

YOUTH IN BIHAR & JHARKHAND

A Situational Analysis



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FOREWORD

As per the 2001 Census of India, youth (15–24 years) account for 195 million out of a total population of 1029 million of India. Every fifth person in the country is a youth. As per the projection made by the Registrar General, by 2011 the youth population is expected to grow to 240 million. This segment constitutes a large and vulnerable section of the country's total population. Their access to health services remains poor.

In order to provide better health services to the youth, availability of relevant information is essential. Unfortunately, availability of data on youth in India is insufficient and this is a major obstacle in the development of specifically targeted intervention strategies.

In an attempt to address this gap, Population Foundation of India undertook an exercise where-in available data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has been analysed for the youth population (15–24 years) and desegregated by sex and place of residence. The exercise is restricted to the two states of Bihar and Jharkhand, and for the country as a whole.

We hope this publication will address the long felt need for suitable data by policymakers, programme managers, health administrators, health care professionals and civil society organisations working on adolescents and young people.

**Fact Sheet for Youth (15-24 years)
in Bihar, Jharkhand and India**

Indicator	Bihar	Jharkhand	India
School attendance (15–17 years)	33.6	36.9	41.3
Males	48.4	48.9	48.8
Females	24.0	26.7	34.4
Media exposure (percentage regularly exposed to media)			
Males	79	74	90
Females	47	46	74
Employment of youth			
Males	63	61	64
Females	22	52	34
Percentage of youth ever married			
Males	27.3	26.9	18.7
Females	67.1	64.5	52.1
Awareness of emergency contraceptives			
Males	11.4	6.4	15.2
Females	3.4	4.5	8.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	13	15	28
Unmet need for contraception	31	33	23
Three or more ANC visits	21	39	58
Use of tobacco			
Males(15–24 years)	48	42	39
Young Males(15–19 years)	25	21	21
Institutional delivery	23	20	41
Anemia among youth			
Males	33	36	27
Females	67	68	54
Youth who are abnormally thin			
Males	48	52	43
Females	50	47	40

Source: National Family Health Survey, 2005-06

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Youth is defined as females and males in the age group of 15–24 years. This report provides a profile of the youth population of Bihar and Jharkhand with a special focus on their knowledge, attitudes and behaviour related to reproductive health and nutrition. Raw data available from the National Family Health Survey III (NFHS-3), 2005–2006, for the state of Bihar and Jharkhand has been used. NFHS-3 covered women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years). The data in this report has been reanalysed for the youth population (15-24 years) for both sexes. The analysis is presented separately for females and males in the age groups of 15–19 years and 20–24 years by marital status. The findings are also presented by place of residence, wherever relevant. The universe of the reanalysis is based on 2,330 youth from Jharkhand and 2,690 youth from Bihar. This study has an important limitation that needs to be noted. The NFHS-3 questionnaire was designed to provide data on population, health, and nutrition indicators for females and males in all reproductive ages; it was not designed to get information on youth per se.

Indicators pertaining to youth such as school attendance rate, media exposure, fertility, awareness about family planning methods, domestic violence, substance abuse, maternal health care, nutritional status and anemia are discussed in this report. Some of the key findings related to the above indicators follow:

- Among the two states, school attendance among 15–17 year olds is higher in Jharkhand (36.9 %) than in Bihar (33.6 %). For both the states, the average is lower than the national average (41.3%). There are rural-urban differentials with respect to school attendance rates among boys and girls. Boys are more likely to be admitted in schools than the girls.
- A majority of young females from Jharkhand and Bihar do not have regular exposure to any media. Media exposure is much higher among males than females.
- Differentials among states with respect to urbanisation, higher education, age at marriage and the availability of work are important factors for the large variation in the proportion of youth employed. In addition, socio-cultural factors are likely to affect state-specific employment rates for females. Over 60 per cent of the males are employed both in Jharkhand and Bihar, whereas only half the females are employed in Bihar, and even less – 25 per cent – in Jharkhand. There are substantial differences in the employment of males and females in these two states and in the country as a whole.
- At the national level, one in every five females aged 15–17 years was married, whereas in the 15–24 years age group slightly more than half of the females were

found married. Similarly, one in every 17 (6%) males aged 15–24 years has been ever married. More than 80 per cent of males aged 15–24 years have never married. In Bihar and Jharkhand, more than one fifth of females, aged 15–17 years, were married. The proportion of females aged 15–17 years who were married is particularly high in Bihar (38%) and Jharkhand (36%). More than one in ten males in the same age group (10%) in Bihar and Jharkhand were married.

- In Bihar and Jharkhand, a sizeable proportion of females were married but had not started living with their male counterparts. The same holds true for young males in Bihar.
- The proportion of girls married by 18 years of age is more than 50 per cent in both the states. The figure in both the states (Bihar - 64% and Jharkhand – 60%) is more than the national average (47%).
- In Jharkhand, 55 per cent of young females had not heard about IUDs. In both the states as well as for the country as a whole, males were less aware about the two female spacing methods (pill and IUD) than females. There is a gender differential with respect to awareness about IUDs. In Bihar, 67 per cent of female youth were aware of IUDs, whereas the corresponding figure for male youth was only 36 per cent. In Jharkhand however, the figures were 45.1 per cent for females and 29.5 per cent for males. The awareness about emergency contraception was quite low for both the sexes in both the states.
- In both Bihar and Jharkhand, more than 50 per cent of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is accounted by the fertility of females aged 15–24 years. The contribution is relatively higher in Jharkhand than Bihar, but it is lower than the national average. One fourth or more adolescent girls aged 15–19 years in Jharkhand and Bihar have already initiated childbearing. In both the states more than 45 per cent of females aged 15–24 years have already initiated child bearing, which is higher than the national average. This has a significant impact on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in both the states.
- Among currently-married youth in these two states, contraceptive prevalence rate does not vary substantially. The contraceptive prevalence rate for these two states is lower than the national average.
- The prevalence of spousal/sexual violence is higher in Bihar (52 %) than Jharkhand (37%). For both the states, the figure is higher than the national average.
- More males than females agree with at least one reason for wife beating in Bihar and India. For Jharkhand, the figure is slightly higher for females. In both the states and for the country, more ever-married females and males agree with at least one reason for wife beating than never-married females and males.
- There is variation in tobacco use and consumption of alcohol. Tobacco use among males is higher in Bihar (48%) than Jharkhand (42%), and for both the states, it is more than the national average (39%). Alcohol consumption among young males is also higher in Bihar (25%) than Jharkhand (21%). The figure for Bihar is more than the national average (21%).



- The proportion of young females who have received three or more ante-natal checkups varies across the two states. The state of Bihar has the lowest percentage (21%) in the country, while for Jharkhand the figure is slightly better (39%). In both the states, the figure is much below the national average (58%).
- There is some variation among the states in the proportion of youth who are abnormally thin. In Bihar, the proportion of females (50%) is more than the males (48%). But for Jharkhand and for India, the reverse is true. For both males and females in the two states, the figure is much higher than the national average (males 43% and females 40%).
- There is wide variation by sex with respect to the prevalence of anemia in the two states. While two thirds of female youth in Bihar (67%) and Jharkhand (68%) are anemic, one third of males are so (Bihar - 33%, Jharkhand - 36%). The figures are higher for both the states, than the national average (males - 27%, females - 54%).

I. INTRODUCTION

As per the 2001 Census of India, population aged 15–24 years accounts for 195 million of the 1,029 million of India's population. In other words, every fifth person in India belongs to the 15–24 year age group. This population is the focus of this report and is identified by the United Nations Population Fund (United Nations, 2009) as youth or the youth population. By 2011, this age group is expected to grow to 240 million (Office of the Registrar General, 2006) and account for a slightly higher proportion of the total population than in 2001.

The youth of any nation are critical for its continued economic development and demographic evolution. The youth population, which typically constitutes the cohort entering the country's labour force, is expected to bring in freshly learned and updated skills that will help renew and improve the country's human capital. The youth also represent the age group that forms the basis of demographic renewal, as these young people begin child bearing.

With declining fertility and a large population base, India is in a unique phase of its demographic transition. The transition has led to significant changes in the rate of population growth, and also, more importantly, in its age structure. The population growth rate, which was over two per cent from 1971–2001, declined to 1.6 per cent in 2007, and is expected to fall further to less than one per cent by 2016. The recent transition to lower fertility has led to a reduction in the proportion of population

below age 15, and hence, to a lower dependency burden. Of the total projected increase of 371 million in India's population between 2001 and 2026, 83 per cent of the increase will be in the working age group of 15–59 years (Office of the Registrar General, 2006). This increase in the share of the population in working ages represents a potential demographic dividend for economic growth in the form of increased productivity of the nation's population as a whole.

The population projection carried out by UNFPA (2009) shows that by 2011, in both Bihar and Jharkhand, 22 per cent of the total population will be youth. There is also inter-district variation among the states with respect to the youth population. The skills, knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and human resource capacity of the youth are essential factors that influence whether, and how well, the demographic dividend is successfully exploited and converted into sustained increases in productivity and economic growth.

Further, the large and increasing relative share and absolute numbers of youth in India makes it even more necessary that the nation ensures that they become a vibrant, constructive force that can address social and economic issues and contribute to sustained and just governance and nation building. In recognition of the important role for youth in nation building, the preamble of the National Youth Policy, 2003, reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to the composite and all-round development

TABLE: 1
Projected youth population (15–24 years) by 2011 in Bihar and Jharkhand

State/Districts	2011		
	Persons	Male	Female
Bihar	21.9	22.4	21.4
Araria	21.1	21.6	20.5
Aurangabad	22.8	22.4	23.3
Banka	21.0	21.8	20.2
Begusarai	22.9	23.4	22.3
Bhagalpur	22.5	24.1	20.7
Bhojpur	23.1	23.8	22.3
Buxar	22.4	22.8	21.9
Darbhangha	22.1	22.5	21.6
Gaya	23.2	22.7	23.7
Gopalganj	21.5	21.6	21.3
Jamui	22.6	22.8	22.5
Jehanabad	22.7	22.2	23.3
Kaimur (Bhabua)	21.3	21.5	21.1
Katihar	21.2	22.1	20.2
Khagaria	21.9	22.6	21.2
Kishanganj	21.9	22.6	21.1
Lakhisarai	22.2	22.3	22.0
Madhepura	21.1	21.0	21.2
Madhubani	21.1	21.3	20.9
Munger	23.3	24.8	21.6
Muzaffarpur	21.8	115.7	20.8
Nalanda	22.6	22.6	22.6
Nawada	22.7	22.3	23.1
Pashchim Champaran	20.8	21.4	20.2
Patna	23.8	24.6	22.9
Purba Champaran	20.8	21.4	20.2

State/Districts	2011		
	Persons	Male	Female
Purnia	21.2	21.8	20.6
Rohtas	22.6	22.8	22.3
Saharsa	22.0	21.8	22.2
Samastipur	21.7	22.1	21.4
Saran	21.6	22.7	20.5
Sheikhpura	22.4	22.5	22.4
Sheohar	20.3	20.9	19.6
Sitamarhi	20.6	21.5	19.7
Siwan	22.1	22.0	22.1
Supaul	21.4	21.2	21.5
Vaishali	21.6	22.8	20.3
Jharkhand	21.8	22.0	21.6
Bokaro	23.6	24.4	22.7
Chatra	21.2	20.9	21.5
Deoghar	21.7	22.0	21.4
Dhanbad	24.5	25.3	23.5
Dumka	20.6	20.7	20.6
Garhwa	19.7	19.5	19.9
Giridih	20.7	20.5	20.9
Godda	20.1	20.5	19.6
Gumla	20.2	19.9	20.5
Hazaribag	23.1	23.5	22.6
Kodarma	21.3	21.1	21.4
Lohardaga	21.0	20.9	21.0
Pakur	20.6	20.2	20.9
Palamu	20.9	21.0	20.9
Paschimi Singhbhum	21.5	21.5	21.6
Purbi Singhbhum	21.9	21.9	21.8

Source: UNFPA, 2009

of the young sons and daughters of India and seeks to establish an all-India perspective to fulfil their legitimate aspirations so that they are all strong of heart and strong of body and mind in successfully accomplishing the challenging tasks of national reconstruction and social changes that lie ahead. (National Youth Policy, 2003). The thrust of the policy

is youth empowerment in different spheres of national life.

In India, youth constitute 18.5 per cent of the total population. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Jharkhand are 16.3 and 17.3 per cent respectively. There are rural-urban and sex differentials with respect to the youth population across all the states and union territories.

TABLE:2
Proportion of youth (15–24 years) by sex and place of residence in India and States, 2001

Country/States	Total %			Rural %			Urban %		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
India	18.5	18.9	18.1	17.8	18.1	17.4	20.5	20.9	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	20.2	20.0	20.3	19.9	19.8	20.0	21.0	20.7	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.7	21.7	22.5	20.7
Punjab	20.2	20.5	19.8	19.7	20.0	19.4	21.1	21.5	20.6
Chandigarh	21.9	22.8	20.7	23.9	26.2	20.3	21.7	22.4	20.7
Uttarakhand	19.7	19.9	19.6	19.2	19.1	19.3	21.3	22.1	20.5
Haryana	20.0	20.7	19.2	19.7	20.6	18.8	20.6	21.1	20.1
Delhi	20.6	21.5	19.6	20.1	21.1	18.9	20.7	21.5	19.7
Rajasthan	18.2	18.6	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.1	20.6	21.1	20.0
Uttar Pradesh	17.7	18.3	17.1	16.9	17.4	16.4	20.9	21.6	20.0
Bihar	16.3	16.7	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.6	19.5	20.4	18.4
Sikkim	22.0	21.6	22.4	21.7	21.3	22.1	24.7	24.6	24.8
Arunachal Pradesh	17.9	17.6	18.3	17.2	17.0	17.5	20.6	20.0	21.2
Nagaland	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	23.9	23.6	22.8	24.5
Manipur	21.3	20.9	21.7	21.4	21.1	21.8	20.9	20.5	21.2
Mizoram	21.7	21.4	22.0	20.1	20.0	20.3	23.2	22.9	23.6
Tripura	19.2	18.9	19.6	19.1	18.9	19.4	19.6	18.9	20.3
Meghalaya	19.2	18.8	19.6	18.3	18.0	18.6	23.1	22.4	23.8
Assam	18.5	18.4	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.4	19.9	19.5	20.4

Country/States	Total %			Rural %			Urban %		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
West Bengal	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.2	17.9	19.1	19.0	19.1
Jharkhand	17.3	17.6	16.9	16.2	16.4	16.0	20.9	21.5	20.3
Orissa	18.3	18.0	18.5	17.8	17.5	18.2	20.8	20.9	20.7
Chhattisgarh	17.3	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.4	20.3	20.6	19.9
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	18.7	17.4	17.2	17.8	16.6	20.4	21.1	19.6
Gujarat	19.8	20.1	19.5	19.0	19.1	18.9	21.1	21.7	20.5
Daman & Diu	26.9	31.1	21.0	30.0	35.2	21.3	21.3	22.0	20.6
D&N Haveli	21.3	23.1	19.2	20.8	22.5	18.9	23.0	25.0	20.3
Maharashtra	19.0	20.0	18.1	17.9	18.8	16.9	20.7	21.5	19.7
Andhra Pradesh	19.1	19.3	18.8	18.2	18.6	17.8	21.5	21.4	21.6
Karnataka	19.4	20.0	18.8	18.6	19.3	17.8	21.2	21.5	20.8
Goa	19.9	20.6	19.2	20.3	20.8	19.8	19.5	20.3	18.7
Lakshadweep	19.6	19.2	20.0	19.8	19.5	20.2	19.3	18.9	19.7
Kerala	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.9	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.3
Tamil Nadu	19.3	19.3	19.4	18.9	19.0	18.8	19.9	19.6	20.1
Puducherry	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.8	20.1
A&N Islands	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.2	21.4	22.5	23.0	22.0

Source: Census of India, 2001

The youth represent a period when sexual activity typically begins and family formation and child bearing is initiated. Too early an age at marriage can hinder healthy and responsible family life and parenthood. It is recommended that marriage and family formation be initiated after the legal age at marriage, and, preferably, after completion of education and the attainment of economic independence. For females in particular, an early age at marriage not only hinders the completion of education and the acquisition of marketable professional

skills, but also pushes them into motherhood at ages when their bodies are not mature enough to safely bear children. Although, in India the legal minimum age at marriage for girls and boys is 18 years and 21 years respectively, a sizeable proportion of females and males marry at much younger ages.

