

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Bihar



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai-400088



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110011

2010

Suggested citation:- International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), 2010. *District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3), 2007-08: India. Bihar: Mumbai: IIPS.*

For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-3)
International Institute for Population Sciences

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5, 022-4237 2465, 42372411, 42372400

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net

Website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

Website: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>

DLHS-3 Project Coordinators

B. Paswan
F. Ram
L. Ladusingh
Sayeed Unisa
Rajiva Prasad
T.V. Sekher
Chander Shekhar

Research Staff

Akash Wankhede
B. Amenla Nuken
Puspita Datta

Namrata Mondal	Arpita Das
S. Priyokumar Meitei	Ranjan Kr. Prusty
L. Priyananda Singh	Erica Kharsyntiew
Prakash Malin	Rajesh Kr. Rai

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 47,137 households from Bihar during 2007-08. From these households, 46,840 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 7,713 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>.

CONTENTS

	Page
Background and Objectives of the Survey.....	1
Survey Design, Sample Size and Design Weight.....	2
Implementation and Quality Control.....	4
Survey Instruments.....	4
Household and Village Background.....	6
Characteristics of Women and Fertility.....	8
Maternal Health Care.....	10
Child Health Care and Immunization.....	14
Family Planning and Contraceptive Use.....	17
Reproductive Health and Awareness of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS.....	22
Infertility and Childlessness.....	24
Family Life Education among Unmarried Women.....	25
Reproductive Health and Awareness of Contraceptives, RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS among Unmarried Women.....	26
Health Facilities - Availability and Quality.....	28

TABLES	33
---------------	----

APPENDIX

Sampling Error for Selected Indicators.....	175
---	-----

	LIST OF TABLES	Page
Table 1.1	Number of households, ever married women & unmarried women interviewed.....	33
Table 1.2	Basic demographic indicators.....	34
Table 2.1	Household population by age and sex.....	37
Table 2.2	Marital status of the household population.....	38
Table 2.3	Age at marriage.....	39
Table 2.4	Educational level of the household population.....	40
Table 2.5	Currently attending school.....	43
Table 2.6	Reasons for dropping out of school.....	43
Table 2.7	Household characteristics.....	44
Table 2.8	Housing characteristics and assets.....	45
Table 2.9	Housing characteristics by districts.....	46
Table 2.10	Distance from the nearest educational facility.....	47
Table 2.11	Distance from the nearest health facility.....	47
Table 2.12	Availability of facility and health personnel by districts.....	48
Table 2.13	Knowledge about government health programmes.....	49
Table 3.1	Background characteristics of ever married women.....	53
Table 3.2	Level of education of ever married women.....	54
Table 3.3	Birth order.....	55
Table 3.4	Birth order distribution by districts.....	56
Table 3.5	Children ever born.....	57
Table 3.6	Fertility preferences.....	58
Table 3.7	Outcomes of pregnancy	59
Table 3.8	Outcome of pregnancy by districts	60
Table 4.1	Place of antenatal check-up.....	63
Table 4.2	Place of antenatal care by districts.....	64
Table 4.3	Components of antenatal check-up.....	65
Table 4.4	Women received advice during antenatal care.....	66
Table 4.5 (A)	Antenatal care: ANC visits and time of first ANC check-up.....	67
Table 4.5 (B)	Antenatal care: TT, IFA and ANC.....	68
Table 4.6	Antenatal care indicators and complications by districts.....	69
Table 4.7	Place of delivery and assistance	70
Table 4.8	Mode of transportation used for delivery and arrangement of transportation.....	71
Table 4.9	Place of delivery and assistance by districts.....	72
Table 4.10	Reasons for not going to health institutions for delivery.....	73
Table 4.11	Delivery complications.....	74
Table 4.12	Post delivery complications.....	75
Table 4.13	Any check-up after delivery	76

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 4.14	Complications during pregnancy, delivery and post delivery period 77
Table 4.15	Complications during pregnancy, delivery and post delivery period by districts..... 78
Table 4.16	Knowledge of danger sign of new born..... 79
Table 5.1	Timing and place of early childhood check up by background characteristics..... 83
Table 5.2	Initiation of breastfeeding by background characteristics 84
Table 5.3	Breastfeeding and weaning status by children's age..... 85
Table 5.4	Exclusive breastfeeding by background characteristics..... 85
Table 5.5	Breastfeeding by districts..... 86
Table 5.6	Vaccination of children by background characteristics 87
Table 5.7	Childhood vaccination by districts..... 88
Table 5.8	Place of childhood vaccination by background characteristics 89
Table 5.9	Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B supplementation for children by background characteristic..... 90
Table 5.10	Knowledge regarding diarrhoea management by background characteristics..... 91
Table 5.11	Treatment of diarrhoea by background characteristics 92
Table 5.12	Knowledge and treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI) by background characteristics 93
Table 5.13	Knowledge of ORS and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) by districts..... 94
Table 6.1	Awareness of contraceptive methods by place of residence..... 97
Table 6.2	Awareness of contraceptive methods by background characteristics..... 98
Table 6.3	Awareness of contraceptive methods by districts..... 99
Table 6.4	Ever use of contraceptive methods..... 100
Table 6.5 (A)	Current use of contraceptive methods..... 101
Table 6.5 (B)	Duration of use of spacing methods..... 102
Table 6.6	Age at the time of sterilization..... 103
Table 6.7	Contraceptive prevalence rate by districts..... 104
Table 6.8	Sources of modern contraceptive methods..... 105
Table 6.9	Cash benefits received after sterilization by districts..... 106
Table 6.10	Health problems with current use of contraception and treatment received..... 107
Table 6.11	Reasons for discontinuation of contraception..... 108
Table 6.12	Future intention to use..... 109
Table 6.13	Advice on contraceptive use..... 110
Table 6.14	Reasons for not using modern contraceptive method among rhythm and withdrawal method users..... 111
Table 6.15	Unmet need for family planning services..... 112
Table 6.16	Unmet need for family planning services by districts..... 113
Table 7.1	Menstruation related problems by background characteristics..... 117
Table 7.2	Source of knowledge about RTI/STI by background characteristics 118
Table 7.3	Knowledge of mode of transmission of RTI/STI by background characteristics 119
Table 7.4	Symptoms of RTI/STI by background characteristics 120
Table 7.5	Discussed about RTI/STI problems with husband and sought treatment by background characteristics 121

