

PN-ACP-325

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-2)

INDIA

1998-99

UTTARANCHAL

**International Institute for Population Sciences
Mumbai, India**

**MEASURE DHS+, ORC MACRO
Calverton, Maryland, USA**

April 2002

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**Suggested citation: International Institute for
Population Sciences (IIPS) and ORC Macro. 2002.
*National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), India,
1998–99: Uttaranchal.* Mumbai: IIPS.**

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World Summit for Children Indicators: Uttaranchal, 1998-99

BASIC INDICATORS

Childhood mortality	Infant mortality rate	38 per 1,000
	Under-five mortality rate	56 per 1,000
Childhood malnutrition	Percent stunted (children 0-35 months)	46.6
	Percent wasted (children 0-35 months)	7.6
	Percent underweight (children 0-35 months)	41.8
Clean water supply	Percent of households within 15 minutes of safe water supply ¹	66.2
Sanitary excreta disposal	Percent of households with flush toilet	25.9
Basic education	Percent of women age 15-49 with completed primary education	56.0
	Percent of men age 15-49 with completed primary education	85.3
	Percent of girls age 6-12 attending school	90.5
	Percent of boys age 6-12 attending school	93.7
	Percent of women age 15-49 who are literate	59.7
Children in especially difficult situations	Percent of children age 0-14 who live in single adult households	4.1

SUPPORTING INDICATORS

Birth spacing	Percent of births within 24 months of a previous birth	24.7
Safe motherhood	Percent of births with medical antenatal care	43.4
	Percent of births with antenatal care in first trimester	22.8
	Percent of births with medical assistance at delivery	34.6
	Percent of births in a medical facility	20.7
	Percent of births at high risk	42.1
Family planning	Contraceptive prevalence rate (any method, currently married women)	43.1
	Percent of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning	21.0
	Percent of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning to avoid a high-risk birth	14.2
Maternal nutrition	Percent of women with low body mass index (BMI)	32.4
Low birth weight	Percent of births with low birth weight (of those reporting a numeric weight)	41.0
Breastfeeding	Percent of children under 4 months who are exclusively breastfed	65.9
Iodized salt intake	Percent of households that use iodized salt (at least 15 ppm)	56.8
Vaccinations	Percent of children whose mothers received tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy	62.0
	Percent of children 12-23 months with measles vaccination	56.0
	Percent of children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	40.9
Diarrhoea control	Percent of children with diarrhoea in the preceding 2 weeks who received ORS, sugar-salt-water solution, or gruel	44.4
Acute respiratory infection	Percent of children with acute respiratory infection in the preceding 2 weeks seen by medical personnel	71.4

¹Water from pipes, hand pump, covered well, or tanker truck

CONTRIBUTORS

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PREFACE

The success of the first National Family Health Survey, conducted in 1992–93, in creating an important demographic and health database in India has paved the way for repeating the survey. The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), undertaken in 1998–99, is designed to strengthen the database further and facilitate implementation and monitoring of population and health programmes in the country. As in the earlier survey, the principal objective of NFHS-2 is to provide state and national estimates of fertility, the practice of family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, and the utilization of health services provided to mothers and children. In addition, the survey provides indicators of the quality of health and family welfare services, women's reproductive health problems, and domestic violence, and includes information on the status of women, education, and the standard of living.

Another feature of NFHS-2 is measurement of the nutritional status of women. Height and weight measurements, which were available only for young children in the earlier survey, were extended to cover all eligible women in NFHS-2. In addition, ever-married women and their children below age three had their blood tested for the level of haemoglobin, using the HemoCue instrument. Through these blood tests, for the first time the survey provides information on the prevalence of anaemia throughout India. In two metropolitan cities, Delhi and Mumbai, a further test was done for children below age three to measure the lead content in their blood. The survey also measured the extent to which households in India use cooking salt that has been fortified with iodine.

The NFHS-2 survey was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through ORC Macro, USA. UNICEF provided additional financial support for the nutritional components of the survey. The survey is the outcome of the collaborative efforts of many organizations. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) was designated as the nodal agency for this project by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. Thirteen reputed field organizations (FOs) in India, including five Population Research Centres, were selected to carry out the houselisting operation and data collection for NFHS-2. The field organization for Uttaranchal was ACNielsen Research Services Private Limited in New Delhi. ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland, USA, and the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, provided technical assistance for all survey operations.

The NFHS-2 survey covered a representative sample of more than 90,000 ever-married women age 15–49 from 26 states that comprise more than 99 percent of India's population. The data collection was carried out in two phases, starting in November 1998 and March 1999. The survey provides state-level estimates of demographic and health parameters as well as data on various socioeconomic and programmatic factors that are critical for bringing about desired changes in India's demographic and health situation. The survey provides urban and rural estimates for most states, regional estimates for five states (Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), separate estimates for three metro cities (Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai), and estimates for slum areas in Mumbai.

The survey used uniform questionnaires, sample designs, and field procedures to facilitate comparability of the data and to achieve a high level of data quality. Preliminary reports

with selected results were prepared earlier for each state and presented to policymakers and programme administrators responsible for improving health and family welfare programmes in most states.

The final state reports are based on a standard tabulation plan developed at a workshop held in Kodaikanal on 15–17 January 1999. IIPS finalized the tabulation plan according to the recommendations of the NFHS-2 Technical Advisory Committee and produced the tables and figures for the final reports. In most states, the final state reports were written by representatives of the Population Research Centres, faculty members from IIPS, representatives from ORC Macro and the East-West Center, and reputed researchers from other organizations in the field of population and health in India.

We are happy to present the final NFHS-2 state report for Uttaranchal, which was covered in the first phase of the survey. We hope that the report will provide helpful insights into the changes that are taking place in the state and will provide policymakers and programme managers with up-to-date estimates of indicators that can be used for effective management of health and family welfare programmes, with an emphasis on reproductive health dimensions. The report should also contribute to the knowledge of researchers and analysts in the fields of population, health, and nutrition.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The second National Family Health Survey was successfully completed due to the efforts and involvement of numerous organizations and individuals at different stages of the survey. We would like to thank everyone who was involved in the survey and made it a success.

First of all, we are grateful to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for its overall guidance and support during the project. Mr. Y.N. Chaturvedi and Mr. K.S. Sugathan, the then Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively, at the Department of Family Welfare deserve special thanks. They initiated the project and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the survey. They also formed the Steering Committee, the Administrative and Financial Management Committee, and the Technical Advisory Committee for the smooth and efficient functioning of the project. Special thanks are due to Mr. A.R. Nanda, the present Secretary of the Department of Family Welfare, who continued to take an active interest in the project and provided timely guidance and support. The contributions of Mr. Vijay Singh, Joint Secretary (FA), Ms. Meenakshi Dutta Ghosh, Joint Secretary (S), Mr. Gautam Basu, Joint Secretary (RCH), Mr. P.K. Saha, the then Chief Director (S), and Dr. K.V. Rao, Chief Director (S), are acknowledged with gratitude.

We gratefully acknowledge the immense help received from the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi (particularly Dr. M. Vijayanunni, the then Registrar General of India, Mr. J.K. Banthia, the present Registrar General of India, Mr. S.P. Sharma, Consultant, and Mr. S.K. Sinha, Deputy Registrar General, Vital Statistics) in implementing the sample design and making the latest SRS results available to cite in the reports. We thank all the expert participants in the series of workshops to finalize the questionnaire design, the sample design, and tabulation plans for the survey. Special mention and thanks are due to Dr. Vijay Verma for his expert advice on the sample design and the calculation of sample weights.

We are grateful to the Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, for their support in conducting training of the trainers for the houselisting operation. We acknowledge the support of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which extended its facilities for training of the health investigators.

We are thankful to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for helping the field organization by providing logistic assistance, whenever possible. Special thanks go to the local officials in all of the sample areas for facilitating the data collection.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided generous funding for NFHS-2. USAID's contribution to the project is sincerely acknowledged. Special thanks are due to Mr. William Goldman, the former Director of the Office of Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN), USAID, New Delhi, Ms. Sheena Chhabra, Team Leader, Policy, Research, Evaluation, and Marketing (PHN), and Dr. Victor K. Barbiero, current Director of PHN, for their initiative and involvement in the project. Many thanks are due to UNICEF for providing additional funding for the nutrition component of the project and the most modern medical equipment for carrying out the height-weight measurements and anaemia testing. Special thanks

are due to Dr. Sanjiv Kumar, Project Officer (Health), UNICEF, New Delhi, for his earnest cooperation in this respect.

We gratefully acknowledge the help and cooperation given by Dr. Rameshwar Sharma, the then Director, and Dr. Shiv Chandra Mathur, Professor, State Institute of Health and Family Welfare (SIHFW), Jaipur, during the national pretest of the NFHS-2 questionnaires in Rajasthan.

Thanks are due to all the members of the Steering Committee, Administrative and Financial Management Committee, and Technical Advisory Committee for participating in various meetings and providing valuable guidance for successful execution of the project.

Dr. K.B. Pathak was the Director of IIPS during the development of the project and throughout the first phase of data collection. His immense interest and great assistance to NFHS-2 are gratefully acknowledged. We also acknowledge the invaluable contribution and continuous interest of Dr. Arvind Pandey, who helped coordinate NFHS-2 for most of the project.

We appreciate and acknowledge the untiring efforts, interest, and initiative taken by Dr. Fred Arnold, Dr. Sunita Kishor, Mr. Sushil Kumar, Ms. Donna Espeut, and Mr. Zaheer Ahmad Khan from ORC Macro and Dr. Robert D. Retherford and Dr. Vinod Mishra from the East-West Center. It is only due to their hard work that NFHS-2 could be completed successfully. Thanks go to Dr. Umesh Kapil, Additional Professor, Department of Human Nutrition, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for organizing, in collaboration with IIPS, the training programme for the health component of the survey, and to Dr. Almaz Sharman of ORC Macro for assisting with the training programme. We also thank the health coordinators, Dr. Vikash Chandra, Dr. P.V. Kaushik, and Dr. Sanjeev P. Walokar, for their involvement in the NFHS-2 nutrition training programme and their sincere supervision of the nutrition component of the survey. We gratefully acknowledge Mr. O.P. Sharma for his able assistance in ensuring the timely printing and distribution of the survey reports.

ORC Macro made available the ISSA (Integrated System for Survey Analysis) computer package for data entry and tabulation. Special thanks go to Mr. Martin Wulfe and Mr. Hendrik J. Raggars for their immense help in the data processing operation, data analysis, and preparation of the tables for NFHS-2 reports and to Dr. Rajib Acharya for his assistance at every stage of the data processing operation and report writing and his maintenance of the NFHS website. Special thanks go to Mr. Somnath W. Choughule, Data Entry Operator, for designing the NFHS website. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable contribution of IIPS Senior Research Officers Dr. Rajeshri Chitanand, Dr. Damodar Sahu, and Dr. Yonah Bhutia, and Research Officer Mr. Nizamuddin Khan. Thanks are also due to the other supporting staff of the project, as well as the Administrative, Accounts, and Library staff of IIPS, for their continuous cooperation during the entire project period.

The difficult task of data collection and data processing in the state of Uttaranchal was successfully carried out by ACNielsen Research Services Private Limited, New Delhi. Our special thanks are due to Mr. Jyoti Shankar Tewari, Survey Director, and the three survey coordinators (Mr. Anantha Rao, Dr. M.A. Vasudeva Rao, and Ms. Rupa Jakharia) for successfully coordinating the fieldwork and data processing for the state. Special thanks go to Mr. Anurag Mishra and Mr. M.N. Murthy, IIPS Research Officers, NFHS-2, for assisting during the training of the field staff and monitoring the data collection in Uttaranchal. This acknowledgement cannot be concluded

without expressing appreciation for the hard work put in by the interviewers, health investigators, supervisors, and field editors in collecting data in Uttaranchal.

Last but not the least, credit goes to the 1,093 ever-married women and the household respondents in Uttaranchal who spent their time and responded to the rather lengthy questionnaires with tremendous patience and without any expectation from NFHS-2.