Reproductive and sexual health is an important component of the overall health of the adult population, but is particularly cogent for the youth population. Youth is a period of life when heightened emotions, a sense of

invulnerability, and an intensively heightened sex drive often leads to high-risk taking and sexual experimentation. Despite the resulting need for information on sex, and sexual and reproductive health, youth, particularly unmarried youth, face many social barriers to obtaining accurate and complete information on these subjects. As a result, many youth enter marriage without even a basic knowledge about sex and reproduction, let alone the knowledge necessary to negotiate a safe and healthy sexual and reproductive life. While limited access to information on sex and sexual health is often more of a barrier for girls than for boys, even boys lack accurate and pertinent information on sexual health issues. As a result, many preventable reproductive health problems, including unwanted teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STD), persist. Some research suggests that youth account for a high proportion of new STD infections (Sahni, 2005). The emerging trends in new HIV cases in India show that nearly two-fifths of new infections are reported among people below 25 years of age (NACO, 2004).

In addition, the life-cycle approach adopted by the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of the Government of India recognises that the health status during any phase of life impinges upon the health status in the next phase. Thus, although the reproductive and sexual health issues that concern females and males may differ, good health during the adolescent years provides the foundation for good health during the reproductive years for both the sexes. Ensuring reproductive and sexual health for the youth population is particularly challenging in India. As noted, a large proportion of marriages are still taking place during adolescent years, a period when the body and mind are

not mature enough for parenthood. The fact that females and males married at a young age are less likely to be educated and are more likely to have had only limited exposure to any communication media also puts young parents at a further disadvantage. As a result, young couples often lack even minimal information on contraception and the need for birth spacing with dire consequences for infant and child health and survival, as well as the survival of mothers. Further, ignorance or misinformation on sex related matters can put sexually active youth at a higher risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

Even during late adolescence, the bodies of boys and girls continue to mature, with most still gaining height. Proper nutrition, in the form of a balanced diet rich in nutrients, including iron, is key to the health of youth. Not only are malnourished youth unlikely to contribute to the economic growth of the nation, but their malnourishment can also threaten the health of the next generation. A large percentage of female youth in India have either already initiated childbearing or are only a few years away from it. Thus, the extra nutritional demands of pregnancy and breastfeeding are already here, or not too far in the future, for them. Of particular concern are the high rates of iron-deficiency anemia among adolescent females after menarche. For all of these reasons, the nutritional status of youth should be of big concern.

Substance abuse is another issue of serious concern among youth. Drug use, smoking and irresponsible alcohol consumption are common problems associated with the youth. Substance abuse has many negative effects on the health of youth as well as on their educational attainment and productivity.

Data, Methods and Limitations

This report provides a profile of the youth population of Bihar and Jharkhand with a special focus on their knowledge, attitudes and behaviours related to reproductive health and nutrition. The raw data available from the National Family Health Survey III (NFHS-3), 2005–2006 for the state of Bihar and Jharkhand has been used. Under NFHS-3, women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were covered. The data has been reanalysed for the youth population (15-24 years) for both sexes. The complete analysis is presented separately for

females and males in the age groups of 15–19 years and 20–24 years by marital status. The findings are also presented by place of residence, wherever relevant in the entire report. The universe of the reanalysis is based on 2,330 youth from Jharkhand and 2,690 youth from Bihar.

This study has an important limitation. The NFHS-3 questionnaire was designed to provide data on population, health, and nutrition indicators for females and males in all reproductive ages; it was not designed to get information on youth *per se*.

II. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF YOUTH IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

The health, nutrition and demographic situation of youth varies by their own characteristics, such as age, marital status, religion and caste, as well as the characteristics of their households, such as the type of family and wealth status. In addition, education and media exposure are important catalysts for health and demographic change. Information about education and employment of youth is also critical in assessing the stock of human resources in the population. This section provides the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the youth interviewed in NFHS-3 and also explores in detail their mass media exposure, marriage patterns and employment.

2.1 Background Characteristics

The distribution of household population by age, sex and place of residence in Bihar and

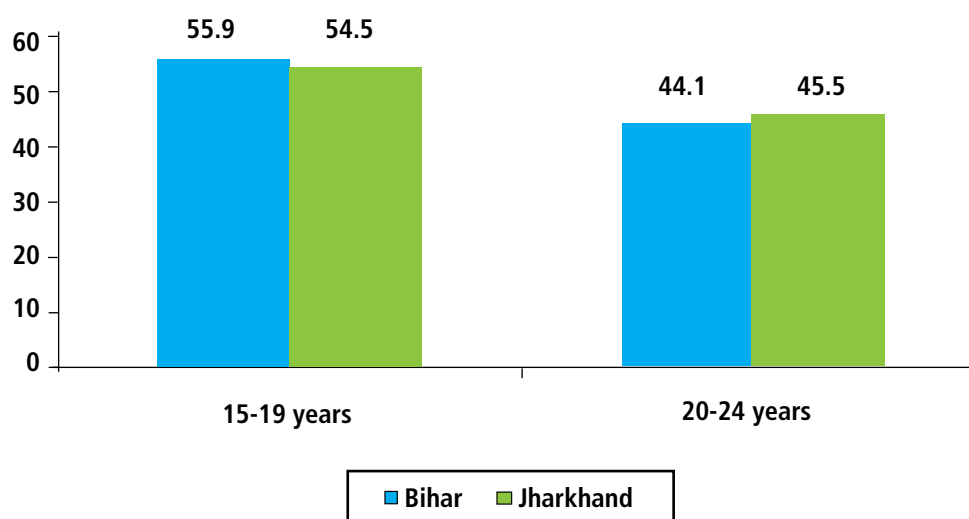
Jharkhand shows that in Jharkhand 54.5 per cent of the total youth population belong to the age group of 15-19 years, whereas the remaining 45.5 per cent are between 20-24 years. The corresponding figures for Bihar are 56 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. There exists a differential with respect to gender and place of residence for the two states under study. A total of 2,330 youth were covered under the survey in Jharkhand. The gender-wise break up shows that 1,123 were males and 1,207 were females. Similarly, a total of 2,690 youth were from the state of Bihar. Among them 1,147 were males and 1,543 were females (Appendix: Tables 1a & 1b).

2.2 Literacy and Educational Attainment

Among the two states, the school attendance rate of the youth population (15-17 years) is

GRAPH 1:

Youth population in Bihar and Jharkhand, 2005–2006



higher in Jharkhand (37%) than Bihar (34%). The school attendance rates in both the states are lower than the national average (41%). There is also a differential by place of residence and sex. For male and urban youth the school attendance rate is higher than females and rural youth.

2.3 Exposure to Media

The mass media exposure among youth is higher for Bihar than Jharkhand for both the

sexes. For both males and females, the figure is below the national average. Males have an advantage over females with respect to mass media exposure for both the states.

2.4 Employment

In both the states, males have an advantage over females in employment. More males are employed in Bihar (63%) than Jharkhand (61%). However, the employment for male youth is lower than the national average (64%)

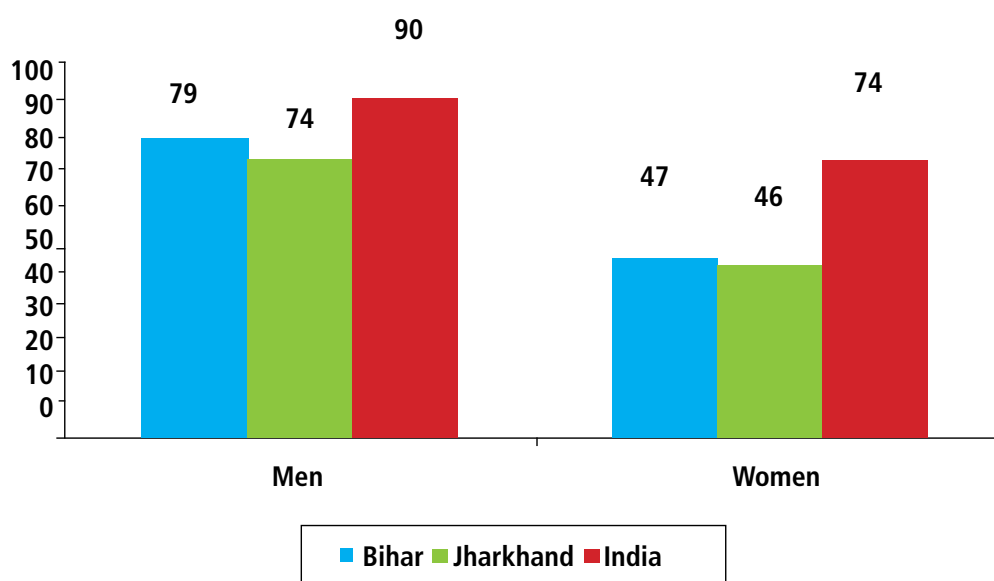
TABLE:3

School attendance: Percentage of the *de facto* household population aged 15-17 years attending school in the 2005-2006 academic year by urban-rural residence in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-06

State	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Bihar	55.8	56.8	56.3	18.5	45.6	28.4	24.0	48.4	33.6
Jharkhand	50.0	57.7	53.8	19.5	45.4	31.0	26.7	48.9	36.9
India	50.5	52.1	51.3	27.7	47.1	36.7	34.4	48.8	41.3

GRAPH 2:

Mass media exposure among the youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005- 2006 (Percentage regularly exposed to media)



in both the states. The situation for females is just the reverse. Jharkhand (52%) outscores Bihar (22%) in case of employment of female youth. The figure for Jharkhand is higher than the national average (34%).

2.5 Marital Status

The marital status of the household population in these two states varies by age, sex and place of residence. The proportion of currently-married youth is higher (43.8%) for Bihar than Jharkhand (40.7%). In the case of never-

married, Jharkhand (58.3%) outscores Bihar (52.6%). The ever-married youth population varies by sex. There is also variation across the states. Both the states have a higher average than the national figure. Among males and females, the proportion is higher for females than males. In Bihar and Jharkhand more than one fifth of the females aged 15-17 years were married. The proportion of females aged 15-17 years who were married is higher in Bihar (38%) than in Jharkhand (36%) (Appendix: Tables 2a & 2b).

GRAPH 3:

Employment of youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006 (Percent employed in the last 12 months)

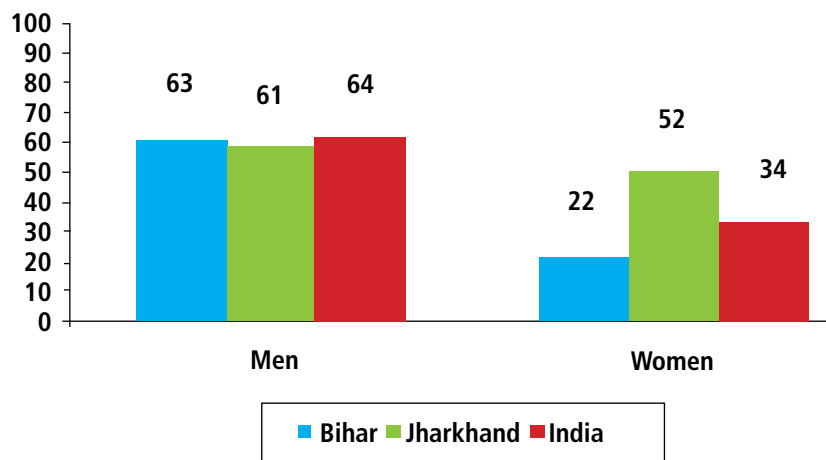


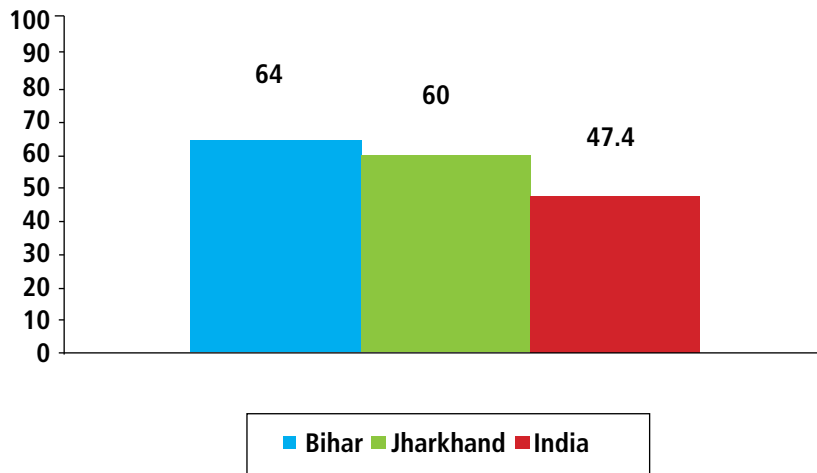
TABLE 4:

Marital status: Percentage of females and males aged 15-24 years who are ever-married (includes married, but gauna not performed), by age in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

State	Females				Males		
	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	15-24 years	15-20 years	21-24 years	15-24 years
Bihar	38.0	69.4	89.0	67.1	14.5	53.7	27.3
Jharkhand	36.1	64.4	83.8	64.5	12.5	54.0	26.9
India	19.0	47.5	75.7	52.1	7.4	38.2	18.7

GRAPH 4:

Percentage of female youth married by 18 years of age in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006



III. KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS AMONG YOUTH IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

This section discusses the level of knowledge of youth on key issues of family welfare and health. The specific topics discussed are knowledge of family planning methods and HIV/AIDS. The age between 15–24 years is when most females and males enter marital unions and begin sexual activity. During this period, it is important for them to have accurate information on these issues.

3.1 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods

The knowledge of family planning methods is a precondition for their use. Knowledge of different family planning methods, especially spacing methods, is essential for providing young couples with the means to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Knowledge about condoms is also important for the practice of safe sex, and knowledge of emergency contraception is essential for avoiding an unwanted pregnancy after unprotected sex.

Knowledge regarding family planning methods is high in both the states. Knowledge about

modern methods is higher than traditional methods among both male and female youth in both the states. With regards to awareness of modern spacing methods, in Jharkhand 55 per cent of females have not heard about IUDs. In both the states as well as for the country as a whole, males are less aware than females of pills and IUDs, the two spacing methods for females. There is a gender differential with respect to awareness about IUDs. The awareness about emergency contraception is quite low for both the sexes. In both the states, a major medium of exposure to family planning methods was television, wall paintings and hoardings. Exposure among males is found to be higher than females for all the media.

3.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

The knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth is important because the period between sexual initiation and marriage is for many young people a time of sexual experimentation that may involve high-risk behaviours. This issue has special

TABLE 5:

Awareness of modern spacing methods: Percentage of females and males aged 15-24 years who are aware of specific modern spacing methods in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

State	Females				Males			
	Pill	IUD	Condom	Emergency Contraception	Pill	IUD	Condom	Emergency Contraception
Bihar	92.7	67.0	72.3	3.4	76.9	36.0	92.6	11.4
Jharkhand	75.6	45.1	59.2	4.5	74.2	29.5	86.5	6.4
India	82.8	87.9	71.3	8.2	78.4	36.8	93.4	15.2

importance as nearly two-fifths of the new HIV infections in India are reported among people below 25 years of age (NACO, 2004). An equally important concern is the narrowing gender gap in new infections, suggesting an urgent need to address the issues and concerns of the youth.

Knowledge of AIDS is higher among young persons aged 15–24 years than older persons aged 25–49 years. Knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention is crucial for young people, particularly if they engage in casual sex or other risky behaviours. At the national level, about two-thirds of young females are aware of AIDS, but in Jharkhand and Bihar less than half of females have heard of AIDS. In Jharkhand, only 40 per cent females and 71 per cent of males are aware of AIDS. In Bihar, only 44 per cent females, but 82 per cent of males have heard of AIDS. In both the states for both males and females, the knowledge about HIV/AIDS varies by age, place of residence and education. The level of knowledge is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Major sources of information are radio, television, newspaper and discussions among

peers. Knowledge of male youth is found to be higher than female youth in both the states (Appendix: Tables 25a & 25b).

3.3 Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is very low. Comprehensive knowledge means that youth know that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that it cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS. Almost two-thirds of young males and half of young females know that HIV infection can be transmitted from a mother to her baby. Although awareness of AIDS is widespread among males, most of them do not have a comprehensive knowledge of it. In Jharkhand, 14 per cent males and 30 per cent females have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The corresponding figures for Bihar are 13 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. In both the states, more male youth were aware of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child than female youth. It also varies by place of residence and education (Appendix: Tables 27a & 27b).

IV. ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS OF YOUTH IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

A study of youth attitudes toward demographic and health issues provides an insight into their motivations and the context for behaviour. Knowing the attitudes of youth is particularly important for at least two reasons – youth are either already making, or will soon be making, fertility related decisions that will be key to demographic change in the nation and because, today's youth are tomorrow's adults, and their attitudes will have an important influence on what constitutes acceptable behaviour in tomorrow's world.

This section, therefore, explores attitudes of youth on key demographic and health-related topics: the ideal number of children, use of contraception, acceptance of persons living with HIV/AIDS, teaching of family life education in school and gender roles.

4.1 The Ideal Number of Children

As most of the youth are just initiating childbearing or will soon be doing so, the family size they consider to be ideal will influence the future level of fertility in the country. NFHS-3 data show that youth in India, both females and males, desire small families. Two children is the most preferred family size in both Bihar and Jharkhand. After a two-child family, most male and female youth prefer three children followed by one child in both the states (Appendix: Tables 4a & 4b).