	LIST OF TABLES	Page
Table 7.6	RTI/STI indicators by districts.....	122
Table 7.7	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics	123
Table 7.8	Knowledge about mode of transmission of HIV by background characteristics	125
Table 7.9	Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by background characteristics	126
Table 7.10	Misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics	127
Table 7.11	Knowledge about the place of HIV/AIDS test can be done by background characteristics	128
Table 7.12	Undergone HIV/AIDS test by background characteristics	130
Table 7.13	HIV/AIDS indicators by districts.....	131
Table 7.14	Ever had infertility problem by background characteristics	132
Table 7.15	Childlessness and infertility by background characteristics	133
Table 7.16	Treatment for infertility by background characteristics	134
Table 7.17	Infertility problem and sought treatment by districts.....	135
Table 8.1	Background characteristics of unmarried women.....	139
Table 8.2	At what age and standard family life education should be introduced.....	140
Table 8.3	Sources of family life education.....	141
Table 8.4	Ever received family life education by sources.....	142
Table 8.5	Knowledge of legal age at marriage and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls	143
Table 8.6	Current status of menstruation and experienced menstruation related problems during last three months and reported problems	144
Table 8.7	Practices during menstrual period.....	145
Table 8.8	Knowledge of contraceptive methods.....	146
Table 8.9	Sources from where to get pill and condom.....	147
Table 8.10	Discussion about family planning method by source of information.....	148
Table 8.11	Knowledge of RTI and STI by sources.....	149
Table 8.12	Knowledge of RTI/STI transmission.....	150
Table 8.13	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sources.....	151
Table 8.14	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission.....	152
Table 8.15	Misconception of HIV/AIDS	153
Table 8.16	Knowledge about how to avoid or reduce the chances of infecting HIV/AIDS.....	154
Table 8.17	Knowledge where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and sources.....	155
Table 8.18	Knowledge of some selected statements.....	156
Table 8.19	Awareness of Reproductive Health Issues	157
Table 9.1	Average population covered by health facility by districts	161
Table 9.2	Percentage of villages having Sub-Centre within villages & ANM available at Sub-Centre and staying in Sub-Centre quarter by districts	162
Table 9.3	Status of infrastructure at Sub-Centre functioning in government building by districts.....	163
Table 9.4	Number of Sub-Centre having adequately equipped and essential drugs by districts	164
Table 9.5	Number of Sub-Centre having different activities by districts.....	165
Table 9.6	Available human resources at Primary Health Centres by districts.....	166

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 9.7	Available infrastructures at Primary Health Centres by districts.....	167
Table 9.8	Specific health facilities available at Primary Health Centres by districts	168
Table 9.9	Number of Primary Health Centres having different activities by districts.....	169
Table 9.10	Human resources available at Community Health Centres by districts	170
Table 9.11	Specific health care facilities available at Community Health Centres by districts	171
Table 9.12	Number of Community Health Centres having different activities by districts	172

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Proportion of households by wealth quintile.....	7
Figure 2	Age-sex pyramid.....	7
Figure 3	Percentage literate by age and sex.....	8
Figure 4	Mean children ever born by district.....	9
Figure 5	Fertility preference of currently married women.....	10
Figure 6	Any ANC by background characteristics.....	11
Figure 7	Progress in institutional delivery.....	12
Figure 8	Progress in full immunization coverage of children.....	15
Figure 9	Percentage currently married women using contraceptive methods.....	18
Figure 10	Progress in contraceptive prevalence rate	19
Figure 11	Progress in unmet need for contraception.....	20
Figure 12	Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need by district.....	21
Figure 13	Heard about RTIs/STIs by background characteristics.....	22
Figure 14	Knowledge about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.....	23
Figure 15	Knowledge about minimum legal age at marriage of boys and girls by background characteristics.	26

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1	Full antenatal check up by districts.....	12
Map 2	Institutional delivery by districts.....	13
Map 3	Immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months by districts.....	16
Map 4	Contraceptive prevalence rate for any method by districts.....	19

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are very grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like to thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

We are grateful to late Prof. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, formerly officiating Director, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of the Centre for Operation Research and Training, the Regional Agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Bihar state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially to its Chairman, Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

**DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences**

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poorer health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by promoting new born care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat, making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for Reproductive & Child Health (RCH), accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure of DLHS-3. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructures. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objective of DLHS-3 is providing RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata- below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 plus 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from a PSU of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and adolescents' age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i th PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ rural PSU in a district}$$

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

$$= (\text{Number of households in the selected segment}) / (\text{number of households in the PSU})$$

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where HR_i

is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f_i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the

district weights n_i^d for the i th PSU in d th district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process and Centre for Operation Research and Training was designated as regional agency RA for implementation of DLHS-3 in Bihar. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of health investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying facility survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the nodal agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in Bihar throughout the period of the field work.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, primary health centre (PHC), community health centre (CHC) and district hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion

and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey the information collected at the Sub-Centre level was availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community Health Centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staffs, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 47,137 households, 46,840 ever-married women and 7,713 unmarried women in Bihar state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 91.9, 86.7 and 84.6 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household are found in Muzaffarpur (88.5 percent), for ever-married women it is found in Patna (76.2 percent) and for unmarried women it is found in Jamui (67.5 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Bihar (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 919 female per 1,000 males is below the national figure of 933 and there are twenty nine districts out of the 37 districts where the sex ratio is above 900 and out of which in seven districts, it is above the national average. Gopalganj and Siwan are the two districts in Bihar where the sex ratio is above 1000.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 32.7 percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 86 percent of the villages are within 5 KM. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Bihar, only 1.3 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 5.5 percent of sampled villages have Primary Health Centres (PHC). One noticeable characteristic of Bihar villages is that 8.8 percent of them have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Bihar, 8.9 percent of the rural populations are treated by doctors and variation is from none in Supaul to 23.4 percent in Araria. Most of the villages (91.7 percent) have an Anganwadi worker (Table 2.12).