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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, 1998-99

Sample Size

Households.....	1,092
Ever-married women age 15-49	1,093

Characteristics of Households

Percent with electricity.....	52.6
Percent within 15 minutes of safe water supply ¹	66.2
Percent with flush toilet	25.9
Percent with no toilet facility	61.3
Percent using govt. health facilities for sickness	23.3
Percent using iodized salt (at least 15 ppm)	56.8

Characteristics of Women²

Percent urban	22.0
Percent illiterate	53.8
Percent completed high school and above.....	23.5
Percent Hindu.....	93.6
Percent Muslim	3.8
Percent Sikh	1.6
Percent regularly exposed to mass media.....	57.9
Percent working in the past 12 months.....	21.4

Status of Women²

Percent involved in decisions about own health.....	54.5
Percent with control over some money	46.8

Marriage

Percent never married among women age 15-19.....	83.4
Median age at marriage among women age 20-49	17.9

Fertility and Fertility Preferences

Total fertility rate (for the past 3 years).....	2.6
Mean number of children ever born to all women 40-49.....	4.2
Median age at first birth among women age 25-49	20.2
Percent of births ³ of order 3 and above	46.4
Mean ideal number of children ⁴	2.7
Percent of women with 2 living children wanting another child.....	24.7

Current Contraceptive Use⁵

Any method.....	43.1
Any modern method.....	40.4
Pill.....	1.4
IUD	1.6
Condom.....	6.2
Female sterilization	27.3
Male sterilization.....	3.8
Any traditional method	2.4
Rhythm/safe period	0.7
Withdrawal.....	1.7
Other traditional or modern method.....	0.2

Unmet Need for Family Planning⁵

Percent with unmet need for family planning	21.0
Percent with unmet need for spacing.....	10.5

¹Water from pipes, hand pump, covered well, or tanker truck

²Ever-married women age 15-49

³For births in the past 3 years

⁴Excluding women giving non-numeric responses

⁵Among currently married women age 15-49

Quality of Family Planning Services⁶

Percent told about side effects of method	25.1
Percent who received follow-up services.....	60.9

Childhood Mortality

Infant mortality rate ⁷	37.6
Under-five mortality rate ⁷	56.1

Safe Motherhood and Women's Reproductive Health

Percent of births ⁸ within 24 months of previous birth.....	24.7
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Percent of births³ whose mothers received:

Antenatal check-up from a health professional	43.4
Antenatal check-up in first trimester	22.8
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections.....	54.1
Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup.....	38.5

Percent of births³ whose mothers were assisted at delivery by a:

Doctor	24.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV.....	9.8
Traditional birth attendant.....	45.8

Percent⁵ reporting at least one reproductive health problem

41.2

Awareness of AIDS

Percent of women ² who have heard of AIDS.....	35.6
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Child Health

Percent of children age 0-3 months exclusively breastfed.....	65.9
Median duration of breastfeeding (months)	24.4

Percent of children⁹ who received vaccinations:

BCG.....	76.8
DPT (3 doses)	56.1
Polio (3 doses)	62.4
Measles	56.0
All vaccinations	40.9

Percent of children¹⁰ with diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS)

31.5

Percent of children¹⁰ with acute respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks taken to a health facility or provider

71.4

Nutrition

Percent of women with anaemia ¹¹	45.6
Percent of women with moderate/severe anaemia ¹¹	12.7
Percent of children age 6-35 months with anaemia ¹¹	77.4
Percent of children age 6-35 months with moderate/severe anaemia ¹¹	51.8
Percent of children chronically undernourished (stunted) ¹²	46.6
Percent of children acutely undernourished (wasted) ¹²	7.6
Percent of children underweight ¹²	41.8

⁶For current users of modern methods

⁷For the 5 years preceding the survey (1994-98)

⁸For births in the past 5 years (excluding first births)

⁹Children age 12-23 months

¹⁰Children under 3 years

¹¹Anaemia-haemoglobin level < 11.0 grams/deciliter (g/dl) for children and pregnant women and < 12.0 g/dl for nonpregnant women. Moderate/severe anaemia -haemoglobin level < 10.0 g/dl.

¹²Stunting assessed by height-for-age, wasting assessed by weight-for-height, underweight assessed by weight-for-age

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), conducted in 1998–99, provides information on fertility, mortality, family planning, and important aspects of health, nutrition, and health care. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) coordinated the survey, which collected information from a nationally representative sample of more than 90,000 ever-married women age 15–49. The NFHS-2 sample covers 99 percent of India's population living in 26 states. As a part of NFHS-2 in Uttar Pradesh, the survey covered the northern part of the state, from which the new state of Uttaranchal was created on 9 November 2000.

IIPS also coordinated the first National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1) in 1992–93. Most of the types of information collected in NFHS-2 were also collected in the earlier survey, making it possible to identify trends over the intervening period of six years. In addition, the NFHS-2 questionnaire covered a number of new or expanded topics with important policy implications, such as reproductive health, women's autonomy, domestic violence, women's nutrition, anaemia, and salt iodization. One health investigator on each survey team measured the height and weight of women and young children and took blood samples to assess the prevalence of anaemia.

NFHS-2 field staff collected information from 1,092 households in Uttaranchal between 13 December 1998 and 14 March 1999 and interviewed 1,093 eligible women in these households. In addition, the survey collected information on 383 children born to eligible women during the three years preceding the survey. After discussing briefly the basic socio-demographic features of Uttaranchal on the basis of the 2001 Census data, this report presents the main findings of the NFHS-2 survey for the state of Uttaranchal.

Basic Socio-Demographic Features of Uttaranchal

The state of Uttaranchal was created by combining the hilly districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun, Garhwal, Pithorgarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Champawat, and Nainital with Udham Singh Nagar district in the Tarai region and Hardwar district in the foothills of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh. After the 1991 Census, administrative boundaries of six districts and seven *tehsils* were affected due to the creation of four new districts and seven new *tehsils*. The new state lies between 28° 43' and 31° 28' north latitudes and between 77° 32' and 81° 00' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the south, Nepal in the east, and China in the north. The state has 13 districts, 49 *tehsils*, 95 blocks, and 16,414 villages.

According to the provisional population totals of India, Uttaranchal has a population of 8.5 million. The state contributes 0.82 percent to the total population of the country and has the 20th rank among the states and union territories in terms of population size. With a total area of 53,483 km², the state ranks 18th in terms of area, and its share in the total area of India is 1.69 percent. The population growth rate was 19.2 percent in 1991–2001, which is much lower than the growth rate for Uttar Pradesh (25.8 percent) as well as the growth rate for the country as a whole (21.3 percent). The growth rate of Uttaranchal in 1991–2001 was lower than the growth rate of 24.2 percent for the earlier decade. The population density per km² is 159, which is less than one-fourth of the population density of Uttar Pradesh (689). The population density in Uttaranchal increased from 133 in 1991 to 159 in 2001. The state is the 11th most sparsely

populated state in the country. The population sex ratio of 964 females per 1,000 males is not only higher than both the all-India sex ratio (933) and the Uttar Pradesh sex ratio (898), but it is also much higher than the state sex ratio in 1991 (936). The literacy rate for the population age 7 and above in Uttaranchal is 84 percent for males, 60 percent for females, and 72 percent for the total population (Director of Census Operations, Uttaranchal, 2001).

Background Characteristics of the NFHS-2 Survey Population

According to the NFHS-2 survey, 78 percent of the population of Uttaranchal lives in rural areas. The age distribution is typical of high fertility populations that have recently experienced some fertility decline, with a slightly lower proportion of the population in the 0–4 age group (11.2) than in the 5–9 age group (12.8) and declining proportions thereafter. Thirty-six percent of the population is below age 15, and only 5 percent is age 65 and above. The sex ratio is 1,049 females for every 1,000 males in rural areas and 1,016 females for every 1,000 males in urban areas.

The survey provides a variety of information on demographic and socioeconomic background factors. In the state as a whole, 93 percent of household heads are Hindu, 4 percent are Muslim, and 2 percent are Sikh. Muslims are more concentrated in urban areas, where they comprise 10 percent of household heads. Sixteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 4 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 5 percent belong to other backward classes (OBCs). Seventy-four percent of household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

The survey includes several questions on housing conditions and the standard of living of households. Fifty-three percent of households in Uttaranchal have electricity (compared with 60 percent in India as a whole and 35 percent in Uttar Pradesh). Sixty-six percent of households are within 15 minutes from a safe drinking water supply, compared with 62 percent in India as a whole and 78 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Forty-four percent have piped drinking water. Sixty-one percent of households in Uttaranchal do not have any toilet facility, which is lower than the percentage of households in Uttar Pradesh with no toilet facility (74 percent). The percentage of households in Uttaranchal with a flush toilet (26 percent) is nearly three times the percentage in Uttar Pradesh (9 percent). About one-fifth of the households in Uttaranchal have a low standard of living, while more than one-fourth enjoy a high standard of living.

Eighty-seven percent of males and 61 percent of females age six and above are literate, estimates which are very close to the 2001 Census literacy rates mentioned above. Ninety-two percent of children age 6–14 are attending school (94 percent of boys and 90 percent of girls). The disparity in school attendance by sex is similar in every age group. For example, at age 15–17, 74 percent of boys attend school, compared with 69 percent of girls; at ages 6–10, the attendance rate is 94 percent for boys and 90 percent for girls.

As a part of an increasing emphasis on gender issues in NFHS-2, the survey asked women about their participation in household decisionmaking. In Uttaranchal, 89 percent of women are involved in decisionmaking on at least one of four selected topics. A much lower proportion, however, are involved in decisionmaking about their own health care (55 percent), purchasing jewellery or other major household items (61 percent), or going and staying with parents or siblings (52 percent). In Uttar Pradesh, in contrast, only 44 percent of women are involved in decisions about their own health. Women in Uttaranchal enjoy somewhat more autonomy than women in India as a whole, but their autonomy is still limited. Only one-fifth of

women are allowed to visit friends or relatives without seeking permission, about one-third of women are allowed to go to the market without permission, and more than half of the women (53 percent) report that they do not have access to any money that they can use as they wish. Only 21 percent of women in Uttaranchal do work other than housework, and only about one-third of these women work for cash. Seventy-two percent of women who earn cash can decide independently how to spend the money that they earn. Half of working women have earnings that contribute at least half of the total family earnings.

Marriage Patterns

Women in Uttaranchal do not tend to marry at an early age. Only 17 percent of women age 15–19 are already married (including half a percent who are married but for whom *gauna* has not yet been performed), compared with 41 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The median age at marriage among women age 20–49 in Uttaranchal is 17.9, almost three years later than the median age in Uttar Pradesh (15.1). The age at marriage is lower in rural areas (where 18 percent of women age 15–19 are married) than in urban areas (where only 12 percent of women age 15–19 are married). Older women are more likely than younger women to have married at an early age: 27 percent of women who are now age 45–49 married before they were 15, compared with only 2 percent of women who are currently age 15–19. Although this indicates that the proportion of women who marry young has been declining, more than one-fourth of women in Uttaranchal still marry before reaching the legal minimum age of 18 years. On average, women are four years younger than the men they marry.

Fertility

At current fertility levels, NFHS-2 estimates that women in Uttaranchal will have an average of 2.6 children each throughout their childbearing years, 1.5 children less than an average women in Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of higher-order (3+) births is much lower in Uttaranchal (46 percent) than in Uttar Pradesh (59 percent). One-quarter of births in Uttaranchal take place within 24 months of the previous birth. The mean number of children born to women age 40–49 in Uttaranchal (4.2) is 1.7 children less than the mean in Uttar Pradesh (5.9).

Efforts to lower fertility might usefully focus on groups within the population that have higher fertility than average. In Uttaranchal, illiterate women, women from households with a low standard of living, women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and women who are not Hindus have much higher fertility (a total fertility rate of more than 3.0) than other women. A more striking feature is the late start of childbearing, compared with Uttar Pradesh and India as a whole. The median age at first childbirth for women age 25–49 in Uttaranchal is 20.2 years. Although only 10 percent of total fertility is contributed by women age 15–19, there is still some scope for reduction in overall fertility by focusing the family planning programme and MCH services more on these young women.

The appropriate design of family planning programmes depends, to a large extent, on women's fertility preferences. Women may have large families because they want many children, or they may prefer small families but, for a variety of reasons, may have more children than they actually want. The mean ideal number of children for women in Uttaranchal (2.7) is half a child less than the mean ideal number in Uttar Pradesh (3.2). For 13 percent of births in Uttaranchal over the three years preceding NFHS-2, mothers report that they did not want the pregnancy at all, and for another 11 percent of these births, mothers say that they would have

preferred to delay the pregnancy. When asked about their preferred family size, 27 percent of women who already have three living children and 17 percent of women with four or more living children respond that they consider the two-child family to be ideal. This gap between women's actual fertility experience and what they want or would consider ideal indicates that there is a need for expanded or improved family welfare services to help women achieve their fertility goals.

Family Planning

If many women in Uttaranchal are not using family planning, it is not due to a lack of knowledge. Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal: 98 percent of currently married women know at least one modern family planning method. Women are most familiar with female sterilization (97 percent), followed by male sterilization (92 percent), the condom (78 percent), the pill (77 percent), and the IUD (68 percent). More than half of women (56 percent) have knowledge of at least one traditional method. Yet only 43 percent of married women in Uttaranchal are currently using some method of contraception, compared with 48 percent at the national level and 27 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

Use of modern methods is almost twice as high in Uttaranchal (40 percent) as in Uttar Pradesh (21 percent). Contraceptive prevalence in Uttaranchal is considerably higher in urban areas (57 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent). Female sterilization is by far the most popular method: 27 percent of currently married women are sterilized. By contrast, only 4 percent of women report that their husbands are sterilized. Overall, sterilization accounts for 72 percent of total contraceptive use. Use rates for the pill (1 percent) and IUD (2 percent) remain very low, but condom use is somewhat higher (6 percent). Two percent of women use traditional methods of family planning. Use of every modern method of contraception is higher in Uttaranchal than in Uttar Pradesh.

Contraceptive prevalence varies widely among socioeconomic groups. Rural women, women who have completed middle school but not high school, scheduled-tribe women, non-Hindu women, and women from households with a low standard of living have much lower levels of contraceptive use than other women. Urban women, women with at least a high school education, and women from households with a high standard of living are all more likely than other women to use the three modern spacing methods (pill, IUD, and condom), but the proportion using these methods does not exceed about one-fourth of all women in any group.

Given the near-exclusive emphasis on sterilization, women tend to adopt family planning only after they have achieved their desired family size. As a result, contraceptive use can be expected to rise steadily with age and with the number of living children. In Uttaranchal, contraceptive use does indeed go up with age, peaking at 65 percent for women age 35–39 and then declining. Use also goes up with the number of children, peaking at 58 percent for women with three living children. It is the highest (81 percent) among women having three children all of whom are sons. Son preference has a considerable effect on contraceptive use. Women who have one or more sons are more likely to use contraception than are those who have the same number of children but have only daughters. Among women with two living children, for example, contraceptive use is only 22 percent if both children are daughters, 41 percent if there is one daughter and one son, and 58 percent if both children are sons.

Eleven percent of currently married women are not using contraception but say that they want to wait at least two years before having another child. Another 11 percent are not using contraception although they do not want any more children. These women are described as having an 'unmet need' for family planning. One-fifth of women in Uttaranchal (21 percent) have an unmet need for family planning, compared with one-quarter in Uttar Pradesh. The unmet need for spacing declines from 44 percent among women age 15–19 to less than 2 percent among women age 35–49. Women age 45–49 have no unmet need for spacing. The unmet need for limiting increases with age to a peak of 16 percent among women age 30–34 and declines thereafter. These results underscore the need for strategies that provide spacing as well as terminal methods in order to meet the changing needs of women over their lifecycle.