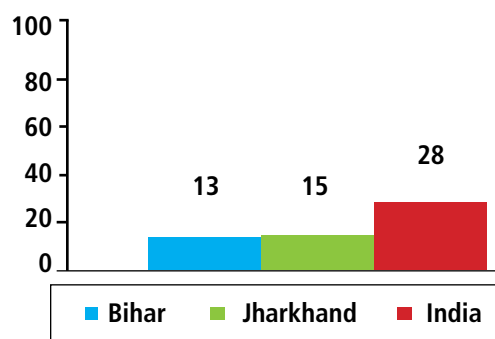
4.2 Use of Contraception

Ever-use of contraception is found to be higher in Jharkhand (27%) than in Bihar

(20%). Ever-use of contraception among female youth is found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas in both the states. Among the two states, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is higher for Jharkhand (15%) than Bihar (13%). The CPR for both the states is lower than the national average (28%). For modern methods, the CPR for Jharkhand (12%) is higher than Bihar (9%). The most commonly used family planning methods in the two states are female sterilisation, pill and condom. Contraceptive use also varies by place of residence (Appendix: Tables 14a & 14b).

GRAPH 5:

Contraceptive prevalence among female youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006 (Percentage of currently married females aged 15-24 years)



4.3 Quality of Care

More (9%) female youth were informed about the side effects of sterilisation in Jharkhand than in Bihar (3%) before they chose to accept it. All 24 per cent of female youth in Bihar were informed about the availability of other methods before accepting sterilisation; the figure for Jharkhand was 10 per cent. (Appendix: Tables 16a & 16b).

4.4 Unmet Need

The unmet need for contraception is higher in Jharkhand (33%) than in Bihar (31%). The figure for both the states is higher than the national average (23%). Unmet need also varies by place of residence and is higher in rural areas than urban areas (Appendix: Tables 19a & 19b).

4.5 Gender Roles

In Bihar 57 per cent of females and 63 per cent of males agree on at least one reason for wife beating. The corresponding figures for Jharkhand are 51 and 42 per cent. The figures

for Bihar are more than the national average, whereas Jharkhand scores below the national average.

Youth Behaviour

This section focuses on reported demographic and health-related behaviours of the youth. First, it examines youth behaviour related to reproduction, in particular, fertility and their use of contraception. This is followed by a discussion on sexual initiation and behaviour related to high-risk sex among youth. Finally, data is presented on the use of tobacco and alcohol by youth, which are two lifestyle choices that have consequences on health.

GRAPH 6:

Unmet need among females aged 15-24 years - Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

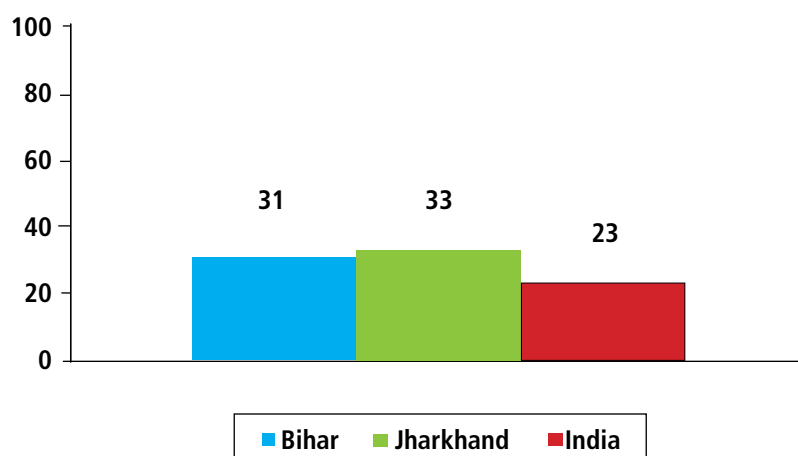


TABLE 6:

Acceptance of wife beating: Percentage of females and males 15-24 years who agree on at least one reason for wife beating by marital status in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

State	Females			Males		
	Never Married	Ever Married	Total	Never Married	Ever Married	Total
Bihar	48.9	60.9	56.6	59.0	76.6	63.3
Jharkhand	45.3	54.2	50.9	42.0	43.2	42.3
India	49.0	56.4	52.8	54.8	60.0	55.7

4.6 Fertility Performance

The period of youth is a time when individuals are expected to acquire knowledge and skills necessary in becoming responsible adults who are adequately prepared for the demands of family formation, successful employment and informed citizenship. However, for most females in India, the period of youth is when childbearing activity is at its peak. In the states of Bihar and Jharkhand half or more of total fertility rate (TFR) is accounted for by the fertility of female youth. The figures for both the states are below the national average.

4.7 Initiation of Childbearing

A direct indicator of early childbearing is the proportion of youth who have initiated childbearing, i.e. they have had a child or are pregnant with their first child. One-fourth or more adolescent girls aged 15-19 years in Jharkhand and Bihar have already initiated childbearing. The percentage is slightly higher for Jharkhand (27.5%) than Bihar (25%). Initiation of child bearing by background characteristics in both the states shows that childbearing increases gradually with each single year of age from 15-17 years. Early initiation

GRAPH 7:
Percentage of Total Fertility achieved by age 25 years in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

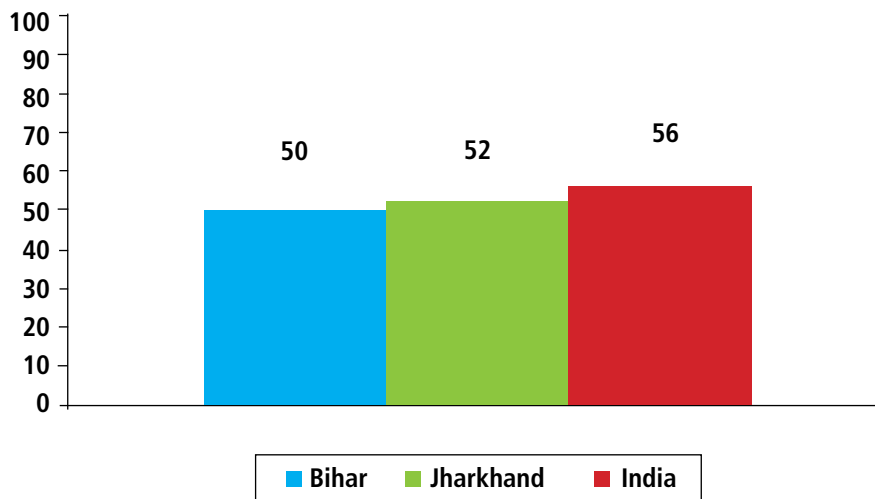


TABLE 7:
Initiation of childbearing: Percentage of females 15-24 years who have begun childbearing by age in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006

State	Percentage by age		
	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-24 years
Bihar	25.0	79.1	47.8
Jharkhand	27.5	75.6	49.9
India	16.0	65.0	39.4

of childbearing is more common in rural than in urban areas, and declines sharply with the wealth index. Initiation of childbearing is higher in case of illiterate females than literate females.

4.8 Use of Tobacco and Alcohol

Substance abuse is an important issue related to youth health worldwide. In NFHS-3, data on tobacco consumption and alcohol consumption by females and males was collected. According to Mishra et al (2005), if the current consumption of tobacco trends persists, tobacco related deaths will be around 10 million per year by 2030. While cigarettes are the dominant form of tobacco use in much of the world, oral use of smokeless tobacco (chewing or applying to the teeth or gums) and smoking of bidis are the dominant forms of tobacco consumption.

Both use of tobacco and alcohol (48% and 25%) among males and young males is higher

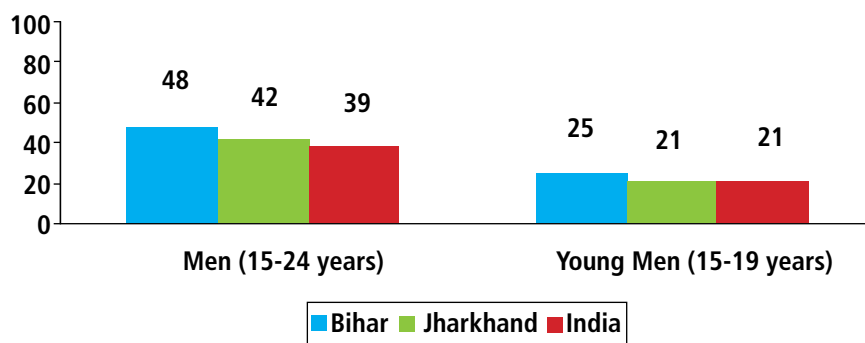
in Bihar than Jharkhand (42% and 21%). In consumption of both the substances, the figures for Bihar and Jharkhand are higher than the national average. There is a gender differential with respect to the use of tobacco and alcohol. In both the states more male youth are using tobacco and alcohol as compared to females. The use of substances is slightly higher for urban areas than rural areas.

4.9 Initiation of Sexual Activity

About 17 per cent of female youth and three per cent of male youth had their first sexual intercourse by 15 years of age in Bihar. The corresponding figures for Jharkhand are 18 and two per cent respectively (Appendix: Tables 20a & 20b). The use of condom for the first sexual intercourse also shows a gender differential. In both the states more male youth used the condom for the first sexual intercourse than female youth (Appendix: Tables 21a & 21b).

GRAPH 8:

Use of tobacco/alcohol among males in Bihar, Jharkhand and India



V. NUTRITION AND HEALTH STATUS OF YOUTH IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

In this final section, selected indicators of young people's access to maternal health care services, youth health and nutritional status, and the extent to which female youth are subjected to domestic violence, are discussed. An examination of if youth are utilising maternal health care services, such as antenatal and delivery care, is important for several reasons. Key among them is that youth fertility accounts for a major proportion of all fertility and very young mothers are at higher risk of adverse health outcomes than older females whose bodies are fully developed. The section also presents data on often ignored aspect of physical, sexual and maternal health of females – violence.

Indicators of youth health examined in this section include prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, diabetes, asthma and tuberculosis. Indicators of nutritional status include measures based on the body mass index (BMI) of youth calculated from weight measurement taken as part of NFHS-3 and on the anemia status of youth.

5.1 Maternal Health Care

India's Health and Family Welfare Programme has recognised as its key objectives, the need to provide services that enable a safe and healthy pregnancy and delivery, and ensure the health and survival of the mother and her newborn. In order to meet these objectives, every pregnancy needs to be monitored by health personnel for signs of complications starting in the first trimester, the delivery to take place under

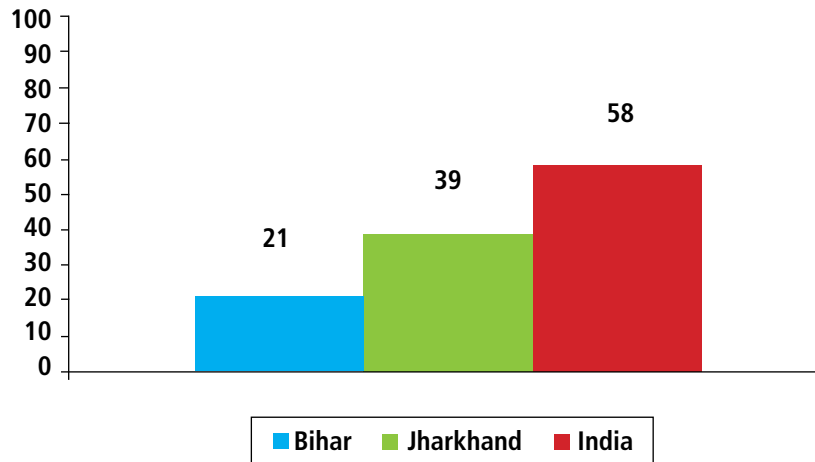
the supervision of a health professional and preferably in a health institution, and the health of the woman and the newborn to be checked by a health professional very soon after the birth. Elements of antenatal care (ANC) include three or more antenatal checkups, protection against tetanus, and iron supplementation. Although risks of pregnancy-related complications and of adverse health outcomes, including maternal and infant mortality, exist for all females, the risks tend to be higher for pregnancies among adolescents whose bodies have yet to fully mature. In addition, a large proportion of births to youth are first births, which also carry a higher risk of mortality than most second or third order births.

5.2 Antenatal Care

Whether young women receive ANC varies greatly by the state they are in. Less than one in every three youth received three or more ANC visits during their last delivery in the past five years in Bihar. This variation among youth is similar to the variation by state among all females in reproductive ages. Percentage of youth who received any ANC is found to be higher in Jharkhand (60%) as against Bihar (41%). There exists a rural-urban differential with respect to the utilisation of ANC care in both the states under study (Appendix: Tables 9a & 9b).

5.3 Delivery Care

In Jharkhand and Bihar, less than one in four births takes place in a health facility.

GRAPH 9:**Three or more antenatal care visits among youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006
Percentage for the last births in the past five years**

Institutional delivery is higher in Bihar (22.2%) than in Jharkhand (16%). Both the states' figures are below the national average (41%). More deliveries (33.8%) were assisted by health personnel in Bihar as compared to Jharkhand (23%). There exists a rural-urban differential with respect to place of delivery and delivery assistance by skilled health personnel.

5.4 Health Problems during Pregnancy

Majority (79%) of female youth in Bihar have faced a pregnancy complication as compared to Jharkhand (69%). The major pregnancy complications in both the states were excessive fatigue, swelling in legs, body and face and convulsions (Appendix: Tables 10a & 10b).

5.5 Post-natal Care

Deliveries with post-natal check-ups are found to be higher in Jharkhand (21%); the corresponding figure for Bihar is 17 per cent. However, deliveries with post-natal check up within two days of birth are a little higher in Bihar (15%) as compared to Jharkhand (14%). (Appendix: Tables 9a & 9b).

5.6 Nutritional Status

There is a large interstate variation in the proportion of youth who are abnormally thin. In Bihar, the proportion of females and males who are abnormally thin is 50 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for Jharkhand are 47 and 52 per cent.

5.7 Male Involvement

Percentage of males who were present at an ANC visit was higher (43%) in Jharkhand than in Bihar (17%). More male youth in Bihar were informed by the health worker about signs of pregnancy complication than in Jharkhand (Appendix: Tables 11a & 11b).

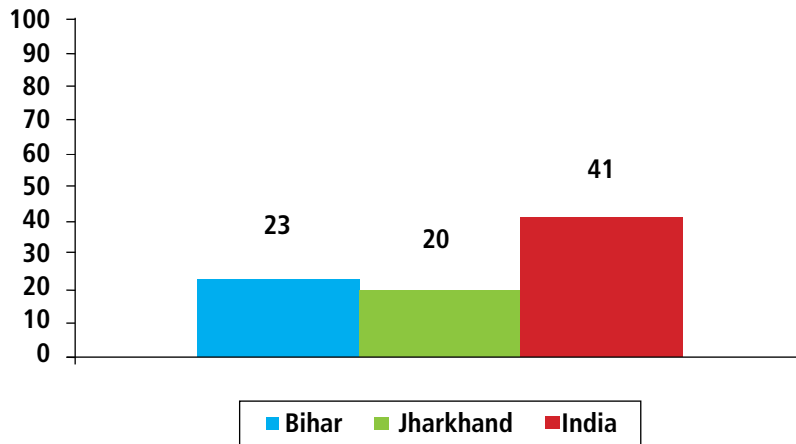
5.8 Prevalence of Anemia

Iron deficiency anemia is one of the most common forms of malnutrition in the world. Characterised by low levels of haemoglobin, it can have detrimental effects on an individual's health. Anemia is of particular concern for female youth since it can become an underlying cause for maternal and perinatal mortality and is associated with an increased risk of premature



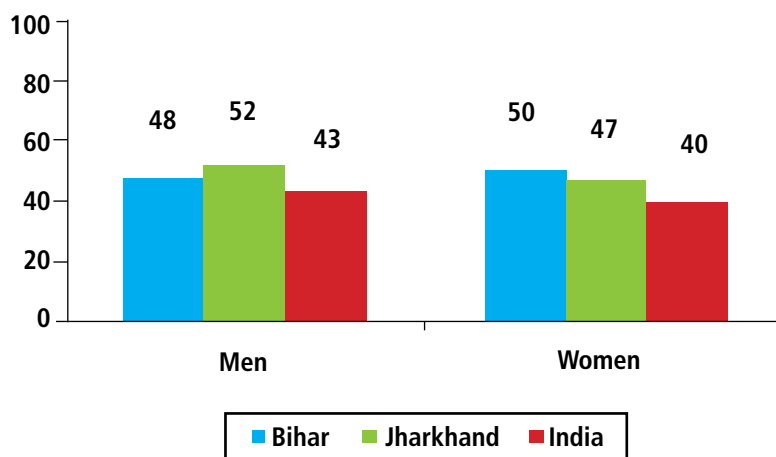
GRAPH 10:

Institutional delivery among youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006
 Percentage for the last births in the past five years



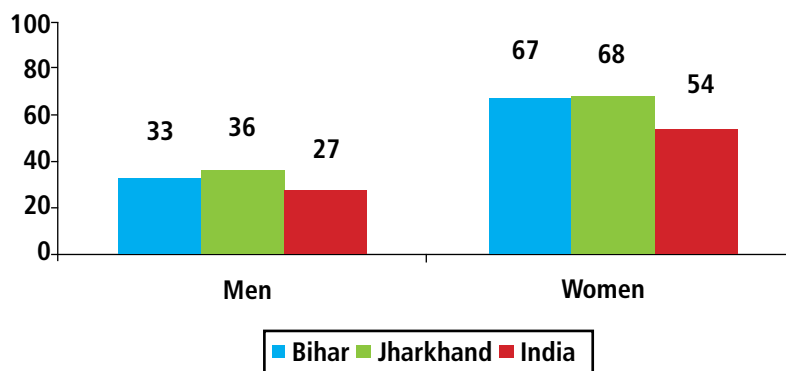
GRAPH 11:

Percentage of youth who are abnormally thin in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006



GRAPH 12:

Anemia among youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006



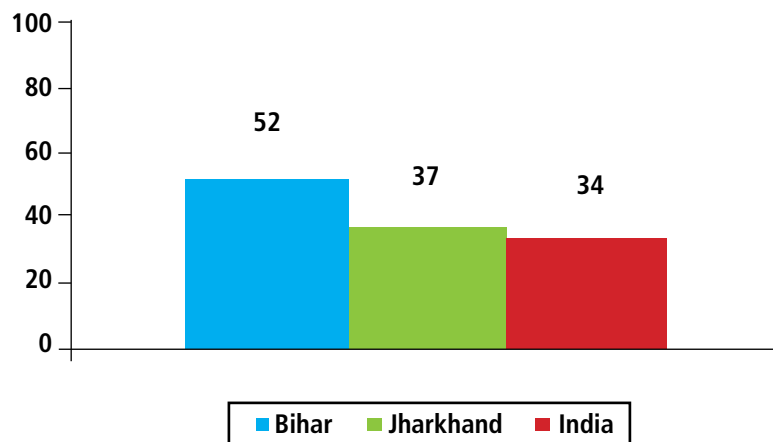
delivery and low birth weight for children. There is wide variation in the prevalence of anemia among youth. The proportion of female youth who are anemic is two-thirds in Bihar and Jharkhand. Among young males, prevalence of anemia is 36 per cent in Jharkhand and 32 per cent in Bihar.

