1,882 | 3,972 | 5,853 |
| For home deliveries⁵ | | | |
| Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used | 44.0 | 45.1 | 44.9 |
| Clean blade used to cut the cord | 98.1 | 95.6 | 96.1 |
| Either of the above | 98.3 | 96.0 | 96.5 |
| Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed | 66.3 | 77.1 | 74.7 |
| Number of births delivered at home | 265 | 933 | 1,198 |
| Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶ | | | |
| Less than 4 hours | 59.7 | 46.8 | 51.1 |
| 4-23 hours | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 1-2 days | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| 3-41 days | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Don't know ¹ | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| No postnatal check | 28.4 | 41.8 | 37.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

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

| Delivery and postnatal care descriptors | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶ | | | |
| Doctor | 51.3 | 31.1 | 37.9 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 17.0 | 20.5 | 19.3 |
| Other health personnel | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| <i>Dai</i> (TBA) | 1.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Other | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| No postnatal check | 28.4 | 41.8 | 37.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of last live births | 1,452 | 2,866 | 4,318 |

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3} | Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3} | Number of women |
|--|--|---|---|--|------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 45.4 | 21.4 | 66.8 | 71.0 | 441 | 55.8 | 52.4 | 221 |
| 20-34 | 44.2 | 25.1 | 69.2 | 71.7 | 5,216 | 63.2 | 59.0 | 3,934 |
| 35-49 | 29.5 | 27.3 | 56.7 | 58.6 | 197 | 60.0 | 52.9 | 164 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.3 | 36.8 | 79.0 | 81.6 | 1,882 | 71.6 | 68.1 | 1,452 |
| Rural | 44.5 | 19.2 | 63.7 | 66.3 | 3,972 | 58.2 | 53.5 | 2,866 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 48.0 | 32.1 | 80.1 | 82.5 | 2,227 | 73.0 | 69.1 | 1,378 |
| 2-3 | 43.5 | 22.1 | 65.6 | 68.4 | 2,784 | 60.4 | 56.6 | 2,269 |
| 4+ | 33.4 | 14.9 | 48.4 | 50.9 | 843 | 49.1 | 42.5 | 671 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | | |
| None | 28.1 | 16.4 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 942 | 35.2 | 31.9 | 942 |
| 1-3 | 53.6 | 21.2 | 74.8 | 78.1 | 1,992 | 64.1 | 59.3 | 1,992 |
| 4+ | 46.4 | 41.5 | 87.9 | 89.5 | 1,335 | 79.9 | 75.8 | 1,335 |
| Don't know | 25.1 | 28.5 | 53.7 | 61.5 | 50 | 65.3 | 57.6 | 50 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 33.6 | 16.5 | 50.1 | 53.6 | 1,361 | 44.0 | 39.3 | 910 |
| <5 years complete | 29.9 | 34.3 | 64.2 | 66.4 | 173 | 59.1 | 55.6 | 117 |
| 5-9 years complete | 45.3 | 17.2 | 62.5 | 66.2 | 2,053 | 56.8 | 52.2 | 1,456 |
| 10-11 years complete | 59.7 | 18.7 | 78.4 | 78.1 | 624 | 71.0 | 67.1 | 481 |
| 12 or more years complete | 45.7 | 42.8 | 88.5 | 90.0 | 1,642 | 79.0 | 75.1 | 1,354 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 47.7 | 22.4 | 70.1 | 72.6 | 4,586 | 64.7 | 60.0 | 3,436 |
| Muslim | 28.5 | 32.7 | 61.3 | 64.7 | 1,160 | 52.5 | 49.9 | 789 |
| Sikh | 33.9 | 48.6 | 82.5 | 79.6 | 90 | 75.1 | 69.7 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 43.8 | 19.1 | 62.9 | 65.4 | 1,404 | 59.8 | 54.5 | 984 |
| Scheduled tribe | 49.7 | 19.3 | 68.9 | 72.5 | 222 | 53.9 | 49.0 | 170 |
| Other backward class | 35.0 | 30.5 | 65.5 | 68.2 | 1,644 | 56.9 | 53.3 | 1,151 |
| Other | 49.2 | 25.3 | 74.5 | 76.8 | 2,487 | 69.0 | 65.1 | 1,947 |
| Don't know | 39.2 | 16.3 | 55.5 | 60.5 | 96 | (42.9) | (33.4) | 67 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | |
| Public health facility | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2,561 | 74.6 | 71.0 | 1,965 |
| Private health facility ⁴ | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 1,456 | 82.8 | 80.1 | 1,144 |
| Home | na | na | na | 14.9 | 1,821 | 24.2 | 17.4 | 1,198 |
| Total | 43.8 | 24.9 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 5,853 | 62.7 | 58.4 | 4,318 |

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ² | Number of women |
|-------------------|--|---|---|--|---|------------------|--|-----------------|
| Almora | 57.8 | 8.5 | 66.3 | 69.6 | 8.7 | 325 | 61.7 | 241 |
| Bageshwar | 49.6 | 6.3 | 55.9 | 62.3 | 8.7 | 147 | 45.7 | 112 |
| Chamoli | 49.4 | 3.9 | 53.3 | 61.8 | 4.7 | 202 | 53.1 | 145 |
| Champawat | 54.1 | 19.2 | 73.3 | 74.0 | 13.0 | 136 | 54.6 | 101 |
| Dehradun | 49.4 | 34.2 | 83.7 | 85.2 | 16.6 | 889 | 70.0 | 709 |
| Garhwal | 59.7 | 14.8 | 74.5 | 74.9 | 11.0 | 332 | 60.4 | 259 |
| Hardwar | 23.8 | 39.0 | 62.8 | 63.6 | 13.0 | 1,396 | 57.0 | 954 |
| Nainital | 41.2 | 23.4 | 64.7 | 70.4 | 24.6 | 475 | 64.1 | 361 |
| Pithoragarh | 65.2 | 7.8 | 73.0 | 75.6 | 7.2 | 231 | 60.4 | 173 |
| Rudraprayag | 59.8 | 6.7 | 66.5 | 67.6 | 10.5 | 113 | 61.9 | 80 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 59.4 | 11.7 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 7.9 | 369 | 56.7 | 273 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 39.5 | 27.9 | 67.4 | 72.1 | 14.2 | 1,062 | 49.2 | 781 |
| Uttarkashi | 58.9 | 6.2 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 4.7 | 176 | 53.3 | 128 |
| Uttarakhand | 43.8 | 24.9 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 13.1 | 5,853 | 58.4 | 4,318 |

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

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Average cost (Rs.) ¹ | | | Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY | Number of births in a health facility |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Public health facility | Private health facility | Any health facility | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 2,117 | 13,660 | 5,446 | 56.1 | 278 |
| 20-34 | 2,530 | 17,026 | 8,143 | 49.0 | 2,738 |
| 35-49 | 8,036 | 12,583 | 10,403 | 39.5 | 93 |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 2,745 | 18,402 | 8,952 | 48.4 | 1,761 |
| 2-3 | 2,369 | 14,647 | 6,894 | 50.4 | 1,082 |
| 4+ | 2,822 | 11,595 | 5,855 | 51.7 | 265 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,617 | 17,031 | 9,592 | 41.4 | 1,184 |
| Rural | 2,619 | 16,209 | 6,945 | 54.2 | 1,925 |
| Schooling | | | | | |
| No schooling | 2,553 | 10,992 | 5,333 | 54.8 | 489 |
| <5 years complete | 1,527 | 10,850 | 6,055 | 47.8 | 76 |
| 5-9 years complete | 2,519 | 15,640 | 6,411 | 58.1 | 942 |
| 10-11 years complete | 2,395 | 17,317 | 5,814 | 62.9 | 379 |
| 12 or more years complete | 2,952 | 18,769 | 11,070 | 36.3 | 1,221 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2,519 | 16,998 | 7,520 | 52.1 | 2,513 |
| Muslim | 2,790 | 15,816 | 9,644 | 40.5 | 513 |
| Sikh | 703 | 15,077 | 9,993 | 16.0 | 68 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 1,912 | 14,910 | 6,160 | 56.4 | 648 |
| Scheduled tribe | 2,539 | 16,752 | 6,662 | 55.2 | 124 |
| Other backward class | 3,127 | 15,966 | 9,185 | 43.9 | 795 |
| Other | 2,762 | 17,687 | 8,265 | 48.8 | 1,494 |
| Don't know | (1,620) | (17,903) | (6,635) | (47.8) | 48 |
| Total | 2,618 | 16,612 | 7,969 | 49.3 | 3,108 |

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more | Number of births | Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor | Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | Number of last births | Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY | Number of births in a health facility |
|-------------------|---|------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Almora | 17.6 | 211 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 241 | 60.8 | 164 |
| Bageshwar | 28.1 | 86 | 40.8 | 53.1 | 112 | 76.8 | 64 |
| Chamoli | 22.9 | 118 | 40.9 | 44.5 | 145 | 67.1 | 78 |
| Champawat | 31.9 | 75 | 46.1 | 49.1 | 101 | 50.3 | 75 |
| Dehradun | 22.5 | 509 | 64.2 | 52.6 | 709 | 50.0 | 620 |
| Garhwal | 25.5 | 200 | 55.2 | 46.6 | 259 | 60.9 | 199 |
| Hardwar | 39.7 | 855 | 55.1 | 27.4 | 954 | 30.2 | 638 |
| Nainital | 27.7 | 274 | 64.1 | 27.7 | 361 | 44.3 | 250 |
| Pithoragarh | 21.4 | 142 | 45.7 | 51.8 | 173 | 81.6 | 127 |
| Rudraprayag | 21.9 | 71 | 42.2 | 50.9 | 80 | 62.7 | 54 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 24.4 | 209 | 39.5 | 57.9 | 273 | 64.9 | 199 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 28.9 | 636 | 43.6 | 32.7 | 781 | 40.8 | 556 |
| Uttarkashi | 19.8 | 114 | 37.0 | 52.7 | 128 | 79.2 | 83 |
| Uttarakhand | 28.5 | 3,500 | 52.2 | 40.4 | 4,318 | 49.3 | 3,108 |

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Time after birth of newborn's first health check | | | | | | No health check ¹ | Total | Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth | Number of births |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------------------------|-------|--|------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3.7 | 14.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 404 |
| 20-34 | 3.6 | 14.3 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 3,768 |
| 35-49 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 80.4 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 146 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 4.8 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 71.3 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 1,378 |
| 2-3 | 3.4 | 13.5 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 2,269 |
| 4-5 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 502 |
| 6+ | 1.3 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 169 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public health facility | 4.2 | 16.3 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 1,965 |
| Private health facility ² | 5.2 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 1,144 |
| Home | 1.6 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 1,198 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.5 | 17.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 72.6 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 1,452 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 2,866 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 4.1 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 3,436 |
| Muslim | 2.2 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 789 |
| Sikh | 1.9 | 20.4 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 68.4 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.8 | 14.8 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 75.9 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 984 |
| Scheduled tribe | 6.1 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 170 |
| Other backward class | 2.1 | 11.0 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 82.7 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 1,151 |
| Other | 5.2 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 1,947 |
| Don't know | (0.0) | (5.9) | (1.7) | (2.8) | (2.3) | (0.0) | (87.3) | 100.0 | (10.4) | 67 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 2.8 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 910 |
| <5 years complete | 2.2 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 80.4 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 117 |
| 5-9 years complete | 3.4 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 77.0 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 1,456 |
| 10-11 years complete | 5.5 | 16.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 72.9 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 481 |
| 12 or more years complete | 4.3 | 18.7 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 70.7 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 1,354 |
| Total | 3.7 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 22.0 | 4,318 |

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an "other" place of delivery and births to women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

| Indicator | NFHS-4 (2015-16) | NFHS-3 (2005-06) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| URBAN | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 84.8 | 87.8 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 42.4 | 66.3 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 63.6 | 65.7 |
| Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2} | 16.5 | 27.3 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³ | 81.6 | 60.1 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4} | 84.2 | 64.8 |
| RURAL | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 75.3 | 64.2 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 48.7 | 35.2 |
| Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2} | 9.6 | 7.5 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³ | 68.3 | 28.9 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4} | 70.5 | 34.6 |
| TOTAL | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 78.4 | 69.9 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 31.1 | 35.4 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 53.5 | 42.6 |
| Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2} | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³ | 72.6 | 36.3 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4} | 74.9 | 41.7 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Antenatal and delivery care information | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care | 89.6 | 82.7 | 85.3 |
| Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up | 75.1 | 61.3 | 66.5 |
| Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications: | | | |
| Vaginal bleeding | 33.3 | 26.7 | 29.2 |
| Convulsions | 39.1 | 26.9 | 31.5 |
| Prolonged labour | 45.6 | 33.4 | 38.0 |
| Severe abdominal pain | 49.7 | 37.1 | 41.9 |
| High blood pressure | 67.4 | 53.1 | 58.5 |
| Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications | 47.2 | 34.1 | 39.0 |
| Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility | 84.6 | 74.9 | 78.5 |
| Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care: | | | |
| The importance of delivering in a health facility | 69.9 | 55.3 | 60.8 |
| The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy | 76.8 | 65.4 | 69.7 |
| Family planning or delaying his next child | 65.3 | 54.9 | 58.8 |
| Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months | 164 | 272 | 436 |
| Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of: | | | |
| Cord care | * | 51.9 | 56.3 |
| Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery | * | 41.6 | 49.6 |
| Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth | * | 46.0 | 55.1 |
| Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility | 25 | 68 | 94 |

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Hepatitis B ¹ | | | | DPT | | | | Polio ¹ | | | Measles | All basic vaccinations ² | No vaccinations ³ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BCG |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 61.2 | 82.4 | 75.1 | 58.2 | 92.0 | 90.3 | 85.1 | 80.3 | 74.2 | 89.2 | 82.6 | 67.7 | 80.1 | 57.3 | 6.2 | 56.5 | 602 |
| Female | 58.0 | 84.4 | 79.3 | 60.9 | 94.0 | 91.5 | 87.7 | 79.6 | 73.6 | 92.1 | 84.8 | 68.4 | 81.1 | 58.1 | 3.8 | 59.6 | 502 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 66.9 | 87.3 | 81.2 | 63.1 | 95.6 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 84.8 | 77.6 | 92.1 | 85.1 | 71.6 | 85.0 | 65.1 | 3.7 | 64.1 | 385 |
| 2-3 | 58.1 | 81.5 | 75.8 | 57.8 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 86.0 | 78.2 | 72.7 | 90.2 | 83.5 | 65.8 | 78.8 | 52.6 | 5.8 | 54.3 | 571 |
| 4-5 | 47.7 | 82.1 | 72.1 | 55.4 | 94.0 | 86.2 | 79.9 | 76.1 | 73.8 | 90.1 | 82.2 | 67.0 | 79.3 | 56.2 | 2.6 | 55.1 | 100 |
| 6+ | (47.2) | (74.9) | (68.1) | (57.7) | (82.6) | (85.5) | (75.5) | (70.9) | (58.3) | (82.3) | (75.5) | (67.8) | (67.5) | (61.5) | (13.8) | (56.7) | 47 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.1 | 83.5 | 77.9 | 58.6 | 90.4 | 91.8 | 88.1 | 81.0 | 78.3 | 88.0 | 81.9 | 67.2 | 77.7 | 56.5 | 7.0 | 60.4 | 332 |
| Rural | 58.7 | 83.3 | 76.7 | 59.8 | 94.0 | 90.5 | 85.5 | 79.6 | 72.0 | 91.6 | 84.4 | 68.4 | 81.8 | 58.2 | 4.3 | 56.9 | 771 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 49.5 | 78.8 | 68.0 | 56.9 | 88.7 | 86.4 | 77.8 | 69.1 | 64.3 | 86.7 | 76.9 | 63.3 | 69.4 | 51.1 | 8.1 | 59.3 | 227 |
| <5 years complete | (41.9) | (77.1) | (68.1) | (46.4) | (93.6) | (84.1) | (84.1) | (79.6) | (65.7) | (90.0) | (83.7) | (53.3) | (75.0) | (44.4) | (6.4) | (50.9) | 34 |
| 5-9 years complete | 55.4 | 79.3 | 73.1 | 57.4 | 90.7 | 88.3 | 83.9 | 77.0 | 72.7 | 88.3 | 79.5 | 65.2 | 79.1 | 55.9 | 7.2 | 56.9 | 398 |
| 10-11 years complete | 63.7 | 89.5 | 84.0 | 51.7 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 90.3 | 84.9 | 80.7 | 96.2 | 91.3 | 69.5 | 87.7 | 57.2 | 2.5 | 45.5 | 120 |
| 12 or more years complete | 72.4 | 89.8 | 86.5 | 67.9 | 97.7 | 96.3 | 93.8 | 89.6 | 80.5 | 93.9 | 90.5 | 75.7 | 88.1 | 66.1 | 1.3 | 63.5 | 326 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 59.9 | 84.3 | 79.5 | 61.0 | 94.2 | 92.3 | 88.6 | 82.9 | 75.1 | 92.4 | 86.3 | 70.8 | 82.9 | 60.6 | 3.6 | 57.7 | 849 |
| Muslim | 57.0 | 79.7 | 67.6 | 53.8 | 87.9 | 85.8 | 78.2 | 69.8 | 69.2 | 83.3 | 74.9 | 58.1 | 71.2 | 47.8 | 10.7 | 59.4 | 234 |

Continued...

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Hepatitis B ¹ | | | BCG | | | DPT | | | Polio ¹ | | | Measles | All basic vacci-nations ² | No vacci-nations ³ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 54.8 | 80.0 | 73.8 | 55.4 | 92.6 | 87.8 | 83.4 | 77.5 | 73.8 | 89.4 | 83.6 | 65.4 | 77.6 | 55.2 | 4.9 | 49.0 | 242 |
| Scheduled tribe | (65.4) | (85.5) | (73.1) | (55.5) | (97.6) | (94.0) | (90.5) | (78.3) | (78.0) | (100.0) | (90.2) | (66.8) | (88.7) | (55.4) | (0.0) | (59.3) | 39 |
| Other backward class | 58.1 | 82.9 | 73.9 | 58.3 | 90.3 | 89.4 | 82.8 | 75.0 | 68.6 | 87.5 | 78.0 | 61.9 | 76.7 | 53.8 | 8.1 | 59.8 | 326 |
| Other | 63.1 | 86.0 | 81.8 | 63.0 | 95.3 | 94.3 | 90.7 | 85.6 | 78.0 | 93.5 | 87.8 | 74.4 | 84.8 | 62.7 | 2.8 | 61.9 | 478 |
| Total | 59.7 | 83.3 | 77.0 | 59.4 | 92.9 | 90.9 | 86.3 | 80.0 | 73.9 | 90.5 | 83.6 | 68.0 | 80.5 | 57.7 | 5.1 | 57.9 | 1,103 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | na | na | na | na | 83.5 | 81.4 | 76.4 | 67.1 | 51.8 | 89.1 | 84.5 | 80.3 | 71.6 | 60.0 | 9.1 | 48.4 | 219 |

Note: Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth.