For many years, the Government of India has been using electronic and other mass media to promote family planning. Exposure to mass media is fairly good in Uttaranchal, where 70 percent of rural residents live in villages that are electrified and 19 percent live in villages that have a cable connection. Overall, 38 percent of ever-married women listen to the radio at least once a week and 46 percent watch television at least once a week. Two among every five women in Uttaranchal, however, are not regularly exposed to radio, television, or other types of media. Exposure to each type of media is very high among urban women, more-educated women, and women from households with a high standard of living. Half of the ever-married women in Uttaranchal saw or heard a family planning message in the media during the few months preceding the survey. In addition to radio and television, newspapers and magazines and wall paintings and hoardings are important sources of exposure to family planning messages. As with exposure to mass media itself, exposure to family planning messages is much lower among rural women, illiterate women, and women from households with a low standard of living. Only 13 percent of currently married women in Uttaranchal have discussed family planning with their husbands in the past few months.

More than four-fifths (77 percent) of women who use modern contraception obtained their method from a government hospital or other source in the public sector. Only 10 percent obtained their method from the private medical sector. The private medical sector, along with shops, is the major source of pills and condoms, however. The private medical sector plays a larger role in urban areas (where it is the source of modern methods for 21 percent of users) than in rural areas (where it is the source of modern methods for 6 percent of users).

An important indication of the quality of family planning services is the information that women receive when they obtain contraception and the extent to which they receive follow-up services after accepting contraception. In Uttaranchal, only 15 percent of users of modern contraceptives who were motivated by someone to use their method were told about any other method. Only 25 percent of women in Uttaranchal (as against 13 percent in Uttar Pradesh) were told by a health or family planning worker about possible side effects of the method they adopted at the time of adopting the method. Sixty-one percent of contraceptive users in Uttaranchal, however, received follow-up services after adopting their method, as against 49 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

From the information provided in NFHS-2, a picture emerges of women marrying around the legal age at marriage or somewhat later, having their first child about two years after marriage, having one or two more children, and then getting sterilized. The median age for

female sterilization is now 27.2 years. Very few women use modern spacing methods that could help them delay their first birth or increase the interval between pregnancies.

Infant and Child Mortality

NFHS-2 provides estimates of infant and child mortality and factors associated with the survival of young children. During the five years preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 38 (deaths of infants per 1,000 live births), much lower than the infant mortality rate of 68 in India as a whole and the infant mortality rate of 89 in Uttar Pradesh. The child mortality rate in Uttaranchal was 19 (deaths of children age 1–4 years per 1,000 children reaching age one). In all, among 1,000 children born, 56 die before reaching age five. Expressed differently, 1 in 27 children die in the first year of life, and 1 in 18 die before reaching age five. Child-survival programmes might usefully focus on specific groups of children with particularly high infant and child mortality rates, such as children who live in rural areas, children whose mothers are illiterate or have little education, and children from households with a low to medium standard of living.

Along with various socioeconomic groups, efforts to promote child survival need to concentrate on very young mothers and mothers whose children are closely spaced. Infant mortality is more than 60 percent higher among children born to mothers under age 20 than among children born to mothers age 20–29 (69 deaths, compared with 43, per 1,000 live births). Infant mortality is more than four times as high among children born less than 24 months after a previous birth as among children born after a gap of 24 months or more (110 deaths, compared with 23, per 1,000 live births). Clearly, efforts to expand the use of temporary contraceptive methods for delaying and spacing births would help reduce infant mortality as well as fertility.

Reproductive Health

Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of the Family Welfare Programme of the Government of India. One goal is for each pregnant woman to receive at least three antenatal check-ups plus two tetanus toxoid injections and a full course of iron and folic acid supplementation. In Uttaranchal, mothers of only 44 percent of the children born in the three years preceding NFHS-2 received at least one antenatal check-up, compared with 65 percent in India as a whole and 34 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Mothers of only 18 percent of children in Uttaranchal received at least three antenatal check-ups. Mothers received the recommended number of tetanus toxoid vaccinations for 54 percent of children in Uttaranchal (compared with 51 percent in Uttar Pradesh). Mothers received iron and folic acid supplementation for 39 percent of children in Uttaranchal (compared with 32 percent in Uttar Pradesh). Coverage by all three interventions is much lower for illiterate women and women living in households with a low standard of living than for other women.

The Family Welfare Programme encourages women to deliver in a medical facility or, if at home, with assistance from a trained health professional and to receive at least three check-ups after delivery. During the three years preceding NFHS-2, only 21 percent of births in Uttaranchal were delivered in a medical facility. Among births delivered at home, only 17 percent were assisted by a health professional (59 percent were assisted by a traditional birth attendant). Only one out of seven births outside a medical facility were followed by a postpartum check-up within two months of delivery. Overall, these results show that utilization of health services in Uttaranchal during pregnancy, during delivery, and after childbirth remains very low. They also

point to the important role of traditional birth attendants for the large majority of births that occur at home.

Forty-one percent of currently married women in Uttaranchal report some type of reproductive-health problem, including abnormal vaginal discharge, symptoms of a urinary tract infection, and pain or bleeding associated with intercourse. The situation is similar to Uttar Pradesh, where 38 percent report some reproductive health problem. Among women in Uttaranchal with a reproductive health problem, 69 percent have not sought any advice or treatment and only 12 percent sought advice or treatment at a government medical facility. These results suggest a need to expand reproductive-health services and information programmes that encourage women to discuss their problems with a health-care provider.

Nutrition of Children and Women

The Government of India recommends that breastfeeding should begin immediately after childbirth and that infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first four months of life. Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttaranchal, most children do not begin breastfeeding immediately after birth—only 24 percent begin breastfeeding in the first hour and 46 percent in the first day. Moreover, for 72 percent of children, mothers squeezed the first milk from the breast before feeding the baby, contrary to recommended feeding practices. Two-thirds of children under four months of age (66 percent) are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of breastfeeding is two years, but the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is only 2.6 months. At age 6–9 months, all children should be receiving solid or mushy food in addition to breast milk. However, only 13 percent of children age 6–9 months receive the recommended combination of breast milk and solid/mushy foods.

NFHS-2 uses three internationally recognized standards to assess children's nutritional status—weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height. Children who are more than two standard deviations below the median of an international reference population are considered underweight (measured in terms of weight-for-age), stunted (height-for-age), or wasted (weight-for-height). Stunting is a sign of chronic, long-term undernutrition, wasting is a sign of acute, short-term undernutrition, and underweight is a composite measure that takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Based on international standards, 42 percent of children under age three years in Uttaranchal are underweight, 47 percent are stunted, and 8 percent are wasted. In Uttar Pradesh, the percentages of underweight, stunted, and wasted children are 52, 56, and 11, respectively. In Uttaranchal, undernutrition is higher in rural areas than in urban areas and is particularly high among children from households with a low standard of living. The percentage of undernourished children is higher for girls than for boys, according to all three measures of nutrition.

More than three-quarters of children age 6–35 months (77 percent) are anaemic, including a large majority of children in every subgroup of the population. The prevalence of anaemia is particularly high among children who are one year old, boys, and children living in households with a low to medium standard of living. Children's whose mothers are anaemic are more likely to be anaemic themselves than are other children.

Based on a weight-for-height index (the body mass index), almost one-third of women in Uttaranchal (32 percent) are undernourished. Nutritional deficiency is much more prevalent for women in rural areas, illiterate women, and women from households with a low standard of living than among other women. Women who are undernourished themselves are also much more likely than other women to have children who are undernourished.

Overall, 46 percent of women in Uttaranchal have some degree of anaemia, compared with 52 percent in India as a whole and 49 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Thirteen percent of women in Uttaranchal are moderately to severely anaemic, compared with 15 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh. Anaemia is a serious problem among women in every population group in Uttaranchal, with prevalence rates ranging from 33 to 55 percent. Pregnant women are much more likely than nonpregnant women to be moderately to severely anaemic.

In Uttaranchal, 93 percent of women eat green, leafy vegetables at least once a week, 82 percent eat other vegetables at least once a week, and 92 percent eat pulses or beans at least once a week, but only 35 percent eat fruit at least once a week. Fifteen percent of women eat chicken, meat, or fish at least once a week, and 34 percent of women never eat chicken, meat, or fish.

Only 57 percent of households in Uttaranchal use cooking salt that is iodized at the recommended level of 15 parts per million (ppm), suggesting that iodine deficiency disorders are likely to be a serious problem in the state. In Uttar Pradesh, 48 percent of households use cooking salt that is iodized at the recommended level. Rural households and households with a low standard of living are much less likely than other households in Uttaranchal to use adequately iodized cooking salt.

Children's Immunizations

Immunization of children is an important component of child-survival programmes in India, with efforts focussing on six serious but preventable diseases—tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. The objective of the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), launched in 1985–86, was to extend immunization coverage against these diseases to at least 85 percent of infants by 1990, and the target now is to achieve 100 percent immunization. However, in Uttaranchal, only 41 percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated (compared with 20 percent in Uttar Pradesh), 48 percent have received some but not all of the recommended vaccinations, and 12 percent have not been vaccinated at all.

One reason that less than half of children have been fully immunized is that only 56 percent of children have been vaccinated against measles and only 56 percent have received all three doses of DPT vaccine. Dropout rates for the series of DPT and polio vaccinations are also a problem. Seventy-four percent of children received the first DPT vaccination, but only 56 percent received all three doses; 88 percent received the first polio vaccination, but only 62 percent received all three doses. However, the effect of the Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign is quite evident. Although polio and DPT vaccinations are typically given at the same time as part of the routine immunization programme, the proportion of children receiving polio vaccinations is considerably higher than the proportion receiving DPT vaccinations due to the Pulse Polio Programme. The percentage of children receiving all three doses of DPT and polio vaccine is much higher than in Uttar Pradesh (33 and 41 percent, respectively), but more than one-third of children in Uttaranchal had not received the recommended three doses of either

polio or DPT vaccine by the time of the survey. It is also recommended that children under age five years should receive oral doses of vitamin A every six months starting at age nine months. However, in Uttaranchal, only 24 percent of children age 12–35 months have received any vitamin A supplementation and only 18 percent received a dose of vitamin A in the six months preceding the survey.

Childhood Diseases

NFHS-2 collected information on the prevalence and treatment of three health problems that cause considerable mortality in young children—fever, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and diarrhoea. In Uttaranchal, 25 percent of children under age three were ill with fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, 17 percent were ill with ARI, and 18 percent had diarrhoea. Seventy-one percent of children who were ill with ARI were taken to a health facility, compared with 61 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Among children in Uttaranchal who were ill with diarrhoea, 64 percent were taken to a health facility or health-care provider. Knowledge of the appropriate treatment of diarrhoea remains inadequate. Only 56 percent of mothers of children age less than three years know about oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 19 percent of mothers incorrectly believe that when children are sick with diarrhoea, they should be given less to drink than usual. Sixty-two percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 32 percent who received ORS.

Domestic Violence

In recent years, there has been growing concern about domestic violence in India. NFHS-2 found that in Uttaranchal there is widespread acceptance among ever-married women that the beating of wives by husbands is justified under some circumstances. Almost one-third (32 percent) of ever-married women accept at least one of six reasons as a justification for a husband beating his wife. Eleven percent of ever-married women in Uttaranchal have experienced beatings or physical mistreatment since age 15, and 10 percent experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Most of these women have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husbands.

Morbidity

The survey collected information on the prevalence of tuberculosis, asthma, malaria, and jaundice among all household members. Disease prevalence based on reports from household heads must be interpreted with caution, however. The survey found that 2 percent of the population in Uttaranchal suffer from asthma, 2 percent suffered from malaria during the three months preceding the survey, and 1 percent suffered from jaundice during the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of tuberculosis (0.2 percent) is among the lowest levels reported in any state. The prevalence of asthma, jaundice, and especially malaria is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas, but the prevalence of tuberculosis is about the same in urban and rural areas. Men are more likely than women to suffer from asthma, tuberculosis, and jaundice, but malaria is about equally prevalent in men and women.

Quality of Health Care

Three-quarters of households in Uttaranchal use private doctors or private hospitals or clinics for treatment when a family member is ill. Only 23 percent normally use the public medical sector.

Even among households with a low standard of living, only 22 percent normally use the public medical sector when household members become ill. Most respondents are generally satisfied with the health care they receive. Ratings on the quality of services are lower for public-sector facilities; almost half of respondents are somewhat critical of staff attitudes at public-sector facilities, and most women are critical of the lack of complete cleanliness of the facilities and the lack of respect of their need for privacy.

Overall, only 4 percent of women received at least one home visit from a health or family planning worker during the 12 months preceding the survey and the few who did receive home visits were not visited regularly. A large majority of the women who received a home visit expressed satisfaction with the amount of time that the worker spent with them and with the way the worker talked to them.

Lifestyle Indicators

NFHS-2 also collected information on selected lifestyle indicators for household members. According to household respondents, 24 percent of adult men and 3 percent of adult women smoke, 15 percent of adult men and less than 1 percent of adult women drink alcohol, and 14 percent of adult men and 2 percent of adult women chew *paan masala* or tobacco.

HIV/AIDS

Although the spread of HIV/AIDS is a major concern in India, nearly two-thirds of women in Uttaranchal (64 percent) have not heard of AIDS, slightly more than the estimate of 60 percent for India as a whole. Awareness of AIDS is particularly low among women in rural areas and among illiterate women, scheduled-caste women, women living in households with a low standard of living, and women who are not regularly exposed to mass media. Among women who have heard of AIDS, 92 percent received information about the disease from television, 36 percent from the radio, and 31 percent from newspapers or magazines. Among women who have heard of AIDS, 37 percent do not know of any way to avoid infection. NFHS-2 results suggest that health personnel could play a much larger role in promoting AIDS awareness. In Uttaranchal, less than 2 percent of women who know about AIDS received information about the disease from a health worker.

REFERENCE

Director of Census Operations, Uttaranchal. 2001. *Census of India 2001, Series-6, Uttaranchal, Provisional Population Totals, Paper – 1 of 2001*. Lucknow: Director of Census Operations, Uttaranchal.