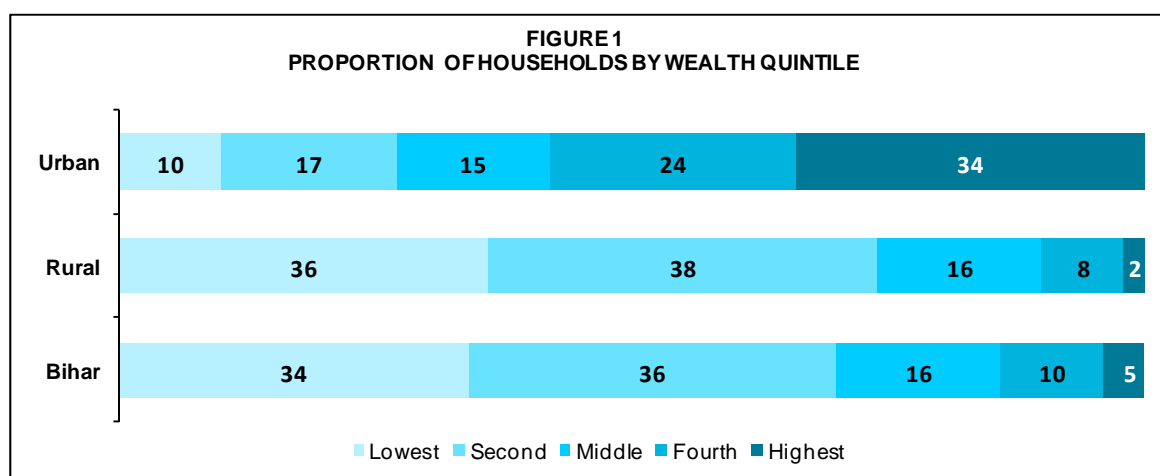
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 2,75,836 persons (Table 2.1) from 47,137 households in Bihar covering all the thirty seven districts of which 90.8 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 9.2 percent in urban areas (Table 2.8). In Bihar, 84.8 percent of household heads are Hindus. About 17.2 percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5.6 persons and there is not much rural-urban difference. Fifty eight percent of household heads belong to other backward class, 20.9 percent to Scheduled castes and 19.1 percent to others. The median age of household heads is 45 years (Table 2.7).

Only 21.7 percent of households in Bihar have electricity connection, 92.5 percent of the households have improved source of water but only one percent of the households have access to tap water for drinking, 15 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 4.9 percent of households use LPG and 20.3 percent household use wood for cooking, 44.6 percent live in Kachha houses and about 35.9 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Bihar, 26.9 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 12.8 percent in Bhagalpur to a high of 44.7 percent in Kishanganj (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

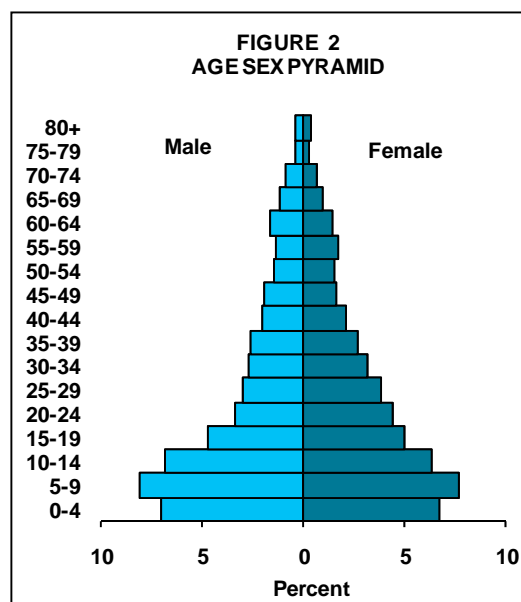
Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding from the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Bihar only 5 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile and more than thirty percent (34 percent) of the households are in lowest wealth quintile. More than thirty percent of the households (34 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 2 percent shown in Fig. 1.



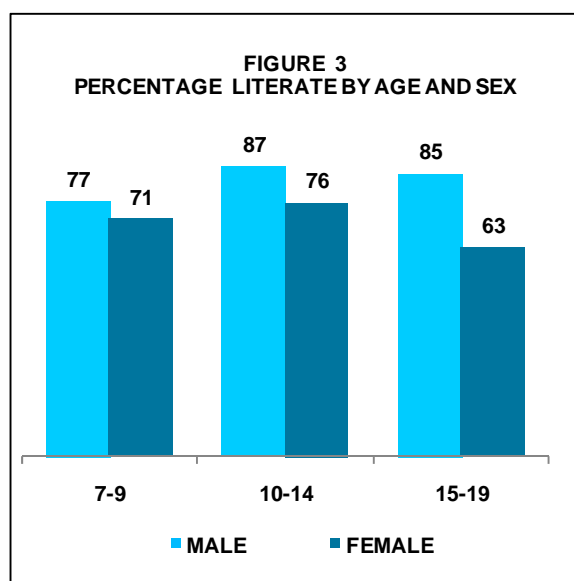
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio of surveyed population in Bihar is 1,024 females per 1,000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 42.8 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 52.2 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (43.3 percent) in rural areas than the corresponding figures of 36.8 percents in urban areas.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Bihar are 21.6 years and 17.6 years respectively. In Bihar 42.8 percent of married boys and 45.9 percent of married girls were married before the respective minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex



Forty-one percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 54.3 percent for females and 27.6 percent for males. The gender disparity in literacy rate is very high for the three broad age groups 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years (6, 11 and 22 percentage points respectively) (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig. 3. However gender disparity in literacy rate is much higher for older age groups than younger age group. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 22.2 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 16.4 percent and 13.1 percent who quoted that further education was very much costly and they were not interested in studies as the main reason for

dropping out of school. On the other hand, 19.7 percent boys said that they were not interested on studies, followed by 17.7 percent who stated that due to high cost they are not able to continue their studies and 10.8 percent who declared that they were required for household work (Table 2.6).

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for more than 34.3 percent of ever married sampled women age between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. There are more non-literate women in rural areas (67.7 percent) than in urban areas (39 percent). Though non-literate husbands are much lesser compared to the women in urban areas, only 19.5 percent of husbands are non-literate. In Bihar 10.4 percent of women and 29.3 percent of men who have at least 10 or more year's education are married. Around half of the ever married women (48.5 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are 17.1, 17.6 and 16.9 percents respectively (Table 3.1).

In Bihar only 5.2 and 10.7 percents of women belong to households in the 5th and 4th wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to the 5th and 4th wealth quintiles in rural areas are respectively 2.4 and 9.4 percent while in urban areas these are 35.1 and 24.3 percents respectively (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born to ever married women (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 3.4 with marginal differential by residence, religion and castes. Mean CEB is more than 5 for the older women aged 40 years and above, while it is less than one for the teenage (15-19 years) ever married women. It is found to be high as of 3.8 for the non-literate women and belonging to the lowest wealth quintiles, whereas it is 2.3 for the ever married women (15-49 years) who have atleast 10 years of education and 2.6 for the women of highest

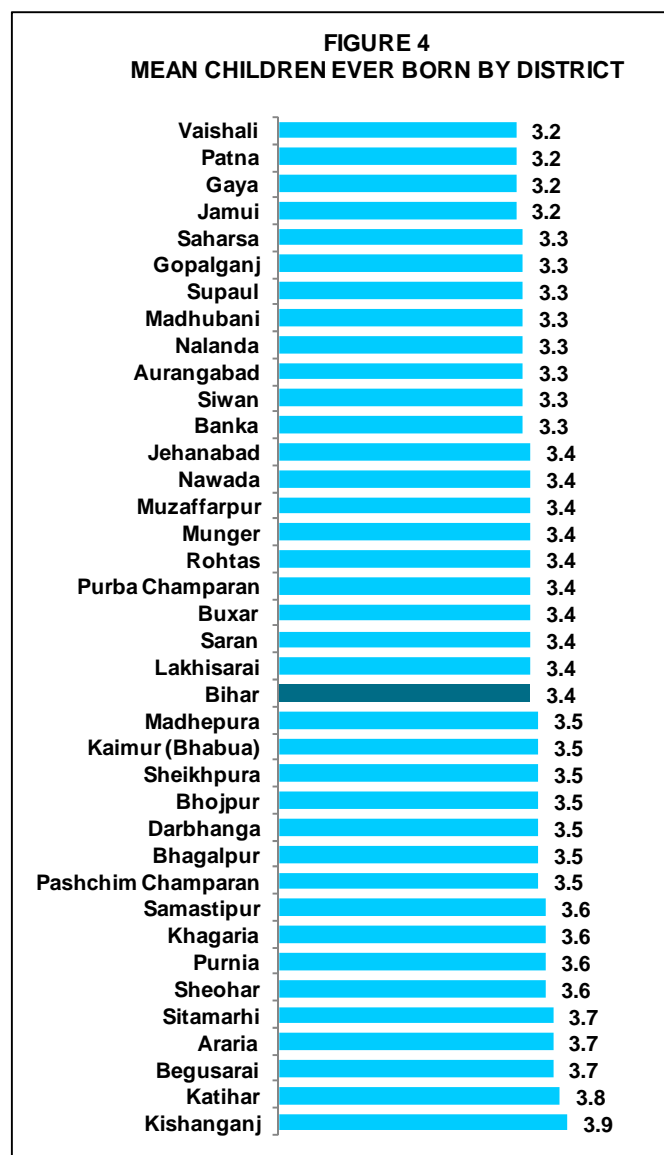
wealth quintile. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years is 5.3 in Bihar with noticeable differential by educational level of women and wealth quintiles (Table 3.5).

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Fig. 4 and it varies from 3.2 in Vaishali, Patna, Gaya and Jamui to 3.9 in Kishanganj, while the state average is 3.4. Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 54 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 61 and 50 percents respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3).