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | 3 doses of Hepatitis B | BCC | 3 doses of DPT | 3 doses of polio | Measles vaccinations ¹ | All basic vaccinations ¹ | No vaccinations ² | Number of children | Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility | Number of children who received any vaccinations |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Almora | 52.3 | 97.8 | 83.7 | 71.7 | 85.5 | 60.6 | 2.2 | 52 | 96.5 | 51 |
| Bageshwar | 60.0 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 70.9 | 80.5 | 60.2 | 8.7 | 24 | 94.8 | 22 |
| Chamoli | 54.3 | 93.2 | 76.4 | 74.3 | 81.6 | 62.2 | 3.4 | 42 | 80.9 | 41 |
| Champawat | 52.0 | 98.9 | 92.0 | 80.2 | 86.3 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 25 | 95.8 | 25 |
| Dehradun | 61.7 | 94.0 | 85.8 | 68.5 | 87.5 | 60.6 | 3.8 | 170 | 87.4 | 164 |
| Garhwal | 65.4 | 96.4 | 78.2 | 79.4 | 80.1 | 61.2 | 1.8 | 67 | 88.9 | 66 |
| Hardwar | 60.6 | 88.2 | 75.0 | 63.6 | 71.9 | 55.3 | 10.4 | 283 | 88.6 | 253 |
| Nainital | 61.1 | 91.6 | 76.2 | 72.6 | 78.5 | 59.0 | 4.8 | 88 | 89.8 | 84 |
| Pithoragarh | (71.5) | (96.7) | (89.9) | (77.8) | (90.3) | (74.2) | (1.7) | 42 | (91.4) | 41 |
| Rudrapur | 58.3 | 95.5 | 85.7 | 76.8 | 87.2 | 70.3 | 3.1 | 28 | 95.3 | 27 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 51.2 | 98.5 | 85.4 | 59.0 | 85.6 | 51.1 | 1.5 | 63 | 98.6 | 62 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 56.1 | 93.1 | 75.8 | 62.2 | 78.7 | 47.4 | 3.4 | 187 | 94.1 | 181 |
| Uttarkashi | 65.0 | 95.1 | 86.1 | 73.6 | 95.1 | 71.9 | 4.9 | 31 | 98.3 | 30 |
| Uttarakhand | 59.4 | 92.9 | 80.0 | 68.0 | 80.5 | 57.7 | 5.1 | 1,103 | 91.0 | 1,047 |

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCC, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Children under age five | | | Children under age five with symptoms of ARI | | | Children under age five with fever | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ² | Percentage who received antibiotics | Number of children | Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ² | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5.1 | 24.1 | 541 | (89.4) | (22.0) | 28 | 77.8 | 130 |
| 6-11 | 6.6 | 30.4 | 580 | (88.1) | (16.2) | 38 | 80.7 | 176 |
| 12-23 | 5.6 | 29.9 | 1,103 | 76.3 | 24.1 | 62 | 80.1 | 330 |
| 24-35 | 5.4 | 26.1 | 1,129 | 76.0 | 17.2 | 60 | 79.5 | 295 |
| 36-47 | 3.1 | 19.5 | 1,128 | (69.9) | (28.3) | 35 | 77.3 | 220 |
| 48-59 | 3.1 | 19.1 | 1,131 | (87.5) | (37.1) | 36 | 77.2 | 216 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.4 | 25.6 | 2,972 | 83.8 | 27.5 | 159 | 79.9 | 761 |
| Female | 3.8 | 23.0 | 2,640 | 74.0 | 16.8 | 100 | 77.7 | 606 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.1 | 26.5 | 1,798 | 87.3 | 18.3 | 74 | 86.9 | 476 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 23.4 | 3,814 | 77.1 | 25.5 | 185 | 74.6 | 892 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 5.4 | 24.3 | 1,263 | 69.3 | 18.9 | 68 | 73.5 | 307 |
| <5 years complete | 8.1 | 25.2 | 164 | * | * | 13 | (81.7) | 41 |
| 5-9 years complete | 4.4 | 26.9 | 1,977 | 84.6 | 27.1 | 87 | 77.5 | 532 |
| 10-11 years complete | 5.2 | 24.5 | 604 | (88.0) | (23.6) | 31 | 80.2 | 148 |
| 12 or more years complete | 3.7 | 21.2 | 1,605 | 83.1 | 27.6 | 59 | 85.1 | 341 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 4.3 | 22.6 | 4,427 | 77.8 | 22.3 | 192 | 77.2 | 1,001 |
| Muslim | 5.4 | 31.8 | 1,084 | 84.4 | 27.9 | 58 | 83.5 | 345 |
| Sikh | 10.2 | 22.5 | 86 | * | * | 9 | * | 19 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 4.5 | 28.2 | 1,348 | 85.8 | 21.5 | 60 | 76.8 | 380 |
| Scheduled tribe | 5.2 | 22.0 | 217 | * | * | 11 | (70.4) | 48 |
| Other backward class | 5.8 | 27.6 | 1,548 | 86.9 | 26.3 | 89 | 85.4 | 427 |
| Other | 3.8 | 20.7 | 2,410 | 75.3 | 26.0 | 93 | 75.8 | 498 |
| Don't know | 5.7 | 17.7 | 89 | * | * | 5 | * | 16 |
| Total | 4.6 | 24.4 | 5,612 | 80.0 | 23.4 | 259 | 78.9 | 1,368 |

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

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Number of children | Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ | | | | | Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | | | | | | | | | | Other treatments | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Percent- age given fluid from ORS packets | Percent- age given gruel | Percent- age given either ORS or gruel | Percent- age given increased fluids | Any ORT | Percent- age given antibiotic drug | Percent- age given other drug ² | Percent- age given zinc supplements | Percent- age given intra- venous solution | Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other | Percent- age not receiving any treatment | | | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 21.6 | 541 | 72.4 | 36.6 | 20.1 | 45.2 | 6.3 | 50.8 | 19.7 | 17.3 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 25.2 | 117 | | | | | | | |
| 6-11 | 23.9 | 580 | 73.1 | 52.2 | 35.5 | 63.3 | 3.7 | 63.6 | 26.9 | 21.6 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 139 | | | | | | | |
| 12-23 | 24.3 | 1,103 | 78.6 | 57.7 | 35.0 | 66.8 | 5.3 | 67.4 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 31.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 15.2 | 268 | | | | | | | |
| 24-35 | 15.6 | 1,129 | 71.1 | 60.4 | 40.5 | 69.4 | 3.1 | 69.9 | 21.6 | 15.6 | 29.6 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 12.3 | 176 | | | | | | | |
| 36-47 | 11.9 | 1,128 | 71.7 | 69.2 | 43.8 | 73.5 | 4.7 | 74.4 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 33.9 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 135 | | | | | | | |
| 48-59 | 10.4 | 1,131 | 70.1 | 55.3 | 28.9 | 61.7 | 7.0 | 68.7 | 15.7 | 23.9 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 16.6 | 117 | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.4 | 2,972 | 73.6 | 56.5 | 38.6 | 66.2 | 5.7 | 68.0 | 23.1 | 19.7 | 30.7 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 516 | | | | | | | |
| Female | 16.5 | 2,640 | 73.6 | 55.6 | 30.2 | 62.4 | 4.0 | 64.6 | 23.0 | 19.9 | 29.9 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 14.8 | 435 | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.2 | 1,798 | 76.6 | 63.8 | 35.6 | 67.7 | 9.2 | 72.5 | 26.7 | 19.1 | 37.9 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 310 | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 16.8 | 3,814 | 72.2 | 52.4 | 34.3 | 62.9 | 2.8 | 63.5 | 21.2 | 20.1 | 26.7 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 16.5 | 642 | | | | | | | |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 16.3 | 1,263 | 80.5 | 54.7 | 33.7 | 66.1 | 0.4 | 66.3 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 28.9 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 206 | | | | | | | |
| <5 years complete | 17.6 | 164 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 years complete | 17.8 | 1,977 | 71.5 | 55.3 | 32.0 | 64.3 | 2.5 | 65.2 | 21.3 | 18.5 | 31.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 16.3 | 352 | | | | | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 22.0 | 604 | 66.4 | 61.0 | 33.3 | 63.8 | 13.9 | 71.1 | 30.7 | 23.5 | 29.2 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 133 | | | | | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 14.5 | 1,605 | 73.7 | 56.0 | 42.2 | 64.6 | 6.7 | 66.4 | 26.7 | 22.4 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 12.3 | 232 | | | | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 16.1 | 4,427 | 70.0 | 56.2 | 36.1 | 64.4 | 4.2 | 65.9 | 25.3 | 20.4 | 28.3 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 16.4 | 713 | | | | | | | |
| Muslim | 21.1 | 1,084 | 85.1 | 56.3 | 30.8 | 64.9 | 7.5 | 68.3 | 15.5 | 18.4 | 38.1 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 228 | | | | | | | |
| Sikh | 9.3 | 86 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 | | | | | | | |

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Number of children | Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | | | | | Other treatments | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Percentage taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ | Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets | Percentage given either ORS or gruel | Percentage given increased fluids | Any ORT | Percentage given antibiotic drug | Percentage given other drug ² | Percentage given zinc supplements | Percentage given intravenous solution | Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other | | Percentage not receiving any treatment | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 18.1 | 1,348 | 72.6 (78.4) | 57.3 (52.1) | 64.7 (61.3) | 6.2 (0.0) | 66.7 (61.3) | 25.8 (8.9) | 18.6 (13.9) | 29.2 (18.7) | 2.4 (0.0) | 3.3 (0.0) | 14.3 (19.7) | 245 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 13.9 | 217 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| Other backward class | 19.1 | 1,548 | 83.1 | 56.6 | 68.0 | 6.4 | 71.3 | 18.6 | 21.1 | 40.9 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 296 | |
| Other | 15.4 | 2,410 | 66.2 | 55.3 | 61.5 | 3.3 | 62.6 | 26.5 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 17.3 | 371 | |
| Don't know | 11.2 | 89 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 | |
| Total | 17.0 | 5,612 | 73.6 | 56.1 | 64.4 | 4.9 | 66.4 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 30.3 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 952 | |

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹ | | Number of children with diarrhoea | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|------|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------|--|-------|-----------------------------------|---|-------|------|------|-----|
| | More usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Don't know | Total | More usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Don't know | Total | | Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹ | | | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 6.3 | 25.8 | 30.3 | 26.5 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 29.5 | 18.6 | 1.3 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 25.0 | 117 |
| 6-11 | 3.7 | 35.0 | 30.9 | 26.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 31.1 | 26.8 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 41.7 | 139 |
| 12-23 | 5.3 | 23.5 | 40.0 | 28.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 21.7 | 45.2 | 24.2 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 43.9 | 268 |
| 24-35 | 3.1 | 25.9 | 39.9 | 28.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 40.7 | 26.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 51.1 | 176 |
| 36-47 | 4.7 | 32.3 | 35.4 | 26.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 33.4 | 39.9 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 56.5 | 135 |
| 48-59 | 7.0 | 25.1 | 37.4 | 25.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 22.7 | 51.3 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 51.4 | 117 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.7 | 28.9 | 36.7 | 23.9 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 26.2 | 40.6 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 47.3 | 516 |
| Female | 4.0 | 25.5 | 36.3 | 31.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 23.5 | 38.8 | 26.6 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 42.9 | 435 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.2 | 23.8 | 29.6 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 22.2 | 37.1 | 27.8 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 46.3 | 310 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 29.1 | 39.8 | 24.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 26.3 | 41.1 | 21.7 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 44.8 | 642 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 0.4 | 23.9 | 43.4 | 25.1 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 25.4 | 47.3 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 47.8 | 206 |
| 5-9 years complete | 2.5 | 27.9 | 38.0 | 28.0 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 23.6 | 39.1 | 27.3 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 41.5 | 352 |
| 10-11 years complete | 13.9 | 26.5 | 29.5 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 25.0 | 38.0 | 28.0 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 46.7 | 133 |
| 12 or more years complete | 6.7 | 30.6 | 33.6 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 27.4 | 35.8 | 23.1 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 48.9 | 232 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 4.2 | 30.9 | 37.0 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 21.6 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 46.8 | 713 |
| Muslim | 7.5 | 16.7 | 33.8 | 36.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 13.5 | 46.3 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 40.6 | 228 |

Continued...

Table 5.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | Total | Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹ | Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹ | Number of children with diarrhoea | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Don't know | Total | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | | | | | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 6.2 (0.0) | 24.8 (21.7) | 35.4 (38.9) | 29.6 (31.0) | 3.9 (8.4) | 0.0 (0.0) | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.0) | 24.2 (20.9) | 35.0 (35.7) | 24.2 (11.6) | 2.8 (8.4) | 10.4 (23.4) | 0.8 (0.0) | 100.0 | 5.4 (0.0) | 42.1 (34.9) | 245 |
| Scheduled tribe | 6.4 | 24.5 | 33.7 | 31.4 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 23.1 | 44.3 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 49.2 | 30 |
| Other backward class | 3.3 | 32.2 | 38.9 | 22.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 27.6 | 39.4 | 21.9 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 45.6 | 296 |
| Other | 4.9 | 27.3 | 36.5 | 27.2 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 24.9 | 39.8 | 23.7 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 45.3 | 371 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 952 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | All women | | Women who gave birth in the past five years | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who know about ORS packets | Number of women | Percentage who know about ORS packets | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 89.0 | 3,250 | 79.6 | 45 |
| 20-24 | 92.5 | 3,189 | 90.7 | 1,175 |
| 25-34 | 93.7 | 5,207 | 94.5 | 2,744 |
| 35-49 | 87.8 | 5,653 | 89.5 | 358 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 94.6 | 6,303 | 95.6 | 1,452 |
| Rural | 88.4 | 10,997 | 91.5 | 2,869 |
| Schooling | | | | |
| No schooling | 78.3 | 3,692 | 80.9 | 912 |
| <5 years complete | 87.7 | 524 | 92.0 | 119 |
| 5-9 years complete | 90.7 | 5,361 | 93.7 | 1,456 |
| 10-11 years complete | 94.3 | 2,438 | 98.3 | 481 |
| 12 or more years complete | 98.0 | 5,284 | 98.4 | 1,354 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 91.3 | 14,449 | 93.7 | 3,439 |
| Muslim | 87.0 | 2,504 | 89.5 | 789 |
| Sikh | 91.9 | 280 | 94.1 | 80 |
| Other | 89.0 | 67 | * | 14 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 88.7 | 4,006 | 91.7 | 984 |
| Scheduled tribe | 84.3 | 756 | 91.3 | 170 |
| Other backward class | 88.4 | 4,194 | 90.4 | 1,152 |
| Other | 93.8 | 8,191 | 95.7 | 1,949 |
| Don't know | 71.2 | 153 | (76.3) | 67 |
| Total | 90.7 | 17,300 | 92.9 | 4,321 |

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC | | | Children age 36-71 months | | Children age 0-59 months | | Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| | Any benefits ¹ | Supplementary food ² | Any immunizations | Health check-ups | Number of children | Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC | Number of children | Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC | Number of children | Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | |
| <12 | 72.1 | 70.7 | 38.9 | 41.6 | 1,121 | na | na | 48.8 | 1,121 | 47.2 |
| 12-23 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 41.0 | 45.8 | 1,103 | na | na | 60.7 | 1,103 | 51.3 |
| 24-35 | 76.4 | 75.0 | 31.3 | 43.2 | 1,129 | na | na | 61.4 | 1,129 | 48.8 |
| 36-47 | 53.0 | 50.9 | 20.9 | 30.0 | 1,128 | 35.5 | 1,128 | 41.4 | 1,128 | 52.4 |
| 48-59 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 14.2 | 21.6 | 1,131 | 23.4 | 1,131 | 25.2 | 1,131 | 55.2 |
| 60-71 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 9.8 | 14.1 | 1,094 | 14.9 | 1,094 | na | na | na |
| 0-35 | 75.2 | 74.2 | 37.0 | 43.5 | 3,353 | na | na | 56.9 | 3,353 | 49.2 |
| 36-71 | 36.1 | 33.9 | 15.0 | 22.0 | 3,352 | 24.7 | 3,352 | na | na | na |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 55.2 | 53.4 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 3,559 | 24.2 | 1,801 | 46.5 | 2,972 | 51.6 |
| Female | 56.2 | 54.7 | 27.2 | 33.7 | 3,147 | 25.3 | 1,551 | 48.4 | 2,640 | 49.1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.4 | 45.9 | 20.1 | 27.3 | 2,182 | 19.7 | 1,114 | 40.0 | 1,798 | 50.2 |
| Rural | 59.6 | 57.9 | 28.9 | 35.4 | 4,524 | 27.2 | 2,239 | 50.9 | 3,814 | 50.5 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 49.2 | 47.5 | 23.7 | 28.0 | 1,561 | 22.9 | 868 | 42.9 | 1,263 | 41.0 |
| <5 years complete | 51.6 | 49.9 | 24.6 | 32.7 | 202 | 24.3 | 113 | 45.5 | 164 | 38.1 |
| 5-9 years complete | 60.9 | 59.5 | 28.8 | 34.7 | 2,337 | 28.6 | 1,169 | 50.9 | 1,977 | 50.6 |
| 10-11 years complete | 58.5 | 55.7 | 30.0 | 36.6 | 725 | 22.4 | 355 | 52.6 | 604 | 55.8 |
| 12 or more years complete | 53.8 | 52.4 | 23.1 | 32.7 | 1,880 | 22.1 | 848 | 45.0 | 1,605 | 56.0 |

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC | | | Children age 36-71 months | | Children age 0-59 months | | Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Any benefits ¹ | Supplementary food ² | Any immunizations | Health check-ups | Number of children | Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC | Number of children | Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC | Number of children | Percentage from an AWC after child was weighed | Number of children |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 56.0 | 54.5 | 25.9 | 33.7 | 5,296 | 26.7 | 2,669 | 48.7 | 4,427 | 53.0 | 2,158 |
| Muslim | 54.7 | 52.7 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 1,287 | 17.8 | 625 | 42.1 | 1,084 | 38.3 | 457 |
| Sikh | 48.7 | 47.2 | 28.2 | 37.2 | 105 | (8.6) | 52 | 45.5 | 86 | (43.4) | 39 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 59.2 | 58.0 | 28.0 | 35.8 | 1,589 | 29.5 | 802 | 50.3 | 1,348 | 50.2 | 678 |
| Scheduled tribe | 60.4 | 57.6 | 35.0 | 43.8 | 259 | 28.8 | 127 | 57.7 | 217 | 53.0 | 125 |
| Other backward class | 53.9 | 52.2 | 25.1 | 29.4 | 1,836 | 21.4 | 903 | 43.8 | 1,548 | 46.9 | 677 |
| Other | 54.5 | 52.8 | 24.6 | 32.5 | 2,916 | 24.1 | 1,468 | 47.3 | 2,410 | 53.7 | 1,140 |
| Don't know | 51.5 | 51.5 | 32.0 | 24.7 | 106 | (12.5) | 52 | 45.8 | 89 | (11.2) | 41 |
| Total | 55.6 | 54.0 | 26.0 | 32.8 | 6,706 | 24.7 | 3,352 | 47.4 | 5,612 | 50.4 | 2,662 |

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool.