Table 1 Sample results			
Sample results for households and ever-married women age 15–49 by residence, Uttaranchal, 1998–99			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of primary sampling units (PSU)	8	29	37
Number of households interviewed	274	818	1,092
Number of eligible women interviewed	231	862	1,093
Household response rate	92.6	93.9	93.6
Eligible women's response rate	90.2	93.6	92.9
Overall response rate	83.5	87.9	86.9

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

Table 2. Background characteristics of the household population			
Percent distribution of the household population by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99			
Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
0-4	9.4	11.8	11.2
5-9	11.8	13.2	12.8
10-14	10.7	12.6	12.2
15-19	11.3	11.6	11.6
20-24	9.4	8.7	8.9
25-29	8.4	7.5	7.7
30-34	7.5	5.6	6.0
35-39	7.4	5.6	6.0
40-44	6.7	4.5	5.0
45-49	4.8	4.2	4.4
50-54	3.8	4.2	4.1
55-59	2.3	2.5	2.5
60-64	1.6	3.3	2.9
65-69	1.7	1.6	1.7
70-74	1.8	1.4	1.5
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.6
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,323	4,587	5,910
Sex			
Male	49.6	48.8	49.0
Female	50.4	51.2	51.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,323	4,587	5,910
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,016	1,049	1,041
Marital status of women age 15+			
Never married	25.2	18.0	19.6
Currently married	62.5	70.1	68.3
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.4	0.1	0.2
Widowed	11.2	11.1	11.1
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Deserted	0.8	0.6	0.7
Female education¹			
Illiterate	18.8	44.8	38.9
Literate, < primary school complete	13.1	19.0	17.7
Primary school complete	14.9	16.6	16.2
Middle school complete	11.1	9.0	9.4
High school complete	10.1	5.9	6.8
Higher secondary complete and above	32.0	4.8	10.9
All females age 6+	588	2,023	2,611
Male education¹			
Illiterate	9.6	13.5	12.6
Literate, < primary school complete	19.5	23.1	22.3
Primary school complete	11.4	21.3	19.0
Middle school complete	8.9	16.9	15.0
High school complete	13.4	12.9	13.0
Higher secondary complete and above	37.4	12.1	18.0
All males age 6+	573	1,878	2,451
Note: This table and all subsequent tables are based on the <i>de facto</i> population. Illiterate persons may have been to school, but they cannot read and write.			
¹ In this report, 'primary school complete' means 5-7 completed years of education, 'middle school complete' means 8-9 completed years of education, 'high school complete' means 10-11 completed years of education, and 'higher secondary complete and above' means 12 or more completed years of education.			

Table 3 School attendance

Percentage of the household population age 6–17 years attending school by age, sex, and residence, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6–10	97.8	93.5	94.4	89.4	90.3	90.1	93.8	92.0	92.4
11–14	(86.5)	94.6	93.1	92.7	89.4	90.1	90.0	91.8	91.5
15–17	(60.1)	78.2	74.1	(89.0)	64.0	69.0	73.4	71.1	71.6
6–14	93.8	93.9	93.9	90.9	89.9	90.1	92.3	91.9	92.0
6–17	84.6	90.2	89.1	90.5	83.7	85.1	87.6	87.0	87.1

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 4 Household characteristics			
Percent distribution of households by household characteristics, according to residence, Uttaranchal, 1998-99			
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity			
Yes	91.7	39.3	52.6
No	8.3	60.7	47.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Piped	68.3	35.5	43.8
Hand pump	31.7	34.6	33.9
Well water	0.0	1.0	0.8
Surface water	0.0	27.9	20.8
Other	0.0	1.0	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to get drinking water			
Percentage < 15 minutes	96.5	62.0	70.8
Median time (minutes)	0.0	5.0	0.0
Method of drinking water purification¹			
Strains water by cloth	1.1	0.2	0.4
Uses alum	0.3	0.1	0.2
Uses water filter	29.6	3.3	10.0
Boils water	15.0	3.6	6.5
Uses electronic purifier	1.7	0.2	0.6
Uses other method	0.6	1.0	0.9
Does not purify water	59.2	92.0	83.7
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sanitation facility			
Flush toilet	78.8	8.0	25.9
Pit toilet/latrine	8.5	13.7	12.4
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4
No facility	12.7	77.8	61.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main type of fuel used for cooking			
Wood	19.0	74.2	60.2
Crop residues	0.3	0.5	0.5
Dung cakes	0.0	8.6	6.4
Kerosene	5.0	2.2	3.0
Electricity	0.3	0.0	0.1
Liquid petroleum gas	75.0	13.4	29.0
Biogas	0.3	0.9	0.8
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house			
<i>Kachha</i>	9.5	21.0	18.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.5	38.1	30.8
<i>Pucca</i>	81.1	40.0	50.4
Missing	0.0	0.9	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Standard of living index			
Low	7.2	26.4	21.6
Medium	30.4	48.8	44.1
High	60.8	14.7	26.4
Missing	1.6	10.1	7.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	277	815	1,092

¹Totals add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification.

Table 5 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Residence			Number of women	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Weighted	Unweighted
Age					
15–19	2.6	5.8	5.1	56	62
20–24	11.4	20.2	18.2	199	191
25–29	22.7	21.0	21.4	233	228
30–34	17.5	15.2	15.7	172	177
35–39	21.2	15.3	16.6	181	181
40–44	14.2	12.3	12.7	139	148
45–49	10.4	10.3	10.3	113	106
Marital status					
Currently married	94.7	93.8	94.0	1,027	1,022
Widowed	3.8	4.7	4.5	49	53
Divorced	0.4	0.4	0.4	4	5
Separated	1.1	0.9	0.9	10	12
Deserted	0.0	0.2	0.2	2	1
Co-residence with husband					
Living with husband	90.5	78.9	81.4	890	893
Not living with husband	4.3	14.9	12.6	137	129
Not currently married	5.3	6.2	6.0	66	71
Education					
Illiterate	23.9	62.2	53.8	588	586
Literate, < primary school complete	0.4	3.0	2.4	27	28
Primary school complete	6.5	12.7	11.3	124	133
Middle school complete	9.2	8.8	8.9	97	100
High school complete	13.4	7.2	8.5	93	96
Higher secondary complete and above	46.7	6.0	15.0	164	149
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	1
Religion					
Hindu	87.3	95.3	93.6	1,023	1,027
Muslim	8.3	2.5	3.8	42	39
Christian	0.4	0.9	0.8	8	8
Sikh	3.2	1.1	1.6	17	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	1
Jain	0.8	0.0	0.2	2	1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	16.1	13.9	14.4	157	151
Scheduled tribe	1.1	4.7	3.9	43	49
Other backward class	5.4	4.8	4.9	54	54
Other	73.9	75.9	75.4	825	827
Missing	3.4	0.7	1.3	14	12
Work status					
Working in family farm/business	2.6	14.1	11.5	126	150
Employed by someone else	10.0	1.7	3.6	39	37
Self-employed	4.5	6.7	6.2	68	76
Not worked in past 12 months	82.9	77.4	78.6	859	829
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	1
Husband's education					
Illiterate	4.5	14.1	12.0	131	138
Literate, < primary school complete	3.0	3.2	3.2	35	36
Primary school complete	7.5	19.8	17.1	187	174
Middle school complete	7.9	19.4	16.9	185	193
High school complete	15.2	19.4	18.5	202	211
Higher secondary complete and above	60.2	22.8	31.1	340	329
Missing	1.5	1.2	1.3	14	12
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA
Number of women					
Weighted	241	852	1,093	1,093	NA
Unweighted	231	862	1,093	NA	1,093

NA: Not applicable

Table 6. Age at first marriage

Percentage of women married by specific exact ages, median age at first marriage, and median age at first cohabitation with husband, according to current age, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Current age ¹	Percentage ever married by exact age						Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation with husband
	13	15	18	20	22	25		
15–19	0.8	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NC
20–24	1.3	7.1	25.9	53.2	NA	NA	19.6	19.8
25–29	2.1	15.0	47.6	69.8	81.3	90.1	18.2	18.3
30–34	4.4	11.6	53.7	75.4	89.2	95.6	17.7	18.2
35–39	4.6	20.1	62.5	79.5	88.7	92.8	16.9	17.3
40–44	5.4	20.3	68.5	89.8	95.3	96.6	16.7	17.3
45–49	11.4	27.4	75.9	89.5	94.1	96.5	16.2	16.8
20–49	4.0	15.3	51.2	72.8	83.9	89.0	17.9	18.1
25–49	4.9	17.9	59.1	78.8	88.4	93.7	17.1	17.6

NA: Not applicable

NC: Not calculated because less than 50 percent of women in the age group 15–19 have married or started living with their husband by age 15

¹The current age groups include both never-married and ever-married women.

Table 7 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, or listen to the radio at least once a week, who usually visit a cinema/theatre at least once a month, or who are not regularly exposed to any of these media by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Exposure to mass media					Number of women
	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	Not regularly exposed to any media	
Age						
15–19	18.6	42.0	39.1	6.1	47.6	56
20–24	29.0	52.2	48.5	3.5	31.8	199
25–29	23.8	43.7	41.5	6.1	43.0	233
30–34	25.5	43.8	36.7	5.2	41.6	172
35–39	25.1	46.8	31.1	1.9	44.6	181
40–44	22.4	42.6	32.5	5.7	49.4	139
45–49	16.5	46.4	35.6	3.2	43.7	113
Residence						
Urban	56.8	93.2	49.3	12.7	6.5	241
Rural	14.8	32.4	35.3	2.1	52.2	852
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	23.6	20.3	0.7	65.9	588
Literate, < middle school complete	28.7	49.8	52.5	2.1	28.4	150
Middle school complete	41.7	60.4	49.9	3.6	22.3	97
High school complete and above	69.6	88.9	67.3	14.6	2.9	257
Religion						
Hindu	23.9	44.9	38.9	4.5	42.9	1,023
Other	25.9	59.9	31.2	3.8	31.3	70
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.4	37.1	20.3	1.1	55.9	157
Scheduled tribe	(31.1)	(38.0)	(30.3)	(1.9)	(45.5)	43
Other backward class	25.7	56.4	42.5	5.1	33.7	54
Other	25.6	47.1	41.7	5.2	40.1	825
Standard of living index						
Low	4.6	13.8	15.7	0.8	76.3	208
Medium	15.6	39.2	34.5	2.0	46.1	509
High	54.0	86.4	61.9	12.1	8.3	291
Total	24.0	45.8	38.4	4.4	42.1	1,093

Note: Total includes 1, 14, and 86 women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 8 Women's autonomy

Percentage of ever-married women involved in household decisionmaking, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage not involved in any decision-making	Percentage involved in decisionmaking on:				Percentage who do not need permission to:		Percentage with access to money	Number of women
		What to cook	Own health care	Purchasing jewellery, etc.	Staying with her parents/siblings	Go to the market	Visit friends/relatives		
Age									
15-19	10.7	60.2	54.4	57.5	51.8	12.2	6.1	38.4	56
20-24	15.5	66.4	49.0	53.5	45.6	20.3	14.3	44.8	199
25-29	10.9	80.0	53.5	57.6	56.0	24.4	15.0	48.4	233
30-34	10.4	80.6	55.9	59.1	53.7	27.9	16.2	47.1	172
35-39	8.0	81.7	62.2	67.4	54.3	41.9	30.8	48.9	181
40-44	6.6	83.2	55.8	69.8	56.3	42.8	31.7	44.3	139
45-49	9.7	74.8	50.1	63.0	45.9	45.4	35.3	50.3	113
Residence									
Urban	6.9	79.1	53.7	73.8	57.9	43.3	27.7	61.7	241
Rural	11.5	76.1	54.7	57.1	50.6	27.5	19.7	42.6	852
Education									
Illiterate	10.4	78.6	54.5	60.8	51.7	28.7	20.3	37.6	588
Literate, < middle school complete	9.9	77.4	61.0	58.8	54.5	28.5	18.7	48.1	150
Middle school complete	4.2	78.7	51.3	50.7	45.5	24.7	17.7	46.5	97
High school complete and above	13.4	71.3	51.6	65.7	54.6	40.0	26.9	66.9	257
Religion									
Hindu	10.2	77.0	54.3	60.8	52.5	30.6	21.5	46.9	1,023
Other	14.4	73.2	57.6	61.5	48.8	36.3	20.9	45.4	70
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.8	75.5	44.7	54.3	45.7	23.1	16.9	36.3	157
Scheduled tribe	(1.9)	(86.3)	(77.0)	(79.5)	(81.1)	(32.6)	(24.9)	(50.7)	43
Other backward class	10.5	78.8	69.9	58.0	54.5	27.9	18.4	63.3	54
Other	11.2	76.1	54.3	61.3	51.8	32.7	22.5	47.4	825
Cash employment									
Working for cash	4.7	88.0	69.0	68.8	67.0	52.3	40.4	70.0	81
Working but not for cash	4.4	82.3	78.9	57.0	55.0	27.2	26.1	54.6	152
Not worked in past 12 months	12.2	74.7	48.8	60.7	50.3	29.7	18.8	43.2	859
Standard of living index									
Low	14.5	76.9	54.7	60.6	54.5	20.9	15.7	36.0	208
Medium	10.3	78.1	57.6	58.5	52.2	31.1	21.2	41.5	509
High	8.2	75.8	47.4	67.4	50.5	41.5	28.3	62.9	291
Total	10.5	76.8	54.5	60.8	52.2	31.0	21.4	46.8	1,093

Note: Total includes 1, 14, and 86 women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 9 Women's experience with beatings or physical mistreatment