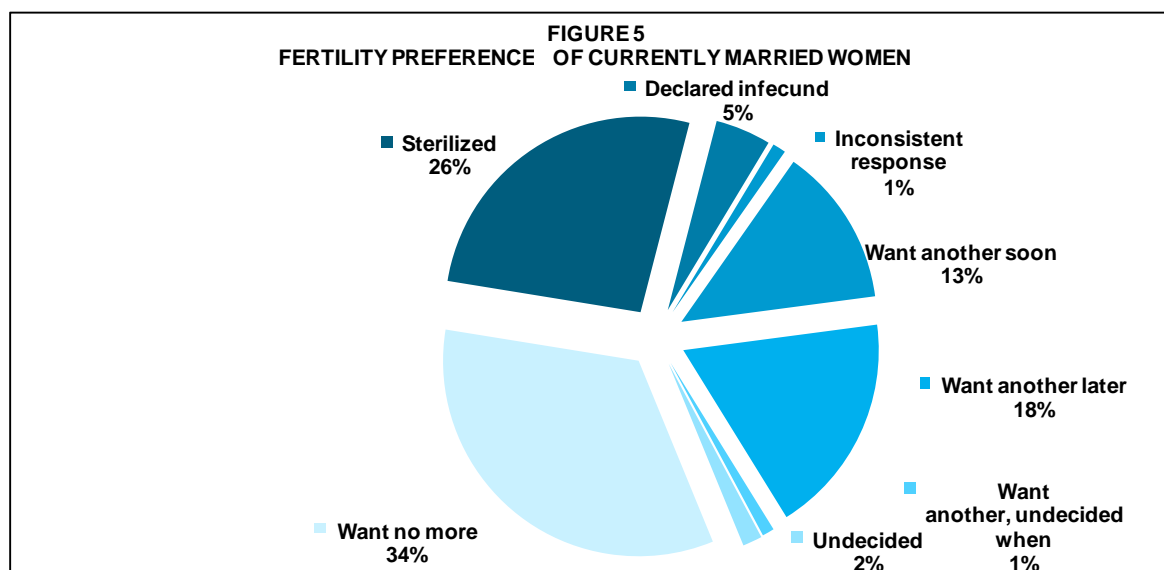
The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (54.5 percent), non-literate (61 percent) and those belonging to scheduled caste (58.7 percent) and low to the ever-married women in urban areas (46 percent), educated at least up to 10 years (27.7 percent) and those belonging to other castes (48 percent) (Table 3.3). Births of third and higher order are highest in Paschim Champaran (60.8 percent) and lowest in Munger (43.9 percent) (Table 3.4). Most of the outcomes (93.2 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women age between 15-49 years are found to be live births (Table 3.8). In Bihar, 4.1 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 1.5 percent in Katihar to 7.3 percent in Purba Champaran (Table 3.9).

Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.7. Among those with no living children, 54.5 percent want a child soon within the next two years and 33.3 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years are 24.3 and 52.6 percents respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either currently using contraceptives or want no more children. Figure 5 depicts the fertility intention of all currently married women



regardless of number of living children. As many as 34 percent of currently married women want no more children, 13 percent want a child soon, 2 percent are undecided and 26 percent have



undergone sterilization.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 45 percent say it is up to God, followed by 32.1 percent who reported that sex of the child does not matter while 21.1 and 2 percents women want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 40 to 72 percent for women with one and four or more living children respectively (Table 3.7).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxoid injection (TT) at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

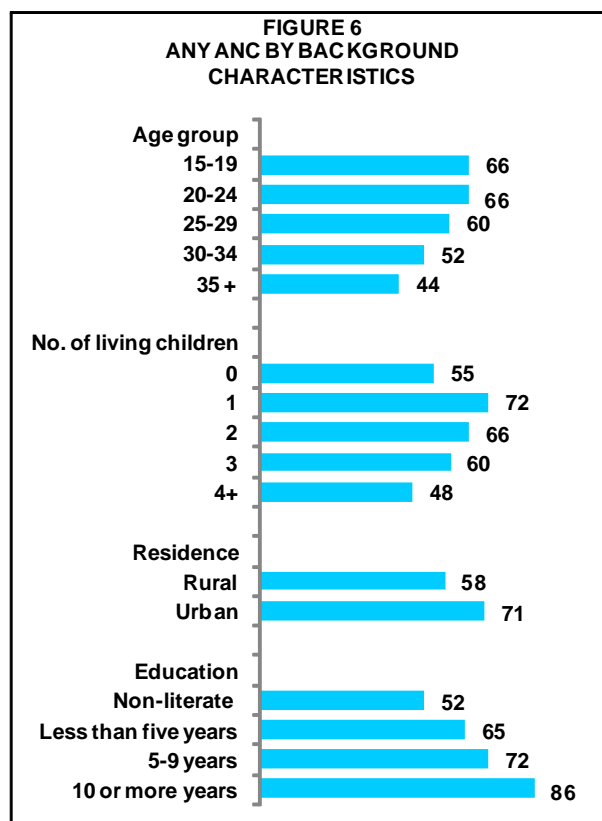
Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