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy | | | | Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ² | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Any benefits | Supplementary food ¹ | Health check-ups | Health and nutrition education | Number of children | Any benefits | Supplementary food ¹ | Health check-ups | Health and nutrition education | Number of children breastfed |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.3 | 40.0 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 2,182 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 2,179 |
| Rural | 55.7 | 55.1 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 4,524 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 28.1 | 25.8 | 4,522 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 45.8 | 45.4 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 1,561 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 22.2 | 18.4 | 1,561 |
| <5 years complete | 44.8 | 42.0 | 22.1 | 23.7 | 202 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 202 |
| 5-9 years complete | 55.7 | 55.3 | 26.3 | 25.0 | 2,337 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 2,334 |
| 10-11 years complete | 57.6 | 57.0 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 725 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 725 |
| 12 or more years complete | 46.6 | 46.2 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 1,880 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 1,878 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 53.9 | 53.5 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 5,296 | 55.5 | 55.4 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 5,291 |
| Muslim | 39.1 | 38.5 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 1,287 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 1,287 |
| Sikh | 32.9 | 30.3 | 16.2 | 19.2 | 105 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 14.9 | 20.1 | 105 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 56.7 | 56.3 | 27.9 | 26.8 | 1,589 | 59.5 | 59.3 | 29.6 | 27.4 | 1,588 |
| Scheduled tribe | 61.2 | 60.6 | 38.6 | 34.6 | 259 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 39.5 | 35.0 | 259 |
| Other backward class | 43.9 | 43.7 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 1,836 | 46.0 | 45.9 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 1,836 |
| Other | 50.6 | 50.0 | 25.4 | 25.0 | 2,916 | 52.2 | 52.0 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 2,913 |
| Don't know | 54.8 | 54.8 | 23.7 | 28.4 | 106 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 26.2 | 30.7 | 106 |
| Total | 50.7 | 50.2 | 25.0 | 24.2 | 6,706 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 25.6 | 24.1 | 6,701 |

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | Number of children |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 11.2 | 23.7 | -0.5 | 15.9 | 32.0 | 9.6 | -0.9 | 8.3 | 21.6 | 1.3 | -1.1 | 442 | |
| 6-8 | 10.6 | 25.3 | -0.6 | 9.5 | 21.0 | 7.9 | -0.8 | 6.9 | 21.3 | 1.1 | -1.1 | 289 | |
| 9-11 | 13.5 | 29.1 | -1.0 | 9.5 | 21.1 | 7.7 | -0.6 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 0.6 | -1.0 | 231 | |
| 12-17 | 15.9 | 36.9 | -1.4 | 9.4 | 19.8 | 4.4 | -0.7 | 7.4 | 27.3 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 509 | |
| 18-23 | 18.3 | 39.1 | -1.4 | 8.3 | 20.1 | 3.5 | -0.7 | 7.2 | 25.3 | 0.7 | -1.2 | 516 | |
| 24-35 | 14.2 | 33.4 | -1.2 | 8.3 | 17.5 | 1.4 | -0.8 | 7.1 | 26.4 | 0.4 | -1.3 | 1,090 | |
| 36-47 | 13.9 | 35.7 | -1.4 | 7.5 | 16.6 | 2.8 | -0.8 | 7.7 | 27.9 | 0.5 | -1.4 | 1,056 | |
| 48-59 | 13.0 | 34.2 | -1.5 | 8.2 | 18.1 | 1.3 | -0.9 | 7.6 | 31.0 | 0.6 | -1.5 | 1,112 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 14.5 | 33.7 | -1.3 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 8.0 | 27.0 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 2,737 | |
| Female | 13.5 | 33.2 | -1.2 | 8.5 | 18.8 | 3.4 | -0.8 | 7.0 | 26.2 | 0.3 | -1.3 | 2,507 | |
| Birth interval in months³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ⁴ | 12.0 | 29.6 | -1.1 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 3.1 | -0.8 | 6.6 | 24.2 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 1,931 | |
| <24 | 19.3 | 41.9 | -1.6 | 8.9 | 19.0 | 2.8 | -0.8 | 9.9 | 33.1 | 0.5 | -1.5 | 842 | |
| 24-47 | 15.5 | 36.8 | -1.3 | 8.7 | 19.4 | 4.1 | -0.8 | 8.7 | 28.9 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 1,562 | |
| 48+ | 11.1 | 29.9 | -1.0 | 8.7 | 19.4 | 4.5 | -0.8 | 4.7 | 22.1 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 762 | |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 12.1 | 29.9 | -1.1 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 3.1 | -0.8 | 6.6 | 24.3 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 1,911 | |
| 2-3 | 13.5 | 33.3 | -1.2 | 8.9 | 19.9 | 3.7 | -0.8 | 7.7 | 25.5 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 2,484 | |
| 4-5 | 21.4 | 44.6 | -1.6 | 7.3 | 17.2 | 5.1 | -0.8 | 8.2 | 37.1 | 0.5 | -1.5 | 534 | |
| 6+ | 23.5 | 53.7 | -1.8 | 10.1 | 17.2 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 11.8 | 40.8 | 0.5 | -1.7 | 167 | |
| Size at birth³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 20.7 | 43.9 | -1.6 | 8.9 | 22.3 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 16.0 | 38.7 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 272 | |
| Small | 16.6 | 36.9 | -1.4 | 9.5 | 17.8 | 2.0 | -0.9 | 6.6 | 26.3 | 0.4 | -1.4 | 431 | |
| Average or larger | 13.4 | 32.8 | -1.2 | 8.8 | 19.4 | 3.7 | -0.8 | 7.0 | 26.0 | 0.7 | -1.2 | 4,362 | |
| Don't know | (25.6) | (47.3) | (-1.9) | (13.6) | (29.3) | (19.6) | (-0.5) | (12.4) | (37.4) | (0.0) | (-1.4) | 31 | |

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | Weight-for-height | | | Weight-for-age | | | Number of children | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | | Mean Z-score (SD) |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.1 | 32.5 | -1.2 | 7.4 | 18.6 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 25.6 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 1,697 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 34.0 | -1.3 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 27.1 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 3,548 |
| Mother's schooling⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 20.8 | 44.7 | -1.6 | 7.5 | 18.8 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 33.4 | 0.3 | -1.5 | 1,160 |
| <5 years complete | 22.8 | 42.9 | -1.9 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 5.8 | 14.7 | 38.2 | 0.6 | -1.6 | 152 |
| 5-9 years complete | 14.9 | 37.1 | -1.4 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 27.6 | 0.7 | -1.4 | 1,824 |
| 10-11 years complete | 9.5 | 29.1 | -1.1 | 9.4 | 26.0 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 27.7 | 0.8 | -1.3 | 550 |
| 12 or more years complete | 8.7 | 21.8 | -0.7 | 9.7 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 18.6 | 0.9 | -0.9 | 1,459 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 13.6 | 32.6 | -1.2 | 9.4 | 19.6 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 26.2 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 4,091 |
| Muslim | 15.9 | 38.1 | -1.4 | 7.3 | 18.9 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 28.9 | 0.4 | -1.4 | 1,051 |
| Sikh | 4.4 | 14.7 | -0.2 | 10.5 | 22.1 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 14.4 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 84 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 15.7 | 36.8 | -1.4 | 9.2 | 19.7 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 30.1 | 0.5 | -1.4 | 1,281 |
| Scheduled tribe | 17.0 | 34.9 | -1.4 | 6.7 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 29.9 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 238 |
| Other backward class | 16.0 | 37.6 | -1.4 | 8.9 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 28.2 | 0.3 | -1.4 | 1,390 |
| Other | 11.6 | 28.7 | -1.1 | 9.3 | 19.5 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 23.5 | 0.9 | -1.1 | 2,285 |
| Don't know | (10.8) | (43.2) | (-1.2) | (1.5) | (22.1) | (19.4) | (1.5) | (17.7) | (0.0) | (-1.0) | 50 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 14.1 | 33.9 | -1.2 | 8.9 | 19.5 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 26.8 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 5,096 |
| Not interviewed but in the household | 9.8 | 22.8 | -0.7 | 13.5 | 18.4 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 14.9 | 2.9 | -1.0 | 50 |
| Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶ | 8.3 | 18.6 | -1.0 | 10.9 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 22.4 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 99 |

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | Weight-for-height | | | Weight-for-age | | | Number of children | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's nutritional status⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight (BMI < 18.5) | 17.8 | -1.5 | 9.5 | 21.0 | 2.7 | -1.1 | 11.7 | 35.4 | 0.5 | -1.6 | 869 |
| Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9) | 14.4 | -1.2 | 9.9 | 20.8 | 3.8 | -0.8 | 7.2 | 27.0 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 3,287 |
| Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0) | 9.6 | -1.0 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 3.4 | -0.5 | 4.4 | 17.7 | 1.1 | -0.9 | 932 |
| Missing | (14.4) | (-0.9) | (11.2) | (29.5) | (3.0) | (-1.1) | (3.5) | (22.7) | (0.0) | (-1.3) | 56 |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 14.1 | -1.3 | 8.3 | 18.8 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 7.3 | 26.5 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 4,212 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 13.6 | -1.1 | 11.7 | 22.5 | 3.4 | -0.9 | 8.5 | 27.0 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 1,033 |
| Total | 14.0 | -1.2 | 9.0 | 19.5 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 7.5 | 26.6 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 5,245 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 23.1 | -1.8 | 5.3 | 18.8 | 2.3 | -0.9 | 15.7 | 38.0 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 1,044 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past two years: | | | Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed: | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹ | Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ² | Number of last-born children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³ | Number of last-born ever breastfed children |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.0 | 26.4 | 65.5 | 696 | 44.3 | 661 |
| Rural | 95.1 | 29.8 | 75.2 | 1,523 | 36.7 | 1,448 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 95.2 | 27.4 | 71.6 | 1,183 | 40.3 | 1,127 |
| Female | 94.8 | 30.4 | 72.8 | 1,036 | 37.6 | 982 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 94.8 | 26.9 | 67.5 | 489 | 41.4 | 463 |
| <5 years complete | (87.9) | (28.9) | (62.4) | 59 | (45.5) | 52 |
| 5-9 years complete | 95.8 | 29.9 | 76.0 | 749 | 36.2 | 718 |
| 10-11 years complete | 94.1 | 33.8 | 78.4 | 249 | 30.1 | 234 |
| 12 or more years complete | 95.3 | 26.9 | 69.9 | 674 | 43.3 | 643 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 95.8 | 30.5 | 74.6 | 1,725 | 36.9 | 1,653 |
| Muslim | 93.0 | 23.2 | 63.3 | 447 | 47.8 | 416 |
| Sikh | (88.5) | (14.2) | (64.9) | 40 | (38.4) | 35 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 95.5 | 30.2 | 73.4 | 496 | 36.6 | 474 |
| Scheduled tribe | 98.4 | 33.1 | 74.5 | 72 | 33.1 | 71 |
| Other backward class | 93.2 | 23.7 | 67.0 | 645 | 42.6 | 601 |
| Other | 96.0 | 31.5 | 75.4 | 964 | 38.4 | 926 |
| Don't know | (90.1) | (19.0) | (59.4) | 41 | * | 37 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | |
| Health personnel ⁴ | 95.2 | 29.4 | 72.9 | 1,701 | 37.9 | 1,619 |
| Dai (TBA) | 94.6 | 27.8 | 71.7 | 400 | 43.9 | 379 |
| Other/no one | 94.7 | 22.2 | 64.0 | 118 | 39.4 | 112 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 95.2 | 29.2 | 72.9 | 1,654 | 37.0 | 1,575 |
| At home | 94.6 | 27.1 | 69.7 | 557 | 45.0 | 527 |
| Total | 95.1 | 28.8 | 72.2 | 2,219 | 39.1 | 2,109 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Age in months | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under two years |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Not breastfeeding | Exclusively breastfed | Plain water only | Non-milk liquids/juice | Other milk | Complementary foods | | | | | |
| <2 | 6.3 | 73.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 125 | 12.9 | 125 |
| 2-3 | 5.4 | 52.0 | 17.2 | 1.8 | 20.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 198 | 24.0 | 198 |
| 4-5 | 8.1 | 37.2 | 19.2 | 1.9 | 21.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 213 | 28.4 | 218 |
| 6-8 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 17.5 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 319 | 45.5 | 324 |
| 9-11 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 252 | 45.1 | 257 |
| 12-17 | 14.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 533 | 39.7 | 550 |
| 18-23 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 498 | 38.3 | 553 |
| <4 | 5.7 | 60.2 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 16.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 323 | 19.7 | 323 |
| <6 | 6.7 | 51.0 | 14.5 | 1.5 | 18.3 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 536 | 23.2 | 541 |
| 6-9 | 7.3 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 17.2 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 418 | 42.8 | 422 |
| 12-15 | 14.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 379 | 37.4 | 391 |
| 12-23 | 18.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 1,031 | 39.0 | 1,103 |
| 20-23 | 22.2 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 327 | 37.2 | 371 |

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

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

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹ | | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Any breast-feeding | Exclu- sive breast-feeding | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴ | Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency ⁴ | Milk or pro- ducts ⁵ | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴ | With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶ | Breast- milk, milk, or pro- ducts ⁷ | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸ | With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | na | na | 7.8 | 40.2 | 6.4 | 297 | * | * | * | 98.5 | 8.3 | 42.1 | 6.1 | 320 |
| 9-11 | na | na | 16.5 | 26.1 | 5.6 | 220 | (77.9) | (68.0) | (5.9) | 97.2 | 16.5 | 31.4 | 5.6 | 252 |
| 12-17 | na | na | 22.9 | 35.9 | 8.7 | 456 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 6.7 | 97.4 | 23.5 | 42.0 | 8.5 | 532 |
| 18-23 | na | na | 27.3 | 37.9 | 12.0 | 382 | 73.1 | 78.2 | 10.5 | 93.9 | 29.7 | 47.0 | 11.7 | 495 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 30.9 | 2.3 | 20.3 | 33.9 | 8.5 | 729 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 6.5 | 96.0 | 21.3 | 39.7 | 8.2 | 857 |
| Female | 27.3 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 38.1 | 8.8 | 626 | 81.5 | 78.3 | 9.3 | 97.1 | 21.2 | 44.5 | 8.9 | 745 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | (2.3) | 22.6 | 38.6 | 11.2 | 408 | 78.1 | 71.8 | 11.7 | 96.1 | 23.8 | 44.5 | 11.3 | 496 |
| Rural | 32.4 | 2.5 | 18.6 | 34.6 | 7.5 | 947 | 76.5 | 77.4 | 5.7 | 96.6 | 20.1 | 40.8 | 7.3 | 1,106 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 28.6 | * | 14.7 | 32.2 | 6.1 | 296 | (67.2) | (54.2) | (7.1) | 95.3 | 15.4 | 35.3 | 6.3 | 345 |
| <5 years complete | * | * | (27.4) | (29.1) | (6.1) | 31 | * | * | * | (84.5) | (30.3) | (39.6) | (7.1) | 42 |
| 5-9 years complete | 0.0 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 35.5 | 6.4 | 453 | 75.0 | 76.8 | 4.2 | 96.5 | 19.9 | 41.3 | 6.1 | 528 |
| 10-11 years complete | 24.4 | * | 18.9 | 36.5 | 8.1 | 149 | (74.6) | (76.5) | (19.9) | 96.0 | 23.1 | 42.8 | 9.9 | 176 |
| 12 or more years complete | 30.5 | (2.2) | 24.3 | 38.9 | 13.2 | 426 | 90.1 | 86.8 | 7.3 | 98.4 | 25.2 | 46.9 | 12.2 | 511 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 0.0 | 2.6 | 21.5 | 35.4 | 9.3 | 1,070 | 82.7 | 79.7 | 6.2 | 97.4 | 22.8 | 42.1 | 8.9 | 1,258 |
| Muslim | 23.7 | * | 13.5 | 35.1 | 5.7 | 258 | 59.0 | 61.4 | 11.2 | 92.8 | 15.0 | 39.7 | 6.7 | 313 |

Continued...

Table 63 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Any breast-feeding | Exclusive breast-feeding | Predominant breast-feeding | Number of children | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal frequency ⁴ | Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴ | Number of children | Milk or products ⁵ | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal frequency ⁴ | With 3 practices ⁶ | Number of children | 4+ food groups ³ | Minimum meal frequency ⁴ | With 3 practices ⁶ | Number of children | |
| Scheduled caste | 34.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 692 | 21.2 (8.7) | 34.9 (32.1) | 8.3 (2.7) | 310 | (73.9) | 29.0 | (70.4) | (3.0) | 49 | 96.4 (93.7) | 22.3 (12.2) | 39.7 (34.1) | 7.6 (2.4) | 359 |
| Scheduled tribe | 0.0 | * | * | 115 | | | | 48 | * | * | * | * | 7 | | | | | 54 |
| Other backward class | 24.4 | (2.1) | 5.2 | 850 | 19.7 | 36.3 | 7.8 | 362 | 67.4 | 21.5 | 67.0 | 8.2 | 84 | 93.9 | 20.1 | 42.1 | 7.9 | 446 |
| Other | 0.0 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 1,343 | 20.4 | 36.7 | 10.0 | 617 | 88.9 | 35.0 | 87.8 | 10.6 | 105 | 98.4 | 22.5 | 44.1 | 10.1 | 722 |
| Total | 31.0 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3,049 | 19.8 | 35.8 | 8.6 | 1,355 | 77.1 | 29.2 | 75.4 | 7.8 | 247 | 96.5 | 21.2 | 41.9 | 8.5 | 1,602 |

Note: Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Median duration are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Among last born children in the past 2 years | | Number of children | Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹ | Height-for-age ² | | Weight-for-height | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth | Number of children | | | Percentage below -2 SD ³ | Number of children | Percentage below -2 SD ³ | Percentage below -2 SD ³ | Number of children |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almora | 31.7 | 127 | (44.1) | 28 | 32.9 | 14.4 | 22.5 | 304 | | | | |
| Bageshwar | 34.0 | 53 | (21.5) | 14 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 131 | | | | |
| Chamoli | 45.3 | 75 | * | 12 | 33.7 | 17.9 | 22.3 | 189 | | | | |
| Champawat | 31.9 | 52 | (60.0) | 15 | 30.5 | 17.4 | 21.2 | 118 | | | | |
| Dehradun | 30.5 | 335 | (69.0) | 70 | 28.5 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 837 | | | | |
| Garhwal | 26.9 | 137 | (59.9) | 38 | 22.9 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 274 | | | | |
| Hardwar | 22.1 | 528 | 51.1 | 130 | 39.1 | 12.3 | 24.7 | 1,241 | | | | |
| Nainital | 33.5 | 171 | 48.5 | 37 | 32.1 | 9.0 | 17.0 | 454 | | | | |
| Pithoragarh | 27.8 | 90 | (47.8) | 29 | 30.6 | 20.6 | 16.6 | 208 | | | | |
| Rudrapur | 51.6 | 46 | * | 7 | 29.9 | 18.4 | 25.9 | 107 | | | | |
| Tehri Garhwal | 36.1 | 138 | (43.7) | 33 | 30.1 | 46.9 | 44.2 | 297 | | | | |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 24.7 | 397 | 41.4 | 107 | 37.8 | 12.0 | 27.1 | 945 | | | | |
| Uttarkashi | 28.2 | 69 | (68.7) | 18 | 35.2 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 139 | | | | |
| Uttarakhand | 28.8 | 2,219 | 51.0 | 536 | 33.5 | 19.5 | 26.6 | 5,245 | | | | |

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 years, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

| Background characteristic | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Number of children |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe (< 7.0 g/dl) | | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6-11 | 31.7 | 37.4 | 2.1 | 71.2 | 531 |
| 12-23 | 26.6 | 39.3 | 3.1 | 69.0 | 1,084 |
| 24-35 | 25.3 | 29.9 | 3.6 | 58.8 | 1,120 |
| 36-47 | 25.5 | 16.6 | 1.7 | 43.8 | 1,090 |
| 48-59 | 23.6 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 40.4 | 1,129 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 25.6 | 25.5 | 2.1 | 53.2 | 2,609 |
| Female | 26.3 | 28.1 | 2.4 | 56.8 | 2,345 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | |
| 1 | 27.0 | 24.9 | 1.6 | 53.5 | 1,805 |
| 2-3 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 2.2 | 54.8 | 2,346 |
| 4-5 | 24.2 | 31.3 | 3.8 | 59.2 | 497 |
| 6+ | 19.8 | 44.8 | 4.0 | 68.6 | 159 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.4 | 28.0 | 2.9 | 59.3 | 1,572 |
| Rural | 24.8 | 26.2 | 1.9 | 52.8 | 3,381 |
| Mother's schooling² | | | | | |
| No schooling | 25.4 | 35.4 | 3.3 | 64.2 | 1,108 |
| <5 years complete | 28.8 | 33.8 | 5.6 | 68.2 | 146 |
| 5-9 years complete | 25.2 | 27.6 | 1.7 | 54.5 | 1,721 |
| 10-11 years complete | 24.9 | 22.0 | 2.4 | 49.2 | 505 |
| 12 or more years complete | 27.6 | 20.2 | 1.5 | 49.3 | 1,372 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.9 | 24.5 | 1.6 | 52.0 | 3,904 |
| Muslim | 26.2 | 35.8 | 4.7 | 66.6 | 966 |
| Sikh | 24.2 | 27.3 | 1.8 | 53.3 | 70 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 24.9 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 57.6 | 1,221 |
| Scheduled tribe | 31.5 | 27.9 | 2.3 | 61.7 | 227 |
| Other backward class | 26.5 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 63.5 | 1,289 |
| Other | 25.8 | 20.6 | 1.3 | 47.8 | 2,174 |
| Don't know | (14.2) | (27.2) | (3.4) | (44.8) | 42 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 26.1 | 26.9 | 2.2 | 55.2 | 4,806 |
| Not interviewed but in the household | (13.7) | (23.8) | (5.3) | (42.7) | 45 |
| Not interviewed, and not in the household ³ | 21.6 | 20.8 | 2.6 | 44.9 | 102 |