5.9 Domestic Violence

The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence varies greatly by state. For Bihar it is 52 per cent, and for Jharkhand it is 37 per cent. For both the states, the figure is higher than the national average.

GRAPH 13:

Prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence among youth in Bihar, Jharkhand and India, 2005-2006





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APPENDIX: TABLES FOR JHARKHAND AND BIHAR

TABLE 1A:

Household population by age, sex and residence

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	54.0	51.1	52.6	56.5	54.4	55.4	55.7	53.4	54.5
20-24	46.0	48.9	47.4	43.5	45.6	44.6	44.3	46.6	45.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	336	327	662	788	879	1,667	1,123	1,207	2,330

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)

TABLE 1B:

Household population by age, sex and residence

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	57.8	56.8	57.3	56.6	54.9	55.6	56.8	55.2	55.9
20-24	42.2	43.2	42.7	43.4	45.1	44.4	43.2	44.8	44.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	263	249	512	884	1294	2178	1147	1543	2690

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)

TABLE 2A:**Marital status of the household population***Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Jharkhand 2005-06*

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Urban								
Male								
15-19	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0
20-24	82.3	16.8	0.9	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0
Total	91.0	8.6	0.4	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	84.0	14.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	40.8	58.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	62.9	36.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total								
15-19	91.5	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	61.2	37.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	77.1	22.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	NA	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)**NA:** Not applicable**TABLE 2A:****Marital status of the household population(Contd...)***Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Jharkhand 2005-06*

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Rural								
Male								
15-19	90.0	9.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	47.1	51.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	NA	100.0
Total	71.3	27.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	50.7	48.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	10.8	87.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Total	32.5	66.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total								
15-19	69.6	29.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	27.6	70.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0
Total	50.8	48.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)**NA:** Not applicable

TABLE 2A:**Marital status of the household population(Contd...)**

Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Jharkhand 2005-06

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Total								
Male								
15-19	92.4	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	58.0	41.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA	100.0
Total	77.2	22.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	59.4	39.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	19.4	78.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0
Total	40.8	58.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total								
15-19	75.6	23.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	37.6	61.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Total	58.3	40.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)

NA: Not applicable

TABLE 2B:**Marital status of the household population**

Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Bihar 2005-06

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Urban								
Male								
15-19	96.1	2.6	1.3	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	88.6	10.6	0.8	0.1	NA	0.1	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	81.6	16.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	33.6	65.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	60.9	62.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total								
15-19	89.1	9.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	56.6	42.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	75.2	23.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	NA	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)

NA: Not applicable

TABLE 2B:**Marital status of the household population(Contd...)***Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Bihar 2005-06*

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Rural								
Male								
15-19	88.8	8.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	48.7	48.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	71.3	25.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	50.5	41.9	7.3	0.1	NA	0.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	7.4	90.6	0.0	0.5	NA	1.0	0.5	100.0
Total	17.6	63.9	4.0	0.3	NA	0.5	0.2	100.0
Total								
15-19	66.3	28.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	23.7	74.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0
Total	31.0	63.9	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)
NA: Not applicable

TABLE 2B:**Marital status of the household population(Contd...)***Percent distribution of the household population aged 15-24 by marital status, according to age, residence and sex, Bihar 2005-06*

Age	Marital status							Total Percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
Total								
Male								
15-19	90.5	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
20-24	55.4	42.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Total	75.3	22.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Female								
15-19	55.6	37.7	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	11.4	86.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0
Total	35.8	59.7	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
Total								
15-19	70.7	24.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	29.8	68.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0
Total	52.6	43.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)
NA: Not applicable

TABLE 3A:**Childbearing among ever-married women age 15-19**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.6	4.9	6.5	121
16	6.5	5.1	11.6	139
17	16.4	4.2	20.6	140
18	32.1	11.3	43.4	162
19	47.5	7.4	55.0	115
Residence				
Urban	9.8	2.4	12.2	171
Rural	24.5	8.2	32.7	506
Education				
No education	32.4	9.6	41.9	274
<5 years complete	25.0	10.6	35.6	56
5-9 years complete	12.7	5.2	17.9	225
10 or more years complete	7.6	1.6	9.2	121
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	370
Currently married	45.5	15.1	60.7	303
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	4
Religion				
Hindu	22.1	6.9	29.1	490
Muslim	24.2	7.7	31.8	93
Christian	*	*	*	19
Other	11.5	3.3	14.8	72
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	23.6	10.0	33.6	95
Scheduled tribe	19.5	7.0	26.6	169
Other backward class	22.3	6.6	28.9	306
Other	13.8	4.1	17.8	105
Wealth index				
Lowest	26.9	9.8	36.6	317
Second	20.7	5.3	26.0	102
Middle	21.2	4.7	25.9	91
Fourth	12.3	4.1	16.4	92
Highest	5.0	1.8	6.8	75
Total	20.8	6.8	27.5	677

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

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

TABLE 3B:**Childbearing among ever-married women age 15-19**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.2	1.5	1.7	210
16	4.6	2.6	7.2	176
17	21.6	7.5	29.1	159
18	28.1	7.0	35.1	252
19	46.7	11.1	57.8	148
Residence				
Urban	6.2	3.8	10.0	139
Rural	21.6	6.0	27.6	807
Education				
No education	26.3	9.0	35.3	448
<5 years complete	20.0	7.5	27.5	71
5-9 years complete	13.1	2.3	15.4	287
10 or more years complete	9.5	1.0	10.5	139
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	514
Currently married	43.0	12.6	55.6	426
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	6
Religion				
Hindu	21.7	6.1	27.8	759
Muslim	9.8	4.2	13.9	186
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	30.1	6.3	36.5	173
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	5
Other backward class	20.8	6.8	27.6	543
Other	6.9	2.1	8.9	221
Wealth index				
Lowest	22.5	13.2	35.7	234
Second	25.1	5.2	30.3	280
Middle	18.4	1.7	20.1	186
Fourth	15.5	3.1	18.6	156
Highest	1.6	0.5	2.0	89
Total	19.3	5.7	25.0	946

Note: Total includes women from all other religions, and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

TABLE 4A:**Fertility preferences by number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-24 years by desire for children, according to number of living children, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Women							
Desire for additional child							
Wants another soon ²	68.6	23.4	11.0	3.9	8.7	0.0	27.3
Wants another later ³	24.2	66.2	34.7	21.0	4.4	0.0	40.7
Wants another, undecided when	4.7	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.4	0.0	3.9
Undecided	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Wants no more	0.0	3.7	38.9	52.1	65.1	66.7	20.3
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.7	7.9	19.0	17.5	33.3	5.4
Declared infecund	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	176	282	205	91	27	7	788
Men							
Desire for additional child							
Wants another soon ²	48.3	30.3	16.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	32.1
Wants another later ³	47.7	69.7	20.9	25.0	(100.0)	*	50.4
Wants another, undecided when	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Undecided	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.5
Wants no more	0.0	0.0	62.8	75.0	(0.0)	*	15.9
Sterilized ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	31	31	15	5	01	0	83

¹Includes current pregnancy of women/wife

²Wants next birth within 2 years

³Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴Includes both female and male sterilization

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 4B:**Fertility preferences by number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-24 years by desire for children, according to number of living children, Bihar, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Women							
Desire for additional child							
Wants another soon ²	67.8	19.1	10.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	27.2
Wants another later ³	25.4	69.1	32.9	20.8	14.6	0.0	41.3
Wants another, undecided when	5.3	5.8	4.0	3.1	2.4	0.0	4.8
Undecided	1.1	2.2	5.8	3.1	2.4	0.0	2.8
Wants no more	0.0	3.9	36.0	48.5	63.4	80.0	18.3
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.0	9.3	19.2	17.1	20.0	5.3
Declared infecund	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	264	362	225	130	41	5	1027
Men							
Desire for additional child							
Wants another soon ²	46.3	35.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0
Wants another later ³	43.9	54.1	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0
Wants another, undecided when	4.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Undecided	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wants no more	0.0	5.4	43.8	100	100	0.0	15.0
Sterilized ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Declared infecund	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	41	37	16	3	3	0	100

¹Includes current pregnancy of women/wife

²Wants next birth within 2 years

³Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴Includes both female and male sterilization

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 5A:**Desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-34 years who want no more children by number of living children, according to selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06, and by number of living children, men age 15-34

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+	
Age					
15-19	4.9	(33.3)	*	0.0	7.5
20-24	3.8	50.1	71.3	(87.1)	37.1
25-29	30.4	65.5	79.4	88.4	68.8
30-34	(39.4)	79.5	90.7	91.1	79.3
Residence					
Urban					
Rural	18.4	80.1	96.0	(98.3)	60.7
	8.4	48.9	76.9	88.4	48.1
Education					
No education					
<5 years complete	7.9	44.1	77.2	88.4	51.4
5-9 years complete	*	*	(90.0)	*	55.9
10 or more years complete	6.1	63.6	85.9	(97.0)	46.1
	26.9	87.2	(93.5)	*	51.4
Religion					
Hindu					
Muslim	12.9	58.1	86.7	91.1	50.8
Christian	5.9	(55.3)	(69.4)	88.5	50.7
Other	*	*	*	*	57.7
	(2.9)	(64.3)	(68.2)	(82.9)	48.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(10.8)	40.0	(76.5)	(94.9)	45.1
Scheduled tribe	7.5	52.9	73.7	85.4	47.8
Other backward class	6.6	58.8	84.7	89.5	51.9
Other	24.5	77.4	(88.0)	(95.3)	56.8
Wealth index					
Lowest	8.4	35.9	74.3	88.0	45.5
Second	(2.5)	64.1	82.0	91.0	54.9
Middle	(8.3)	82.3	(84.8)	(96.6)	56.3
Fourth	(5.0)	67.6	(91.7)	*	58.1
Highest	30.4	(89.8)	*	*	58.0
Number of living sons³					
0	8.8	25.3	(34.6)	*	10.0
1	16.0	63.7	79.2	89.0	56.6
2	na	74.2	94.7	95.1	89.3
3	na	na	(90.9)	98.4	95.6
4+	na	na	na	(94.3)	93.6
Number of living daughters³					
0	16.0	74.2	(90.9)	*	26.5
1	8.8	63.7	94.7	100.0	58.1
2	na	25.3	79.2	93.4	69.9
3	na	na	(34.6)	92.7	75.5
4+	na	na	na	72.0	72.0
Total (Women age 15-34)	11.0	57.5	80.9	89.7	50.7
Total (Men age 15-34)	7.8	53.3	74.9	(87.8)	40.8

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, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately., **na:** Not applicable, ¹Includes current pregnancy of women/wife., ²Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately., ³Excludes current pregnant women. *Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 5B:**Desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-34 years who want no more children by number of living children, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06, and by number of living children, men age 15-34

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+	
Age					
15-19	4.4	39.4	*	na	7.0
20-24	3.2	47.1	67.4	(80.0)	35.1
25-29	16.9	57.6	78.3	81.5	66.7
30-34	*	84.0	87.9	93.7	84.7
Residence					
Urban	10.3	76.7	89.1	89.3	59.4
Rural	6.2	51.4	75.3	86.8	48.1
Education					
No education	4.0	42.5	70.4	86.1	48.5
<5 years complete	(3.7)	(65.4)	(78.6)	(79.2)	45.2
5-9 years complete	13.5	64.3	91.9	96.8	52.1
10 or more years complete	10.7	78.5	(90.2)	(96.8)	53.6
Religion					
Hindu	7.3	59.4	80.6	91.2	51.0
Muslim	3.0	30.9	56.4	72.8	41.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4.6	42.7	69.4	94.2	45.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	na	*	*
Other backward class	4.6	54.1	79.7	88.0	49.8
Other	16.0	66.2	74.3	75.5	52.6
Wealth index					
Lowest	5.2	40.1	67.7	83.8	45.7
Second	2.3	48.9	70.4	87.3	46.3
Middle	6.3	59.1	85.0	87.5	51.5
Fourth	8.2	59.9	88.4	93.4	55.7
Highest	(17.5)	86.9	(90.2)	*	60.5
Number of living sons³					
0	5.3	13.5	*	*	3.9
1	11.0	63.8	66.6	78.4	49.0
2	na	72.7	91.7	93.6	87.4
3	na	na	80.8	92.9	89.1
4+	na	na	na	92.0	92.0
Number of living daughters³					
0	11.0	72.7	80.8	*	24.3
1	5.3	63.8	91.7	90.6	58.9
2	na	13.5	66.6	94.0	70.2
3	na	na	*	86.2	78.3
4+	na	na	na	75.8	75.8
Total (Women age 15-34)	6.7	55.6	77.1	87.1	49.6
Total (Men age 15-34)	12.9	55.1	83.1	88.9	47.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husbands have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women from all other religions, and with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately., na: Not applicable, ¹Includes current pregnancy of women/wife., ²Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately., ³Excludes current pregnant women.

*Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. (.) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 6A:**Ideal number of children**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Ideal number of children	Ever-married and never married respondents						Total
	Number of living children ¹						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Women							
0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
1	9.3	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
2	58.2	57.2	52.9	26.1	28.2	33.3	54.0
3	21.8	29.7	36.9	57.3	35.9	33.3	29.0
4	7.4	7.5	8.8	15.2	31.7	33.3	8.9
5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
6+	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Non-numeric response	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	647	287	206	91	28	7	1,267
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All women	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.4
Number	643	285	206	91	27	7	1,260
Ever married women	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6
Number	182	284	206	91	26	17	797
Currently married women	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6
Number	175	281	205	91	26	7	785
Men							
0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100)	*	0.7
1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	4.9
2	66.6	40.1	51.2	25.0	(0.0)	*	62.5
3	20.4	40.7	24.4	75.0	(0.0)	*	23.2
4	4.2	11.5	24.4	0.0	(0.0)	*	5.8
5	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.5
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0
Non-numeric response	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Number of women	281	32	15	5	1	0	334
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All men	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	(0.0)	*	2.3
Number	277	31	15	5	1	0	329
Ever married men	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	(0.0)	*	2.5
Number	33	31	15	5	1	0	85
Currently married men	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	(0.0)	*	2.5
Number	31	29	15	5	1	0	82

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

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

*Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. , () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 6B:**Ideal number of children**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Bihar, 2005-06

Ideal number of children	Ever-married and never married respondents						Total
	Number of living children ¹						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Women							
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
2	51.7	51.5	55.1	40.0	42.9	20.0	53.9
3	33.8	34.2	32.6	44.6	35.7	60.0	30.4
4	10.4	8.5	9.3	10.8	11.9	0	9.1
5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.8	2.4	20.0	0.7
6+	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Non-numeric response	0.7	1.4	0.0	3.8	7.1	0	1.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	269	365	227	130	42	5	1,038
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All women	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.5
Number	860	365	227	130	43	6	1,631
Ever married women	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6
Number	270	365	227	130	43	6	1,038
Currently married women	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6
Number	264	361	225	130	43	6	1029
Men							
0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.0
1	4.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	4.0
2	33.3	37.8	46.7	50.0	0.0	NA	36.6
3	38.1	29.7	53.3	50.0	100	NA	39.6
4	14.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	13.9
5	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.0
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Non-numeric response	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0
Number of women	42	37	15	4	3	NA	101
Mean ideal number of children for²:							
All men	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.4	NA	2.5
Number	352	38	15	4	4	NA	413
Ever married men	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.9	NA	2.7
Number	41	37	15	4	4	NA	100
Currently married men	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.9	NA	2.7
Number	41	37	15	4	4	NA	100

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

²Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses., () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 7A:**Indicators of sex preference: Women**

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for ever-married women, percentage who want more sons than daughters, percentage of women age 15-24 who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of:			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Age								
15-19	1.0	0.8	0.5	20.6	3.0	74.3	73.5	672
20-24	1.2	0.9	0.5	29.3	1.4	78.1	76.0	587
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.5	11.5	3.2	67.3	66.7	325
Rural	1.2	0.9	0.5	29.2	1.9	79.2	77.4	933
Education								
No education	1.3	0.9	0.5	34.6	0.8	80.4	78.6	573
<5 years complete	1.1	0.8	0.7	28.4	2.1	72.9	71.6	89
5-9 years complete	1.0	0.8	0.4	19.3	4.2	79.7	78.2	367
10 or more years complete	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.7	2.7	60.9	60.1	227
Marital status								
Never married	0.9	0.8	0.5	12.3	3.4	70.2	70.0	462
Currently married	1.2	0.9	0.5	32.1	1.4	79.6	77.3	784
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	0.9	0.3	10.0	10.0	70.0	80.0	11
Religion								
Hindu	1.1	0.8	0.5	25.0	2.0	75.4	73.7	908
Muslim	1.2	0.9	0.6	25.5	1.4	77.5	77.5	183
Christian	0.9	0.8	0.5	17.6	5.9	73.6	67.8	40
Other	1.2	1.0	0.4	22.8	4.4	80.2	79.8	123
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.1	0.9	0.5	27.7	2.6	74.7	72.7	164
Scheduled tribe	1.2	0.9	0.4	29.8	3.0	82.9	81.0	321
Other backward class	1.1	0.8	0.5	24.8	1.8	76.8	75.5	576
Other	0.8	0.7	0.6	12.7	2.1	64.4	64.0	195
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.2	0.9	0.5	32.3	2.3	79.0	77.2	572
Second	1.2	0.9	0.4	30.8	1.8	83.9	81.8	200
Middle	1.0	0.8	0.5	17.6	1.2	76.4	75.3	168
Fourth	0.8	0.7	0.5	14.3	2.4	69.9	70.0	164
Highest	0.7	0.6	0.5	6.6	3.6	61.6	60.3	154
Total	1.1	0.8	0.5	24.6	2.2	76.1	74.7	1,259

Note: Table excludes women who gave non-numeric response to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

TABLE 7B:**Indicators of sex preference: Women**

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for ever-married women, percentage who want more sons than daughters, percentage of women age 15-24 who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of:			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son		Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Age								
15-19	1.2	0.9	0.4	32.0	1.1	82.9	81.3	936
20-24	1.3	0.9	0.3	36.5	1.3	85.9	80.1	673
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.5	15.6	2.3	70.2	69.0	258
Rural	1.3	0.9	0.3	37.4	1.0	86.8	83.0	1,352
Education								
No education	1.5	1.0	0.3	45.1	1.1	90.4	87.2	803
<5 years complete	1.2	0.9	0.3	36.9	0.0	86.5	79.3	111
5-9 years complete	1.1	0.8	0.4	24.9	1.2	82.6	80.0	426
10 or more years complete	0.8	0.6	0.5	13.0	2.2	67.0	63.3	269
Marital status								
Never married	1.1	0.8	0.4	22.8	1.4	76.5	75.1	583
Currently married	1.4	0.9	0.3	40.0	1.2	88.5	83.9	1,015
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(1.9)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(100)	(100)	11
Religion								
Hindu	1.2	0.9	0.3	32.2	1.4	84.1	80.5	1,317
Muslim	1.5	1.0	0.4	41.7	0.3	84.2	82.1	291
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.4	1.0	0.2	41.9	0.7	90.4	86.7	270
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward class	1.3	0.9	0.3	36.0	1.3	84.8	82.0	948
Other	1.0	0.9	0.4	23.0	1.6	77.8	73.4	379
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.4	1.0	0.3	42.1	0.2	86.8	83.1	409
Second	1.5	1.0	0.2	42.1	1.5	90.9	88.1	462
Middle	1.2	0.8	0.4	32.2	0.7	83.4	79.0	295
Fourth	1.1	0.8	0.3	24.5	0.7	82.2	78.1	269
Highest	0.7	0.7	0.5	10.3	4.0	64.6	63.2	175
Total	1.3	0.9	0.3	33.9	1.2	84.1	80.8	1,610

Note: Table excludes women who gave non-numeric response to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes 3 women belonging to other religions and 8 women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 8A:**Indicators of sex preference: Men**

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for ever-married men, percentage who want more sons than daughters, percentage of men age 15-24 who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of:			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Age								
15-19	0.9	0.8	0.7	16.9	2.7	68.1	66.6	183
20-24	0.9	0.8	0.6	16.7	4.8	68.7	69.5	146
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.5	9.0	1.9	70.0	69.0	110
Rural	1.0	0.8	0.7	20.7	4.5	68.6	68.0	220
Education								
No education	1.3	1.0	0.4	33.1	5.6	80.2	81.0	66
<5 years complete	0.9	0.8	0.8	13.5	7.1	68.0	68.0	27
5-9 years complete	1.0	0.8	0.7	19.4	3.1	71.0	68.0	120
10 or more years complete	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.6	2.3	59.0	61.0	116
Marital status								
Never married	0.8	0.7	0.7	14.6	3.6	66.0	65.1	244
Currently married	1.0	0.9	0.5	24.1	3.9	77.0	77.5	82
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	67.0	66.0	4
Religion								
Hindu	0.8	0.7	0.7	15.6	2.0	67.0	66.0	259
Muslim	1.0	0.9	0.9	22.6	7.1	62.3	65.1	44
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(94.4)	(94.4)	22
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.0	0.7	0.6	28.7	0.0	69.0	62.1	40
Scheduled tribe	1.2	1.1	0.2	18.7	9.7	90.0	91.6	76
Other backward class	0.8	0.7	0.9	14.7	2.8	60.0	59.6	163
Other	0.8	0.7	1.5	11.5	0.0	64.1	64.1	49
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.1	1.0	0.5	22.5	6.1	77.0	77.0	120
Second	1.0	0.7	0.8	29.2	2.1	67.2	65.2	59
Middle	0.8	0.7	0.7	10.7	1.6	68.0	66.3	43
Fourth	0.6	0.6	0.9	9.0	2.2	54.0	55.0	55
Highest	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.7	65.3	65.3	53
Total	0.9	0.8	0.7	16.8	3.6	68.4	68.0	329

Note: Table excludes men who gave non-numeric response to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes 1 women belonging to Sikh and 1 women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 un weighted cases.

TABLE 8B:**Indicators of sex preference: Men**

Mean ideal number of sons, daughters, and children of either sex for ever-married men, percentage who want more sons than daughters, percentage of men age 15-24 who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mean ideal number of:			Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
	Sons	Daughters	Either sex					
Age								
15-19	1.1	0.7	0.7	29.6	1.8	68.0	58.7	225
20-24	1.2	0.8	0.6	32.6	3.4	70.2	65.7	178
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.7	0.7	18.2	4.0	61.0	57.6	100
Rural	1.2	0.7	0.6	35.2	2.0	71.4	63.2	304
Education								
No education	1.3	0.7	0.8	47.9	0	69.9	56.2	73
<5 years complete	1.6	0.6	0.7	56.3	0	74.5	54.2	48
5-9 years complete	1.2	0.8	0.5	34.1	3.0	75.6	69.6	135
10 or more years complete	0.7	0.7	0.7	11.6	3.4	60.8	60.1	148
Marital status								
Never married	1.0	0.7	0.7	26.9	2.3	67.5	60.7	305
Currently married	1.4	0.8	0.6	43.9	2.0	73.5	65.7	98
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religion								
Hindu	1.1	0.7	0.7	30.8	1.9	68.0	60.4	359
Muslim	1.4	1.0	0.6	33.1	4.5	75.6	72.7	44
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.3	0.6	0.6	40.0	0.0	68.8	53.8	80
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other backward class	1.1	0.7	0.7	30.3	2.9	69.3	65.5	239
Other	1.0	0.7	0.6	23.2	2.5	67.1	59.8	81
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.5	0.6	0.8	52.3	0	71.9	55.4	65
Second	1.3	0.8	0.4	37.1	3.4	76.7	66.4	116
Middle	1.1	0.7	0.8	28.7	2.1	67.0	64.9	94
Fourth	0.9	0.7	0.6	23.4	4.7	67.2	62.5	64
Highest	0.7	0.6	0.8	9.2	1.5	56.9	53.8	65
Total	1.1	0.7	0.6	31.0	2.4	68.9	61.9	404

Note: Table excludes men who gave non-numeric response to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

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

TABLE 9A:**Maternal care indicators****Maternal care indicators for births during the five years preceding the survey among women age 15-24, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06**

Indicator	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage who received ANC	75.2	50.1	60.0
Percentage who received at least three ANC visits	62.1	21.7	32.6
Percentage who received recommended types of antenatal care ¹	20.1	3.5	8.4
Percentage of birth delivered in health facilities	52.9	11.2	15.6
Percentage of delivery assisted by health personnel ²	59.8	12.6	22.5
Percentage of delivery with a post-natal check up ^{3,4}	46.5	9.6	21.0
Percentage of delivery with a post natal check up within two days of birth ³	44.2	9.8	14.2

¹For the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey, mother received three or more antenatal check-ups (with the first check-up within the first trimester of pregnancy), received two or more tetanus toxoid injections, and took iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for three or more months.

² Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

³Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

⁴Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

TABLE 9B:**Maternal care indicators****Maternal care indicators for births during the five years preceding the survey among women age 15-24, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06**

Indicator	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage who received ANC	52.9	39.6	40.9
Percentage who received at least three ANC visits	32.4	19.5	20.7
Percentage who received recommended types of antenatal care ¹	14.7	4.0	5.1
Percentage of birth delivered in health facilities	44.9	19.7	22.2
Percentage of delivery assisted by health personnel ²	57.4	31.2	33.8
Percentage of delivery with a post-natal check up ^{3,4}	25.0	15.5	16.5
Percentage of delivery with a post natal check up within two days of birth ³	23.2	13.9	14.8

¹For the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey, mother received three or more antenatal check-ups (with the first check-up within the first trimester of pregnancy), received two or more tetanus toxoid injections, and took iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for three or more months.

² Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

³Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

⁴Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

**TABLE 10A:****Health problems during pregnancy**

Among women age 15-24 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who had experienced specific health problems during pregnancy for the most recent birth, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Problem during pregnancy	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Difficulty with vision during daylight	5.2	11.4	7.2
Night blindness	8.4	24.1	20.3
Convulsion not from fever	11.2	21.3	16.5
Swelling on legs, body and face	31.0	29.8	25.4
Excessive fatigue	49.8	65.7	56.9
Vaginal bleeding	3.4	4.0	3.9
Any pregnancy complication	62.5	71.5	68.9

TABLE 10B:**Health problems during pregnancy**

Among women age 15-24 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who had experienced specific health problems during pregnancy for the most recent birth, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Problem during pregnancy	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Difficulty with vision during daylight	4.4	9.4	8.9
Night blindness	5.9	15.2	14.3
Convulsion not from fever	23.5	20.6	20.9
Swelling on legs, body and face	32.4	29.2	29.5
Excessive fatigue	75.0	71.0	71.4
Vaginal bleeding	10.3	2.7	3.5
Any pregnancy complication	82.4	78.6	78.9
Number of women	68	625	693

TABLE 11A:**Male involvement in maternal care**

Among men age 15-24 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, percentage who did not think ANC care is necessary, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(90.0)	38.5	47.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(80.0)	34.6	42.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(0.0)	11.5	9.5
Convulsion	(10.0)	11.5	11.3
Prolonged labour	(10.0)	3.8	5.0
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	(20.0)	23.1	22.5
Percentage of men who did not think ANC care is necessary	(10.0)	26.9	23.9
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(50.0)	19.2	24.8
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(10.0)	23.1	20.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(30.0)	30.8	30.6
Family planning or delaying his next child	(10.0)	23.1	20.7
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	7	32	39
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	38.1	33.5
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	38.1	33.5
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	52.4	48.5
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	71.4	65.3
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	4	26	30

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 11B:**Male involvement in maternal care**

Among men age 15-24 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, percentage who did not think ANC care is necessary, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(57.1)	26.7	28.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(28.6)	16.7	17.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(57.1)	10.0	13.0
Convulsion	(57.1)	10.0	13.0
Prolonged labour	(57.1)	16.7	19.3
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	(57.1)	10.0	13.0
Percentage of men who did not think ANC care is necessary	(28.6)	40.0	39.3
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(14.3)	26.7	25.9
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(57.1)	20.0	22.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(71.4)	26.7	29.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	(42.9)	6.7	9.0
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	3	47	50
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	9.1	14.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	13.6	18.8
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	36.4	39.8
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	40.9	44.1
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health institution	3	34	37

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 12A:

Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men age 15-24, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
Urban						
Any method	98.8	99.4	97.7	98.1	100.0	97.9
Any modern method	98.8	99.4	97.7	98.1	100.0	97.9
Female sterilization	96.5	98.0	94.2	89.9	100.0	89.0
Male sterilization	85.9	93.3	73.7	85.5	92.3	84.9
Pill	95.2	96.1	93.8	85.5	84.6	85.6
IUD	79.9	88.6	65.6	55.3	69.2	54.1
Injectables	59.4	68.0	45.1	54.7	53.8	54.8
Condom/Nirodh	89.0	92.5	83.4	96.9	100.0	96.6
Female condom	9.9	11.0	8.1	22.6	30.8	21.9
Emergency contraception	6.4	9.6	1.6	6.9	7.7	6.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	77.3	86.8	62.0	54.7	69.2	53.4
Any traditional method	52.2	73.3	18.2	14.5	38.5	12.3
Rhythm	45.4	64.6	14.3	10.7	23.1	9.6
Withdrawal	37.9	58.0	5.8	6.9	23.1	5.5
Folk method	2.0	2.6	0.6	1.9	7.7	1.4
Number of respondents	562	341	214	112	10	102
Rural						
Any method	90.6	94.2	77.3	90.1	88.3	90.7
Any modern method	89.7	93.1	76.9	90.1	88.3	90.7
Female sterilization	86.1	89.9	71.9	69.1	68.3	69.5
Male sterilization	58.7	64.0	38.4	57.5	61.7	55.1
Pill	70.4	74.4	57.0	68.5	65.0	70.3
IUD	38.6	42.3	25.6	16.6	20.0	14.4
Injectables	30.9	34.0	19.4	29.3	30.0	28.8
Condom/Nirodh	50.2	53.4	40.5	81.2	80.0	82.2
Female condom	3.8	3.7	5.0	9.9	8.3	10.2
Emergency contraception	5.3	6.3	1.7	6.1	8.3	5.1
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	31.9	35.4	19.4	15.5	23.3	13.6
Any traditional method	44.6	52.8	12.4	18.2	13.3	14.4
Rhythm	28.2	33.7	7.9	8.8	15.0	5.9
Withdrawal	28.9	35.2	3.7	13.3	0.0	11.0
Folk method	10.2	11.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents	1,628	1,291	288	222	74	145
Total						
Any method	92.7	95.3	86.0	92.7	89.6	93.7
Any modern method	92.0	94.4	85.7	92.7	89.6	93.7
Female sterilization	88.8	91.6	81.4	76.0	71.8	77.6
Male sterilization	65.7	70.1	53.5	66.8	65.0	67.5
Pill	76.8	78.9	72.7	74.2	67.2	76.7
IUD	49.2	52.0	42.6	29.5	25.4	30.9
Injectables	38.2	41.1	30.4	37.8	32.6	39.6
Condom/Nirodh	60.2	61.6	58.8	86.4	82.2	88.2
Female condom	5.4	5.2	6.3	14.2	10.8	15.0
Emergency contraception	5.6	7.0	1.6	6.4	8.3	5.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	43.5	46.1	37.6	28.6	23.9	30.1
Any traditional method	46.6	57.1	14.9	17.0	25.0	13.5
Rhythm	32.6	40.1	10.6	9.5	14.4	7.4
Withdrawal	31.2	40.0	4.6	11.1	15.9	8.7
Folk method	8.1	9.9	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Number of respondents	2,191	1,632	502	334	83	247

¹All three methods.