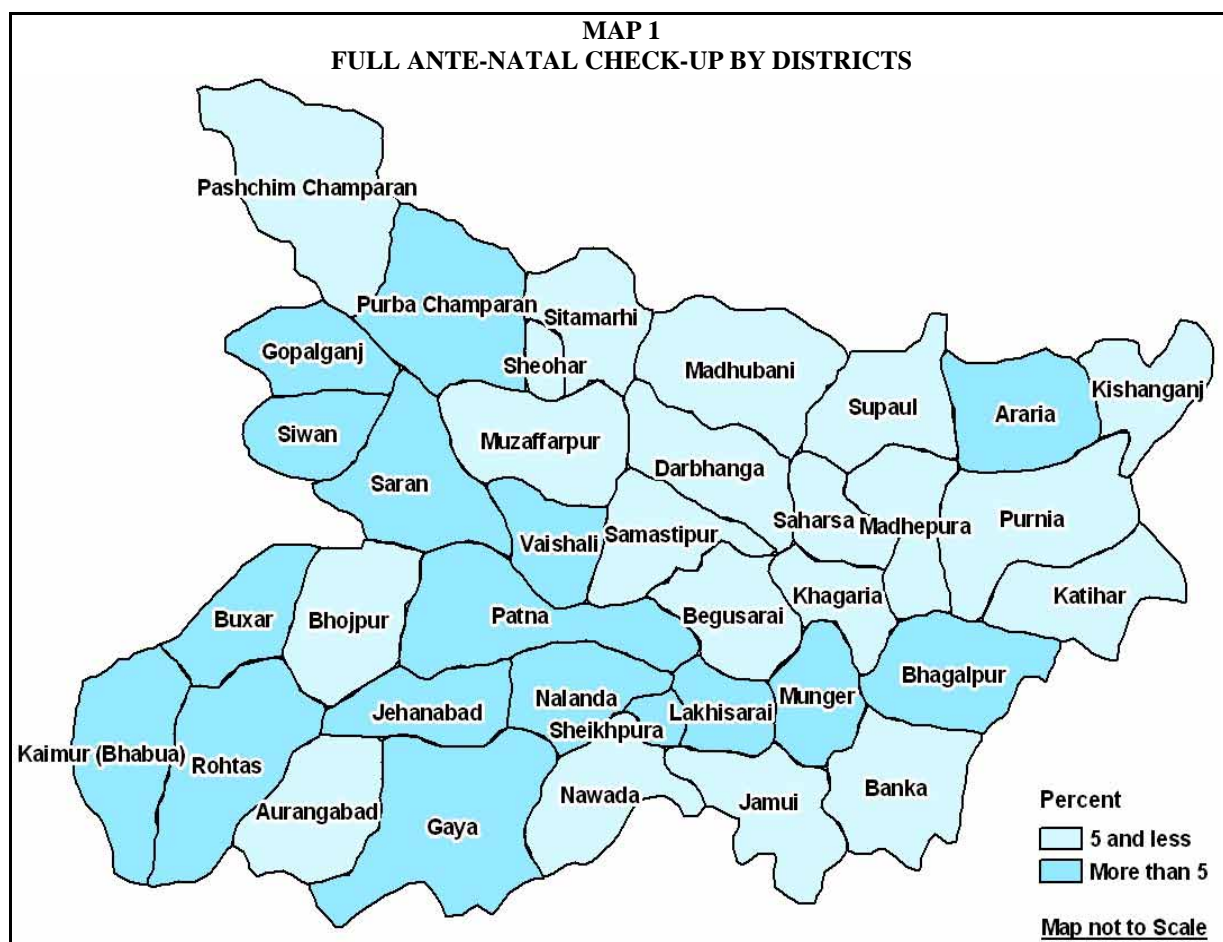
In Bihar 59.1 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (44.1 percent) had received the service from a private health facility followed by 32.6 percent women who had received it from community based services and 23.7 percent women had received the service from a government health facility. Any ANC is low as 52 percent among non-literate as against 86.3 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 12.4 percentage points, with 70.7 percent among urban residents (Table 4.1), depicted in Fig.6.

The coverage of ANC is highest in Sheikhpura (84.3 percent) and lowest in Vaishali (37.5 percent). In all districts of Bihar, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both the facilities. For women in Supaul district, 35.1 percent have ANC from a government facility and 28.1 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facilities utilization for ANC in Jamui are 13.3 and 63.3 percents respectively (Table 4.2).

Even when women receive ANC, all checks and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by women during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have abdomen examined, urine tested, blood tested, blood pressure checked, weight measured, breast examined and height measured are 24.3, 23.3, 19.3, 17.1, 13.8, 7.9 and 2.9 percents respectively. The proportion women who went for sonography/ultra sound test is higher in urban (19.6 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (33.1 percent), and households in the highest wealth quintile (45.1 percent). For the state as a whole, only 8.1 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth are subjected to a sonography/ultra sound test (Table 4.3).

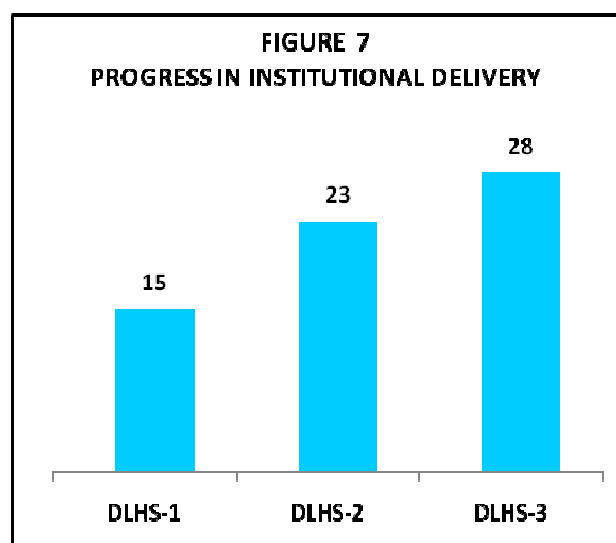
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 26.3 percent and 24.1 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (Table 4.5A). Fifty five percent of women had received at least one TT injection and only 4.6 percent of the women received full ANC in Bihar (Table 4.5B). In Bihar, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Supaul (1 percent) and is highest in Munger (12.2 percent), districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets and received at least one TT injections are 46.7 & 58.2 percents respectively (Table 4.6).





Institutional Delivery

In Bihar, the institutional delivery had increased from 14.9 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 23 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) and 27.5 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08), the progress of