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Number of children |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe (< 7.0 g/dl) | | |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 25.8 | 28.7 | 2.5 | 56.9 | 3,952 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 26.6 | 19.2 | 1.1 | 46.8 | 1,002 |
| Mother's anaemia status⁴ | | | | | |
| Not anaemic | 25.7 | 21.3 | 1.2 | 48.2 | 2,508 |
| Mildly anaemic | 28.0 | 29.9 | 2.7 | 60.6 | 1,609 |
| Moderately/severely anaemic | 24.0 | 39.3 | 4.5 | 67.8 | 670 |
| Total | 25.9 | 26.8 | 2.2 | 54.9 | 4,954 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 28.5 | 30.2 | 2.1 | 60.7 | 905 |

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 formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother | | | Children age 9-59 months | | | Children age 6-59 months | | | Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months | Number of children | Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | na | na | na | na | na | 13.2 | 9.3 | 324 | 94.9 | 339 | 94.9 | 339 |
| 9-11 | 32.3 | 9.0 | 252 | 40.3 | 257 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 257 | 96.4 | 269 | 96.4 | 269 |
| 12-17 | 46.8 | 10.1 | 533 | 45.7 | 550 | 15.2 | 7.6 | 550 | 95.8 | 576 | 95.8 | 576 |
| 18-23 | 49.5 | 12.1 | 498 | 42.1 | 553 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 553 | 96.7 | 584 | 96.7 | 584 |
| 24-35 | na | na | na | 36.5 | 1,129 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 1,129 | 95.2 | 1,192 | 95.2 | 1,192 |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | 32.7 | 1,128 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 1,128 | 95.3 | 1,181 | 95.3 | 1,181 |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | 33.9 | 1,131 | 13.9 | 20.6 | 1,131 | 94.6 | 1,199 | 94.6 | 1,199 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 45.0 | 10.7 | 709 | 37.3 | 2,536 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 2,685 | 95.5 | 2,814 | 95.5 | 2,814 |
| Female | 45.0 | 10.6 | 574 | 36.5 | 2,212 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 2,387 | 95.2 | 2,525 | 95.2 | 2,525 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 44.0 | 9.2 | 443 | 40.3 | 1,823 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 1,949 | 95.8 | 1,913 | 95.8 | 1,913 |
| 2-3 | 46.3 | 11.8 | 665 | 36.9 | 2,277 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 2,435 | 95.0 | 2,449 | 95.0 | 2,449 |
| 4-5 | 40.8 | 9.9 | 124 | 27.1 | 485 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 520 | 96.3 | 522 | 96.3 | 522 |
| 6+ | (46.7) | (10.7) | 51 | 29.1 | 163 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 168 | 91.0 | 166 | 91.0 | 166 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 44.6 | 10.5 | 1,058 | 38.8 | 1,796 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 2,093 | 95.3 | 2,109 | 95.3 | 2,109 |
| Not breastfeeding | 47.0 | 11.6 | 225 | 35.7 | 2,952 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 2,979 | 95.3 | 2,939 | 95.3 | 2,939 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.9 | 14.0 | 402 | 36.9 | 1,524 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 1,619 | 98.9 | 1,733 | 98.9 | 1,733 |
| Rural | 46.4 | 9.1 | 881 | 36.9 | 3,224 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 3,453 | 93.7 | 3,606 | 93.7 | 3,606 |

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

| Background characteristic | Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother | | | Children age 9-59 months | | Children age 6-59 months | | Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given supplements in past 6 months | Number of children | Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 42.5 (60.0) | 10.0 (13.7) | 277 | 26.5 | 1,077 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 1,146 | 93.8 | 1,184 |
| <5 years complete | | | 36 | 23.7 | 144 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 150 | 93.8 | 157 |
| 5-9 years complete | 42.2 | 9.6 | 437 | 36.9 | 1,694 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 1,785 | 93.9 | 1,821 |
| 10-11 years complete | 45.0 | 12.7 | 142 | 38.4 | 507 | 13.9 | 22.7 | 541 | 94.8 | 555 |
| 12 or more years complete | 48.5 | 11.2 | 391 | 46.3 | 1,326 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 1,450 | 98.6 | 1,515 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 46.6 | 10.0 | 1,007 | 39.2 | 3,752 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 4,008 | 95.2 | 4,170 |
| Muslim | 37.5 | 11.9 | 253 | 26.5 | 915 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 975 | 95.9 | 1,072 |
| Sikh | * | * | 20 | 46.5 | 68 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 74 | 96.4 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 45.2 (47.5) | 10.0 (10.9) | 287 | 34.2 | 1,152 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 1,224 | 94.7 | 1,295 |
| Scheduled tribe | | | 40 | 41.8 | 186 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 201 | 95.8 | 240 |
| Other backward class | 46.7 | 11.8 | 368 | 32.8 | 1,301 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 1,380 | 96.8 | 1,420 |
| Other | 44.9 | 10.3 | 568 | 41.3 | 2,039 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 2,196 | 94.8 | 2,337 |
| Don't know | * | * | 21 | 17.1 | 70 | 1.9 | 17.1 | 71 | (93.6) | 47 |
| Total | 45.0 | 10.7 | 1,283 | 36.9 | 4,748 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 5,072 | 95.4 | 5,339 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 51.5 | 10.5 | 281 | 12.8 | 978 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 1,051 | 69.3 | 1,127 |

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed, except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Among households with tested salt: | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Percentage with iodized salt | Number of households |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 98.6 | 5,410 |
| Rural | 93.5 | 9,676 |
| Religion of household head | | |
| Hindu | 95.2 | 12,927 |
| Muslim | 95.8 | 1,839 |
| Sikh | 98.0 | 251 |
| Other | 100.0 | 69 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | |
| Scheduled caste | 95.0 | 3,293 |
| Scheduled tribe | 94.7 | 609 |
| Other backward class | 96.8 | 3,203 |
| Other | 94.9 | 7,893 |
| Don't know | 93.5 | 88 |
| Total | 95.3 | 15,086 |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 71.0 | 2,591 |

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Among households with tested salt: | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Percentage with iodized salt | Number of households |
| Almora | 85.9 | 870 |
| Bageshwar | 94.8 | 402 |
| Chamoli | 85.6 | 578 |
| Champawat | 95.4 | 349 |
| Dehradun | 99.1 | 3,081 |
| Garhwal | 95.9 | 1,104 |
| Hardwar | 96.5 | 2,545 |
| Nainital | 95.1 | 1,273 |
| Pithoragarh | 94.6 | 770 |
| Rudraprayag | 87.0 | 385 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 97.3 | 956 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 96.3 | 2,290 |
| Uttarkashi | 93.4 | 483 |
| Uttarakhand | 95.3 | 15,086 |

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Type of food | Frequency of consumption | | | | Total | Number of respondents |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Daily | Weekly | Occasionally | Never | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | |
| Milk or curd | 49.9 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Pulses or beans | 56.3 | 36.9 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Dark green leafy vegetables | 44.1 | 40.0 | 15.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Fruits | 17.6 | 32.3 | 48.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Eggs | 2.9 | 24.6 | 46.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Fish | 0.5 | 10.9 | 48.1 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Chicken or meat | 0.5 | 12.5 | 53.6 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Fish or chicken or meat | 0.8 | 15.5 | 51.8 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Fried foods | 5.8 | 38.9 | 51.7 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| Aerated drinks | 5.4 | 23.4 | 64.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 17,300 |
| MEN | | | | | | |
| Milk or curd | 52.2 | 35.0 | 11.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Pulses or beans | 52.0 | 42.1 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Dark green leafy vegetables | 31.2 | 59.7 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Fruits | 12.9 | 54.3 | 32.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Eggs | 2.9 | 35.3 | 48.3 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Fish | 1.2 | 17.7 | 48.3 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Chicken or meat | 0.8 | 23.7 | 55.4 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Fish or chicken or meat | 1.7 | 27.8 | 51.9 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Fried foods | 22.3 | 47.4 | 26.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Aerated drinks | 10.0 | 40.8 | 45.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,990 |

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| Background characteristic | Body mass index: Women ¹ | | | | | Body mass index: Men | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <18.5 (total thin) | <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin) | ≥25.0 (overweight or obese) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women | <18.5 (total thin) | <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin) | ≥25.0 (overweight or obese) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 32.6 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 3,093 | 36.2 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 424 |
| 20-29 | 20.0 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 2.6 | 5,310 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 614 |
| 30-39 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 28.6 | 6.5 | 4,317 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 24.8 | 3.6 | 499 |
| 40-49 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 34.4 | 10.4 | 3,419 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 27.6 | 3.9 | 373 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 29.7 | 11.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 4,780 | 24.8 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 836 |
| Currently married | 13.5 | 4.4 | 26.0 | 6.4 | 10,773 | 9.0 | 1.9 | 24.3 | 3.5 | 1,058 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 16.6 | 5.9 | 29.1 | 8.0 | 586 | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.5 | 6.3 | 28.4 | 7.3 | 5,831 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 23.0 | 3.3 | 763 |
| Rural | 20.0 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 3.5 | 10,308 | 18.5 | 6.2 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 1,147 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 18.2 | 6.2 | 21.3 | 4.5 | 3,484 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 148 |
| <5 years complete | 17.0 | 8.7 | 25.2 | 6.5 | 492 | (34.6) | (8.3) | (16.1) | (3.0) | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 20.9 | 7.6 | 18.0 | 4.4 | 4,954 | 21.2 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 699 |
| 10-11 years complete | 21.6 | 8.7 | 17.9 | 5.1 | 2,306 | 16.7 | 7.4 | 16.7 | 2.3 | 365 |
| 12 or more years complete | 14.6 | 4.5 | 23.0 | 5.4 | 4,903 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 23.2 | 3.5 | 652 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 18.2 | 6.4 | 19.5 | 4.7 | 13,541 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 17.6 | 2.2 | 1,626 |
| Muslim | 20.8 | 8.4 | 24.4 | 5.3 | 2,274 | 18.2 | 4.6 | 16.9 | 3.7 | 259 |
| Sikh | 7.3 | 2.0 | 36.8 | 9.6 | 263 | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Other | 7.5 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 3.9 | 61 | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 22.5 | 8.4 | 16.2 | 4.0 | 3,724 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 420 |
| Scheduled tribe | 21.5 | 6.9 | 17.7 | 4.4 | 716 | (19.2) | (2.9) | (12.8) | (1.7) | 51 |
| Other backward class | 19.1 | 7.0 | 23.0 | 5.3 | 3,851 | 19.4 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 573 |
| Other | 15.6 | 5.5 | 21.4 | 5.3 | 7,710 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 864 |
| Don't know | 25.6 | 2.9 | 20.8 | 1.3 | 138 | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Total age 15-49 | 18.4 | 6.5 | 20.4 | 4.9 | 16,139 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 1,910 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 13.5 | 8.6 | 22.8 | 3.8 | 175 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 15.9 | 6.0 | 18.1 | 2.6 | 2,085 |
| Age 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 30.0 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 2,706 | 28.4 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 863 |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

| 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 | 33.0 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 42.4 | 3,131 | 11.9 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 20.8 | 423 |
| 20-29 | 31.6 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 43.2 | 5,929 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 611 |
| 30-39 | 28.9 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 39.3 | 4,404 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 496 |
| 40-49 | 30.0 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 40.6 | 3,413 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 374 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 32.4 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 40.9 | 4,753 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 832 |
| Currently married | 30.4 | 10.3 | 1.1 | 41.8 | 11,540 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 1,056 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 27.8 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 41.0 | 585 | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 18.3 | 24.3 | 1.3 | 43.9 | 682 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Breastfeeding | 34.4 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 2,435 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Neither | 30.8 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 40.5 | 13,760 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.6 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 42.1 | 6,087 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 760 |
| Rural | 31.0 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 41.2 | 10,790 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 1,143 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 31.0 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 44.2 | 3,604 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 147 |
| <5 years complete | 35.4 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 48.2 | 516 | (13.4) | (6.4) | (2.9) | (22.6) | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 31.3 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 43.4 | 5,246 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 17.3 | 697 |
| 10-11 years complete | 30.0 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 38.8 | 2,385 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 362 |
| 12 or more years complete | 30.2 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 38.3 | 5,125 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 652 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 30.2 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 14,120 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 1,620 |
| Muslim | 35.0 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 48.2 | 2,419 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 17.4 | 258 |
| Sikh | 29.0 | 16.1 | 0.8 | 45.9 | 272 | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Other | 32.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 66 | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 31.2 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 43.4 | 3,903 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 417 |
| Scheduled tribe | 39.3 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 55.6 | 740 | (4.8) | (11.9) | (0.0) | (16.7) | 51 |
| Other backward class | 32.9 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 45.7 | 4,087 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 15.2 | 573 |
| Other | 28.6 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 36.9 | 7,999 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 13.9 | 860 |
| Don't know | 42.8 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 56.3 | 147 | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Total age 15-49 | 30.9 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 41.5 | 16,877 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 1,903 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 4.5 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 176 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 8.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 13.9 | 2,079 |
| Age 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 40.1 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 54.6 | 2,842 | 16.8 | 11.2 | 0.7 | 28.7 | 857 |

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (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 in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| District | Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Number of children | Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹ | Number of women | Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin) | Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese) | Number of women ² |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Almora | 39.7 | 281 | 25.2 | 906 | 24.8 | 9.2 | 870 |
| Bageshwar | 39.8 | 127 | 34.2 | 457 | 24.9 | 10.2 | 442 |
| Chamoli | 36.7 | 186 | 27.3 | 563 | 15.2 | 16.6 | 536 |
| Champawat | 40.1 | 110 | 30.2 | 388 | 20.5 | 17.1 | 376 |
| Dehradun | 50.2 | 797 | 41.5 | 3,338 | 16.1 | 24.4 | 3,201 |
| Garhwal | 50.0 | 274 | 36.0 | 1,155 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 1,121 |
| Hardwar | 71.0 | 1,119 | 55.2 | 3,180 | 20.7 | 24.0 | 2,991 |
| Nainital | 54.0 | 427 | 35.3 | 1,460 | 17.2 | 27.2 | 1,405 |
| Pithoragarh | 31.8 | 188 | 26.6 | 717 | 13.5 | 19.0 | 694 |
| Rudraprayag | 50.1 | 106 | 30.3 | 381 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 367 |
| Tehri Garhwal | 42.2 | 319 | 32.8 | 1,029 | 18.1 | 5.3 | 983 |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 64.6 | 873 | 52.3 | 2,771 | 19.1 | 24.8 | 2,646 |
| Uttarkashi | 47.9 | 146 | 34.8 | 532 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 506 |
| Uttarakhand | 54.9 | 4,954 | 41.5 | 16,877 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 16,139 |

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

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

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttarakhhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS | | Percentage who know their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex | | Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹ | | Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ² | | Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby | | Number | |
|---|--|--------|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|--|--------|--------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 86.9 | 94.2 | 69.3 | 82.2 | 69.7 | 77.9 | 31.1 | 32.2 | 74.9 | 79.8 | 981 | 752 |
| 15-19 | 85.1 | 92.1 | 63.8 | 80.0 | 66.1 | 74.8 | 30.9 | 27.6 | 73.3 | 76.4 | 517 | 440 |
| 20-24 | 89.0 | 97.3 | 75.4 | 85.4 | 73.7 | 82.2 | 31.3 | 38.7 | 76.7 | 84.5 | 464 | 312 |
| 25-29 | 86.9 | 96.7 | 70.6 | 84.6 | 65.5 | 78.7 | 30.9 | 43.5 | 76.1 | 84.1 | 477 | 327 |
| 30-39 | 78.0 | 96.5 | 65.8 | 86.7 | 65.9 | 85.5 | 28.0 | 41.0 | 69.6 | 85.5 | 675 | 516 |
| 40-49 | 68.6 | 92.7 | 53.2 | 79.5 | 53.7 | 77.9 | 23.1 | 32.9 | 59.5 | 81.2 | 560 | 396 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.0 | 96.4 | 73.8 | 84.5 | 70.0 | 80.4 | 36.0 | 39.7 | 76.6 | 85.5 | 984 | 800 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 93.9 | 60.4 | 82.4 | 61.6 | 79.7 | 24.3 | 34.3 | 67.1 | 80.1 | 1,710 | 1,190 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 54.1 | 82.3 | 38.9 | 71.9 | 35.9 | 70.6 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 43.2 | 65.7 | 522 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | 52.3 | (81.0) | 40.4 | (58.5) | 36.9 | (55.5) | 19.0 | (15.5) | 46.6 | (63.5) | 65 | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 76.1 | 91.8 | 55.7 | 79.2 | 56.2 | 75.4 | 19.4 | 24.7 | 63.8 | 76.7 | 851 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 91.9 | 98.9 | 76.6 | 86.3 | 76.3 | 82.7 | 33.3 | 39.2 | 77.8 | 84.9 | 410 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 99.1 | 99.8 | 87.7 | 90.1 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 48.5 | 53.1 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 846 | 681 |
| Regular media exposure³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 84.7 | 96.3 | 69.5 | 85.0 | 68.8 | 81.5 | 31.8 | 38.3 | 74.7 | 84.2 | 2,317 | 1,844 |
| No | 57.6 | 77.2 | 39.5 | 60.8 | 39.6 | 60.5 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 45.2 | 58.0 | 377 | 146 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 87.8 | 94.0 | 68.4 | 81.7 | 70.2 | 78.1 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 77.1 | 80.6 | 766 | 869 |
| Currently married | 78.6 | 95.8 | 64.5 | 84.5 | 62.5 | 81.4 | 26.3 | 37.6 | 68.2 | 83.8 | 1,823 | 1,106 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 70.9 | * | 56.0 | * | 61.8 | * | 27.0 | * | 64.0 | * | 105 | 16 |

Continued...

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS | | Percentage who know their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex | | Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹ | | Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ² | | Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttarakhhand, 2015-16 | | Number | |
|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Been away | 79.9 | 96.8 | 63.0 | 86.6 | 66.0 | 83.4 | 30.3 | 36.8 | 73.4 | 83.9 | 268 | 314 |
| Not been away | 81.0 | 94.6 | 65.6 | 82.6 | 64.5 | 79.3 | 28.4 | 36.4 | 70.3 | 82.0 | 2,426 | 1,677 |
| Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Been away | 78.7 | 95.4 | 59.4 | 82.3 | 67.5 | 79.5 | 33.1 | 35.5 | 73.8 | 84.6 | 97 | 149 |
| Not been away | 81.0 | 94.9 | 65.5 | 83.3 | 64.6 | 80.0 | 28.4 | 36.6 | 70.4 | 82.1 | 2,596 | 1,842 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 81.9 | 95.6 | 66.7 | 83.9 | 66.8 | 81.2 | 31.2 | 38.4 | 72.1 | 83.1 | 2,263 | 1,690 |
| Muslim | 73.6 | 90.8 | 57.2 | 81.0 | 51.8 | 75.2 | 13.7 | 26.2 | 60.5 | 78.1 | 388 | 275 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 71.9 | 90.8 | 57.1 | 76.4 | 54.4 | 70.4 | 20.7 | 28.6 | 63.5 | 75.9 | 504 | 436 |
| Scheduled tribe | 79.6 | (98.1) | 63.4 | (90.9) | 76.3 | (88.2) | 32.5 | (25.3) | 72.1 | (73.0) | 86 | 53 |
| Other backward class | 79.7 | 95.2 | 61.2 | 82.3 | 57.2 | 80.3 | 22.0 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 80.0 | 741 | 597 |
| Other | 85.1 | 96.5 | 70.9 | 86.7 | 72.0 | 83.9 | 35.2 | 42.2 | 76.0 | 87.4 | 1,347 | 902 |
| Total | 80.9 | 94.9 | 65.3 | 83.2 | 64.7 | 80.0 | 28.6 | 36.5 | 70.6 | 82.3 | 2,693 | 1,990 |

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

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percentage of men who: | | | | Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 83.9 | 83.1 | 88.4 | 57.6 | 90.4 | 81.5 | 83.2 | 73.9 | 708 |
| 15-19 | 84.4 | 84.5 | 90.1 | 54.0 | 87.8 | 79.8 | 81.1 | 74.7 | 405 |
| 20-24 | 83.4 | 81.7 | 86.5 | 61.4 | 93.8 | 83.7 | 85.9 | 72.9 | 303 |
| 25-29 | 80.5 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 60.8 | 93.5 | 90.1 | 92.3 | 73.3 | 316 |
| 30-39 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 84.9 | 57.6 | 92.3 | 84.6 | 89.1 | 72.7 | 498 |
| 40-49 | 82.7 | 83.9 | 86.6 | 59.9 | 92.2 | 82.1 | 88.2 | 75.8 | 367 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.8 | 88.8 | 91.0 | 57.0 | 94.4 | 87.4 | 90.3 | 72.6 | 771 |
| Rural | 80.8 | 78.7 | 83.5 | 59.7 | 90.0 | 81.4 | 85.1 | 74.7 | 1,118 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 78.3 | 76.5 | 80.2 | 57.6 | 89.9 | 71.7 | 73.2 | 69.7 | 126 |
| <5 years complete | (71.6) | (70.3) | (85.1) | (63.2) | (84.6) | (61.7) | (58.3) | (69.4) | 37 |
| 5-9 years complete | 79.3 | 77.4 | 80.1 | 59.5 | 91.3 | 77.9 | 82.0 | 73.3 | 665 |
| 10-11 years complete | 82.0 | 84.1 | 89.4 | 57.5 | 87.1 | 82.2 | 87.6 | 75.4 | 381 |
| 12 or more years complete | 85.7 | 88.7 | 92.3 | 58.5 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 96.4 | 74.5 | 680 |
| Regular media exposure¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 82.5 | 83.9 | 87.8 | 58.6 | 92.0 | 84.8 | 88.2 | 74.3 | 1,776 |
| No | 77.4 | 72.3 | 74.5 | 58.9 | 88.3 | 68.3 | 71.6 | 67.5 | 113 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 83.5 | 85.2 | 90.3 | 57.3 | 90.7 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 74.1 | 817 |
| Currently married | 81.4 | 81.6 | 84.7 | 58.9 | 92.6 | 83.9 | 88.8 | 73.5 | 1,059 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 79.7 | 81.8 | 86.9 | 64.4 | * | * | * | * | 13 |

Continued...