TABLE 12B:**Knowledge of contraceptive methods**

Percentage of all women and men age 15-24, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
Urban						
Any method	99.2	100.0	98.7	99.0	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	98.7	99.0	100.0	98.9
Female sterilization	98.5	100.0	97.4	95.0	100.0	95.6
Male sterilization	85.4	88.7	82.9	90.1	90.0	90.1
Pill	95.4	96.2	94.7	87.1	90.0	86.8
IUD	79.2	84.0	76.2	39.6	40.0	39.6
Injectables	63.3	67.3	60.5	35.0	20.0	37.4
Condom/Nirodh	85.3	83.2	86.8	97.0	100	96.7
Female condom	13.1	10.4	14.5	14.9	10.0	15.4
Emergency contraception	9.6	11.3	8.6	12.9	0.0	13.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	74.1	78.3	71.7	44.4	40.0	39.6
Any traditional method	46.7	76.4	26.3	31.7	50.0	29.7
Rhythm	35.4	56.1	20.4	16.8	20.2	16.5
Withdrawal	24.2	50.9	5.9	27.7	40.4	26.4
Folk method	9.7	14.2	6.6	1.0	0.0	1.1
Number of respondents	260	106	152	101	10	91
Rural						
Any method	99.2	100.0	97.5	97.1	97.8	96.4
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	97.5	97.1	97.8	96.4
Female sterilization	99.1	100.0	97.3	91.6	94.4	90.1
Male sterilization	85.2	87.9	79.5	80.7	90.0	77.0
Pill	92.2	95.0	86.5	73.6	78.9	71.2
IUD	64.7	70.7	53.0	34.9	36.7	34.2
Injectables	55.2	60.9	43.8	42.4	46.7	32.1
Condom/Nirodh	69.8	75.3	59.6	91.0	94.4	89.6
Female condom	3.5	3.8	3.2	15.4	15.6	15.3
Emergency contraception	2.2	2.4	1.8	10.9	17.8	8.6
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	54.5	60.5	43.3	33.8	36.7	32.9
Any traditional method	45.2	60.6	13.2	31.4	43.3	27.1
Rhythm	26.3	36.3	5.7	16.8	32.6	14.9
Withdrawal	28.1	40.0	3.2	27.7	27.8	24.4
Folk method	11.5	13.5	7.5	1.6	3.3	0.9
Number of respondents	1,371	923	438	312	90	222
Total						
Any method	99.2	100.0	97.8	97.6	98.0	97.1
Any modern method	99.2	100.0	97.8	97.6	98.0	97.1
Female sterilization	99.0	100.0	97.3	92.5	95.0	91.7
Male sterilization	85.2	87.9	80.4	83.0	90.0	80.8
Pill	92.7	95.1	88.6	76.9	80.0	75.7
IUD	67.0	72.1	58.9	34.9	37.0	35.8
Injectables	56.5	61.6	48.1	42.5	44.0	33.7
Condom/Nirodh	72.3	76.1	66.6	93.4	95.0	91.7
Female condom	5.0	4.5	6.1	15.3	15.0	15.3
Emergency contraception	3.4	3.3	3.6	11.4	16.0	19.9
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	57.6	62.3	50.6	35.2	37.0	34.8
Any traditional method	45.5	62.2	16.6	19.1	44.0	27.9
Rhythm	27.8	38.3	9.5	25.3	31.3	15.3
Withdrawal	27.5	41.1	3.9	35.0	29.0	25.0
Folk method	11.2	13.6	7.3	1.5	3.0	1.0
Number of respondents	1,631	1,029	590	412	100	331

¹All three methods.

TABLE 13A:**Ever use of contraception**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-24 who have ever used any contraceptive method currently by specific method, according to age and residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Method	Age		
	15-19	20-24	Total
Urban			
Any method	(15.9)	56.2	46.8
Any modern method	(15.9)	46.6	39.5
Female sterilization	(0.0)	10.3	7.9
Male sterilization	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pill	(4.5)	17.8	14.7
IUD	(0.0)	3.4	2.6
Injectables	(0.0)	0.7	0.5
Condom/Nirodh	(13.6)	27.4	24.2
Other modern method	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	(0.0)	19.2	14.7
Rhythm	(0.0)	12.3	9.5
Withdrawal	(0.0)	10.3	7.9
Folk method	(0.0)	0.7	0.5
Number of respondents	31	101	132
Rural			
Any method	13.1	29.2	22.5
Any modern method	7.9	23.9	17.2
Female sterilization	0.0	8.1	4.7
Male sterilization	0.0	0.3	0.2
Pill	2.2	12.4	8.2
IUD	0.4	0.9	0.7
Injectables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	5.7	7.8	6.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	7.0	9.0	8.2
Rhythm	4.4	5.0	4.7
Withdrawal	3.9	5.9	5.1
Folk method	0.0	0.6	0.4
Number of respondents	273	384	656
Total			
Any method	13.4	34.8	26.6
Any modern method	8.7	28.7	21.0
Female sterilization	0.0	8.5	5.3
Male sterilization	0.0	0.2	0.2
Pill	2.4	13.5	1.0
IUD	0.4	1.5	1.0
Injectables	0.0	0.1	0.1
Condom/Nirodh	6.5	11.9	9.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	6.3	11.1	9.3
Rhythm	3.9	6.5	5.5
Withdrawal	3.5	6.8	5.6
Folk method	0.0	0.6	0.4
Number of respondents	303	485	788

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 13B:**Ever use of contraception**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-24 who have ever used any contraceptive method currently by specific method, according to age and residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Method	Age		
	15-19	20-24	Total
Urban			
Any method	(16.7)	37.8	33.0
Any modern method	(8.3)	24.4	20.8
Female sterilization	(0.0)	4.9	3.8
Male sterilization	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pill	(0.0)	8.5	6.6
IUD	(0.0)	1.2	0.9
Injectables	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	(4.2)	14.8	12.4
Other modern method	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	(8.3)	18.3	16.0
Rhythm	(8.0)	15.9	14.0
Withdrawal	(4.0)	3.7	3.8
Folk method	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents	24	82	106
Rural			
Any method	8.6	26.0	18.5
Any modern method	4.7	19.6	13.1
Female sterilization	0.0	9.2	5.2
Male sterilization	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pill	1.0	6.1	6.1
IUD	0.0	1.1	0.7
Injectables	0.0	0.6	0.3
Condom/Nirodh	4.2	5.8	5.1
Other modern me	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	4.5	8.2	6.6
Rhythm	3.5	5.0	4.3
Withdrawal	1.7	3.3	2.6
Folk method	0.0	0.6	0.3
Number of respondents	401	522	923
Total			
Any method	9.2	27.6	20.0
Any modern method	5.1	20.3	14.0
Female sterilization	0.1	8.8	5.2
Male sterilization	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pill	1.1	6.4	4.2
IUD	0.1	1.1	0.6
Injectables	0.0	0.5	0.3
Condom/Nirodh	4.2	7.1	5.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	4.8	9.6	7.6
Rhythm	3.6	6.5	3.5
Withdrawal	1.8	3.3	1.9
Folk method	0.0	0.5	0.3
Number of respondents	426	603	1,029

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 14A:**Current use of contraception by residence***Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-24 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06*

Method	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Women			
Any method	35.8	11.4	15.5
Any modern method	27.9	9.3	12.4
Female sterilization	7.9	4.7	5.3
Male sterilization	0.0	0.2	0.2
Pill	6.3	2.4	3.0
IUD	0.0	0.2	0.2
Condom/Nirodh	13.7	1.8	3.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	7.9	2.2	3.1
Rhythm	4.2	1.1	1.6
Withdrawal	3.7	0.9	1.4
Folk method	0.0	0.2	0.2
Not using	64.2	88.6	84.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	132	656	788
Men			
Any method	23.1	3.3	5.5
Any modern method	23.1	3.3	5.5
Female sterilization	0.0	1.7	1.5
Male sterilization	1.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	7.1	0.0	4.0
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	23.1	1.7	0.0
Other modern method	1.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhythm	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Folk method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not using	76.9	96.7	94.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	9	74	83

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

**TABLE 14B:****Current use of contraception by residence**

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-24 by contraceptive method currently used, according to residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Modern method	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Women			
Any method	19.2	11.8	12.6
Any modern method	12.3	9.0	9.3
Female sterilization	4.6	5.2	5.2
Male sterilization	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pill	1.9	1.0	1.1
IUD	0.8	0.3	0.3
Injectables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	5.0	2.2	2.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	6.9	2.8	3.3
Rhythm	5.8	1.6	2.1
Withdrawal	1.2	1.2	1.2
Folk method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not using	80.8	88.2	87.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	86	923	1,029
Men			
Any method	0.0	3.4	3.1
Any modern method	0.0	1.7	1.6
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0
Injectables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	1.7	1.6
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	0.0	1.7	1.6
Rhythm	0.0	1.7	1.6
Withdrawal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Folk method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not using	100.0	96.6	96.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10	90	100

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

TABLE 15A:**Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users age 15-24 years of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to specific method, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Contraceptive method					All modern methods ¹
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom	
Public medical sector		*		*		
Government/ municipal hospital	33.6	*	0.0	*	2.3	16.1
Government dispensary	1.7	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7
CHC/ Rural hospital/ PHC	29.7	*	2.8	*	2.3	13.9
Sub-centre/ ANM	2.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.2
Camp	4.6	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.9
Anganwadi/ ICDS Centre	0.0	*	2.8	*	4.0	1.9
Other public medical sector	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector		*		*		
Private hospital	21.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	9.2
Private doctor/clinic	5.8	*	9.7	*	0.0	6.1
Vaidya/ Hakim/ Homeopath	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/ Drugstore	0.0	*	41.3	*	44.4	23.8
Other private medical	0.0	*	32.8	*	17.2	13.4
Other source	0.0	*		*		
Shop	0.0	*	7.7	*	2.3	2.6
Husband	0.0	*	2.8	*	19.5	6.7
Friend/Relative	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.2
Other	0.0	*	0.0	*	4.0	1.2
Do not know/missing	0.7	*	1.7	*	4.0	1.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	41	1	25	1	30	98

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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

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

TABLE 15B:**Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users age 15-24 years of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to specific method, Bihar, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Contraceptive method					All modern methods ¹
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom	
Public medical sector	51.1	*	(0.0)	*	12.2	32.4
Government/ municipal hospital	38.9	*	(0.0)	*	5.3	24.7
Government dispensary	0.6	*	(0.0)	*	1.6	0.4
CHC/ Rural hospital/ PHC	6.3	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	2.9
Sub-centre/ ANM	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	5.3	1.4
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
Camp	4.6	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	2.9
Other public medical sector	0.6	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	48.2	*	57.7	*		
Private hospital	22.5	*	(3.5)	*	0.0	22.7
Private doctor/clinic	25.7	*	(27.1)	*	5.3	14.1
Pharmacy/ Drugstore	0.0	*	(27.1)	*	43.4	15.1
Other private medical	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	5.3	10.0
Other source	0.4	*	29.8	*		
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Husband	0.0	*	(18.0)	*	28.5	10.0
Friend/Relative	0.0	*	(11.8)	*	0.0	1.4
Other	0.4	*	(0.0)	*	5.3	1.4
Do not know/missing	0.0	*	(11.8)	*	0.0	1.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	53	1	12	4	26	96

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 16A:**Informed choice**

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

Method/Source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	8.8	5.9	9.3	41
Pill	5.0	2.9	18.7	24
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	11.7	6.1	8.4	31
Private medical sector	3.6	3.6	15.0	33
Total	7.3	4.7	12.5	66

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

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

²Source at start of current episode of use.

TABLE 16B:**Informed choice**

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

Method/Source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	2.7	*	23.7	52
Pill	*	*	*	7
IUD	*	*	*	4
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	11.0	5.5	22.0	25
Private medical sector	3.7	3.7	31.6	37
Total	6.7	4.4	27.7	62

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

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

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

²Source at start of current episode of use.

TABLE 17A:**Exposure to family planning messages**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Exposure to mass media	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Radio	17.3	16.6	16.8	27.0	31.5	30.0
Television	78.9	18.4	33.9	75.5	22.1	39.9
News Paper or magazine	35.8	7.8	15.0	52.8	22.7	32.7
Wall painting and hoarding	42.4	18.6	24.7	51.6	42.0	45.2
None of these media sources	15.8	64.7	52.1	-	-	-
Number of respondents	326	941	1,267	112	222	334

TABLE 17B:**Exposure to family planning messages**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a wall painting or hoarding in the past few months, according to residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Exposure to mass media	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Radio	39.8	45.3	44.4	55.4	64.1	62.0
Television	68.7	20.0	27.7	65.3	31.8	40.0
News Paper or magazine	39.0	10.8	15.3	57.4	33.3	33.3
Wall painting and hoarding	34.4	14.2	17.4	63.4	37.3	37.3
None of these media sources	21.6	50.0	45.5	-	-	-
Number of respondents	259	1,371	1,630	101	312	413

TABLE 18A:**Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge**

Percentage of men age 15-24 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Perception and knowledge about contraception	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men who agree:			
Contraception is women's business and a man should not worry about it	12.6	13.8	13.4
Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	8.2	19.9	16.0
A woman who is breast feeding can not become pregnant	29.6	28.7	29.0
Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:			
Most of the time	70.4	60.2	63.6
Sometimes	12.6	5.0	7.5
Not at all	1.3	3.3	2.6
Don't know/unsure	15.7	31.5	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	112	222	334

TABLE 18B:**Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge**

Percentage of men age 15-24 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Perception and knowledge about contraception	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men who agree:			
Contraception is women's business and a man should not worry about it	54.5	44.9	47.2
Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	23.8	28.3	27.2
A woman who is breast feeding can not become pregnant	44.6	40.7	41.6
Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:			
Most of the time	63.0	52.2	54.9
Sometimes	21.0	17.9	18.8
Not at all	1.0	4.5	3.6
Don't know/unsure	15.0	25.3	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	100	313	413

TABLE 19A:**Need for family planning among currently married women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-24 with unmet need for family planning, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Unmet need for family planning	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
For spacing	18.9	26.9	25.5
For limiting	7.9	7.3	7.4
Total	26.8	34.1	32.9
Number of women	132	656	788

TABLE 19B:**Need for family planning among currently married women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-24 with unmet need for family planning, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Unmet need for family planning	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
For spacing	18.7	25.8	25.0
For limiting	12.1	5.5	6.2
Total	30.2	31.3	31.2
Number of women	106	923	1,029

**TABLE 20A:****Age at first sexual intercourse**

Percentage of women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, according to current age, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:						Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of respondents
	15	18	20	21	22	25		
Women								
15-19	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.4	677
20-24	19.5	56.8	72.6	NA	NA	NA	15.4	590
Total (15-24)	18.4	48.2	57.8	60.6	61.1	61.7	22.5	1,267
Men								
15-19	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.4	186
20-24	3.3	16.7	35.4	NA	NA	NA	44.5	148
Total (15-24)	2.2	14.4	25.0	27.8	31.4	33.9	66.1	334

NA = Not applicable due to censoring

TABLE 20B:**Age at first sexual intercourse**

Percentage of women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, according to current age, Bihar, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of respondents
	15	18	20	21	22		
Women							
15-19	16.6	41.4	45.7	45.7	45.7	54.2	946
20-24	17.7	58.7	78.3	84.2	85.8	11.1	685
Total (15-24)	17.1	48.7	59.4	61.9	62.5	36.1	1,631
Men							
15-19	3.1	7.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	86.5	228
20-24	3.8	14.6	34.6	43.5	50.0	44.3	185
Total (15-24)	3.4	10.9	23.0	26.9	29.9	67.34	413

NA = Not applicable due to censoring

TABLE 21A:**Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth**

Among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age				
15-19	2.4	309	(11.5)	31
20-24	2.2	499	6.6	82
Residence				
Urban	2.1	133	*	16
Rural	2.3	674	3.8	97
Total	2.3	808	7.6	113

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 21B:**Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth**

Among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age				
15-19	1.4	434	(6.9)	31
20-24	0.7	609	10.2	103
Residence				
Urban	3.8	109	*	19
Rural	0.6	934	6.8	115
Total	0.9	1,043	8.5	133

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TABLE 22A:**Attitudes toward family life education in school: Women**