Percentage of ever-married women who have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husband, in-laws, or other persons since age 15, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage beaten or physically mistreated since age 15	Percentage beaten or physically mistreated since age 15 by:			Number of women
		Husband	In-laws	Other persons	
Age					
15–19	10.0	1.4	0.0	8.7	56
20–29	10.9	8.6	2.2	2.3	433
30–39	9.0	8.2	0.4	1.4	353
40–49	13.6	12.3	1.6	1.6	252
Marital duration (in years)					
< 5	7.4	3.0	0.0	4.4	220
5–9	8.1	6.5	1.0	2.0	181
10 or more	11.9	10.8	1.2	1.7	626
Not currently married	20.0	17.5	8.9	0.0	66
Residence					
Urban	9.6	6.1	1.1	3.5	241
Rural	11.2	9.8	1.4	1.8	852
Education					
Illiterate	12.9	11.9	1.7	1.6	588
Literate, < middle school complete	11.4	9.7	2.8	1.1	150
Middle school complete	5.5	3.6	0.9	1.9	97
High school complete and above	8.1	3.8	0.0	4.2	257
Religion					
Hindu	10.4	8.7	1.3	2.0	1,023
Other	18.3	13.0	2.6	5.3	70
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	16.7	15.7	3.1	2.0	157
Scheduled tribe	(11.6)	(4.0)	(5.8)	(5.8)	43
Other backward class	4.6	1.7	0.0	2.9	54
Other	9.6	7.9	0.9	2.0	825
Household type					
Nuclear household	16.0	13.4	2.6	2.8	446
Non-nuclear household	7.3	5.9	0.5	1.8	646
Cash employment					
Working for cash	18.9	13.5	3.0	4.5	81
Working but not for cash	13.0	11.3	1.6	2.6	152
Not worked in past 12 months	9.7	8.1	1.2	1.9	859
Standard of living index					
Low	14.4	12.9	3.1	2.7	208
Medium	10.2	8.8	1.0	2.0	509
High	7.4	4.5	0.3	2.6	291
Living children					
No living children	11.4	5.9	1.8	5.5	140
Only daughters	13.4	10.7	1.4	2.7	129
Only sons	9.0	6.7	1.8	1.9	199
Both daughters and sons	10.8	10.0	1.1	1.5	626
Total	10.9	9.0	1.4	2.2	1,093

Note: Total includes 1 woman from a household with no usual residents and 1, 14, and 86 women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 10 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates by residence,
Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Age	NFHS-2 (1996-98)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.050	0.046	0.050
20-24	0.179	0.211	0.202
25-29	0.118	0.171	0.159
30-34	0.063	0.094	0.085
35-39	0.007	0.029	0.023
40-44	0.011	0.000	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	2.14	2.76	2.61
TFR 15-49	2.14	2.76	2.61
CBR	20.2	24.3	23.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation. Age-specific and total fertility rates are expressed per woman.
TFR: Total fertility rate
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 11. Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of all women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to all women age 40–49 by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate ¹	Percentage currently pregnant ²	Mean number of children ever born to all women age 40–49 years
Residence			
Urban	2.14	2.4	3.61
Rural	2.76	4.4	4.35
Education			
Illiterate	3.27	3.8	4.57
Literate, < middle school complete	2.12	5.5	(3.72)
Middle school complete	2.40	5.2	*
High school complete and above	1.92	2.7	(2.98)
Religion			
Hindu	2.55	3.6	4.21
Other	(3.23)	9.0	*
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	3.08	4.6	4.32
Scheduled tribe	(4.18)	4.5	*
Other backward class	(1.83)	4.7	*
Other	2.42	3.5	4.10
Standard of living index			
Low	3.46	4.5	(4.27)
Medium	2.67	4.4	4.50
High	1.91	2.3	3.51
Total	2.61	3.9	4.18

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 125–249 woman-years of exposure for the total fertility rate and 25–49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born to all women age 40–49 years

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

¹Rate for women age 15–49 years

²For this calculation, it is assumed that women who are never married, widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are not currently pregnant.

Table 12 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total percent	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
20-29	30.4	33.6	17.9	18.1	100.0	287
30-39	1.1	7.2	21.9	69.9	100.0	72
Residence						
Urban	33.2	21.9	21.9	23.0	100.0	75
Rural	25.0	28.2	16.7	30.1	100.0	307
Mother's education						
Illiterate	14.9	22.5	20.3	42.3	100.0	208
Literate, < middle school complete	23.9	26.1	22.3	27.7	100.0	45
Middle school complete	(32.9)	(32.3)	(20.6)	(14.2)	100.0	36
High school complete and above	51.5	35.2	8.7	4.7	100.0	94
Religion						
Hindu	26.3	27.3	16.7	29.7	100.0	348
Other	(30.1)	(23.1)	(27.7)	(19.1)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.7	20.0	19.7	43.7	100.0	63
Scheduled tribe	(34.6)	(21.9)	(10.4)	(33.2)	100.0	25
Other ¹	27.1	29.0	17.7	26.3	100.0	274
Mother's work status						
Working in family farm/business	25.7	32.1	17.7	24.4	100.0	46
Not worked in past 12 months	27.0	27.2	17.9	28.0	100.0	306
Standard of living index						
Low	11.6	20.1	20.5	47.9	100.0	90
Medium	25.5	27.8	19.3	27.4	100.0	176
High	45.6	32.9	12.9	8.5	100.0	85
Total	26.6	26.9	17.7	28.7	100.0	383

Note: Total includes 16 and 8 births to mothers currently age 15-19 and 40-49, respectively, 13 births to mothers from other backward classes, 12 and 19 births to mothers employed by someone else and self-employed mothers, respectively, and 7 and 30 births with missing information on caste/tribe and the standard of living index, respectively, which are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class

Table 13 Birth interval

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since previous birth and median number of months since previous birth, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Months since previous birth						Total percent	Median months since previous birth	Number of births
	< 12	12-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	5.2	9.3	14.2	27.8	25.4	18.1	100.0	31.5	309
30-39	1.2	6.8	9.0	28.1	24.4	30.5	100.0	37.8	134
Residence									
Urban	4.4	11.8	14.1	32.3	17.1	20.3	100.0	29.8	85
Rural	3.7	7.8	12.0	27.1	26.2	23.2	100.0	35.6	381
Mother's education									
Illiterate	4.2	8.4	13.0	28.3	25.4	20.8	100.0	33.0	299
Literate, < middle school complete	4.1	9.4	14.0	28.5	20.0	24.1	100.0	31.9	62
Middle school complete	(0.0)	(4.3)	(6.2)	(36.7)	(23.5)	(29.3)	100.0	(36.4)	40
High school complete and above	4.2	11.0	12.0	20.9	26.1	25.8	100.0	36.3	66
Religion									
Hindu	3.6	8.7	11.3	27.8	25.7	23.0	100.0	35.1	427
Other	(6.4)	(6.9)	(24.0)	(30.7)	(13.0)	(19.0)	100.0	(28.4)	40
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.4	7.6	16.7	27.4	31.7	11.3	100.0	30.2	87
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.7)	(42.9)	(16.5)	(9.9)	100.0	(26.1)	25
Other backward class	(0.0)	(7.3)	(14.0)	(24.5)	(32.2)	(22.0)	100.0	(38.1)	24
Other	4.1	8.4	10.1	28.0	22.2	27.3	100.0	35.7	322
Standard of living index									
Low	4.4	6.0	14.0	29.5	26.6	19.7	100.0	34.1	139
Medium	3.4	10.4	12.5	24.2	26.5	22.9	100.0	35.7	214
High	5.1	10.4	11.4	30.5	17.5	25.2	100.0	31.6	71
Order of previous birth									
1	5.8	9.3	9.0	29.0	23.7	23.1	100.0	33.7	171
2	2.2	7.1	19.0	23.2	26.1	22.4	100.0	34.5	123
3	2.5	14.0	11.0	28.7	24.2	19.6	100.0	32.9	76
4+	3.5	4.5	11.0	31.9	24.5	24.6	100.0	35.7	96
Sex of previous birth									
Male	2.8	7.7	11.3	29.4	23.7	25.1	100.0	35.5	220
Female	4.7	9.2	13.3	26.8	25.4	20.5	100.0	33.2	247
Survival of previous birth									
Living	2.9	8.4	13.2	28.1	24.2	23.4	100.0	34.3	432
Dead	(15.8)	(10.5)	(2.4)	(27.8)	(30.0)	(13.5)	100.0	(32.3)	34
Total	3.8	8.5	12.4	28.0	24.6	22.7	100.0	34.2	466

Note: Table includes only second- and higher-order births. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes 3 and 19 births to mothers currently age 15-19 and 40-49, respectively, and 8 and 42 births with missing information on caste/tribe and the standard of living index, respectively, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14. Fertility preferences

Percent distribution of currently married women by desire for children and preferred sex of additional child, according to number of living children, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional child						
Wants another soon ²	60.1	20.3	10.6	4.0	0.6	12.7
Wants another later ³	12.9	45.9	11.1	4.1	1.7	11.9
Wants another, undecided when	12.8	4.3	2.9	0.6	0.0	2.7
Undecided	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1
Up to God	0.8	2.8	1.2	1.8	4.5	2.5
Wants no more	0.7	20.0	47.1	38.2	44.1	35.2
Sterilized	0.0	3.8	24.7	47.8	46.7	31.2
Declared infecund	11.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2
Missing	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	108	149	218.0	255	297	1,027
Preferred sex of additional child⁴						
Boy	49.9	52.9	(73.1)	*	*	57.5
Girl	0.0	19.8	(6.5)	*	*	7.6
Doesn't matter	26.6	9.9	(5.5)	*	*	16.7
Up to God	23.6	17.3	(14.9)	*	*	18.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women wanting more ⁴	101	85	45	21	7	259
() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases *Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases ¹ Includes current pregnancy, if any ² Wants next birth within 2 years ³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years ⁴ Excludes currently pregnant women						

Table 15 Desire to have no more children by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who want no more children by number of living children and selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
Age					
15–24	8.9	54.4	*	*	24.7
25–34	(27.6)	70.2	77.5	84.6	67.0
35–49	*	93.8	95.7	94.8	92.6
Residence					
Urban	(34.7)	87.0	89.8	(94.1)	74.8
Rural	19.3	65.7	84.7	90.3	64.0
Education					
Illiterate	(26.6)	59.2	84.3	89.8	71.6
Literate, < middle school complete	*	(74.6)	(87.5)	(92.8)	66.7
Middle school complete	*	*	(82.3)	*	57.9
High school complete and above	25.9	81.2	(93.6)	*	58.0
Religion					
Hindu	24.5	71.4	86.6	91.7	66.6
Other	*	*	*	*	64.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	(52.3)	(92.3)	(81.3)	65.2
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	(51.8)
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	68.3
Other	25.2	76.4	86.3	92.4	67.8
Standard of living index					
Low	*	(60.6)	(84.1)	89.9	68.3
Medium	20.9	70.4	83.4	88.6	63.8
High	(26.9)	77.2	91.7	(93.3)	66.8
Number of living sons²					
0	16.5	(35.4)	*	*	12.2
1	36.9	70.2	82.0	93.9	70.4
2	NA	93.2	95.0	92.9	93.8
3+	NA	NA	(97.7)	89.4	91.6
Number of living daughters²					
0	36.9	93.2	(97.7)	*	45.1
1	16.5	70.2	95.0	92.7	73.1
2	NA	(35.4)	82.0	89.5	78.3
3+	NA	NA	*	92.5	85.5
Total	23.8	71.8	86.0	90.9	66.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husbands have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

NA: Not applicable

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

¹Includes current pregnancy, if any

²Excludes pregnant women

Table 16. Ideal and actual number of children

Percent distribution of ever-married women by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.2
1	5.9	10.0	1.8	1.6	0.8	3.1
2	55.3	66.6	66.1	26.6	16.8	41.1
3	23.5	15.5	20.9	51.1	21.9	28.0
4	9.0	2.7	5.2	13.7	39.1	17.2
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.7	1.7
6+	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.2	1.1
Non-numeric response	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.9	10.6	6.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	120	159	232	264	318	1,093
Mean ideal number ²	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	2.7
Number of women giving numeric response	113	151	221	251	285	1,021

¹Includes current pregnancy, if any

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

Table 17. Knowledge, ever use, and current use of family planning methods

Percentage of currently married women by knowledge, ever use, and current use of family planning methods, according to residence, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Contraceptive method	Percentage who know method	Percentage who have ever used method	Percentage currently using method
URBAN			
Any method	100.0	71.1	56.5
Any modern method	100.0	67.5	51.6
Pill	98.0	8.8	2.8
IUD	93.9	16.5	4.9
Condom	99.2	34.0	18.2
Female sterilization	99.2	21.3	21.3
Male sterilization	97.5	4.4	4.4
Any traditional method	88.2	11.2	4.4
Rhythm/safe period	75.8	4.8	1.2
Withdrawal	72.0	8.8	3.2
Other method ¹	1.6	0.8	0.4
Number of women	228	228	228
RURAL			
Any method	97.4	46.4	39.3
Any modern method	97.4	43.3	37.2
Pill	70.4	5.7	1.0
IUD	60.9	3.0	0.7
Condom	71.9	7.9	2.8
Female sterilization	95.8	29.1	29.1
Male sterilization	89.9	3.7	3.7
Any traditional method	46.7	6.9	1.9
Rhythm/safe period	31.8	3.8	0.6
Withdrawal	33.3	5.0	1.3
Other method ¹	1.6	0.2	0.2
Number of women	799	799	799
TOTAL			
Any method	98.0	51.9	43.1
Any modern method	98.0	48.7	40.4
Pill	76.6	6.4	1.4
IUD	68.2	6.0	1.6
Condom	78.0	13.7	6.2
Female sterilization	96.5	27.3	27.3
Male sterilization	91.6	3.8	3.8
Any traditional method	55.9	7.8	2.4
Rhythm/safe period	41.5	4.0	0.7
Withdrawal	41.9	5.9	1.7
Other method ¹	1.6	0.3	0.2
Number of women	1,027	1,027	1,027

¹Includes both modern and traditional methods that are not listed separately

Table 18 Current use of family planning methods by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Rhythm/safe period	Withdrawal	Other method ¹	Not using any method	Total percent	Number of women
Age														
15-19	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	100.0	56
20-24	15.4	13.2	2.3	0.5	5.4	5.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	84.6	100.0	195
25-29	34.4	31.3	1.5	2.8	8.0	18.2	0.7	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.4	65.6	100.0	227
30-34	53.2	49.7	0.6	3.2	11.6	34.4	0.0	3.0	0.6	2.4	0.5	46.8	100.0	159
35-39	65.3	62.7	2.1	2.2	6.8	44.8	6.8	2.1	0.5	1.6	0.5	34.7	100.0	167
40-44	61.5	59.5	0.7	0.0	3.7	49.0	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	100.0	122
45-49	62.5	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	18.9	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	37.5	100.0	101
Residence														
Urban	56.5	51.6	2.8	4.9	18.2	21.3	4.4	4.4	1.2	3.2	0.4	43.5	100.0	228
Rural	39.3	37.2	1.0	0.7	2.8	29.1	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	60.7	100.0	799
Education														
Illiterate	42.7	40.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	32.1	5.9	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.3	57.3	100.0	543
Literate, < middle school complete	45.8	45.1	1.8	0.6	4.5	35.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	54.2	100.0	141
Middle school complete	28.3	26.5	4.2	0.9	5.0	15.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	71.7	100.0	94
High school complete and above	48.0	44.0	2.1	4.7	19.2	16.9	1.1	3.6	1.1	2.5	0.4	52.0	100.0	249
Number of living children														
0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	97.4	100.0	127
1	26.6	22.1	3.5	1.2	13.3	3.4	0.6	4.5	0.6	3.9	0.0	73.4	100.0	140
2	43.8	43.0	2.3	4.0	12.0	21.6	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	56.2	100.0	219
3	57.6	54.6	1.0	1.5	4.3	41.0	6.8	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.7	42.4	100.0	255
4+	55.8	52.6	0.6	0.9	2.6	43.5	5.0	3.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	44.2	100.0	286
Total	43.1	40.4	1.4	1.6	6.2	27.3	3.8	2.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	56.9	100.0	1,027

Note: Total includes 1 woman with missing information on education, who is not shown separately.