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percentage of men who: | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Express attitudes on all four indicators | Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 82.1 | 83.2 | 87.0 | 58.2 | 92.2 | 85.5 | 88.6 | 74.4 | 57.8 | 1,617 |
| Muslim | 80.7 | 80.7 | 82.3 | 58.9 | 90.5 | 73.0 | 78.9 | 68.4 | 45.5 | 250 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 84.7 | 81.5 | 85.4 | 62.5 | 89.3 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 70.8 | 50.9 | 396 |
| Scheduled tribe | 72.4 | 79.0 | 81.7 | 42.8 | (100.0) | (83.7) | (87.5) | (58.7) | (43.4) | 52 |
| Other backward class | 79.7 | 82.1 | 86.1 | 57.5 | 89.5 | 78.2 | 80.3 | 75.8 | 53.8 | 569 |
| Other | 82.7 | 83.7 | 87.3 | 58.7 | 93.9 | 87.9 | 93.5 | 74.8 | 61.1 | 870 |
| Total | 82.0 | 82.7 | 86.5 | 58.6 | 91.8 | 83.8 | 87.2 | 73.9 | 56.3 | 1,889 |

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men, women/men belonging to “other” religions, and women/men who don’t know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Behaviour | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹ | 6.2 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹ | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 405 | 597 | 1,002 | 653 | 1,062 | 1,715 | 1,058 | 1,659 | 2,717 |
| Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹ | * | * | * | (45.6) | * | 46.4 | 48.4 | * | 49.9 |
| Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 25 | 4 | 29 | 56 | 6 | 62 | 81 | 10 | 91 |
| Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse: | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Number who have ever had sexual intercourse | 436 | 690 | 1,125 | 692 | 1,213 | 1,905 | 1,128 | 1,902 | 3,030 |
| Among all men: | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 0.3 | na | na | 1.4 | na | na | 0.9 | na | na |
| Number of men | 800 | na | na | 1,190 | na | na | 1,990 | na | na |
| Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy | na | 24.6 | na | na | 16.9 | na | na | 19.8 | na |
| Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 7.6 |
| Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion | 2.2 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 4.1 |
| Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months | 29.9 | 34.2 | 32.3 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 34.2 | 35.1 | 34.7 |
| Mean number of injections in the past 12 months | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Number of respondents | 800 | 984 | 1,784 | 1,190 | 1,710 | 2,900 | 1,990 | 2,693 | 4,684 |
| Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used | | | | | | | | | |
| Number who received an injection in the past 12 months | 84.7 | 94.1 | 90.2 | 84.2 | 89.7 | 87.4 | 84.3 | 91.3 | 88.4 |
| Number who received an injection in the past 12 months | 239 | 337 | 576 | 441 | 609 | 1,050 | 680 | 945 | 1,626 |

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Knowledge and behaviour | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Knowledge | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹ | 33.5 | 38.6 | 36.2 | 31.5 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 32.2 | 31.1 | 31.6 |
| Percentage who know a condom source | 85.4 | 58.3 | 70.6 | 84.3 | 48.8 | 63.8 | 84.7 | 52.1 | 66.2 |
| Sexual behaviour | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse | 16.0 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 30.5 | 25.8 | 18.1 | 28.4 | 23.9 |
| Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 | 0.9 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 4.4 |
| Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months | 33.6 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 33.9 | 35.4 |
| Mean number of injections in the past 12 months | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Number age 15-24 | 277 | 334 | 611 | 475 | 647 | 1,122 | 752 | 981 | 1,733 |
| Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used | 74.4 | 97.2 | 86.5 | 85.1 | 90.4 | 88.0 | 81.6 | 92.5 | 87.5 |
| Number who received an injection in the past 12 months | 93 | 105 | 198 | 188 | 228 | 416 | 281 | 333 | 614 |
| Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse | (42.7) | 29.9 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 36.5 | 24.6 | 28.5 |
| Number who have ever had sexual intercourse | 44 | 83 | 128 | 92 | 204 | 296 | 137 | 287 | 424 |
| Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ² | (56.7) | 3.4 | 20.4 | 49.7 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 51.9 | 0.9 | 15.6 |
| Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 33 | 71 | 105 | 72 | 191 | 264 | 106 | 263 | 369 |
| Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse | * | * | * | (52.2) | nc | (52.2) | (50.3) | * | (50.4) |
| Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 19 | 2 | 21 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 55 | 2 | 57 |
| Among the never married: | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | 89.3 | 99.0 | 94.1 | 87.6 | 99.6 | 93.6 | 88.2 | 99.4 | 93.8 |
| Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 7.6 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Number never married | 260 | 253 | 514 | 437 | 445 | 882 | 697 | 699 | 1,396 |

nc = No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Age and sex | Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| | Tuberculosis ¹ | Medically treated tuberculosis ² | Number of usual residents |
| URBAN | | | |
| Sex | | | |
| Female | 205 | 198 | 11,522 |
| Male | 502 | 479 | 12,535 |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 78 | 78 | 6,467 |
| 15-59 | 352 | 328 | 15,584 |
| 60 + | 1,327 | 1,327 | 2,005 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ³ | 895 | 796 | 3,737 |
| Other fuel | 261 | 261 | 20,319 |
| Total | 360 | 344 | 24,056 |
| RURAL | | | |
| Sex | | | |
| Female | 191 | 174 | 22,623 |
| Male | 212 | 205 | 21,237 |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 12 | 12 | 13,040 |
| 15-59 | 215 | 195 | 25,667 |
| 60 + | 607 | 607 | 5,154 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ³ | 240 | 223 | 31,144 |
| Other fuel | 105 | 105 | 12,717 |
| Total | 201 | 189 | 43,861 |
| TOTAL | | | |
| Sex | | | |
| Female | 196 | 182 | 34,145 |
| Male | 319 | 307 | 33,772 |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 34 | 34 | 19,507 |
| 15-59 | 267 | 245 | 41,251 |
| 60 + | 809 | 809 | 7,160 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ³ | 310 | 285 | 34,880 |
| Other fuel | 201 | 201 | 33,037 |
| Total | 257 | 244 | 67,917 |

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

| Background characteristic | 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, Uttarakhand, 2015-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| | Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of women who have heard of TB | Number of women | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret | Percentage of men who have heard of TB | Number of men | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 94.3 | 3,250 | 67.7 | 61.1 | 91.9 | 10.4 | 3,065 | 69.8 | 71.5 | 97.4 | 12.8 | 423 |
| 20-34 | 94.3 | 8,397 | 65.8 | 61.7 | 93.2 | 9.8 | 7,916 | 68.5 | 79.1 | 96.6 | 9.0 | 871 |
| 35-49 | 92.6 | 5,653 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 93.7 | 9.5 | 5,237 | 71.8 | 76.4 | 98.4 | 7.4 | 633 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.9 | 6,303 | 71.7 | 62.9 | 94.9 | 8.2 | 6,043 | 72.2 | 79.3 | 97.5 | 7.3 | 781 |
| Rural | 92.5 | 10,997 | 60.1 | 60.3 | 92.1 | 10.8 | 10,175 | 68.3 | 74.6 | 97.3 | 10.7 | 1,146 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 87.7 | 3,692 | 45.4 | 52.0 | 88.7 | 10.4 | 3,239 | 59.3 | 62.4 | 93.7 | 16.2 | 145 |
| <5 years complete | 90.0 | 524 | 53.1 | 59.8 | 89.1 | 10.8 | 471 | (54.1) | (66.6) | (96.4) | (18.6) | 42 |
| 5-9 years complete | 93.7 | 5,361 | 58.2 | 59.0 | 91.7 | 9.6 | 5,022 | 62.6 | 70.5 | 97.2 | 12.7 | 698 |
| 10-11 years complete | 96.5 | 2,438 | 70.9 | 62.9 | 95.2 | 10.1 | 2,353 | 75.3 | 79.3 | 97.7 | 6.0 | 374 |
| 12 or more years complete | 97.1 | 5,284 | 80.6 | 68.8 | 96.8 | 9.4 | 5,132 | 77.7 | 85.0 | 98.2 | 5.5 | 667 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.3 | 14,449 | 65.1 | 61.8 | 93.3 | 9.5 | 13,632 | 71.7 | 77.8 | 97.4 | 8.3 | 1,636 |
| Muslim | 90.5 | 2,504 | 60.5 | 57.7 | 91.9 | 11.1 | 2,268 | 60.7 | 68.0 | 96.9 | 16.2 | 266 |
| Sikh | 91.0 | 280 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 94.9 | 11.1 | 254 | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Other | 95.5 | 67 | 66.7 | 72.4 | 95.6 | 14.9 | 64 | * | * | * | * | 4 |

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women who have heard of TB | Number of women | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would family members keep TB secret | Number of women who have heard of TB | Percentage of men who have heard of TB | Number of men | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would family members keep TB secret | Number of men who have heard of TB |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 93.9 | 4,006 | 60.9 | 62.3 | 92.4 | 7.4 | 3,761 | 94.2 | 436 | 71.4 | 82.1 | 95.7 | 9.6 | 411 |
| Scheduled tribe | 88.5 | 756 | 52.5 | 56.9 | 90.1 | 16.9 | 669 | (94.3) | 53 | (64.0) | (62.5) | (94.9) | (22.1) | 50 |
| Other backward class | 93.9 | 4,194 | 62.3 | 56.2 | 92.7 | 9.2 | 3,937 | 99.3 | 597 | 61.1 | 73.2 | 98.1 | 10.2 | 593 |
| Other | 94.3 | 8,191 | 68.5 | 64.0 | 94.3 | 10.7 | 7,722 | 96.5 | 902 | 75.3 | 77.0 | 97.7 | 7.7 | 870 |
| Don't know | 84.2 | 153 | 43.0 | 46.0 | 73.2 | 6.3 | 128 | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Total | 93.7 | 17,300 | 64.4 | 61.3 | 93.1 | 9.8 | 16,218 | 96.8 | 1,990 | 69.8 | 76.5 | 97.4 | 9.3 | 1,927 |

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance | Number of women | Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance | Number of men |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 3,250 | 7.3 | 440 |
| 20-24 | 9.4 | 3,189 | 9.3 | 312 |
| 25-34 | 11.5 | 5,207 | 12.4 | 582 |
| 35-49 | 15.1 | 5,653 | 16.0 | 656 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 10.9 | 6,303 | 11.3 | 800 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 10,997 | 12.4 | 1,190 |
| Schooling | | | | |
| No schooling | 9.8 | 3,692 | 6.2 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | 11.7 | 524 | (3.1) | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 10.6 | 5,361 | 8.7 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 13.5 | 2,438 | 11.6 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 14.5 | 5,284 | 17.5 | 681 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 13.3 | 14,449 | 13.1 | 1,690 |
| Muslim | 5.3 | 2,504 | 4.8 | 275 |
| Sikh | 9.3 | 280 | * | 21 |
| Other | 12.4 | 67 | * | 4 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 11.7 | 4,006 | 9.5 | 436 |
| Scheduled tribe | 11.2 | 756 | (11.4) | 53 |
| Other backward class | 9.0 | 4,194 | 8.3 | 597 |
| Other | 14.0 | 8,191 | 15.6 | 902 |
| Don't know | 1.4 | 153 | * | 2 |
| Total age 15-49 | 12.0 | 17,300 | 12.0 | 1,990 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | 24.5 | 184 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | 13.0 | 2,174 |

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Source | Residence | | Total |
|--|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Public health sector | 44.8 | 52.1 | 49.5 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 30.2 | 16.0 | 21.1 |
| Government dispensary | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC | 8.0 | 20.2 | 15.8 |
| PHC/additional PHC | 1.8 | 10.9 | 7.6 |
| Sub-centre | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Government mobile clinic | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other public health sector | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Private health sector | 54.3 | 47.1 | 49.7 |
| Private hospital | 24.7 | 17.3 | 20.0 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| Private paramedic | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Traditional healer | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other private health sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Shop | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Home treatment | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.5 |
| Number of households | 5,444 | 9,727 | 15,171 |
| Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance | | | |
| Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) | 14.1 | 6.1 | 8.9 |
| Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) | 20.3 | 11.0 | 14.2 |
| State health insurance scheme | 27.9 | 24.6 | 25.7 |
| Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) | 21.0 | 52.9 | 41.8 |
| Community health insurance programme | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Other health insurance through employer | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Medical reimbursement from employer | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | 7.9 | 1.9 | 4.0 |
| Other | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Number of households | 1,026 | 1,925 | 2,951 |

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

Table 81 Health problems

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

| Background characteristic | Number of women per 100,000 | | | | | Number of men per 100,000 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or any other thyroid disorder | Any heart disease | Cancer | Number of women | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or any other thyroid disorder | Any heart disease | Cancer | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 305 | 381 | 471 | 334 | 23 | 3,250 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 676 | 0 | 440 |
| 20-34 | 601 | 698 | 1,163 | 612 | 91 | 8,397 | 119 | 269 | 124 | 699 | 0 | 894 |
| 35-49 | 3,163 | 1,753 | 2,900 | 1,646 | 141 | 5,653 | 1,552 | 1,946 | 182 | 2,486 | 0 | 656 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,919 | 1,021 | 2,609 | 942 | 79 | 6,303 | 968 | 799 | 200 | 813 | 0 | 800 |
| Rural | 1,075 | 962 | 1,023 | 872 | 103 | 10,997 | 410 | 738 | 59 | 1,599 | 0 | 1,190 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 1,844 | 1,470 | 1,227 | 1,348 | 34 | 3,692 | 0 | 4,287 | 0 | 3,620 | 0 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | 2,674 | 2,027 | 2,622 | 1,721 | 0 | 524 | (5,332) | (0) | (894) | (2,852) | (0) | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 1,138 | 942 | 1,479 | 975 | 144 | 5,361 | 456 | 1,093 | 97 | 1,007 | 0 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 1,287 | 542 | 1,451 | 499 | 52 | 2,438 | 356 | 0 | 0 | 842 | 0 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 1,224 | 785 | 1,954 | 606 | 115 | 5,284 | 809 | 103 | 175 | 1,198 | 0 | 681 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 449 | 467 | 578 | 468 | 52 | 4,929 | 281 | 319 | 0 | 899 | 0 | 869 |
| Currently married | 1,712 | 1,130 | 1,977 | 1,055 | 117 | 11,775 | 921 | 1,122 | 145 | 1,604 | 0 | 1,106 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 2,592 | 2,365 | 2,640 | 1,339 | 0 | 596 | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 1,264 | 962 | 1,594 | 883 | 105 | 14,449 | 679 | 718 | 112 | 1,161 | 0 | 1,690 |
| Muslim | 1,790 | 844 | 1,440 | 1,013 | 0 | 2,504 | 0 | 1,105 | 148 | 2,148 | 0 | 275 |
| Sikh | 2,902 | 3,222 | 2,895 | 445 | 431 | 280 | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Other | 5,426 | 1,531 | 3,608 | 1,531 | 0 | 67 | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Number of women per 100,000 | | | | | Number of men per 100,000 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or any other thyroid disorder | Any heart disease | Cancer | Number of women | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or any other thyroid disorder | Any heart disease | Cancer | Number of men |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 1,000 | 991 | 1,288 | 1,014 | 193 | 4,006 | 819 | 1,204 | 0 | 1,465 | 0 | 436 |
| Scheduled tribe | 1,711 | 1,165 | 632 | 1,898 | 205 | 756 | (0) | (2,655) | (0) | (2,738) | (0) | 53 |
| Other backward class | 1,521 | 1,221 | 1,549 | 1,178 | 29 | 4,194 | 192 | 891 | 68 | 1,850 | 0 | 597 |
| Other | 1,446 | 822 | 1,883 | 622 | 71 | 8,191 | 876 | 354 | 210 | 736 | 0 | 902 |
| Don't know | 2,569 | 1,985 | 933 | 0 | 0 | 153 | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Total age 15-49 | 1,382 | 983 | 1,601 | 898 | 94 | 17,300 | 634 | 763 | 116 | 1,283 | 0 | 1,990 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 3,826 | 2,729 | 0 | 4,169 | 0 | 184 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 904 | 929 | 106 | 1,527 | 0 | 2,174 |

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

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

| Background characteristic | Type of examination | | | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Cervix | Breast | Oral cavity | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 8.8 | 3,250 |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 3,189 |
| 25-34 | 23.3 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 5,207 |
| 35-49 | 22.5 | 10.4 | 14.5 | 5,653 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 19.3 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 6,303 |
| Rural | 15.2 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 10,997 |
| Schooling | | | | |
| No schooling | 16.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 3,692 |
| <5 years complete | 21.9 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 524 |
| 5-9 years complete | 16.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 5,361 |
| 10-11 years complete | 12.6 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 2,438 |
| 12 or more years complete | 18.3 | 8.9 | 15.6 | 5,284 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 17.2 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 14,449 |
| Muslim | 13.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 2,504 |
| Sikh | 19.2 | 11.5 | 17.7 | 280 |
| Other | 23.7 | 7.5 | 25.4 | 67 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 14.8 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 4,006 |
| Scheduled tribe | 10.5 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 756 |
| Other backward class | 14.8 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 4,194 |
| Other | 19.4 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 8,191 |
| Don't know | 6.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 153 |
| Total | 16.7 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 17,300 |