Percentage of women age 15-24 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Topic should be taught in school	Topics						
	Moral values	Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	Sex and sexual behaviour	Contra-ception	HIV/AIDS	Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	99.2	59.2	89.1	60.7	66.8	80.7	67.9
Number of women	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to girls							
<10 years	83.4	21.7	12.6	8.6	8.3	9.0	7.2
10-12 years	12.8	36.4	47.3	29.9	23.7	29.1	21.2
13-15 years	1.9	29.0	32.6	38.6	36.7	37.0	39.1
16 years or older	0.9	10.3	6.5	20.7	29.3	22.6	30.2
Do not know/missing	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	1,256	750	1,128	768	846	1022	866
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	98.8	77.0	46.4	58.8	58.3	80.7	67.2
Number of women	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to boys							
<10 years	83.9	24.8	13.9	10.6	6.5	11.4	8.6
10-12 years	12.7	36.3	34.9	30.0	25.3	27.4	20.2
13-15 years	2.0	26.8	31.6	35.1	34.9	34.2	34.7
16 years or older	0.5	9.3	15.5	22.2	30.3	24.7	33.8
Do not know/missing	1.0	2.7	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	1,252	976	588	745	738	1,023	851

TABLE 22B:**Attitudes toward family life education in school: Women**

Percentage of women age 15-24 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Bihar, 2005-06

Topic should be taught in school	Topics						
	Moral values	Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	Sex and sexual behaviour	Contra-ception	HIV/AIDS	Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	97.5	58.1	76.6	50.1	48.3	45.2	40.7
Number of women	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to girls							
<10 years	84.8	11.0	5.6	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.5
10-12 years	12.1	50.0	52.8	9.3	7.2	11.3	5.2
13-15 years	2.3	30.3	36.5	51.2	37.8	30.5	25.1
16 years or older	0.1	5.4	3.2	32.4	49.7	47.2	56.9
Do not know/missing	0.7	3.4	1.9	5.9	4.6	8.6	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	1,590	947	1,248	818	787	738	664
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	97.9	68.8	46.4	44.4	41.1	45.3	40.1
Number of women	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to boys							
<10 years	84.7	10.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.3
10-12 years	12.2	43.5	34.2	10.1	6.0	11.6	5.0
13-15 years	1.7	33.2	45.9	43.4	34.8	28.1	20.9
16 years or older	0.4	7.6	10.0	39.6	53.9	46.3	61.9
Do not know/missing	0.9	5.3	6.2	6.6	5.1	10.8	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	1,596	1,123	756	717	670	738	653

TABLE 23A**Attitudes toward family life education in school: Men**

Percentage of men age 15-24 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Topic should be taught in school	Topics						
	Moral values	Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	Sex and sexual behaviour	Contra-ception	HIV/AIDS	Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	99.3	74.9	72.1	52.5	54.0	66.4	57.8
Number of men	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to girls							
<10 years	90.9	24.3	3.9	1.4	1.8	7.0	1.0
10-12 years	6.5	25.8	28.9	17.7	10.4	17.3	6.3
13-15 years	1.9	40.6	54.9	41.1	40.8	43.2	39.8
16 years or older	0.4	9.3	12.4	39.7	47.1	32.0	52.3
Do not know/missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	331	250	241	175	180	222	193
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	99.3	80.0	61.9	57.8	53.2	69.2	59.2
Number of men	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to boys							
<10 years	93.1	20.2	3.6	1.3	0.7	7.0	3.1
10-12 years	5.0	29.3	27.6	15.7	9.6	17.3	8.3
13-15 years	1.5	38.2	48.3	44.2	41.5	40.0	36.3
16 years or older	0.4	12.3	19.3	38.8	48.2	35.2	51.7
Do not know/missing	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	331	267	206	193	178	231	198

TABLE 23B**Attitudes toward family life education in school: Men**

percentage of men age 15-24 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Bihar, 2005-06

Topic should be taught in school	Topics						
	Moral values	Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	Sex and sexual behaviour	Contra-ception	HIV/AIDS	Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls	99.6	73.7	82.5	63.4	62.9	80.4	69.8
Number of men	413	413	413	413	413	413	413
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to girls							
<10 years	87.4	19.4	10.9	7.1	6.9	13.6	12.2
10-12 years	7.1	45.1	44.5	25.9	25.8	27.7	22.8
13-15 years	3.9	25.9	32.0	33.8	31.2	33.3	28.0
16 years or older	1.2	6.6	10.2	29.9	34.8	22.8	33.5
Do not know/missing	0.4	3.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to girls	411	304	341	262	259	332	288
Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys	100.0	91.6	67.7	63.4	60.2	81.4	71.6
Number of men	413	413	413	413	413	413	413
Age at which topic should be first taught in school to boys							
<10 years	90.3	26.0	9.6	10.4	8.8	10.6	8.5
10-12 years	6.1	38.7	39.4	23.0	17.4	25.7	20.7
13-15 years	2.3	23.4	30.4	30.6	33.5	36.3	34.9
16 years or older	1.1	8.5	16.1	31.1	38.9	22.6	32.9
Do not know/missing	0.2	3.4	4.6	4.9	1.4	2.8	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys	413	378	279	262	248	347	295

TABLE 24A**Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or (for men) asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women		Men			Number of men
	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Number of women	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom	Wife is justified in refusing sex or asking that they use a condom	
Age						
15-19	84.8	574	78.5	70.4	82.4	186
20-24	88.6	523	88.4	87.3	91.1	148
Residence						
Urban	90.6	295	87.4	91.2	93.1	112
Rural	85.2	802	80.7	71.3	82.9	222
Education						
No education	83.3	483	68.6	62.0	70.4	67
<5 years complete	88.6	79	73.1	59.6	73.1	27
5-9 years complete	89.9	332	86.6	76.0	88.2	123
10 or more years complete	88.7	202	89.6	93.4	96.5	116
Wealth index						
Lowest	83.2	481	74.8	62.8	75.8	122
Second	87.3	175	79.9	74.9	85.3	59
Middle	90.7	154	92.3	87.9	95.1	43
Fourth	92.1	151	94.2	92.0	95.5	55
Highest	88.1	136	85.7	93.5	94.8	54
Total	86.6	1,097	82.9	77.9	86.3	334

TABLE 24B**Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband**

percentage of women and men age 15-24 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or (for men) asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women		Men			Number of men
	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Number of women	Wife is justified in refusing to have sex	Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom	Wife is justified in refusing sex or asking that they use a condom	
Age						
15-19	77.8	946	76.8	74.5	82.0	228
20-24	89.0	685	88.8	84.6	91.5	185
Residence						
Urban	87.7	260	85.1	86.1	91.1	101
Rural	81.5	1,371	81.1	76.6	84.6	312
Education						
No education	80.8	814	71.7	64.9	72.7	77
<5 years complete	74.8	115	70.0	73.5	79.6	49
5-9 years complete	84.0	430	84.7	74.6	87.6	137
10 or more years complete	88.6	272	89.9	92.6	94.6	149
Wealth index						
Lowest	80.1	412	69.1	69.1	73.5	68
Second	80.2	470	77.1	69.5	80.5	118
Middle	82.2	303	88.7	84.5	91.8	97
Fourth	86.3	271	89.2	86.2	93.8	65
Highest	89.1	174	89.2	90.9	93.8	65
Total	82.5	1,631	82.2	79.0	86.3	413

TABLE 25A**Knowledge of AIDS**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have heard about AIDS and among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about AIDS	Number of respondents	Among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from:									Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
			Radio	Television	Cinema	News paper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Friend/relative	School teacher	Other source	
Women												
Age												
15-19	39.5	677	21.7	77.6	0.8	29.4	8.3	6.7	24.3	16.4	2.1	268
20-24	39.8	590	23.0	78.9	1.6	24.8	9.2	10.0	20.1	3.0	5.6	235
Residence												
Urban	81.4	326	15.7	95.0	1.3	34.6	13.4	3.9	18.1			265
Rural	25.2	941	29.6	59.3	1.0	19.1	3.5	13.1	27.1	12.8	3.9	237
										7.0	3.5	
Education												
No education	10.3	579	17.5	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	34.3			60
<5 years complete	21.8	90	(15.7)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(30.5)	0.0	5.5	20
5-9 years complete	54.4	369	25.5	71.7	0.3	16.6	3.7	9.3	27.8	(0.0)	(6.1)	201
10 or more years complete	97.3	228	21.0	91.0	2.3	46.4	16.4	6.0	13.6	9.8	3.1	222
										14.0	3.4	
Total	39.7	1,267	22.3	78.2	1.2	27.3	8.7	8.2	22.3	10.1	3.7	502
Men												
Age												
15-19	72.8	186	45.2	70.1	3.4	42.5	20.0	8.3	26.6	18.4	4.4	135
20-24	67.8	148	44.0	67.2	7.2	47.7	15.5	1.4	30.5	3.5	13.8	101
Residence												
Urban	91.2	112	31.0	93.1	5.5	60.0	26.2	2.8	17.2	11.0		102
Rural	60.2	222	55.0	50.5	4.6	33.0	11.9	7.3	36.7	12.8	6.2	134
											10.4	
Education												
No education	28.5	67	(49.5)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(45.9)	(0.0)	(19.3)	19
<5 years complete	27.6	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
5-9 years complete	76.8	123	42.9	56.0	7.4	35.7	11.7	6.7	27.0	12.1	6.5	94
10 or more years complete	98.3	116	42.9	84.7	4.1	60.2	27.0	5.5	25.1	14.9	8.7	115
Total	70.6	334	44.7	68.9	5.0	44.7	18.1	5.4	28.3	12.1	8.4	236

Total includes 1 woman with missing information on education, who is not shown separately. () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

TABLE 25B

Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have heard about AIDS and among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about AIDS	Number of respondents	Among those who have heard about AIDS, percentage who received information from:									Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
			Radio	Television	Cinema	News paper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Friend/relative	School teacher	Other source	
Women												
Age												
15-19	42.4	946	60.3	59.4	4.8	25.0	8.5	3.5	37.1	11.9	8.6	400
20-24	46.9	685	65.9	58.3	4.7	23.6	9.2	8.6	39.2	4.2	25.6	321
Residence												
Urban	78.1	260	39.1	86.7	7.9	35.6	17.7	4.9	25.6	13.3	8.4	202
Rural	37.9	1,371	72.1	48.0	3.5	20.0	5.4	6.2	43.0	6.7	19.3	519
Education												
19.3	841	59.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.4	45.2	0.0	28.7	157	
No education												
<5 years complete	30.4	115	62.9	33.3	0.0	11.4	0.0	13.9	61.1	0.0	25.7	35
5-9 years complete	63.0	430	63.8	60.1	4.1	18.5	6.3	4.8	40.4	11.4	10.0	271
10 or more years complete	95.2	271	63.6	83.3	18.9	46.9	17.8	5.8	27.9	11.6	13.6	258
Total	44.3	1,631	62.8	58.9	4.8	24.4	8.8	5.8	38.1	8.5	16.2	721
Men												
Age												
15-19	81.7	228	70.1	56.7	5.4	51.4	22.0	9.8	41.7	11.3	3.9	186
20-24	83.8	185	73.6	62.3	11.5	50.3	25.7	13.2	35.4	4.2	11.9	155
Residence												
Urban	95.0	101	60.4	75.2	19.8	56.4	32.7	10.9	32.7	14.9	5.0	61
Rural	78.8	312	58.7	40.4	2.6	37.3	15.4	9.0	31.8	3.9	8.4	183
Education												
No education	56.6	76	34.2	19.7	2.6	2.6	1.3	5.3	27.6	0.0	10.4	43
<5 years complete	68.0	50	42.0	12.2	4.0	12.2	0.0	8.0	30.0	0.0	20.4	34
5-9 years complete	86.1	137	58.7	48.2	5.1	40.6	18.2	3.6	29.9	8.0	4.4	118
10 or more years complete	98.0	149	78.0	76.5	11.4	73.8	36.2	17.4	36.9	11.4	4.1	146
Total	82.8	412	59.2	48.9	6.8	42.1	19.4	9.5	32.0	6.8	7.5	341

TABLE 26A**Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by:									
	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Using condom ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse		Using condom ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	
Age										
15-19	28.1	34.0	26.0	29.5	677	57.2	64.0	54.4	56.5	186
20-24	29.1	36.0	27.7	29.9	590	63.2	62.4	59.4	60.4	148
Residence										
Urban	59.5	74.4	57.8	60.9	326	85.5	88.1	83.6	81.8	112
Rural	17.8	21.3	16.1	19.0	941	47.0	50.8	43.1	46.4	222
Education										
No education	6.6	8.2	6.0	6.4	579	26.7	23.0	9.6	24.9	67
<5 years complete	17.1	15.5	14.2	13.4	90	9.6	18.6	57.5	14.1	27
5-9 years complete	36.4	47.3	33.9	38.7	369	61.1	66.6	87.2	60.9	123
10 or more years complete	76.0	90.4	73.0	80.5	228	89.5	93.4	87.2	84.9	116
Total	28.6	34.9	26.8	29.7	1,267	59.9	63.3	56.7	58.2	334

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

¹Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.

²Partner who has no other partners.

TABLE 26B**Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by:									
	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Using condom ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse		Using condom ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	
Age										
15-19	22.6	31.5	20.6	25.5	946	65.9	72.8	62.3	64.7	228
20-24	29.7	36.5	27.1	30.2	685	66.5	75.6	63.8	59.6	185
Residence										
Urban	47.3	60.8	44.2	55.0	260	81.2	85.1	76.2	74.3	101
Rural	21.5	28.4	19.4	22.3	1,371	61.2	70.7	58.7	58.7	311
Education										
No education	9.1	13.6	8.0	9.3	814	37.7	43.4	32.9	32.9	76
<5 years complete	13.9	17.4	10.4	16.5	115	48.0	60.0	48.0	46.9	49
5-9 years complete	33.3	45.8	30.0	37.2	430	66.4	75.2	61.3	66.7	138
10 or more years complete	68.0	81.2	64.2	71.6	271	86.6	93.3	84.7	78.5	149
Total	25.6	33.6	23.3	27.5	2,751	66.1	74.0	63.0	62.4	413

¹Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.

²Partner who has no other partners.

TABLE 27A**Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention and who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Who reject all three misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS	Who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS and reject the two most common misconceptions	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Number of respondents
	HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted by hugging someone who has AIDS	A person can not become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted by any of the specified methods					
Women									
Age									
15-19	25.8	27.9	26.1	19.6	14.8	28.6	16.6	13.0	677
20-24	25.7	29.6	28.5	20.4	16.8	29.5	17.3	15.1	590
Residence									
Urban	57.4	62.3	61.0	47.5	39.2	63.1	43.1	36.9	326
Rural	14.8	17.1	15.6	10.4	7.6	17.2	7.8	6.1	941
Education									
No education	3.1	5.3	4.4	1.4	0.9	6.1	0.7	0.7	579
<5 years complete	7.3	14.0	15.5	5.2	5.2	15.3	4.4	4.4	90
5-9 years complete	33.8	37.3	35.0	25.0	19.2	36.1	19.6	16.4	369
10 or more years complete	77.4	79.9	77.3	64.5	51.6	81.1	58.6	47.6	228
Total	25.6	28.7	27.2	19.9	15.7	29.0	16.9	14.0	1,267
Men									
Age									
15-19	52.5	56.0	52.0	39.1	31.1	48.0	32.3	28.1	186
20-24	46.2	56.3	50.8	41.4	37.6	51.4	33.0	31.7	148
Residence									
Urban	70.4	79.9	78.0	62.9	56.6	79.9	59.1	54.7	112
Rural	39.2	44.2	38.1	28.7	22.7	34.3	19.3	17.1	222
Education									
No education	15.2	16.2	12.6	9.4	5.8	17.3	7.6	5.8	67
<5 years complete	11.5	23.1	18.6	7.1	2.6	9.6	2.6	2.6	27
5-9 years complete	47.9	58.3	51.2	36.7	29.0	49.1	27.0	23.8	123
10 or more years complete	80.3	84.5	81.8	69.3	63.0	77.9	60.1	56.0	116
Total	49.7	56.1	51.5	40.2	34.0	49.5	32.3	29.7	334

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

¹Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS. ²Two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3: HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

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

TABLE 27B

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention and who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Who reject all three misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS	Who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS	Healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS and reject the two most common misconceptions	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Number of respondents
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by hugging someone who has AIDS	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by any of the specified methods					
Women									
Age									
15-19	30.8	31.8	30.7	24.0	14.1	30.0	20.4	12.8	946
20-24	32.5	35.3	33.0	26.3	19.0	31.7	21.2	15.8	685
Residence									
Urban	63.1	65.4	62.9	53.7	34.7	61.9	47.1	30.1	259
Rural	25.5	27.1	25.7	19.5	12.6	24.8	15.8	11.0	1,371
Education									
No education	10.3	10.4	10.8	6.6	3.7	10.8	4.1	2.3	815
<5 years complete	15.7	19.1	15.7	7.8	4.3	17.4	4.3	2.6	115
5-9 years complete	43.3	47.0	43.3	33.3	19.5	40.5	26.7	16.5	430
10 or more years complete	83.1	85.6	82.7	74.2	53.5	80.4	68.0	50.2	271
Total	28.4	30.7	28.7	22.1	14.8	28.2	18.0	12.9	1,631
Men									
Age									
15-19	53.7	59.7	55.3	38.0	31.3	51.1	28.8	24.3	228
20-24	41.0	58.3	54.3	34.1	31.5	58.4	31.7	29.6	185
25-29	49.8	65.9	62.9	44.3	41.1	67.1	40.7	38.6	164
30-34	40.1	51.1	42.2	28.2	25.7	61.8	24.7	24.1	158
Residence									
Urban	62.4	77.2	72.3	54.5	45.5	70.3	47.5	41.6	101
Rural	43.3	53.2	49.4	30.4	26.9	49.4	24.4	21.6	311
Education									
No education	22.4	36.8	34.2	18.2	14.3	29.9	15.6	11.8	76
<5 years complete	28.0	28.0	22.0	6.1	4.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	50
5-9 years complete	51.1	58.7	53.6	34.8	28.4	52.6	29.0	23.4	137
10 or more years complete	65.1	81.2	77.3	57.0	52.7	78.5	48.7	46.0	150
Total	48.0	59.1	54.8	36.3	31.4	54.4	30.3	26.7	413