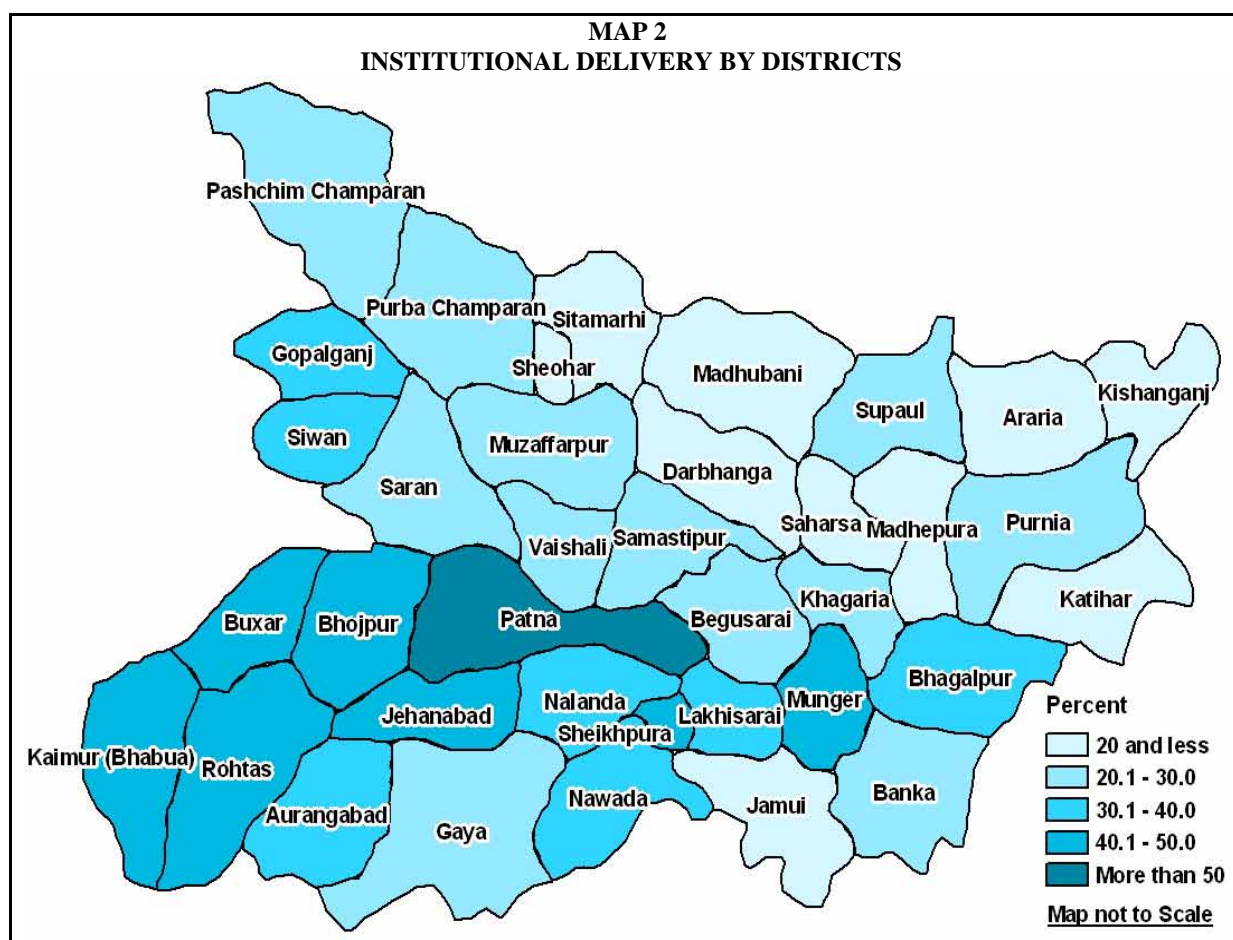


institutional delivery in Bihar is presented in the Fig. 7. Twenty seven percent of deliveries in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 12.0 percent in Sheohar to 58.3 percent in Patna (Table 4.9). In Bihar, 31.7 percent deliveries were either institutional or home deliveries assisted by skilled person. More than half of the districts in Bihar are below the state average of safe delivery. The districts are Sheohar (15.2 percent), Katihar (16.7 percent), Darbhanga (18.3 percent), Araria (19.0 percent), Madhubani (19.0 percent), Sitamarhi (20.2 percent), Madhepura (21.1

percent), Kishanganj (21.3 percent), Purnia (23.8 percent), Jamui (24.4 percent), Supaul (24.8 percent), Gaya (25.9 percent), Muzaffarpur (26.2 percent), Pashchim Champaran (27.2 percent), Saharsa (27.4 percent), Saran (27.4 percent), Purba Champaran (28.6 percent), Samastipur (29.9 percent), Khagaria (30.7 percent) and Begusarai (30.8 percent). In the rest of the seventeen districts in Bihar safe delivery is above the state average (Table 4.9), district wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

In Bihar, only 9.4 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.1,112/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs.4,582/-). Twenty eight percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.258/- (Table 4.8).

For 71.6 percent of women who had home deliveries (Table 4.9), the main reasons for not going institutional delivery were either the cost is too much or not necessary (35.4 and 25.7 percents respectively) (Table 4.10).



Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Bihar, as much as 75.7 percent of women who had still /live births in

the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 53.7 percent in Nawada to 88 percent in Samastipur. In only two districts of Bihar less than fifty five percent of women had pregnancy complications- Nawada (53.7 percent) and Muzaffarpur (58.1 percent). Forty two percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Bihar (Table 4.15).

About 81 percent of women in Bihar had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (80.9 Percent) and premature labour (43.5 percent). One noticeable feature of delivery complication in Bihar is slightly lower among the women who live in rural areas (81 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (85.2 percent) (Table 4.11). There is only one district in Bihar namely Nawada (58 percent) where less than 60 percent of women had some delivery complication (Table 4.15).

More than half (57.4 percent) of women in Bihar had post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is lower abdominal pain (63.3 percent) followed by high fever, any post delivery complication and other problems (61 percent, 57.4 percent and 54.3 percent respectively) (Table 4.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 57.4 percent had sought treatment (Table 4.15).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Twenty six percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years and women belonging to other castes and households in the highest wealth quintile have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Women who availed newborn care from a private health facility constitute 40.9 percent as compared to 30.2 percent from government health facility, home (15.7 percent) and others (13.3 percent) (Table 5.1).

Sixty nine percent of children below 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrums in the breast milk and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 5.2). However, there is visible variation across districts with more than 80 percent of children being fed with colostrums in the breast milk in the districts of Bhojpur, Supaul, Buxar, Patna, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nawada, Muzaffarpur, Lakhisarai, Rohtas, Purnia, Vaishali and Nalanda while in the other districts it is in the range of 45-80 percent (Table 5.5).