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------|---|-----------------|
| | | Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Total | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.5 | 76.2 | 21.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 3,141 |
| 20-24 | 5.0 | 71.3 | 25.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 3,114 |
| 25-29 | 7.7 | 62.2 | 32.5 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,833 |
| 30-34 | 11.6 | 54.5 | 36.2 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2,262 |
| 35-39 | 18.4 | 43.2 | 41.7 | 10.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 2,154 |
| 40-44 | 23.1 | 41.6 | 38.0 | 15.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 1,682 |
| 45-49 | 28.8 | 31.6 | 43.5 | 17.2 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 1,738 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.4 | 55.9 | 33.0 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 6,107 |
| Rural | 11.2 | 58.9 | 32.2 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 10,816 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 18.6 | 47.4 | 37.5 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 3,613 |
| <5 years complete | 18.0 | 47.2 | 37.9 | 12.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 520 |
| 5-9 years complete | 10.6 | 60.7 | 31.3 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 5,260 |
| 10-11 years complete | 9.4 | 63.6 | 28.9 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2,394 |
| 12 or more years complete | 9.4 | 60.6 | 31.4 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 5,136 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.5 | 58.1 | 32.6 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 14,146 |
| Muslim | 14.4 | 56.7 | 31.9 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,441 |
| Sikh | 13.9 | 55.0 | 34.6 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 271 |
| Other | 18.9 | 49.8 | 36.8 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 66 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 12.3 | 58.0 | 32.6 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 3,913 |
| Scheduled tribe | 17.7 | 53.2 | 33.3 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 741 |
| Other backward class | 12.6 | 58.0 | 31.8 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 4,098 |
| Other | 11.0 | 58.0 | 32.9 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 8,021 |
| Don't know | 12.8 | 64.4 | 26.7 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 149 |
| Total | 12.0 | 57.8 | 32.5 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 16,923 |

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Normal | | | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|--------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|---------------|
| | | SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Total | Total | to lower blood pressure | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.5 | 60.0 | 35.1 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 423 | | | | |
| 20-24 | 8.0 | 36.5 | 55.8 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 302 | | | | |
| 25-29 | 13.3 | 32.5 | 54.3 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 311 | | | | |
| 30-34 | 25.2 | 23.3 | 51.5 | 20.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 246 | | | | |
| 35-39 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 48.5 | 19.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 252 | | | | |
| 40-44 | 36.9 | 19.9 | 44.2 | 23.0 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 183 | | | | |
| 45-49 | 33.2 | 20.0 | 49.5 | 23.3 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 193 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.5 | 30.3 | 49.4 | 15.1 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 763 | | | | |
| Rural | 16.2 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 12.3 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 1,145 | | | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 28.0 (17.5) | 22.4 (47.6) | 50.5 (37.7) | 20.3 (13.7) | 5.4 (1.0) | 1.4 (0.0) | 100.0 | 0.0 (0.0) | 148 | | | | |
| <5 years complete | 14.4 | 39.4 | 46.6 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 698 | | | | |
| 5-9 years complete | 18.8 | 36.7 | 44.8 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 365 | | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 20.1 | 30.5 | 50.5 | 14.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 652 | | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 19.2 | 35.0 | 46.6 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 1,624 | | | | |
| Muslim | 12.9 | 34.5 | 53.2 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 260 | | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 19.0 (12.1) | 36.6 (37.6) | 44.8 (53.2) | 14.5 (6.4) | 3.5 (2.9) | 0.6 (0.0) | 100.0 | 0.3 (2.9) | 418 | | | | |
| Scheduled tribe | 15.8 | 34.4 | 50.1 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 573 | | | | |
| Other backward class | 20.0 | 33.9 | 47.3 | 14.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 865 | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total age 15-49 | 18.3 | 34.7 | 47.7 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 1,909 | | | | |
| Age 50-54 | 38.5 | 17.7 | 46.6 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 176 | | | | |
| Total age 15-54 | 20.0 | 33.3 | 47.6 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 2,085 | | | | |

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | Total | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | ≤140 mg/dl (normal) | 141-160 mg/dl (high) | >160 mg/dl (very high) | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 97.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,133 |
| 20-24 | 97.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,103 |
| 25-29 | 95.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,825 |
| 30-34 | 94.4 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,256 |
| 35-39 | 91.8 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2,150 |
| 40-44 | 89.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,680 |
| 45-49 | 84.5 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 6,085 |
| Rural | 93.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 10,794 |
| Schooling | | | | | |
| No schooling | 91.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 3,606 |
| <5 years complete | 93.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 516 |
| 5-9 years complete | 94.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5,248 |
| 10-11 years complete | 94.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2,386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 95.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5,123 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 93.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 14,122 |
| Muslim | 93.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,418 |
| Sikh | 95.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Other | 92.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 94.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3,903 |
| Scheduled tribe | 92.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 740 |
| Other backward class | 94.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 4,085 |
| Other | 93.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 8,004 |
| Don't know | 94.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Total | 93.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 16,879 |

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | ≤140 mg/dl (normal) | 141-160 mg/dl (high) | >160 mg/dl (very high) | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 95.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 423 |
| 20-24 | 93.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 300 |
| 25-29 | 94.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 311 |
| 30-34 | 91.2 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 242 |
| 35-39 | 93.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 252 |
| 40-44 | 81.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 45-49 | 79.4 | 5.4 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.2 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 760 |
| Rural | 91.8 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,142 |
| Schooling | | | | | |
| No schooling | 91.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 147 |
| <5 years complete | (82.2) | (9.2) | (8.6) | 100.0 | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 92.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 695 |
| 10-11 years complete | 91.3 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 362 |
| 12 or more years complete | 89.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 652 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 90.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,619 |
| Muslim | 95.0 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 91.4 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 417 |
| Scheduled tribe | (95.2) | (4.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Other backward class | 93.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 573 |
| Other | 89.2 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 859 |
| Total age 15-49 | 91.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 1,902 |
| Age 50-54 | 79.9 | 8.4 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Total age 15-54 | 90.2 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 2,078 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Tobacco use | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Use of tobacco/alcohol | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 14.3 |
| Smokes <i>bidis</i> | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 24.3 | 20.9 |
| Smokes cigars or pipe | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Smokes <i>hookah</i> | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Uses other chewing tobacco | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Uses <i>khaini</i> | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| Uses snuff | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Uses other tobacco product | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Uses any type of tobacco | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 39.4 | 46.6 | 43.7 |
| Drinks alcohol | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 33.7 | 36.2 | 35.2 |
| Number of respondents | 6,303 | 10,997 | 17,300 | 800 | 1,190 | 1,990 |
| Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | |
| 0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| 1-2 | (17.1) | 24.9 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 13.8 | 15.7 |
| 3-5 | (51.2) | 34.6 | 38.5 | 27.8 | 15.3 | 19.9 |
| 6-9 | (1.6) | 18.7 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 8.4 |
| 10 or more | (30.1) | 21.7 | 23.7 | 40.6 | 56.8 | 50.9 |
| Don't know | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers | 58 | 190 | 248 | 217 | 375 | 592 |
| Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking | | | | | | |
| Almost every day | * | * | (1.3) | 9.2 | 7.3 | 8.0 |
| About once a week | * | * | (58.6) | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 |
| Less than once a week | * | * | (40.1) | 50.6 | 52.2 | 51.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number who drink alcohol | 31 | 21 | 53 | 270 | 431 | 701 |

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Type of menstrual protection ¹ | | | | | Percentage using a hygienic method ² | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------|
| | Cloth | Locally prepared napkins | Sanitary napkins | Tampons | Nothing | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 55.9 | 23.6 | 46.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 69.9 | 3,250 |
| 20-24 | 54.4 | 23.3 | 48.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 69.9 | 3,189 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.5 | 28.0 | 54.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 78.9 | 2,247 |
| Rural | 63.0 | 21.0 | 44.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 65.0 | 4,193 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 86.5 | 11.6 | 19.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 368 |
| <5 years complete | 77.6 | 11.2 | 21.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 35.4 | 127 |
| 5-9 years complete | 68.2 | 19.5 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 56.7 | 2,212 |
| 10-11 years complete | 54.4 | 25.5 | 51.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 75.6 | 1,392 |
| 12 or more years complete | 37.1 | 28.5 | 61.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 86.8 | 2,340 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 51.7 | 24.2 | 50.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 73.3 | 5,201 |
| Muslim | 72.3 | 20.9 | 31.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 52.9 | 1,146 |
| Sikh | 38.6 | 14.8 | 74.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 71 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 59.8 | 22.2 | 43.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 65.7 | 1,598 |
| Scheduled tribe | 59.5 | 16.0 | 49.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 65.8 | 289 |
| Other backward class | 65.5 | 21.8 | 39.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 61.0 | 1,735 |
| Other | 45.2 | 25.9 | 55.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 78.8 | 2,752 |
| Don't know | 69.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 49.5 | 66 |
| Total | 55.2 | 23.4 | 47.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 69.9 | 6,440 |

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Age | Percentage employed | Number of respondents | Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings | | | | Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector | | | | Number of employed respondents |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--------------|----------|--|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Total | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 13.3 | 517 | 60.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| 20-24 | 17.7 | 464 | 71.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 82 |
| 25-29 | 19.2 | 477 | 71.1 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 62.7 | 100.0 | 92 |
| 30-34 | 22.3 | 357 | 73.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 100.0 | 79 |
| 35-39 | 26.5 | 318 | 75.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 100.0 | 84 |
| 40-44 | 26.1 | 282 | 76.9 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 74 |
| 45-49 | 27.2 | 278 | 72.7 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Total | 20.6 | 2,693 | 71.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 555 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 21.0 | 440 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 93 |
| 20-24 | 58.6 | 312 | 92.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 74.7 | 100.0 | 183 |
| 25-29 | 86.0 | 327 | 94.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 281 |
| 30-34 | 94.2 | 255 | 91.6 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 240 |
| 35-39 | 97.3 | 261 | 92.4 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 254 |
| 40-44 | 98.1 | 199 | 89.9 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 195 |
| 45-49 | 94.5 | 196 | 91.9 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Total | 71.9 | 1,990 | 92.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 1,431 |

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

| Background characteristic | Percentage of currently married women who report that they: | | | | | Percentage of currently married men who report that: | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' 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 | They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used | Number of men with wives who are employed for cash | Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash | Their wife earns more or about the same as them | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-29 | 93.7 | 75.4 | 405 | (56.9) | 41 | * | 9 | 85.7 | 237 | * | 7 |
| 30-39 | 93.3 | 77.1 | 406 | 27.2 | 74 | (71.8) | 46 | 83.1 | 441 | (54.1) | 41 |
| 40-49 | 95.3 | 82.9 | 298 | 29.8 | 67 | (84.1) | 62 | 83.6 | 355 | (46.5) | 60 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.2 | 80.3 | 453 | 23.4 | 72 | (83.2) | 51 | 86.8 | 425 | (45.0) | 49 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 76.2 | 669 | 42.4 | 109 | 75.9 | 66 | 81.8 | 608 | 53.2 | 58 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 91.8 | 74.3 | 316 | 27.3 | 71 | * | 17 | 85.1 | 121 | * | 15 |
| <5 years complete | * | (81.7) | 41 | * | 15 | * | 6 | (75.2) | 30 | * | 6 |
| 5-9 years complete | 91.8 | 76.6 | 340 | (53.2) | 40 | (70.1) | 31 | 81.4 | 378 | (59.8) | 29 |
| 10-11 years complete | * | 81.7 | 117 | * | 14 | * | 25 | 87.5 | 166 | * | 23 |
| 12 or more years complete | 97.8 | 80.8 | 307 | (40.4) | 41 | (76.6) | 38 | 85.1 | 338 | (70.8) | 33 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.3 | 78.0 | 959 | 34.8 | 171 | 79.3 | 113 | 85.4 | 869 | 51.7 | 102 |
| Muslim | * | 76.9 | 152 | * | 10 | * | 4 | 75.6 | 153 | * | 4 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 91.3 | 73.9 | 240 | 28.0 | 54 | (79.6) | 26 | 87.4 | 222 | (65.6) | 23 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | (91.2) | 46 | * | 13 | * | 10 | * | 27 | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 95.3 | 79.4 | 350 | (43.3) | 40 | * | 21 | 80.6 | 322 | * | 19 |
| Other | 95.0 | 77.6 | 477 | 32.0 | 73 | (82.4) | 61 | 84.5 | 461 | (48.2) | 56 |
| Total | 94.1 | 77.8 | 1,122 | 34.9 | 182 | 79.1 | 117 | 83.9 | 1,033 | 49.4 | 107 |

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, Sikh women/men, women/men belonging to "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Decision | According to women, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | According to men, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Mainly respondent | Respondent and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Total | Mainly respondent | Respondent and wife jointly | Mainly wife | Someone else | Other | Total |
| | URBAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 11.8 | 73.7 | 13.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 60.9 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Major household purchases | 7.7 | 77.0 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 79.7 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 8.7 | 77.1 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | RURAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 13.1 | 67.3 | 17.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 55.8 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Major household purchases | 7.9 | 70.2 | 17.1 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 77.5 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 9.8 | 70.0 | 15.9 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 12.6 | 69.6 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 57.8 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Major household purchases | 7.8 | 72.7 | 15.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 78.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 9.4 | 72.6 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na |

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband | | | Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife | | | Number of women | Number of men | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | Percentage who participate in all three decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions | Own health care | | | Making major household purchases |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (67.4) | (63.2) | (78.8) | (63.2) | (18.6) | * | 26 | * | * |
| 20-24 | 76.3 | 77.3 | 76.3 | 65.8 | 12.7 | 94.9 | 256 | 82.4 | 3.3 |
| 25-29 | 80.0 | 77.0 | 76.3 | 66.8 | 13.0 | 95.7 | 416 | 90.8 | 1.1 |
| 30-39 | 81.8 | 79.4 | 82.9 | 71.7 | 10.1 | 91.6 | 627 | 88.2 | 1.8 |
| 40-49 | 88.3 | 87.3 | 88.6 | 81.4 | 6.3 | 90.6 | 499 | 87.4 | 3.1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.5 | 84.7 | 85.8 | 77.4 | 7.4 | 92.4 | 661 | 87.5 | 2.6 |
| Rural | 80.4 | 78.1 | 79.8 | 69.4 | 11.8 | 92.0 | 1,161 | 88.4 | 1.9 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 80.3 | 77.9 | 78.5 | 69.7 | 13.0 | 87.8 | 461 | 87.4 | 1.6 |
| <5 years complete | 84.4 | 79.0 | 81.3 | 74.1 | 11.2 | (90.5) | 55 | (84.7) | (0.0) |
| 5-9 years complete | 79.5 | 77.3 | 82.3 | 70.2 | 11.2 | 91.7 | 558 | 86.9 | 2.7 |
| 10-11 years complete | 84.1 | 83.4 | 80.9 | 73.2 | 8.4 | 92.5 | 213 | 89.1 | 2.1 |
| 12 or more years complete | 85.7 | 85.1 | 85.0 | 76.1 | 7.3 | 94.2 | 536 | 89.3 | 2.1 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 81.0 | 81.1 | 83.5 | 71.2 | 9.0 | 92.6 | 370 | 88.6 | 2.0 |
| Employed, for cash | 84.4 | 87.1 | 88.3 | 78.3 | 6.8 | 92.4 | 269 | 88.3 | 2.1 |
| Employed, not for cash | 72.0 | 65.0 | 70.4 | 52.3 | 14.9 | (98.9) | 101 | (97.6) | (0.0) |
| Not employed | 82.5 | 80.4 | 81.6 | 72.6 | 10.5 | (78.4) | 1,453 | (71.7) | (7.3) |

Continued...

Table 90. Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015–16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband | | | Percentage who participate in all three decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions | Number of women | Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife | | | Number of men |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | | | | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Percentage who participate in both decisions | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 75.4 | 74.2 | 78.1 | 65.2 | 14.4 | 165 | 95.7 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 4.3 |
| 1–2 | 82.9 | 80.9 | 81.0 | 72.4 | 10.4 | 902 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 88.1 | 2.1 |
| 3–4 | 84.3 | 82.2 | 86.3 | 74.9 | 7.2 | 602 | 90.1 | 95.7 | 88.1 | 2.3 |
| 5+ | 77.6 | 78.0 | 74.5 | 68.5 | 16.1 | 155 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 88.7 | 0.0 |
| Household structure¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 85.3 | 85.9 | 86.4 | 77.7 | 7.3 | 920 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 88.3 | 2.5 |
| Non-nuclear | 79.0 | 75.0 | 77.5 | 66.7 | 13.1 | 903 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 87.7 | 1.9 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 81.8 | 80.7 | 82.5 | 72.3 | 10.2 | 1,550 | 91.5 | 93.7 | 87.5 | 2.3 |
| Muslim | 83.9 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 71.0 | 11.3 | 245 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 1.6 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 76.6 | 73.7 | 76.6 | 65.6 | 15.1 | 335 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 89.2 | 1.4 |
| Scheduled tribe | 97.8 | 89.3 | 85.9 | 79.1 | 0.0 | 61 | * | * | * | * |
| Other backward class | 82.3 | 79.9 | 81.5 | 73.8 | 11.5 | 501 | 95.9 | 92.3 | 89.9 | 1.6 |
| Other | 83.2 | 82.6 | 83.7 | 73.3 | 8.5 | 912 | 89.0 | 94.2 | 86.1 | 2.8 |
| Total | 82.2 | 80.5 | 82.0 | 72.3 | 10.2 | 1,823 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 88.0 | 2.2 |

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men, women/men belonging to “other” religions, and women/men who don’t know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Women's access to money | | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|-------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use | Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use | Percentage who know of a microcredit programme | Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme | Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 28.2 | 42.4 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 40.9 | 517 | |
| 20-24 | 47.4 | 52.7 | 20.8 | 2.5 | 54.5 | 464 | |
| 25-29 | 53.2 | 65.3 | 19.5 | 2.7 | 63.8 | 477 | |
| 30-39 | 57.5 | 61.4 | 24.4 | 5.1 | 70.7 | 675 | |
| 40-49 | 60.4 | 69.2 | 23.9 | 4.7 | 81.3 | 560 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.7 | 65.5 | 23.9 | 4.1 | 70.6 | 984 | |
| Rural | 47.2 | 54.6 | 21.4 | 2.7 | 58.9 | 1,710 | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 43.9 | 47.8 | 16.9 | 4.5 | 64.4 | 522 | |
| <5 years complete | 42.1 | 49.5 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 67.3 | 65 | |
| 5-9 years complete | 41.5 | 46.8 | 17.6 | 2.3 | 52.0 | 851 | |
| 10-11 years complete | 50.5 | 60.0 | 23.6 | 2.0 | 60.1 | 410 | |
| 12 or more years complete | 62.6 | 77.0 | 30.2 | 3.8 | 74.8 | 846 | |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 63.0 | 68.1 | 32.9 | 6.4 | 69.7 | 555 | |
| Employed, for cash | 65.7 | 72.2 | 35.3 | 7.0 | 76.0 | 417 | |
| Employed, not for cash | 54.8 | 55.8 | 25.7 | 4.5 | 50.6 | 138 | |
| Not employed | 46.6 | 56.1 | 19.5 | 2.4 | 61.5 | 2,138 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 38.5 | 50.3 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 49.2 | 936 | |
| 1-2 | 59.8 | 67.1 | 22.5 | 3.3 | 69.7 | 952 | |
| 3-4 | 51.6 | 60.2 | 21.0 | 3.5 | 72.0 | 640 | |
| 5+ | 52.2 | 49.4 | 19.4 | 9.0 | 70.7 | 166 | |

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Women's access to money | | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | | Number of women |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use | Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use | Percentage who know of a microcredit programme | Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme | Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹ | | |
| Household structure² | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 51.3 | 60.8 | 22.6 | 3.7 | 66.2 | 1,489 | |
| Non-nuclear | 48.3 | 55.7 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 59.5 | 1,205 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 51.6 | 62.2 | 23.9 | 3.4 | 65.9 | 2,263 | |
| Muslim | 39.4 | 34.6 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 44.7 | 388 | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 44.0 | 50.5 | 18.9 | 4.6 | 54.5 | 504 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 33.4 | 49.0 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 71.0 | 86 | |
| Other backward class | 43.4 | 47.4 | 16.6 | 2.9 | 54.7 | 741 | |
| Other | 57.1 | 68.8 | 26.5 | 3.2 | 70.8 | 1,347 | |
| Total | 50.0 | 58.5 | 22.3 | 3.2 | 63.2 | 2,693 | |

Note: Total includes Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 92 Ownership of assets