¹Includes both modern and traditional methods that are not listed separately

Table 19 Need for family planning services

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning (FP) services and percentage of total demand satisfied, by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Unmet need for FP ¹			Met need (currently using) ²			Total demand for FP			Percentage of demand satisfied
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Age										
15–19	43.9	3.1	47.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	48.4	3.1	51.5	8.8
20–24	22.7	10.3	33.0	6.9	8.4	15.4	29.6	18.8	48.4	31.8
25–29	11.2	14.7	25.9	6.7	27.8	34.4	17.9	42.5	60.3	57.1
30–34	6.2	16.0	22.3	1.1	52.1	53.2	7.4	68.1	75.5	70.5
35–39	1.6	9.3	10.9	0.5	64.8	65.3	2.2	74.1	76.3	85.7
40–44	0.7	7.3	7.9	0.0	61.5	61.5	0.7	68.8	69.4	88.6
45–49	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	62.5	62.5	0.0	65.2	65.2	95.9
Residence										
Urban	7.7	9.7	17.4	9.0	47.5	56.5	16.7	57.2	73.9	76.4
Rural	11.3	10.7	22.0	1.7	37.6	39.3	12.9	48.4	61.3	64.1
Education										
Illiterate	9.3	12.6	21.8	0.8	41.9	42.7	10.1	54.5	64.5	66.1
Literate, < middle school complete	6.8	8.2	15.0	1.3	44.5	45.8	8.1	52.7	60.7	75.3
Middle school complete	11.2	13.0	24.2	4.0	24.3	28.3	15.3	37.3	52.5	53.9
High school complete and above	14.9	6.4	21.3	9.6	38.4	48.0	24.5	44.8	69.3	69.3
Religion										
Hindu	10.2	10.7	20.9	3.1	40.5	43.7	13.4	51.2	64.6	67.6
Other	13.9	7.9	21.7	5.7	29.6	35.3	19.6	37.4	57.0	61.9
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.5	11.7	23.2	2.4	37.5	39.8	13.8	49.2	63.0	63.2
Scheduled tribe	19.3	9.0	28.3	2.2	28.8	31.0	21.5	37.8	59.3	52.3
Other backward class	11.0	11.8	22.8	3.3	37.8	41.2	14.3	49.6	63.9	64.4
Other	9.8	10.4	20.2	3.6	41.1	44.7	13.3	51.6	64.9	68.9
Standard of living index										
Low	12.0	16.2	28.3	0.8	32.9	33.7	12.8	49.2	62.0	54.4
Medium	9.7	9.8	19.5	2.5	38.4	40.9	12.1	48.2	60.3	67.8
High	10.5	8.0	18.5	7.3	44.8	52.1	17.7	52.9	70.6	73.8
Number of living children										
0	20.3	0.0	20.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	22.9	0.0	22.9	11.2
1	26.9	5.5	32.5	15.6	11.0	26.6	42.5	16.6	59.1	45.1
2	9.3	11.0	20.3	2.8	41.0	43.8	12.1	52.0	64.1	68.4
3	5.5	10.9	16.4	0.7	56.9	57.6	6.2	67.8	74.0	77.8
4	2.9	14.7	17.6	0.6	56.6	57.2	3.5	71.3	74.8	76.4
5	5.0	22.0	27.0	0.0	55.3	55.3	5.0	77.3	82.3	67.2
6+	1.7	13.8	15.6	0.0	53.0	53.0	1.7	66.8	68.5	77.3
Total	10.5	10.5	21.0	3.3	39.8	43.1	13.8	50.3	64.1	67.3

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

¹Unmet need for *spacing* includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic who are not using any method of family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for *spacing* are women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for *limiting* refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrhoeic women whose last child was unwanted, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children.

²Met need for *spacing* refers to women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Met need for *limiting* refers to women who are using some method and who want no more children. Note that *spacing* and *limiting* refer to the reason for using contraception rather than to the particular method used.

Table 20. Infant and child mortality					
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Uttaranchal, 1998–99					
Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
0–4	25.7	11.9	37.6	19.2	56.1
5–9	31.4	29.2	60.6	9.4	69.4
10–14	35.8	22.7	58.5	21.7	78.9

Note: The first five-year period preceding the survey does not include the month in which the interview took place. Rates are specified on a per-thousand basis.
¹Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 21. Childhood vaccinations by source of information												
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received specific vaccinations at any time before the interview and before 12 months of age by source of information on vaccination history, Uttaranchal, 1998–99												
Source of information	Percentage vaccinated											Number of children
	BCG	Polio 0	DPT			Polio			Measles	All ¹	None	
			1	2	3	1	2	3				
Vaccinated at any time before the interview												
Vaccination card	(97.4)	(32.6)	(100.0)	(89.5)	(82.2)	(100.0)	(92.1)	(84.8)	(66.3)	(61.6)	(0.0)	34
Mother's report	69.0	0.0	63.8	59.8	46.2	83.1	75.6	53.8	52.1	33.0	15.8	89
Either source	76.8	9.0	73.8	68.0	56.1	87.8	80.2	62.4	56.0	40.9	11.5	123
Vaccinated by 12 months of age ²	74.9	9.0	70.5	64.1	54.2	83.8	78.1	58.4	48.6	34.6	15.5	123

Note: Table includes only surviving children from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey.
 () Based on 25–49 unweighted cases
¹BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccines (excluding Polio 0)
²For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given by 12 months of age is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

Table 22 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 3 who were ill with a cough accompanied by fast breathing (symptoms of acute respiratory infection—ARI), fever, or diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage of children suffering in past two weeks from:				
	Cough accompanied by fast breathing (ARI)	Fever	Diarrhoea		Number of children
			Any diarrhoea ¹	Diarrhoea with blood	
Age of child					
1–5 months	15.6	20.1	14.7	5.1	59
6–11 months	26.2	25.8	13.0	1.4	66
12–23 months	13.3	29.4	22.2	2.9	123
24–35 months	14.7	22.0	17.1	6.9	110
Sex of child					
Male	16.1	26.3	18.6	5.0	193
Female	16.9	23.4	16.6	3.3	164
Birth order					
1	16.5	21.0	17.4	0.9	97
2	13.2	19.3	17.0	2.3	91
3	17.9	23.8	10.4	4.0	66
4+	18.4	34.5	23.3	9.2	102
Residence					
Urban	7.6	21.5	15.0	0.0	73
Rural	18.8	25.9	18.4	5.3	283
Mother's education					
Illiterate	17.3	26.3	17.9	6.0	193
Literate, < middle school complete	(14.5)	(18.6)	(20.6)	(6.5)	41
Middle school complete	(14.2)	(19.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	31
High school complete and above	16.4	27.0	16.3	1.0	91
Religion					
Hindu	16.1	25.1	17.1	4.7	323
Other	(19.6)	(23.5)	(22.9)	(0.0)	34
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	10.6	25.1	21.2	13.7	60
Other ²	19.0	27.7	16.7	2.3	254
Standard of living index					
Low	17.7	20.4	19.6	7.5	86
Medium	16.5	26.4	20.9	4.4	157
High	11.1	26.7	11.8	1.0	85
Source of drinking water					
Piped water	17.7	22.5	17.4	1.9	139
Ground water	11.5	28.6	18.6	6.8	134
Surface water	23.1	23.1	16.1	4.2	78
Total	16.5	25.0	17.7	4.2	357

Note: Table includes only surviving children age 1–35 months old from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 23 scheduled-tribe children, 13 children belonging to other backward classes, 3 and 3 children in households having well water and 'other' sources of drinking water, respectively, and 7 and 29 children with missing information on caste/tribe and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

¹Includes diarrhoea with blood

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

Table 23 Treatment of diarrhoea

Among children under age 3 who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks, percentage taken to a health facility or provider, percentage who received various types of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage who received other treatments, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Treatment	Percent
Taken to a health facility or provider	64.0
Oral rehydration	
Oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	31.5
Gruel	23.5
Homemade sugar-salt-water solution	10.5
Increased fluids	42.6
ORT not given	38.4
Other treatment	
Pill or syrup	47.0
Injection	15.9
Intravenous (IV/drip/bottle)	1.4
Home remedy/herbal medicine	1.4
No treatment	22.9
Number of children with diarrhoea	63
Note: Table includes only surviving children age 1-35 months from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey.	

Table 24 Source of knowledge about AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women who have heard about AIDS and among women who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about AIDS	Number of women	Among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from:										Number of women who have heard about AIDS
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Newspaper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Adult education programme	Friend/relative	School/teacher	Other source	
Age													
15-24	45.1	255	43.5	93.5	4.6	29.5	8.5	0.0	0.7	5.6	1.4	0.0	115
25-34	34.7	405	36.2	90.5	8.2	32.6	4.9	1.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.7	140
35-49	30.8	433	28.0	92.1	8.9	29.8	4.7	3.0	0.0	3.9	1.3	0.7	133
Residence													
Urban	77.9	241	29.5	96.4	11.8	35.5	5.3	1.9	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.5	188
Rural	23.6	852	41.2	87.7	3.2	26.3	6.4	1.1	0.4	7.7	1.2	1.2	201
Education													
Illiterate	9.6	588	27.8	82.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	2.8	56
Literate, < middle school complete	39.3	150	28.2	87.9	1.5	14.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	59
Middle school complete	57.0	97	33.1	90.8	3.1	12.6	6.1	0.0	1.4	4.3	1.4	0.0	55
High school complete and above	84.7	257	40.2	95.8	11.9	46.5	8.5	1.7	0.0	4.3	1.2	0.8	218
Religion													
Hindu	34.2	1,023	35.1	91.3	7.6	31.7	6.3	1.6	0.2	5.5	0.9	0.9	350
Other	54.7	70	(39.9)	(97.7)	(4.6)	(22.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	21.8	157	(40.9)	(92.5)	(10.3)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Scheduled tribe	(38.7)	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other backward class	39.8	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Other	37.3	825	34.7	91.2	6.6	32.4	6.7	1.6	0.3	5.8	0.6	1.1	308
Standard of living index													
Low	11.6	208	(40.9)	(76.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Medium	27.4	509	39.6	89.5	3.1	18.9	4.9	0.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.1	139
High	71.6	291	32.4	95.8	11.3	40.6	7.0	2.3	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.8	208
Exposure to mass media													
Exposed to any media	58.1	633	35.3	93.3	7.8	32.3	6.0	1.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.5	368
Listens to radio weekly	56.5	420	44.7	92.0	9.3	35.0	6.4	0.4	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.3	237
Watches television weekly	67.1	501	33.8	96.3	8.5	33.5	6.0	1.7	0.2	4.1	1.0	0.5	336
Goes to cinema/theatre monthly	(82.9)	48	(53.3)	(85.9)	(22.3)	(48.3)	(8.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	40
Reads newspaper/magazine weekly	81.2	263	43.3	94.6	12.9	48.0	10.0	1.7	0.4	4.5	1.2	0.8	213
Not regularly exposed to any media	4.6	460	(40.2)	(68.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(7.5)	21
Total	35.6	1,093	35.5	91.9	7.3	30.7	5.9	1.5	0.2	5.7	0.9	0.8	369

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 25 Women's food consumption

Percent distribution of ever-married women by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total percent
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing	
Milk or curd	69.4	16.6	12.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Pulses or beans	47.3	44.9	7.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Green, leafy vegetables	53.8	39.1	7.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Other vegetables	38.1	44.1	17.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Fruits	8.5	26.9	63.2	1.1	0.3	100.0
Eggs	1.7	10.8	51.3	36.2	0.1	100.0
Chicken, meat, or fish	2.3	12.5	51.2	33.9	0.1	100.0

Table 26 Nutritional status of women

Among ever-married women, mean height, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with BMI below 18.5 kg/m² by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Height			Weight-for-height ¹		
	Mean height (cm)	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women for height	Mean body mass index (BMI)	Percentage with BMI below 18.5 kg/m ²	Number of women for BMI
Age						
20–24	151.9	7.7	79	19.8	29.9	66
25–29	151.3	8.5	131	19.4	31.5	119
30–34	151.9	5.7	98	20.4	39.5	95
35–49	151.7	12.9	179	21.0	30.9	176
Residence						
Urban	152.0	8.9	117	22.6	17.1	115
Rural	151.6	9.2	385	19.5	37.3	357
Education						
Illiterate	150.9	11.1	269	19.2	44.4	250
Literate, < middle school complete	152.8	10.9	66	20.0	24.9	60
Middle school complete	(152.3)	(4.9)	41	(20.8)	(22.8)	38
High school complete and above	152.7	5.4	125	22.3	14.7	124
Religion						
Hindu	151.7	9.1	470	20.2	33.1	443
Other	(152.4)	(9.2)	32	(21.3)	(21.6)	29
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	150.3	9.4	68	20.1	35.6	60
Other backward class	(150.6)	(8.8)	45	(19.1)	(57.4)	45
Other ²	152.1	9.2	370	20.5	28.6	350
Work status						
Working in family farm/business	(152.0)	(8.1)	46	(19.7)	(28.9)	42
Employed by someone else	(152.9)	(3.2)	20	(21.6)	(17.6)	20
Self-employed	(152.6)	(4.6)	31	(21.5)	(25.0)	30
Not worked in past 12 months	151.6	9.9	406	20.2	34.1	382
Standard of living index						
Low	150.4	7.4	85	18.6	48.3	80
Medium	151.4	10.9	220	20.1	33.6	204
High	152.4	8.0	146	21.7	19.4	144
Total	151.7	9.1	502	20.3	32.4	473

Note: Total includes small numbers of women age 15–19, scheduled-tribe women, and women with missing information on caste/tribe and the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

¹Excludes women who are pregnant and women with a birth in the preceding two months. The body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of the weight in kilograms to the square of the height in metres (kg/m²).