¹Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

²Two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3: HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

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

TABLE 28 A**Knowledge of prevention of HIV transmission from a mother to her baby**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and that the risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women		Number of women	Men		Number of men
	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs		HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	
Age						
15-19	29.2	15.2	677	49.6	22.4	186
20-24	31.8	16.5	590	45.5	15.3	148
Residence						
Urban	60.1	26.2	326	69.2	24.5	112
Rural	20.1	12.2	941	37.0	16.6	222
Education						
No education	7.3	2.8	579	9.7	0.0	67
<5 years complete	14.2	6.3	90	7.1	7.1	27
5-9 years complete	39.8	23.2	369	50.4	17.4	123
10 or more years complete	80.1	40.5	228	76.5	35.1	116
Regular media exposure¹						
Yes	54.0	28.0	561	58.4	24.2	232
No	11.6	6.0	706	23.7	7.9	102
Total	30.4	15.8	1,267	47.8	19.2	334

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

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

TABLE 28B**Knowledge of prevention of HIV transmission from a mother to her baby**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and that the risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women		Number of women	Men		Number of men
	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs		HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	
Age						
15-19	30.1	10.6	946	60.3	21.2	228
20-24	36.0	12.1	685	62.7	23.8	185
Residence						
Urban	61.2	25.1	260	71.3	24.8	101
Rural	27.1	8.6	1,371	58.2	21.5	312
Education						
No education	12.3	2.9	884	30.3	7.9	76
<5 years complete	15.8	3.5	114	46.0	14.0	50
5-9 years complete	44.4	12.3	430	66.4	24.8	137
10 or more years complete	81.5	37.9	271	77.9	30.2	149
Regular media exposure¹						
Yes	51.1	19.1	758	68.6	26.9	316
No	16.4	4.4	872	38.1	8.2	98
Total	32.5	11.2	1,631	61.4	22.5	413

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

TABLE 29A**Prevalence of tuberculosis**

Number of persons (age below 35 years) per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
Urban			
Age			
<20	291	291	1,450
20-24	661	661	319
25-29	242	242	290
30-34	872	872	242
Sex			
Female	312	312	1,123
Male	477	477	1,177
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	547	547	1,539
Other fuel	92	92	761
Total	397	397	2,300
Rural			
Age			
<20	115	115	5,110
20-24	154	154	762
25-29	641	641	730
30-34	1,081	901	650
Sex			
Female	187	187	3,764
Male	336	302	3,488
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	244	228	7,196
Other fuel	2,273	2,273	52
Total	258	242	7,252
Total			
Age			
<20	153	153	6,560
20-24	303	303	1,081
25-29	528	528	1,020
30-34	1,024	893	891
Sex			
Female	216	216	4,888
Male	371	346	4,665
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	297	284	8,735
Other fuel	230	230	813
Total	292	279	9,553

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on cooking fuel, and residents for whom the type of cooking fuel was not specified, who are not shown separately.

¹Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

TABLE 29B**Prevalence of tuberculosis**

Number of persons (age below 25 years) per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
Urban			
Age			
<20	100	100	1,231
20-24	0	0	213
Sex			
Female	145	145	686
Male	0	0	758
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	120	120	832
Other fuel	0	0	609
Total	120	120	1,444
Rural			
Age			
<20	490	471	7,306
20-24	1,013	868	951
Sex			
Female	446	399	4,260
Male	650	650	3,997
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	557	535	8,073
Other fuel	0	0	184
Total	474	453	8,257
Total			
Age			
<20	434	417	8,537
20-24	827	709	1,164
Sex			
Female	404	344	4,954
Male	567	568	4,756
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	516	482	8,904
Other fuel	0	0	793
Total	480	452	9,701

¹Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

TABLE 30A**Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or bidis by number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or bidis	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.4	18.8	18.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews paan masala, gutkha, or other tobacco	1.9	4.9	4.2	20.1	40.3	33.6
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	97.7	94.8	95.5	69.8	52.5	58.3
Drinks alcohol	0.2	5.4	4.1	15.1	23.8	20.9
Number of respondents	326	941	1,267	112	222	334
Number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	na	*	*	(34.6)	44.1	41.2
1-4	na	100.0	100.0	(42.3)	38.2	39.5
5-9	na	*	*	(3.8)	5.9	5.3
10 or more	na	*	*	(19.2)	11.8	14.0
Missing	na	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/bidi smokers	na	1	1	18	42	60
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	14.0	13.8	(4.2)	11.6	9.8
About once a week	*	37.2	36.7	(8.3)	18.6	16.1
Less than once a week	*	46.5	47.2	(87.5)	69.8	74.1
Missing	100.0	2.3	2.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	1	51	52	17	53	70

na: Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 30B**Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or bidis by number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Bihar, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or bidis	0.4	0.3	0.3	18.8	19.9	19.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews paan masala, gutkha, or other tobacco	0.4	1.3	1.2	33.7	45.2	42.4
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	99.2	98.2	98.3	60.0	49.4	51.9
Drinks alcohol	0.0	0.2	0.2	18.8	26.9	24.9
Number of respondents	260	1371	1631	101	312	413
Number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.0	(5.9)	9.9	9.0
1-4	0.4	0.0	0.1	(10.9)	8.3	9.0
5-9	*	0.2	0.2	(2.0)	1.0	1.2
10 or more	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	10.6	0.5
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	(81.2)	80.1	80.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/bidi smokers	1	4	5	19	61	80
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	na	na	na	(0.0)	0.6	0.5
About once a week	na	na	*	(2.0)	7.1	5.8
Less than once a week	na	0.2	0.2	(15.8)	19.2	18.4
Missing	na	na	*	(82.2)	73.1	75.3
Total	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	na	3	3	18	84	102

na: Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**TABLE 31A****Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-34 years per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	0	103	528	677	378	378	378	186
20-24	118	926	926	590	0	828	0	148
25-29	148	401	507	470	0	847	0	145
30-34	677	2,295	1,464	454	518	518	0	136
Residence								
Urban	370	741	247	562	722	722	361	194
Rural	146	878	1,024	1,628	0	585	0	420
Education								
No education	261	1,230	1,315	1,178	0	0	0	135
<5 years complete	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	64
5-9 years complete	138	651	375	503	0	1,520	0	208
10 or more years complete	189	189	189	367	676	338	338	208
Wealth index								
Lowest	227	1,246	1,019	1,052	0	981	0	250
Second	209	775	1,073	333	0	672	0	105
Middle	0	525	0	265	0	0	0	79
Fourth	260	260	1,153	267	802	802	802	88
Highest	253	253	253	275	752	0	0	93
Total	204	843	825	2,191	229	628	114	614

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

TABLE 31B**Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-34 years per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	43	439	336	946	0	0	0	228
20-24	666	927	1,069	685	0	1,085	0	185
25-29	192	1,036	345	637	943	277	0	164
30-34	2,341	1,853	1,229	484	0	1,272	983	158
Residence								
Urban	834	1,205	463	441	0	794	0	172
Rural	599	898	719	2,310	275	551	275	563
Education								
No education	737	805	533	1,558	0	1,320	0	152
<5 years complete	2,091	807	1,614	171	0	0	0	81
5-9 years complete	136	896	529	600	0	731	0	212
10 or more years complete	388	1,603	1,044	422	535	314	535	290
Wealth index								
Lowest	775	445	388	714	0	2,452	0	126
Second	902	1,053	1,193	812	0	223	760	204
Middle	368	819	84	487	0	0	0	160
Fourth	363	1,503	706	450	0	0	0	118
Highest	425	1,242	905	289	1,228	721	0	126
Total	637	947	678	2,751	211	608	211	735

TABLE 32A**Nutritional status of adults**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									Number of men
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	47.8	19.1	1.2	0.0	565	60.4	27.9	1.2	0.0	176
20-24	47.2	20.0	2.0	0.3	479	41.1	12.1	2.2	0.0	129
Residence										
Urban	40.6	16.8	4.1	0.5	285	49.3	20.9	4.7	0.0	104
Rural	50.1	20.6	0.6	0.0	759	53.7	21.3	0.0	0.0	201
Education										
No education	52.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	449	42.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	58
<5 years complete	55.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	69	74.5	44.7	0.0	0.0	25
5-9 years complete	47.0	20.6	1.8	0.0	314	65.5	25.7	0.0	0.0	113
10 or more years complete	35.3	16.2	5.2	0.7	211	38.6	12.0	4.5	0.0	109
Wealth index										
Lowest	50.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	465	58.8	25.4	0.0	0.0	109
Second	50.5	16.7	1.5	0.0	160	49.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	53
Middle	53.2	27.4	1.7	0.0	136	54.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	39
Fourth	47.7	20.4	0.5	0.0	141	53.5	23.8	0.0	0.0	53
Highest	27.6	11.7	7.8	1.0	142	37.5	18.1	9.7	0.0	51
Total	47.5	19.5	1.6	0.1	1,044	52.2	21.2	1.6	0.0	305

¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Total includes 1 woman with missing information on education, which is not shown separately.

TABLE 32B

Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									Number of men
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	52.0	20.1	1.3	0.0	827	61.6	31.7	0.7	0.0	220
20-24	47.2	16.9	1.9	0.1	515	31.6	8.4	2.8	0.0	179
Residence										
Urban	46.0	22.2	2.2	0.2	219	50.5	19.9	1.9	0.0	98
Rural	50.9	18.2	1.4	0.0	1,122	47.4	21.6	1.5	0.0	301
Education										
No education	52.6	18.2	0.1	0.1	626	36.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	75
<5 years complete	55.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	94	47.6	30.7	0.0	0.0	45
5-9 years complete	50.0	19.3	3.0	0.0	372	59.2	30.2	1.5	0.0	133
10 or more years complete	42.2	20.4	3.2	0.0	250	44.1	15.6	3.1	0.0	146
Wealth index										
Lowest	53.8	19.8	0.0	0.0	316	52.4	29.7	0.0	0.0	66
Second	53.6	19.6	0.4	0.0	369	46.8	17.3	1.3	0.0	115
Middle	48.8	17.1	2.2	0.2	266	50.4	25.8	0.5	0.0	93
Fourth	49.9	20.6	1.6	0.0	231	50.9	22.3	5.1	0.0	60
Highest	37.1	16.0	5.8	0.0	160	40.5	11.9	2.1	0.0	65
Total	50.1	18.9	1.5	0.0	1,341	48.2	21.2	1.6	0.0	399

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



TABLE 33A

Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years with anaemia, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	48.6	17.8	0.8	67.2	628	19.8	21.4	0.0	41.3	173
20-24	47.7	20.0	1.6	69.3	554	13.6	13.4	1.0	28.0	127
Residence										
Urban	44.4	12.4	0.7	58.0	296	13.3	9.8	0.0	20.5	100
Rural	49.5	21.0	1.3	72.5	886	19.1	22.2	0.6	40.6	199
Education										
No education	49.7	22.7	2.0	74.0	543	23.4	22.5	0.0	44.3	58
<5 years complete	49.3	21.0	0.0	70.0	85	19.9	32.6	5.0	51.0	25
5-9 years complete	47.1	17.7	0.3	64.5	346	18.0	19.6	0.0	35.5	112
10 or more years complete	45.7	9.7	0.9	57.8	207	12.2	10.6	0.0	21.0	105
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.2	22.0	1.4	76.2	545	19.3	24.3	1.1	45.3	109
Second	50.5	15.9	2.5	69.7	187	20.1	23.4	0.0	38.0	53
Middle	40.8	23.6	0.0	63.3	157	24.4	24.4	0.0	38.1	39
Fourth	44.4	15.7	0.9	59.8	153	13.0	6.7	0.0	19.5	50
Highest	45.8	8.5	0.0	53.0	140	7.4	4.4	0.0	11.1	48
Total	48.2	18.8	1.2	68.8	1182	17.2	18.1	0.4	34.3	299

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Center for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

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

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

TABLE 33B**Prevalence of anaemia in adults***Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years with anaemia, by background characteristics, Bihar, 2005-06*

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	49.4	15.9	1.1	66.4	902	27.9	10.3	2.1	40.4	219
20-24	48.0	17.9	0.8	66.7	648	15.6	7.7	0.9	24.1	175
Residence										
Urban	48.5	16.2	1.2	65.9	245	20.3	9.7	0.0	28.5	99
Rural	48.9	16.9	1.0	66.8	1,305	23.2	8.9	2.1	32.3	295
Education										
No education	48.5	19.3	1.1	68.2	761	25.5	10.9	0.0	42.3	75
<5 years complete	52.0	17.8	2.4	72.2	113	25.2	12.4	10.4	40.0	45
5-9 years complete	49.7	13.6	0.3	63.6	412	23.7	6.8	0.0	27.3	131
10 or more years complete	46.9	13.9	1.2	62.0	264	18.8	9.3	1.1	26.1	143
Wealth index										
Lowest	48.4	20.3	1.9	70.6	379	34.4	9.9	0.0	41.6	63
Second	49.3	17.0	1.0	67.3	449	19.0	6.9	2.8	28.7	112
Middle	47.8	18.2	0.3	66.3	290	23.9	11.5	3.3	33.4	93
Fourth	50.9	12.4	0.8	64.1	265	18.7	14.0	0.0	35.3	61
Highest	47.0	12.5	0.2	59.7	167	18.1	4.2	0.0	19.3	65
Total	48.8	16.8	1.0	66.6	1,550	22.4	9.1	1.6	31.4	393

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

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

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

TABLE 34A**Women's and men's food consumption***Percent distribution of women and men age 15--24 years by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Jharkhand, 2005-06*

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
Women						
Milk or curd	15.3	8.0	43.8	32.9	100.0	1,267
Pulses or beans	50.4	34.0	14.9	0.8	100.0	1,267
Dark green, leafy vegetables	47.4	39.6	12.9	0.1	100.0	1,267
Fruits	4.5	21.1	69.6	4.9	100.0	1,267
Eggs	1.2	18.7	63.1	17.0	100.0	1,267
Fish	0.4	19.0	68.4	12.2	100.0	1,267
Chicken or meat	0.2	16.3	71.1	12.4	100.0	1,267
Fish or chicken or meat	0.5	22.7	67.2	9.6	100.0	1,267
Men						
Milk or curd	24.7	14.1	43.3	17.9	100.0	334
Pulses or beans	58.7	34.0	6.9	0.4	100.0	334
Dark green, leafy vegetables	72.6	22.6	4.6	0.2	100.0	334
Fruits	4.1	26.1	66.6	3.3	100.0	334
Eggs	3.3	36.1	50.7	9.9	100.0	334
Fish	0.2	33.2	59.9	6.7	100.0	334
Chicken or meat	0.4	25.9	68.0	5.7	100.0	334
Fish or chicken or meat	0.6	36.5	58.5	4.4	100.0	334

TABLE 34B**Women's and men's food consumption***Percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 years by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Bihar, 2005-06*

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
Women						
Milk or curd	35.0	23.8	37.1	4.0	100.0	1,631
Pulses or beans	77.2	18.8	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,631
Dark green, leafy vegetables	83.9	12.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,631
Fruits	9.6	27.5	60.3	2.6	100.0	1,631
Eggs	1.8	21.5	50.2	26.4	100.0	1,631
Fish	1.3	17.9	61.8	19.0	100.0	1,631
Chicken or meat	0.4	12.9	64.5	22.2	100.0	1,631
Fish or chicken or meat	1.3	19.6	61.1	18.0	100.0	1,631
Men						
Milk or curd	48.5	21.9	26.3	3.2	100.0	413
Pulses or beans	75.2	20.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	413
Dark green, leafy vegetables	64.4	28.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	413
Fruits	8.9	24.4	65.1	1.6	100.0	413
Eggs	5.4	22.4	54.5	17.6	100.0	413
Fish	2.4	23.5	60.1	14.0	100.0	413
Chicken or meat	1.9	17.6	63.5	16.9	100.0	413
Fish or chicken or meat	2.9	26.2	58.8	12.1	100.0	413