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | Own a house alone or jointly | Own land alone or jointly | Have a mobile phone that they themselves use | Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages | Number of women | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 27.9 | 96.1 | 517 | 440 |
| 20-24 | 23.6 | 18.9 | 66.4 | 85.9 | 464 | 312 |
| 25-29 | 30.9 | 23.8 | 68.3 | 79.2 | 477 | 327 |
| 30-34 | 31.7 | 24.3 | 67.5 | 65.4 | 357 | 255 |
| 35-39 | 30.4 | 22.6 | 63.4 | 61.1 | 318 | 261 |
| 40-44 | 40.3 | 28.3 | 48.8 | 61.9 | 282 | 199 |
| 45-49 | 40.3 | 28.4 | 48.1 | 53.6 | 278 | 196 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.4 | 16.8 | 63.5 | 79.4 | 984 | 800 |
| Rural | 29.9 | 24.7 | 50.7 | 69.5 | 1,710 | 1,190 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 28.8 | 22.0 | 58.1 | 76.1 | 2,263 | 1,690 |
| Muslim | 28.4 | 20.1 | 36.2 | 47.5 | 388 | 275 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 27.7 | 18.4 | 37.1 | 61.4 | 504 | 436 |
| Scheduled tribe | 42.4 | 32.9 | 47.3 | (57.5) | 86 | 53 |
| Other backward class | 27.1 | 21.8 | 46.4 | 65.8 | 741 | 597 |
| Other | 28.7 | 22.4 | 67.9 | 80.1 | 1,347 | 902 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 36.8 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 6.8 | 522 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | 28.3 | 19.5 | 27.8 | * | 65 | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 26.8 | 20.5 | 44.1 | 55.4 | 851 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 20.4 | 14.2 | 55.9 | 86.1 | 410 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 29.6 | 22.2 | 83.5 | 96.5 | 846 | 681 |
| Total age 15-49 | 28.7 | 21.8 | 55.4 | 73.7 | 2,693 | 1,990 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 184 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 2,174 |

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Reason/behaviour | Ever-married | | Never married | | Total | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if: | | | | | | |
| She goes out without telling him | 11.0 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 8.0 |
| She neglects the house or children | 13.1 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 8.2 |
| She argues with him | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | 7.7 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 4.6 |
| She doesn't cook properly | 8.5 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 |
| He suspects her of being unfaithful | 10.8 | 13.6 | 8.7 | 16.9 | 10.2 | 15.0 |
| She shows disrespect for in-laws | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 18.5 |
| Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | 27.3 | 28.0 | 26.1 | 33.1 | 26.9 | 30.2 |
| Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she: | | | | | | |
| Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease | 93.9 | 87.7 | 89.4 | 83.4 | 92.6 | 85.8 |
| Knows her husband has sex with other women | 92.4 | 72.6 | 88.0 | 70.0 | 91.1 | 71.5 |
| Is tired or not in the mood | 92.5 | 80.3 | 87.5 | 77.1 | 91.1 | 78.9 |
| Percentage who agree with all three reasons | 88.0 | 65.7 | 83.2 | 60.8 | 86.6 | 63.6 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons | 3.0 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 8.8 |
| Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to: | | | | | | |
| Get angry and reprimand her | na | 10.2 | na | 12.4 | na | 11.2 |
| Refuse to give her financial support | na | 3.7 | na | 5.4 | na | 4.4 |
| Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to | na | 4.2 | na | 4.1 | na | 4.1 |
| Have sex with another woman | na | 4.6 | na | 4.4 | na | 4.5 |
| Percentage who agree with all four behaviours | na | 1.1 | na | 1.5 | na | 1.3 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours | na | 86.2 | na | 83.6 | na | 85.1 |
| Number of respondents | 1,928 | 1,122 | 766 | 869 | 2,693 | 1,990 |

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Uttarakhnad, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹ | | Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ² | | Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³ | | Number |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 26.2 | 34.4 | 82.7 | 55.9 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 440 |
| 20-24 | 29.1 | 36.4 | 86.7 | 65.5 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 312 |
| 25-29 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 86.7 | 67.2 | 83.6 | 83.6 | 327 |
| 30-39 | 24.9 | 30.6 | 88.2 | 63.3 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 516 |
| 40-49 | 28.5 | 23.0 | 88.2 | 68.0 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 396 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.5 | 23.5 | 89.2 | 70.7 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 800 |
| Rural | 30.1 | 34.8 | 85.1 | 58.8 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 1,190 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 39.2 | 38.0 | 82.9 | 59.1 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 153 |
| <5 years complete | 31.5 | (40.3) | 86.0 | (57.0) | (73.4) | (73.4) | 46 |
| 5-9 years complete | 30.5 | 38.9 | 85.1 | 56.1 | 80.1 | 80.1 | 725 |
| 10-11 years complete | 24.1 | 24.3 | 87.3 | 63.0 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 386 |
| 12 or more years complete | 16.8 | 22.0 | 90.1 | 73.3 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 681 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 35.4 | 30.7 | 81.9 | 63.3 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 1,431 |
| Employed, for cash | 33.0 | 30.9 | 83.5 | 62.6 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 1,370 |
| Employed, not for cash | 42.6 | 26.7 | 77.1 | 79.1 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 61 |
| Not employed | 24.7 | 29.0 | 87.8 | 64.2 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 559 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 26.1 | 33.1 | 83.2 | 60.8 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 869 |
| Currently married | 27.3 | 27.9 | 88.0 | 65.9 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 1,106 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 26.1 | * | 87.8 | * | * | * | 16 |

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Uttarakhhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹ | | Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ² | | Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³ | | Number | |
|--|--|-------------|---|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 25.4 | 33.0 | 84.0 | 62.4 | 78.9 | 936 | 975 | |
| 1-2 | 22.9 | 24.9 | 88.6 | 66.2 | 87.5 | 952 | 570 | |
| 3-4 | 33.1 | 29.6 | 87.9 | 63.8 | 84.9 | 640 | 358 | |
| 5+ | 34.8 | 36.9 | 84.6 | 59.8 | 81.8 | 166 | 88 | |
| Household structure⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 26.8 | 29.1 | 87.4 | 66.4 | 84.1 | 1,489 | 1,067 | |
| Non-nuclear | 27.1 | 31.5 | 85.6 | 60.3 | 80.8 | 1,205 | 923 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.8 | 28.2 | 86.2 | 63.8 | 82.5 | 2,263 | 1,690 | |
| Muslim | 34.1 | 43.5 | 88.0 | 61.5 | 82.2 | 388 | 275 | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 37.5 | 34.0 | 83.0 | 59.8 | 78.4 | 504 | 436 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 34.4 | (36.4) | 89.3 | (60.2) | (62.6) | 86 | 53 | |
| Other backward class | 29.4 | 35.6 | 87.2 | 65.4 | 82.0 | 741 | 597 | |
| Other | 20.6 | 24.5 | 87.7 | 64.4 | 86.1 | 1,347 | 902 | |
| Total | 26.9 | 30.2 | 86.6 | 63.6 | 82.6 | 2,693 | 1,990 | |

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

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

| Type of violence/perpetrator | Ever-married | Never married | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Type of violence experienced | | | |
| Physical violence only | 12.7 | 7.3 | 11.1 |
| Sexual violence only | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Physical and sexual violence | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Physical or sexual violence | 15.9 | 8.0 | 13.6 |
| Number of women | 1,231 | 505 | 1,736 |
| Person committing physical violence¹ | | | |
| Current husband | 78.6 | (0.0) | 65.4 |
| Former husband | 1.8 | (0.0) | 1.5 |
| Father/step-father | 5.2 | (36.5) | 10.4 |
| Mother/step-mother | 14.0 | (55.9) | 21.0 |
| Sister/brother | 7.3 | (12.5) | 8.2 |
| Other relative | 2.3 | (8.1) | 3.3 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.0 | (2.3) | 0.4 |
| Other in-law | 0.5 | (0.0) | 0.4 |
| Teacher | 3.7 | (44.5) | 10.5 |
| Police/soldier | 1.1 | (0.0) | 0.9 |
| Number who experienced physical violence since age 15 | 188 | 38 | 226 |
| Person committing sexual violence the first time | | | |
| Current husband | (93.4) | * | 86.2 |
| Former husband | (4.8) | * | 4.4 |
| Other relative | (1.9) | * | 1.7 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | (0.0) | * | 2.0 |
| Teacher | (0.0) | * | 5.7 |
| Number who experienced sexual violence | 40 | 3 | 43 |

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Age | | |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 143 |
| 25-29 | 1.1 | 264 |
| 30-39 | 2.6 | 427 |
| 40-49 | 0.5 | 333 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 1.1 | 419 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 754 |
| Marital status | | |
| Currently married | 1.3 | 1,112 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 2.8 | 61 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 51 |
| 1-2 | 0.4 | 620 |
| 3-4 | 2.6 | 401 |
| 5+ | 3.1 | 100 |
| Schooling | | |
| No schooling | 3.1 | 305 |
| <5 years complete | (0.0) | 42 |
| 5-9 years complete | 1.4 | 353 |
| 10-11 years complete | 0.0 | 145 |
| 12 or more years complete | 0.5 | 327 |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 1.0 | 1,004 |
| Muslim | 4.0 | 155 |
| Caste/tribe | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.0 | 243 |
| Scheduled tribe | (2.4) | 37 |
| Other backward class | 1.5 | 317 |
| Other | 1.0 | 566 |
| Total | 1.4 | 1,172 |

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

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

| Type of violence | Ever ¹ | In the past 12 months | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes |
| Physical violence | | | | |
| Any form of physical violence | 12.2 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 7.8 |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 4.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Slapped her | 10.2 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Sexual violence | | | | |
| Any form of sexual violence | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Emotional violence | | | | |
| Any form of emotional violence | 5.1 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 12.7 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 8.6 |
| Any form of physical and sexual violence | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence | 14.5 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 10.3 |
| Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Any violence by women against their husband ² | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Number of ever-married women | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 |

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 3.3 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 13.2 | 174 |
| 25-29 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 277 |
| 30-39 | 6.1 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 431 |
| 40-49 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 2.3 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 339 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.5 | 11.8 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 441 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 790 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 9.1 | 20.9 | 6.2 | 21.8 | 24.8 | 308 |
| <5 years complete | (8.5) | (18.5) | (4.2) | (18.5) | (24.1) | 42 |
| 5-9 years complete | 3.9 | 13.4 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 360 |
| 10-11 years complete | 2.0 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 152 |
| 12 or more years complete | 3.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 368 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 3.5 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 960 |
| Employed for cash | 8.9 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 193 |
| Employed not for cash | 15.0 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 16.2 | 23.5 | 78 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 4.8 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 1,167 |
| Widowed | 6.6 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 57 |
| Marital duration¹ | | | | | | |
| Married only once | 4.7 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 1,150 |
| 0-4 years | 5.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 245 |
| 5-9 years | 2.0 | 15.4 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 201 |
| 10+ years | 5.3 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 705 |
| Married more than once | (12.8) | (33.9) | (9.1) | (33.9) | (33.9) | 18 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 110 |
| 1-2 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 620 |
| 3-4 | 5.9 | 13.7 | 4.4 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 401 |
| 5+ | 7.7 | 26.6 | 6.8 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 100 |
| Household structure² | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 5.1 | 14.4 | 4.1 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 622 |
| Non-nuclear | 5.0 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 609 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 4.8 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 13.7 | 1,057 |
| Muslim | 6.7 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 160 |

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 6.5 | 16.2 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 249 |
| Scheduled tribe | (5.8) | (21.3) | (3.7) | (21.3) | (23.7) | 39 |
| Other backward class | 3.5 | 15.6 | 3.7 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 332 |
| Other | 5.4 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 602 |
| Respondent's father beat her mother | | | | | | |
| Yes | 14.9 | 35.2 | 10.8 | 38.2 | 43.5 | 99 |
| No | 4.1 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 1,043 |
| Don't know | 5.5 | 17.6 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 88 |
| Total | 5.1 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 1,231 |

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women age 15-19, divorced/separated/deserted women, Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Husband's schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 8.3 | 18.4 | 4.6 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 128 |
| <5 years complete | (0.0) | (8.7) | (0.0) | (8.7) | (8.7) | 23 |
| 5-9 years complete | 8.6 | 18.7 | 5.4 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 412 |
| 10-11 years complete | 2.0 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 218 |
| 12 or more years complete | 2.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 442 |
| Husband's alcohol consumption | | | | | | |
| Does not drink | 3.5 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 810 |
| Drinks/never gets drunk | 1.6 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 54 |
| Gets drunk sometimes | 6.1 | 19.3 | 3.3 | 19.5 | 22.7 | 304 |
| Gets drunk often | 23.2 | 47.7 | 30.5 | 51.7 | 53.1 | 63 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | |
| Wife is same age | (0.0) | (10.8) | (6.1) | (10.8) | (10.8) | 36 |
| Wife 1-4 years younger | 4.9 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 560 |
| Wife 5-9 years younger | 5.2 | 12.3 | 2.2 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 450 |
| Wife 10+ years younger | 5.5 | 13.5 | 2.8 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 103 |
| Spousal schooling difference | | | | | | |
| Husband has more schooling | 4.8 | 14.1 | 3.7 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 660 |
| Wife has more schooling | 5.6 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 269 |
| Both have equal schooling | 3.2 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 211 |
| Neither attended school | 9.5 | 24.3 | 7.1 | 27.3 | 28.3 | 83 |
| Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband² | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 681 |
| 1-2 | 5.7 | 17.6 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 433 |
| 3-4 | 17.0 | 24.7 | 8.0 | 27.4 | 34.3 | 104 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 9.4 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 108 |
| 1-2 | 4.3 | 13.4 | 5.7 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 207 |
| 3 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 852 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 911 |
| 1-2 | 10.6 | 26.1 | 6.8 | 27.0 | 30.8 | 160 |
| 3-4 | 16.9 | 22.5 | 5.9 | 23.5 | 29.8 | 80 |
| 5-6 | 6.4 | 19.5 | 2.1 | 19.5 | 21.4 | 47 |
| 7 | (6.8) | (10.3) | (2.4) | (12.0) | (12.0) | 33 |

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵ | | | | | | |
| 0 | (0.0) | (8.9) | (0.0) | (8.9) | (8.9) | 36 |
| 1-2 | 7.3 | 21.6 | 8.1 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 106 |
| 3 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 1,088 |
| Afraid of husband | | | | | | |
| Most of the time | 19.2 | 39.2 | 19.5 | 41.6 | 44.3 | 122 |
| Sometimes | 3.3 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 779 |
| Never | 3.9 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 330 |
| Total | 5.1 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 1,231 |

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 who are older than their husband and women whose husbands displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Type of spousal violence experienced | Percentage of women who have had: | | | | | Number of ever-married women |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Severe burns | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | |
| Experienced physical violence¹ | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 27.5 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 28.8 | 150 |
| In the past 12 months | 28.3 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 30.2 | 96 |
| Experienced sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | (28.8) | (2.2) | (12.7) | (12.7) | (28.8) | 37 |
| In the past 12 months | (23.7) | (0.0) | (11.5) | (13.9) | (23.7) | 34 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 26.3 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 27.5 | 157 |
| In the past 12 months | 25.5 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 27.2 | 106 |
| Experienced physical and sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | (35.5) | (2.7) | (15.7) | (15.7) | (35.5) | 30 |
| In the past 12 months | (34.7) | (0.0) | (16.9) | (20.4) | (34.7) | 23 |

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | Marital status | | Total |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | Ever-married | Never married | |
| Help seeking | | | | | | |
| Never sought help and never told anyone | 78.3 | * | (61.2) | 80.4 | (55.5) | 76.1 |
| Never sought help but told someone | 12.8 | * | (16.8) | 12.2 | (16.1) | 12.9 |
| Sought help | 8.8 | * | (21.9) | 7.4 | (28.5) | 11.0 |
| Number of women who experienced violence | 193 | 10 | 33 | 196 | 40 | 236 |
| Sources of help among those who sought any help¹ | | | | | | |
| Own family | * | * | * | (61.9) | * | (66.7) |
| Husband's family | * | * | * | (32.3) | * | (18.1) |
| Current/former boyfriend | * | * | * | (0.0) | * | (3.3) |
| Friend | * | * | * | (13.0) | * | (9.7) |
| Neighbour | * | * | * | (0.0) | * | (7.0) |
| Religious leader | * | * | * | (1.5) | * | (0.9) |
| Police | * | * | * | (2.8) | * | (1.6) |
| Lawyer | * | * | * | (8.3) | * | (4.7) |
| Other | * | * | * | (4.0) | * | (4.8) |
| Number of women who experienced violence and sought help | 17 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 26 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where

- h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
- m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
- y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
- x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
- f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Uttarakhand, there were 731 clusters. Hence, 731 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 731 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 730 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Uttarakhand as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