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

Table 27 Anaemia among women

Percentage of ever-married women classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by degree of anaemia, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Percentage of women with any anaemia	Percentage of women with:			Number of women
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
Age					
20-24	47.4	25.6	18.7	3.1	82
25-29	45.0	34.2	9.9	0.8	121
30-34	47.9	36.0	10.2	1.7	81
35-49	44.8	34.2	9.8	0.8	182
Residence					
Urban	44.8	32.0	10.8	2.0	106
Rural	45.9	33.2	11.5	1.1	376
Education					
Illiterate	47.6	36.2	9.4	2.0	247
Literate, < middle school complete	47.4	35.3	12.0	0.0	71
Middle school complete	(51.6)	(35.1)	(16.5)	(0.0)	48
High school complete and above	38.0	23.7	13.0	1.3	116
Religion					
Hindu	45.0	32.7	10.9	1.4	453
Other	(55.4)	(36.4)	(18.9)	(0.0)	29
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	44.4	29.6	10.1	4.6	61
Other backward class	(32.7)	(24.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	32
Other ¹	47.0	35.0	11.0	1.0	369
Work status					
Working in family farm/business	(41.0)	(29.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	42
Employed by someone else	(44.6)	(32.4)	(12.3)	(0.0)	18
Not worked in past 12 months	47.1	34.4	11.1	1.6	397
Standard of living Index					
Low	49.7	41.8	6.7	1.2	82
Medium	50.4	36.1	13.5	0.9	219
High	36.6	22.0	12.0	2.6	134
Pregnancy/breastfeeding status					
Pregnant	(49.8)	(29.6)	(17.1)	(3.1)	31
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	54.3	43.7	9.8	0.8	121
Not pregnant/not breastfeeding	42.1	29.3	11.4	1.4	331
Height					
< 145 cm	(34.0)	(20.1)	(13.8)	(0.0)	42
≥ 145 cm	44.0	30.4	12.0	1.7	384

Contd...

Table 27 Anaemia among women (contd.)

Percentage of ever-married women classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by degree of anaemia, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage of women with any anaemia	Percentage of women with:			Number of women
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
Body mass index					
< 18.5 kg/m ²	47.5	33.2	11.0	3.2	130
≥ 18.5 kg/m ²	41.1	27.7	12.7	0.7	297
Fruit and vegetable consumption²					
Fruits and vegetables	43.5	32.1	9.9	1.5	163
Vegetables only	46.9	34.5	11.1	1.3	289
Neither	(40.9)	(22.4)	(18.5)	(0.0)	24
Total	45.6	33.0	11.4	1.3	482

Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia. Total includes 16 women age 15–19, 14 scheduled-tribe women, 25 self-employed women, 6 women who consume fruits only, and 7, 47, 56, and 56 women with missing information on caste/tribe, the standard of living index, height, and the body mass index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

²Based on consumption at least weekly. Vegetables include only green, leafy vegetables.

Table 28. Initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born during the three years preceding the survey who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth and percentage whose mother squeezed the first milk from her breast before breastfeeding by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage started breastfeeding within one day of birth ¹	Percentage whose mother squeezed first milk from breast	Number of children
Residence				
Urban	7.2	27.9	76.7	75
Rural	28.2	50.2	70.7	307
Mother's education				
Illiterate	25.7	44.1	71.8	208
Literate, < middle school complete	23.5	51.1	69.6	45
Middle school complete	(28.9)	(51.4)	(79.9)	36
High school complete and above	18.9	44.8	70.3	94
Religion				
Hindu	25.5	48.7	71.8	348
Other	(9.7)	(17.4)	(72.7)	35
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	20.2	37.1	58.1	63
Scheduled tribe	(26.9)	(65.7)	(69.2)	25
Other ²	25.9	47.8	74.9	274
Mother's work status				
Working in family farm/business	36.0	49.0	81.7	46
Not worked in past 12 months	22.2	45.3	70.5	306
Standard of living index				
Low	15.5	33.9	73.8	90
Medium	24.9	47.8	73.3	176
High	30.1	48.8	67.2	85
Assistance during delivery				
Health professional ³	23.7	45.4	68.4	132
Dai (TBA)	22.1	43.8	74.1	175
Other	30.9	51.3	73.9	71
Place of delivery				
Public health facility	(12.4)	(46.1)	(69.8)	32
Private health facility	(23.6)	(39.9)	(70.9)	46
Own home	24.5	46.5	73.0	282
Total	24.1	45.8	71.9	383

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey, whether living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes 13 children belonging to other backward classes, 12 children belonging to mothers who are employed by someone else, 19 children belonging to mothers who are self-employed, 1 child delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic, 12 children delivered in the parents' home, 6 children delivered in 'other' places of delivery, and 7, 30, 4, and 4 children with missing information on caste/tribe, the standard of living index, assistance during delivery, and place of delivery, respectively, who are not shown separately.

TBA: Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

¹Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

³Includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health professionals

Table 29 Breastfeeding status by child's age

Percent distribution of children under age 3 years by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Age in months	Breastfeeding status				Total percent	Number of living children
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:			
			Receiving plain water only	Receiving supplements		
< 6	1.1	52.5	15.4	31.1	100.0	73
6-11	3.9	18.1	20.3	57.7	100.0	66
12-17	18.7	2.6	6.8	72.0	100.0	70
18-23	25.3	1.5	3.5	68.0	100.0	53
24-29	54.4	0.0	0.0	45.6	100.0	66
30-35	(51.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	100.0	43
< 4 months	1.5	65.9	12.4	20.2	100.0	53
4-6 months	(0.0)	(16.2)	(29.9)	(53.9)	100.0	40
7-9 months	(5.8)	(14.7)	(17.4)	(62.1)	100.0	29

Note: Table includes only surviving children from among the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Breastfeeding status refers to the day or night before the interview. Children classified as 'breastfeeding and receiving plain water only' receive no supplements.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30. Nutritional status of children by demographic characteristics

Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to selected demographic characteristics, Uttarakhand, 1998–99

Demographic characteristic	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height		Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	
Age of child							
< 6 months	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
6–11 months	(16.7)	(39.7)	(18.9)	(48.9)	(2.6)	(8.5)	24
12–23 months	16.1	57.3	31.4	56.6	0.0	8.9	50
24–35 months	24.7	48.2	26.4	56.6	2.1	10.2	48
Sex of child							
Male	13.3	39.1	21.4	45.3	0.0	5.1	79
Female	19.1	44.9	24.2	48.0	2.3	10.5	70
Birth order							
1	(12.2)	(33.6)	(12.0)	(31.0)	(1.5)	(8.4)	41
2–3	18.5	42.7	27.9	51.0	1.7	8.1	60
4–5	(13.9)	(41.3)	(21.8)	(54.8)	(0.0)	(3.6)	34
Previous birth interval²							
First birth	(13.9)	(34.9)	(13.7)	(32.4)	(1.5)	(8.2)	42
24–47 months	18.1	45.9	30.1	56.0	1.7	10.0	61
48+ months	(11.2)	(39.1)	(12.0)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(7.2)	26
Total	16.0	41.8	22.7	46.6	1.1	7.6	149

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population. Total includes 14 children whose mothers have birth order 6 or more and 21 children whose mother's previous birth interval is less than 24 months, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

¹Includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population median

²First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

Table 31 Nutritional status of children by background characteristics

Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height		Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	
Residence							
Urban	12.2	38.4	12.2	43.7	1.7	8.7	35
Rural	17.2	42.8	26.0	47.4	0.9	7.3	114
Mother's education							
Illiterate	20.3	52.0	29.5	58.1	0.0	7.7	82
High school complete and above	(3.2)	(13.6)	(1.6)	(17.6)	(1.6)	(3.7)	39
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(12.3)	(61.6)	(18.5)	(66.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	23
Other ²	15.3	38.0	24.0	40.8	1.5	9.4	108
Mother's body mass index							
< 18.5 kg/m ²	(19.6)	(49.3)	(24.3)	(51.7)	(3.7)	(6.9)	45
≥ 18.5 kg/m ²	14.6	38.8	22.2	44.6	0.0	8.0	104
Standard of living index							
Low	(22.1)	(60.4)	(35.8)	(62.9)	(0.0)	(6.4)	32
Medium	16.3	49.4	26.5	53.8	1.5	9.5	67
High	(8.1)	(18.9)	(4.5)	(23.2)	(1.6)	(5.3)	39
Total	16.0	41.8	22.7	46.6	1.1	7.6	149

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population. Total includes 16 children whose mothers are literate but have not completed middle school, 13 children whose mothers have completed middle school, 8 scheduled-tribe children, 6 children belonging to other backward classes, and 4, 1, and 12 children with missing information on caste/tribe, mother's body mass index, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

¹Includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population median

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

Table 32 Anaemia among children

Percentage of children age 6–35 months classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with any anaemia	Percentage of children with:			Number of children
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
Age of child					
12–23 months	89.6	37.6	47.3	4.7	62
24–35 months	(66.9)	(11.6)	(47.5)	(7.8)	48
Sex of child					
Male	86.3	26.9	50.4	9.0	71
Female	66.3	23.9	40.7	1.7	57
Birth order					
1	(77.3)	(36.5)	(36.6)	(4.2)	38
2–3	(77.5)	(27.4)	(43.7)	(6.4)	50
4–5	(80.6)	(8.8)	(67.0)	(4.7)	33
Residence					
Urban	(78.3)	(25.2)	(43.8)	(9.2)	27
Rural	77.1	25.7	46.7	4.8	101
Mother's education					
Illiterate	79.7	15.5	56.6	7.6	67
High school complete and above	(58.2)	(23.8)	(28.1)	(6.2)	26
Standard of living index					
Low	(85.1)	(8.9)	(69.9)	(6.4)	40
Medium	87.4	38.6	43.3	5.4	58
High	(52.0)	(25.7)	(22.0)	(4.3)	23
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	85.6	20.5	39.1	6.0	59
Mildly anaemic	(86.8)	(32.2)	(51.8)	(2.8)	56
Total	77.4	25.6	46.1	5.7	128

Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area when calculating the degree of anaemia. Total includes 18 children age 6–11 months, 7 children of birth order 6 or more, 15 children whose mothers are literate but have not completed middle school, 20 children whose mothers have completed middle school, 11 and 1 children whose mothers are moderately and severely anaemic, respectively, and 7 and 1 children with missing information on the standard of living index and mother's anaemia status, respectively, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 33 Iodization of salt

Percent distribution of households by degree of iodization of salt, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Background characteristic	Not iodized	7 ppm	15 ppm	30 ppm	Missing	Total percent	Number of households
Type of place of residence							
City	2.4	3.6	7.2	85.5	1.2	100.0	72
Town	0.9	1.7	2.6	91.0	3.9	100.0	204
Rural area	28.3	21.0	18.9	25.6	6.3	100.0	815
Religion of household head							
Hindu	22.7	16.7	15.6	39.2	5.8	100.0	1,016
Other	4.0	9.5	7.3	76.4	2.8	100.0	75
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	22.9	17.4	17.4	35.9	6.4	100.0	171
Scheduled tribe	23.2	5.5	5.4	56.8	9.1	100.0	45
Other backward class	(17.3)	(8.7)	(15.0)	(52.9)	(6.1)	100.0	47
Other	21.1	17.3	15.1	41.2	5.2	100.0	813
Standard of living index							
Low	35.4	24.3	16.0	18.5	5.8	100.0	236
Medium	23.6	17.4	16.3	36.9	5.8	100.0	482
High	5.1	5.6	10.9	75.6	2.9	100.0	288
Total	21.4	16.2	15.0	41.8	5.5	100.0	1,092

Note: Total includes 1, 16, and 87 households with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, and the standard of living index, respectively, which are not shown separately.

ppm: Parts per million

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table 34 Antenatal care

Percentage of births whose mothers received various types of antenatal services among births in the three years preceding the survey by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Antenatal check-up only at home from health worker	Received antenatal check-up outside the home from: ¹			Percentage who received two or more tetanus toxoid injections	Percentage who received iron and folic acid tablets or syrup	Number of births	Percentage who received iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for 3 or more months ²	Number of births
		Doctor	Other health professional	Traditional birth attendant, other					
Mother's current age									
15-19	(3.9)	(32.8)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(58.5)	(29.0)	40	*	12
20-34	1.5	35.2	7.5	0.2	55.0	40.4	329	63.7	133
Residence									
Urban	1.2	73.3	3.8	0.0	76.9	56.5	75	(74.1)	43
Rural	1.8	25.2	7.9	0.3	48.5	34.1	307	62.7	105
Mother's education									
Illiterate	0.8	19.8	7.4	0.0	42.2	22.4	208	(54.1)	46
Literate, < middle school complete	1.9	25.8	5.6	1.8	46.5	42.0	45	*	19
Middle school complete	(6.8)	(40.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(62.6)	(55.2)	36	*	20
High school complete and above	1.6	69.5	6.9	0.0	80.9	66.1	94	72.9	62
Birth order									
1	2.3	48.9	9.0	0.0	64.1	54.0	102	71.7	55
2-3	1.9	34.6	7.5	0.5	54.0	37.3	171	67.3	64
4-5	0.0	22.6	5.4	0.0	53.3	30.6	78	(46.0)	24
6+	(2.8)	(18.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(14.7)	32	*	5
Total	1.7	34.6	7.1	0.2	54.1	38.5	383	66.0	147

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births in the three years preceding the survey. Total includes small numbers of births to women age 35-49, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

¹Includes all births for which the mothers received an antenatal check-up outside the home, even if they also received a check-up at home from a health worker. If more than one type of antenatal check-up provider was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is shown.

²Among births whose mothers received iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

Table 35 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Place of delivery						Total percent	Number of births
	Health facility/institution			Home				
	Public	NGO/trust	Private	Own home	Parents' home	Other ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
< 20	(6.2)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(77.8)	(4.5)	(4.7)	100.0	40
20-34	8.7	0.3	13.0	72.7	3.0	2.4	100.0	329
Birth order								
1	6.3	0.0	28.4	60.8	1.8	2.7	100.0	102
2-3	9.8	0.5	8.6	73.8	4.4	3.0	100.0	171
4-5	7.4	0.0	3.6	83.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	78
6+	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Residence								
Urban	9.7	0.0	32.0	48.6	7.2	2.4	100.0	75
Rural	8.0	0.3	7.2	79.8	2.1	2.6	100.0	307
Mother's education								
Illiterate	4.1	0.0	4.1	85.5	2.1	4.2	100.0	208
Literate, < middle school complete	11.0	0.0	5.7	79.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	45
Middle school complete	(11.0)	(2.5)	(5.9)	(73.5)	(4.6)	(2.5)	100.0	36
High school complete and above	15.6	0.0	35.3	44.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	94
Religion								
Hindu	8.1	0.0	11.8	74.3	3.1	2.8	100.0	348
Other	(11.3)	(2.6)	(15.5)	(68.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	8.0	0.0	3.0	83.2	1.4	4.3	100.0	63
Scheduled tribe	(9.6)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(71.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Other ²	8.9	0.3	13.5	71.4	3.7	2.2	100.0	274
Standard of living index								
Low	6.5	0.0	3.9	87.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	90
Medium	9.8	0.5	5.8	75.6	2.8	5.5	100.0	176
High	9.3	0.0	35.5	49.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	85
Number of antenatal check-ups								
0	3.6	0.0	3.1	88.8	2.7	1.8	100.0	211
1	8.6	1.9	10.2	77.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	47
2	(16.5)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(62.0)	(1.7)	(10.5)	100.0	49
4+	(14.9)	(0.0)	(52.9)	(28.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Total	8.3	0.2	12.1	73.7	3.1	2.5	100.0	383

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 14 births to women age 35-49, 13 births to women belonging to other backward classes, 20 births to mothers who received three antenatal check-ups, and 7, 30, and 6 births with missing information on caste/tribe, the standard of living index, and number of antenatal check-ups, respectively, which are not shown separately.

NGO: Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Includes missing

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

Table 36 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by attendant assisting during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Attendant assisting during delivery ¹					Total percent	Number of births
	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Dai (TBA)	Other	Missing		
Mother's age at birth							
< 20	(17.7)	(10.0)	(59.6)	(12.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40
20-34	26.1	10.2	44.0	18.6	1.1	100.0	329
Birth order							
1	38.4	12.1	34.9	13.7	0.9	100.0	102
2-3	19.9	12.4	50.9	16.2	0.5	100.0	171
4-5	22.8	5.3	46.7	22.9	2.3	100.0	78
6+	(11.9)	(0.0)	(51.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Residence							
Urban	44.1	10.0	38.7	4.8	2.4	100.0	75
Rural	20.0	9.8	47.6	22.1	0.6	100.0	307
Mother's education							
Illiterate	13.0	7.5	56.1	22.1	1.3	100.0	208
Literate, < middle school complete	16.7	14.2	43.1	26.1	0.0	100.0	45
Middle school complete	(32.5)	(4.6)	(37.8)	(22.7)	(2.5)	100.0	36
High school complete and above	51.8	14.8	27.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	94
Religion							
Hindu	24.6	9.4	45.2	19.8	1.0	100.0	348
Other	(26.7)	(14.4)	(51.6)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	18.3	5.8	53.1	21.4	1.4	100.0	63
Scheduled tribe	(31.3)	(12.9)	(35.7)	(20.2)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Other ²	26.1	10.6	44.0	18.6	0.7	100.0	274
Standard of living index							
Low	13.1	5.4	61.6	20.0	0.0	100.0	90
Medium	21.5	13.0	44.0	19.4	2.0	100.0	176
High	49.1	11.4	36.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	85
Number of antenatal check-ups							
0	12.0	3.4	55.9	27.8	0.9	100.0	211
1	22.3	12.0	53.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	47
2	(31.5)	(25.9)	(30.2)	(10.5)	(1.8)	100.0	49
4+	(69.6)	(14.4)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Place of delivery							
Public health facility	(90.5)	(2.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Private health facility	(98.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Own home	5.9	10.0	59.9	24.1	0.0	100.0	282
Total	24.8	9.8	45.8	18.7	0.9	100.0	383

Note: Table includes only the two most recent births during the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 14 births to women age 35-49, 13 births belonging to other backward classes, 20 births to mothers who received three antenatal check-ups, 1 birth delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic, 12 births delivered in the parents' home, and 7, 30, and 6 births with missing information on caste/tribe, the standard of living index, and number of antenatal check-ups, respectively, which are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹If the respondent mentioned more than one attendant, only the most qualified attendant is shown.

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

Table 37 Symptoms of reproductive health problems

Percentage of ever-married women reporting abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection during the three months preceding the survey and percentage of currently married women reporting painful intercourse or bleeding after intercourse by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Ever-married women							Number of ever-married women	Currently married women			Number of currently married women	
	Any abnormal vaginal discharge	Vaginal discharge accompanied by:					Symptoms of a urinary tract infection ²		Any abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection ²	Painful intercourse (often)	Bleeding after intercourse (ever) ¹		Any reproductive health problem
		Itching or irritation	Bad odour	Severe lower abdominal pain ¹	Fever	Other problem							
Age													
15-19	15.0	8.7	7.5	5.9	7.4	4.5	10.8	21.1	56	15.5	7.7	30.2	56
20-24	31.6	25.7	17.3	16.0	5.5	3.9	18.7	38.5	199	10.6	3.0	42.1	195
25-29	36.1	26.6	19.3	17.7	7.2	7.4	22.7	44.7	233	13.7	6.7	46.6	227
30-34	38.8	24.2	26.1	17.7	9.2	12.4	18.3	43.5	172	10.0	2.0	45.1	159
35-39	26.8	19.6	14.3	12.1	4.4	7.1	11.8	27.8	181	8.9	0.0	31.9	167
40-44	40.1	30.4	19.8	21.4	9.7	11.1	21.1	44.2	139	10.8	3.6	44.9	122
45-49	28.9	19.9	16.5	17.9	9.2	5.9	16.1	34.8	113	3.5	0.8	38.0	101
Residence													
Urban	27.4	18.7	14.9	15.2	4.2	8.5	16.7	34.3	241	7.6	2.4	37.0	228
Rural	34.4	25.2	19.3	16.6	8.1	7.4	18.3	39.4	852	11.4	3.5	42.4	799
Education													
Illiterate	36.8	27.8	21.1	18.5	9.4	8.2	20.1	41.2	588	10.5	4.0	43.8	543
Literate, < middle school complete	28.6	17.3	14.9	15.4	4.5	8.6	20.2	37.2	150	12.3	1.8	40.7	141
Middle school complete	30.3	20.7	19.8	14.8	7.8	4.4	11.9	33.7	97	10.6	2.6	35.0	94
High school complete and above	27.4	19.6	13.7	12.5	3.7	7.1	14.1	34.0	257	9.6	2.7	38.3	249
Religion													
Hindu	33.6	24.3	18.8	16.6	7.7	7.9	18.4	39.3	1,023	11.0	3.4	42.3	961
Other	21.7	15.4	11.6	13.1	0.0	3.7	11.6	23.0	70	3.9	1.2	25.6	66
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	34.5	26.1	22.2	16.4	8.5	8.6	20.9	39.7	157	11.8	4.2	43.5	150
Scheduled tribe	(46.4)	(44.5)	(17.2)	(24.7)	(3.8)	(5.6)	(25.0)	(54.0)	43	(15.9)	(11.2)	(62.4)	37
Other backward class	26.2	21.5	18.5	19.7	7.4	1.7	14.2	29.3	54	6.0	1.6	29.3	54
Other	32.6	22.6	17.9	15.7	7.3	8.1	17.4	38.1	825	10.4	2.9	40.9	773

Contd ...

Table 37 Symptoms of reproductive health problems (contd.)

Percentage of ever-married women reporting abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection during the three months preceding the survey and percentage of currently married women reporting painful intercourse or bleeding after intercourse by selected background characteristics, Uttaranchal, 1998-99

Background characteristic	Ever-married women								Number of ever-married women	Currently married women			Number of currently married women
	Any abnormal vaginal discharge	Vaginal discharge accompanied by:					Symptoms of a urinary tract infection ²	Any abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection ²		Painful intercourse (often)	Bleeding after intercourse (ever) ¹	Any reproductive health problem	
		Itching or irritation	Bad odour	Severe lower abdominal pain ¹	Fever	Other problem							
Standard of living index													
Low	36.1	25.4	19.6	17.2	7.5	9.8	21.5	41.6	208	10.7	3.5	44.4	191
Medium	33.1	23.9	19.8	16.8	7.9	6.2	17.8	36.8	509	10.7	3.6	39.8	477
High	29.1	21.1	15.0	13.9	4.6	6.8	14.3	36.9	291	7.7	2.3	38.7	280
Work status													
Working in family farm/business	48.2	37.4	23.6	23.3	14.3	18.2	19.4	52.2	126	12.5	4.5	57.2	116
Employed by someone else	(32.7)	(28.1)	(20.5)	(8.5)	(2.3)	(8.8)	(13.6)	(32.7)	39	(9.5)	(2.9)	(46.4)	27
Self-employed	40.6	31.6	16.9	11.0	6.0	11.9	23.9	52.7	68	12.4	2.8	56.8	61
Not worked in past 12 months	30.0	21.0	17.6	16.1	6.5	5.7	17.5	35.4	859	10.1	3.2	37.7	822
Number of children ever born													
0	24.3	16.9	14.2	12.8	7.3	3.1	14.3	29.9	129	15.2	7.3	35.1	119
1	30.2	25.5	14.7	13.6	6.5	9.4	12.9	33.9	143	14.6	4.7	40.8	133
2-3	32.9	22.2	18.3	15.5	6.5	7.4	19.4	39.3	451	8.8	2.2	41.0	431
4-5	35.3	26.2	18.9	20.0	7.3	8.4	20.4	41.4	278	8.8	2.9	43.4	255
6+	41.3	30.9	28.7	18.3	11.9	10.0	16.6	42.2	93	11.4	1.9	44.8	89
All ever-married women	32.9	23.8	18.4	16.3	7.2	7.6	18.0	38.3	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA
All currently married women	32.9	24.2	18.5	16.1	6.9	7.7	18.5	38.6	1,027	10.5	3.3	41.2	1,027

Note: Total includes small numbers of women with missing information on education, caste/tribe, the standard of living index, and work status, who are not shown separately.

NA: Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Not related to menstruation

²Includes pain or burning while urinating or more frequent or difficult urination

Table 38 Treatment of reproductive health problems

Among women with a reproductive health problem, percentage who sought advice or treatment from specific providers by residence, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Provider	Urban	Rural	Total
Public medical sector	21.8	9.4	11.8
Government doctor	20.7	8.7	11.0
Public health nurse	0.0	0.5	0.4
ANM/LHV	1.1	0.5	0.6
Other public medical sector	1.1	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector	24.3	20.8	21.4
Private doctor	24.3	19.7	20.6
Private nurse	0.0	1.5	1.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.4	0.4
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
None	55.0	72.0	68.7
Number of women	83	347	431

Note: Table includes currently married women who report abnormal vaginal discharge, symptoms of a urinary tract infection, painful intercourse, or bleeding after intercourse and women who are ever married but not currently married who report abnormal vaginal discharge or symptoms of a urinary tract infection. Percentages add to more than 100.0 because women could report treatment from multiple providers.
ANM: Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV: Lady health visitor; TBA: Traditional birth attendant

Table 39 Quality of family planning services

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive methods who were told about other methods, who were told about side effects or other problems, and who were given follow-up services by residence, Uttaranchal, 1998–99

Residence	Percentage who were told about other methods by motivator ¹	Number of users ¹	Percentage who were told about side effects or other problems with current method ²	Percentage who received follow up after acceptance of current method	Number of users
Urban	(25.0)	33	26.7	70.5	118
Rural	13.1	145	24.4	57.1	298
Total	15.3	177	25.1	60.9	415

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases
¹Excludes women who were self motivated
²By a health and family planning worker at the time of accepting the current method