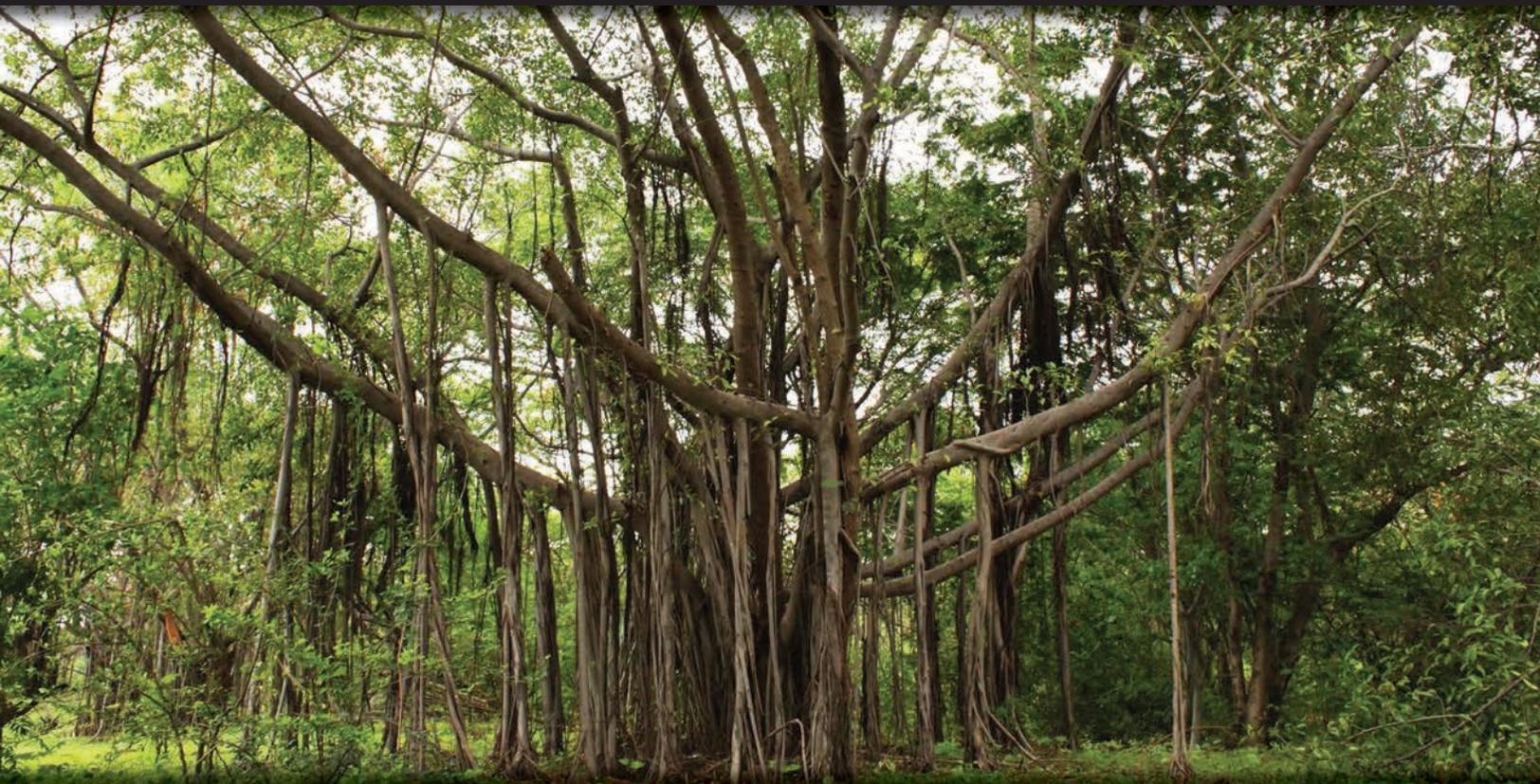
| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.929 | 0.005 | 15,171 | 15,171 | 2.387 | 0.005 | 0.919 | 0.939 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.645 | 0.008 | 15,171 | 15,171 | 2.083 | 0.013 | 0.629 | 0.661 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.953 | 0.003 | 15,083 | 15,086 | 1.792 | 0.003 | 0.947 | 0.959 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 1014.687 | 7.789 | 32,493 | 33,401 | 1.337 | 0.008 | 999.108 | 1030.265 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.271 | 0.004 | 30,639 | 30,533 | 1.789 | 0.016 | 0.262 | 0.280 |
| Urban residence | 0.364 | 0.016 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 4.420 | 0.044 | 0.332 | 0.397 |
| No schooling (Women age 15-49) | 0.213 | 0.006 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 1.989 | 0.029 | 0.201 | 0.226 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.446 | 0.009 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 2.335 | 0.020 | 0.429 | 0.464 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.285 | 0.004 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 1.252 | 0.015 | 0.276 | 0.293 |
| Currently married | 0.681 | 0.004 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 1.231 | 0.006 | 0.672 | 0.689 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.304 | 0.006 | 14,013 | 14,050 | 1.507 | 0.019 | 0.293 | 0.316 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.534 | 0.008 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.675 | 0.014 | 0.519 | 0.550 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.493 | 0.007 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.572 | 0.015 | 0.479 | 0.508 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.041 | 0.003 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.488 | 0.066 | 0.035 | 0.046 |
| Currently using pill | 0.032 | 0.002 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.475 | 0.074 | 0.028 | 0.037 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.016 | 0.002 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.310 | 0.093 | 0.013 | 0.019 |
| Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.161 | 0.006 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.792 | 0.038 | 0.149 | 0.173 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.274 | 0.007 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.672 | 0.025 | 0.260 | 0.288 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.643 | 0.010 | 6,326 | 5,974 | 1.708 | 0.016 | 0.622 | 0.663 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.155 | 0.005 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.576 | 0.034 | 0.145 | 0.166 |
| Want no more children | 0.697 | 0.005 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.232 | 0.007 | 0.687 | 0.708 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.105 | 0.003 | 11,870 | 11,775 | 1.241 | 0.033 | 0.098 | 0.112 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.309 | 0.013 | 4,298 | 4,318 | 1.796 | 0.041 | 0.284 | 0.334 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.249 | 0.010 | 4,298 | 4,318 | 1.462 | 0.038 | 0.230 | 0.268 |
| Birth registration | 0.767 | 0.011 | 5,841 | 6,005 | 1.589 | 0.014 | 0.746 | 0.788 |
| Births delivered by a health personnel | 0.712 | 0.010 | 5,822 | 5,853 | 1.533 | 0.015 | 0.691 | 0.733 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.686 | 0.011 | 5,822 | 5,853 | 1.534 | 0.016 | 0.665 | 0.708 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.584 | 0.012 | 4,298 | 4,318 | 1.629 | 0.021 | 0.560 | 0.608 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.220 | 0.010 | 4,298 | 4,318 | 1.574 | 0.045 | 0.201 | 0.240 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.510 | 0.028 | 529 | 536 | 1.290 | 0.054 | 0.455 | 0.566 |
| Children with diarrhoea | 0.170 | 0.007 | 5,580 | 5,612 | 1.366 | 0.041 | 0.156 | 0.184 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.561 | 0.022 | 971 | 952 | 1.334 | 0.039 | 0.518 | 0.605 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.736 | 0.017 | 971 | 952 | 1.173 | 0.023 | 0.702 | 0.770 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.929 | 0.011 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.398 | 0.012 | 0.908 | 0.950 |
| Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.800 | 0.015 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.255 | 0.019 | 0.770 | 0.830 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.680 | 0.016 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.173 | 0.024 | 0.647 | 0.713 |
| Child received measles vaccination | 0.805 | 0.016 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.325 | 0.020 | 0.774 | 0.837 |
| Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.594 | 0.016 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.095 | 0.027 | 0.562 | 0.627 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.577 | 0.018 | 1,104 | 1,103 | 1.177 | 0.030 | 0.542 | 0.612 |
| Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months | 0.369 | 0.013 | 4,731 | 4,748 | 1.692 | 0.035 | 0.343 | 0.395 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.335 | 0.010 | 5,133 | 5,245 | 1.424 | 0.030 | 0.315 | 0.355 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.195 | 0.009 | 5,133 | 5,245 | 1.519 | 0.046 | 0.177 | 0.213 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.266 | 0.008 | 5,133 | 5,245 | 1.202 | 0.030 | 0.250 | 0.282 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.549 | 0.010 | 4,881 | 4,954 | 1.325 | 0.017 | 0.530 | 0.568 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.415 | 0.006 | 16,945 | 16,877 | 1.523 | 0.014 | 0.404 | 0.427 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.184 | 0.006 | 16,230 | 16,139 | 1.829 | 0.030 | 0.173 | 0.195 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.205 | 0.006 | 16,230 | 16,139 | 1.741 | 0.027 | 0.194 | 0.217 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.809 | 0.011 | 2,699 | 2,693 | 1.459 | 0.014 | 0.787 | 0.831 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.286 | 0.018 | 2,699 | 2,693 | 2.102 | 0.064 | 0.249 | 0.323 |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence | 0.136 | 0.011 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1.353 | 0.082 | 0.114 | 0.158 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.071 | 0.070 | 48,859 | 48,959 | 1.784 | 0.034 | 1.931 | 2.212 |
| Neonatal mortality | 28.134 | 2.752 | 5,882 | 5,913 | 1.148 | 0.098 | 22.629 | 33.638 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 11.836 | 1.611 | 5,891 | 5,913 | 1.111 | 0.136 | 8.615 | 15.057 |
| Infant mortality | 39.970 | 3.307 | 5,887 | 5,918 | 1.151 | 0.083 | 33.356 | 46.583 |
| Child mortality | 7.054 | 1.213 | 5,835 | 5,856 | 1.135 | 0.172 | 4.629 | 9.479 |
| Under-five mortality | 46.742 | 3.563 | 5,902 | 5,935 | 1.174 | 0.076 | 39.615 | 53.868 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.098 | 0.004 | 28,848 | 29,683 | 2.082 | 0.040 | 0.090 | 0.106 |
| Urban residence | 0.402 | 0.025 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 2.305 | 0.063 | 0.351 | 0.453 |
| No schooling (Men age 15-49) | 0.077 | 0.009 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 1.466 | 0.114 | 0.059 | 0.094 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.536 | 0.017 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 1.514 | 0.032 | 0.502 | 0.570 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.436 | 0.013 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 1.192 | 0.030 | 0.410 | 0.463 |
| Currently married | 0.556 | 0.014 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 1.216 | 0.024 | 0.529 | 0.583 |
| Married before age 21 | 0.251 | 0.015 | 1,217 | 1,238 | 1.242 | 0.062 | 0.220 | 0.282 |
| Want no more children | 0.698 | 0.017 | 1,100 | 1,106 | 1.207 | 0.024 | 0.665 | 0.732 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.118 | 0.014 | 1,100 | 1,106 | 1.400 | 0.116 | 0.090 | 0.145 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.140 | 0.010 | 1,914 | 1,903 | 1.228 | 0.072 | 0.120 | 0.161 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.161 | 0.010 | 1,923 | 1,909 | 1.100 | 0.061 | 0.141 | 0.181 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.178 | 0.012 | 1,923 | 1,909 | 1.341 | 0.068 | 0.153 | 0.202 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.949 | 0.007 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 1.375 | 0.007 | 0.936 | 0.963 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.365 | 0.023 | 1,994 | 1,990 | 2.116 | 0.063 | 0.319 | 0.410 |

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.989 | 0.003 | 4,451 | 5,444 | 1.744 | 0.003 | 0.983 | 0.994 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.733 | 0.015 | 4,451 | 5,444 | 2.326 | 0.021 | 0.702 | 0.764 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.986 | 0.003 | 4,419 | 5,410 | 1.419 | 0.003 | 0.980 | 0.991 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 921.347 | 11.169 | 10,247 | 12,416 | 1.179 | 0.012 | 899.008 | 943.686 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.197 | 0.011 | 8,642 | 10,373 | 2.404 | 0.054 | 0.176 | 0.218 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.539 | 0.015 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.776 | 0.028 | 0.509 | 0.569 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.484 | 0.014 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.630 | 0.029 | 0.457 | 0.512 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.055 | 0.005 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.412 | 0.100 | 0.044 | 0.065 |
| Currently using pill | 0.042 | 0.005 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.478 | 0.121 | 0.032 | 0.052 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.022 | 0.003 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.370 | 0.157 | 0.015 | 0.028 |
| Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.227 | 0.012 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.687 | 0.053 | 0.203 | 0.251 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.187 | 0.011 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.644 | 0.058 | 0.165 | 0.209 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.469 | 0.018 | 1,694 | 2,084 | 1.506 | 0.039 | 0.433 | 0.506 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.140 | 0.009 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.554 | 0.066 | 0.121 | 0.158 |
| Want no more children | 0.680 | 0.009 | 3,456 | 4,202 | 1.173 | 0.014 | 0.662 | 0.699 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.412 | 0.027 | 1,248 | 1,452 | 1.927 | 0.066 | 0.358 | 0.467 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.271 | 0.019 | 1,248 | 1,452 | 1.491 | 0.070 | 0.233 | 0.309 |
| Birth registration | 0.818 | 0.019 | 1,662 | 1,965 | 1.606 | 0.023 | 0.780 | 0.856 |
| Births delivered by a health personnel | 0.816 | 0.017 | 1,619 | 1,882 | 1.542 | 0.021 | 0.781 | 0.850 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.790 | 0.017 | 1,619 | 1,882 | 1.490 | 0.022 | 0.756 | 0.825 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.681 | 0.023 | 1,248 | 1,452 | 1.690 | 0.033 | 0.635 | 0.726 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.260 | 0.021 | 1,248 | 1,452 | 1.650 | 0.080 | 0.219 | 0.302 |
| Children with diarrhoea | 0.172 | 0.014 | 1,539 | 1,798 | 1.372 | 0.081 | 0.144 | 0.201 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.638 | 0.044 | 274 | 310 | 1.494 | 0.070 | 0.549 | 0.726 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.766 | 0.030 | 274 | 310 | 1.155 | 0.039 | 0.706 | 0.826 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.904 | 0.027 | 298 | 332 | 1.537 | 0.030 | 0.850 | 0.959 |
| Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.810 | 0.032 | 298 | 332 | 1.360 | 0.040 | 0.746 | 0.874 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.672 | 0.033 | 298 | 332 | 1.163 | 0.049 | 0.606 | 0.738 |
| Child received measles vaccination | 0.777 | 0.034 | 298 | 332 | 1.357 | 0.044 | 0.709 | 0.845 |
| Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.586 | 0.031 | 298 | 332 | 1.045 | 0.053 | 0.524 | 0.648 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.565 | 0.034 | 298 | 332 | 1.140 | 0.060 | 0.496 | 0.633 |
| Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months | 0.369 | 0.026 | 1,308 | 1,524 | 1.759 | 0.069 | 0.318 | 0.420 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.325 | 0.020 | 1,438 | 1,697 | 1.549 | 0.063 | 0.284 | 0.365 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.186 | 0.022 | 1,438 | 1,697 | 1.997 | 0.117 | 0.143 | 0.229 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.256 | 0.016 | 1,438 | 1,697 | 1.264 | 0.062 | 0.224 | 0.288 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.593 | 0.017 | 1,343 | 1,572 | 1.247 | 0.028 | 0.560 | 0.627 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.421 | 0.010 | 5,051 | 6,087 | 1.473 | 0.024 | 0.400 | 0.441 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.155 | 0.014 | 4,855 | 5,831 | 2.600 | 0.088 | 0.128 | 0.182 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.284 | 0.015 | 4,855 | 5,831 | 2.326 | 0.053 | 0.254 | 0.314 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.880 | 0.019 | 799 | 984 | 1.619 | 0.021 | 0.843 | 0.918 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.360 | 0.042 | 799 | 984 | 2.492 | 0.118 | 0.275 | 0.445 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.796 | 0.149 | 14,817 | 17,999 | 2.169 | 0.083 | 1.498 | 2.093 |
| Neonatal mortality | 33.351 | 5.575 | 1,636 | 1,901 | 1.106 | 0.167 | 22.202 | 44.501 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 10.602 | 2.832 | 1,637 | 1,889 | 1.042 | 0.267 | 4.938 | 16.266 |
| Infant mortality | 43.953 | 6.382 | 1,637 | 1,902 | 1.113 | 0.145 | 31.189 | 56.718 |
| Child mortality | 5.076 | 2.062 | 1,666 | 1,932 | 1.192 | 0.406 | 0.952 | 9.200 |
| Under-five mortality | 48.806 | 6.699 | 1,639 | 1,906 | 1.127 | 0.137 | 35.409 | 62.204 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.089 | 0.008 | 9,167 | 11,141 | 2.345 | 0.091 | 0.073 | 0.105 |
| Want no more children | 0.691 | 0.027 | 362 | 441 | 1.096 | 0.039 | 0.637 | 0.744 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.147 | 0.017 | 642 | 760 | 1.132 | 0.119 | 0.112 | 0.182 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.125 | 0.014 | 646 | 763 | 1.010 | 0.110 | 0.098 | 0.153 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.230 | 0.027 | 646 | 763 | 1.550 | 0.119 | 0.175 | 0.285 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.964 | 0.010 | 676 | 800 | 1.441 | 0.011 | 0.943 | 0.985 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.397 | 0.046 | 676 | 800 | 2.419 | 0.115 | 0.306 | 0.489 |

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.895 | 0.007 | 10,720 | 9,727 | 2.465 | 0.008 | 0.881 | 0.910 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.596 | 0.009 | 10,720 | 9,727 | 1.990 | 0.016 | 0.577 | 0.615 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.935 | 0.004 | 10,664 | 9,676 | 1.834 | 0.005 | 0.927 | 0.944 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 1069.914 | 9.281 | 22,246 | 20,985 | 1.255 | 0.009 | 1051.352 | 1088.476 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.309 | 0.005 | 21,997 | 20,161 | 1.639 | 0.015 | 0.300 | 0.319 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.531 | 0.009 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.568 | 0.016 | 0.514 | 0.549 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.498 | 0.008 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.485 | 0.016 | 0.482 | 0.515 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.033 | 0.003 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.474 | 0.087 | 0.027 | 0.039 |
| Currently using pill | 0.027 | 0.003 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.472 | 0.096 | 0.022 | 0.033 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.013 | 0.002 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.206 | 0.113 | 0.010 | 0.016 |
| Currently using condom/Nirodh | 0.124 | 0.005 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.456 | 0.042 | 0.114 | 0.135 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.322 | 0.008 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.477 | 0.023 | 0.307 | 0.337 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.735 | 0.010 | 4,632 | 3,890 | 1.475 | 0.013 | 0.716 | 0.755 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.164 | 0.006 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.506 | 0.037 | 0.152 | 0.176 |
| Want no more children | 0.707 | 0.006 | 8,414 | 7,573 | 1.243 | 0.009 | 0.695 | 0.719 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.257 | 0.012 | 3,050 | 2,866 | 1.605 | 0.048 | 0.232 | 0.282 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.238 | 0.011 | 3,050 | 2,866 | 1.445 | 0.046 | 0.216 | 0.259 |
| Birth registration | 0.742 | 0.012 | 4,179 | 4,039 | 1.541 | 0.017 | 0.718 | 0.767 |
| Births delivered by a health personnel | 0.663 | 0.013 | 4,203 | 3,972 | 1.573 | 0.020 | 0.637 | 0.689 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.637 | 0.013 | 4,203 | 3,972 | 1.601 | 0.021 | 0.610 | 0.664 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.535 | 0.014 | 3,050 | 2,866 | 1.545 | 0.025 | 0.508 | 0.562 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.200 | 0.010 | 3,050 | 2,866 | 1.434 | 0.051 | 0.180 | 0.220 |
| Children with diarrhoea | 0.168 | 0.008 | 4,041 | 3,814 | 1.342 | 0.047 | 0.152 | 0.184 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.524 | 0.023 | 697 | 642 | 1.215 | 0.044 | 0.478 | 0.571 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.722 | 0.020 | 697 | 642 | 1.188 | 0.028 | 0.681 | 0.763 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.940 | 0.010 | 806 | 771 | 1.193 | 0.010 | 0.920 | 0.959 |
| Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.796 | 0.016 | 806 | 771 | 1.191 | 0.021 | 0.763 | 0.829 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.684 | 0.019 | 806 | 771 | 1.174 | 0.027 | 0.646 | 0.721 |
| Child received measles vaccination | 0.818 | 0.017 | 806 | 771 | 1.294 | 0.021 | 0.783 | 0.852 |
| Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.598 | 0.019 | 806 | 771 | 1.118 | 0.032 | 0.560 | 0.636 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.582 | 0.020 | 806 | 771 | 1.195 | 0.035 | 0.541 | 0.623 |
| Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months | 0.369 | 0.015 | 3,423 | 3,224 | 1.643 | 0.040 | 0.340 | 0.398 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.340 | 0.011 | 3,695 | 3,548 | 1.322 | 0.032 | 0.318 | 0.361 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.199 | 0.008 | 3,695 | 3,548 | 1.190 | 0.041 | 0.183 | 0.216 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.271 | 0.009 | 3,695 | 3,548 | 1.150 | 0.032 | 0.253 | 0.288 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.528 | 0.011 | 3,538 | 3,381 | 1.361 | 0.022 | 0.505 | 0.551 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.412 | 0.007 | 11,894 | 10,790 | 1.535 | 0.017 | 0.398 | 0.426 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.200 | 0.005 | 11,375 | 10,308 | 1.428 | 0.027 | 0.190 | 0.211 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.161 | 0.005 | 11,375 | 10,308 | 1.530 | 0.033 | 0.150 | 0.172 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.768 | 0.014 | 1,900 | 1,710 | 1.480 | 0.019 | 0.739 | 0.796 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.243 | 0.016 | 1,900 | 1,710 | 1.670 | 0.068 | 0.211 | 0.276 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.243 | 0.057 | 34,042 | 30,960 | 1.345 | 0.025 | 2.130 | 2.357 |
| Neonatal mortality | 25.673 | 3.096 | 4,246 | 4,012 | 1.165 | 0.121 | 19.482 | 31.864 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 12.448 | 1.961 | 4,254 | 4,024 | 1.144 | 0.158 | 8.525 | 16.370 |
| Infant mortality | 38.120 | 3.857 | 4,250 | 4,016 | 1.171 | 0.101 | 30.405 | 45.835 |
| Child mortality | 8.136 | 1.509 | 4,169 | 3,924 | 1.122 | 0.185 | 5.119 | 11.154 |
| Under-five mortality | 45.947 | 4.219 | 4,263 | 4,029 | 1.199 | 0.092 | 37.509 | 54.384 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.103 | 0.004 | 19,681 | 18,542 | 1.707 | 0.037 | 0.096 | 0.111 |
| Want no more children | 0.703 | 0.021 | 738 | 665 | 1.270 | 0.030 | 0.661 | 0.746 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.136 | 0.012 | 1,272 | 1,143 | 1.298 | 0.092 | 0.111 | 0.161 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.185 | 0.013 | 1,277 | 1,147 | 1.121 | 0.070 | 0.159 | 0.211 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.143 | 0.011 | 1,277 | 1,147 | 1.128 | 0.077 | 0.121 | 0.165 |
| Have heard of HIV/AIDS | 0.939 | 0.009 | 1,318 | 1,190 | 1.300 | 0.009 | 0.922 | 0.956 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.343 | 0.020 | 1,318 | 1,190 | 1.524 | 0.058 | 0.303 | 0.383 |



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

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