Only 16 percent of women had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Purba Champaran (7.1 percent) and most widely practiced in Vaishali (35.5 percent). About 57 percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children and it ranges from 29.7 percent in Paschim Champaran to 85.8 percent in Vaishali. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 15.9, 56.8 and 43.2 percents respectively (Table 5.5).

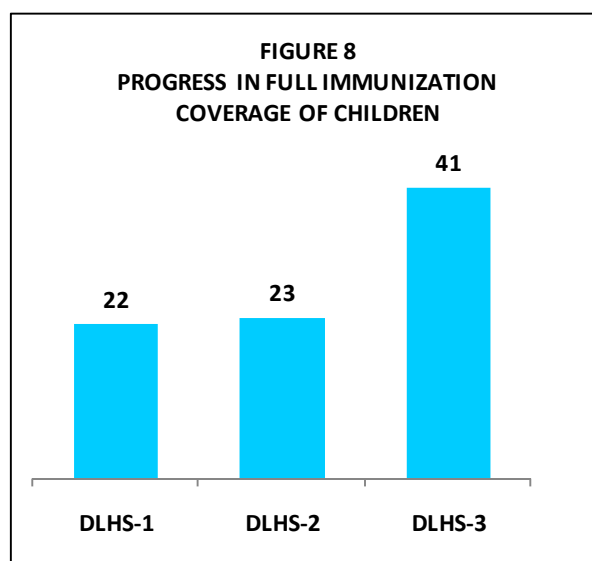
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child is 1.77 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 2.73, 7.30 and 10.03 months respectively (Table 5.3). The proportion of youngest surviving who have exclusively breastfed for 6 months is 38.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

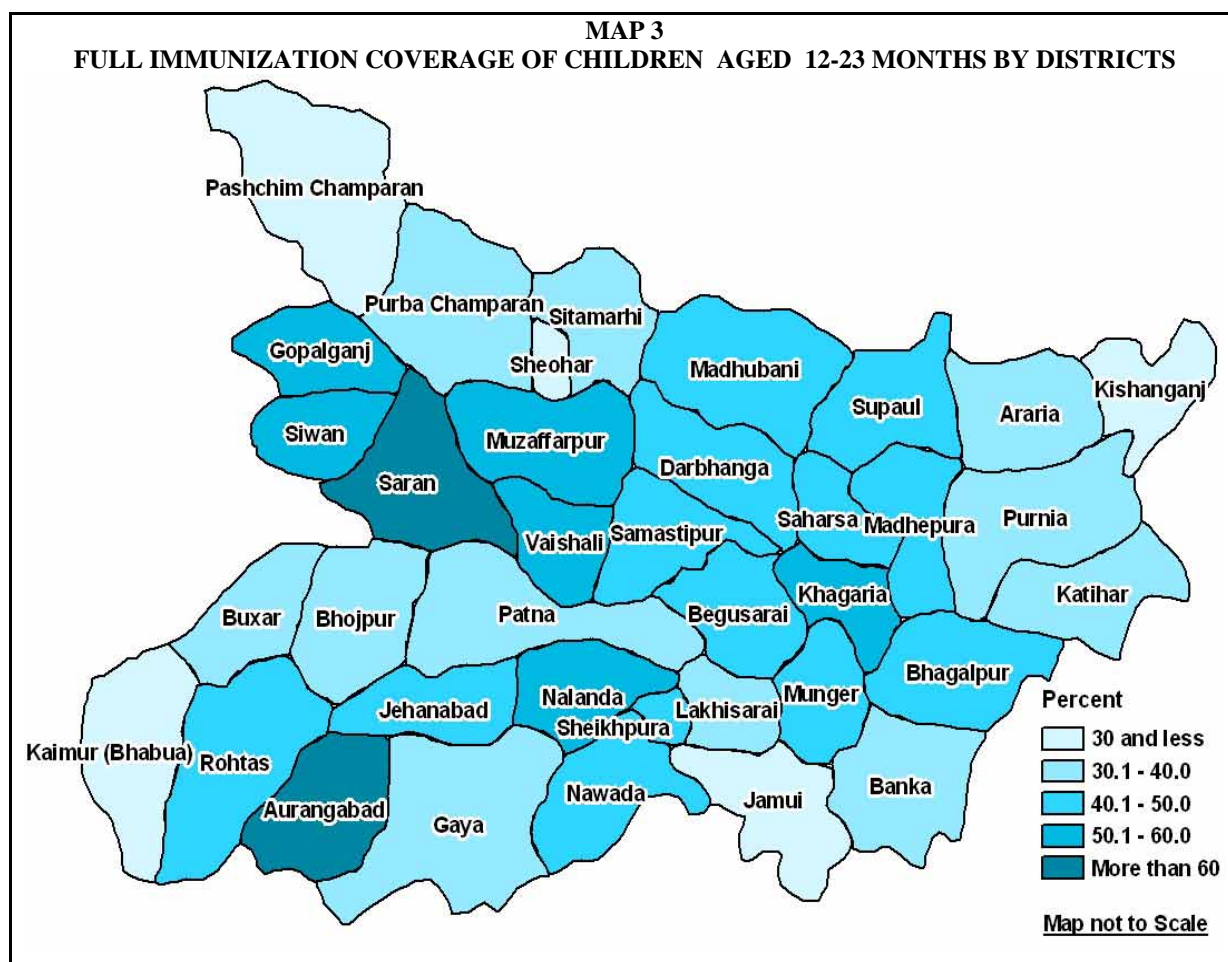
In DLHS-3 immunization course of children of age 12-23 months has been recorded either from immunization card or by questioning the women in case the card was not shown. For 44.6 percent of cases immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Forty-one percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 1.6 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 60 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 77.8 to 54.4 percents for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 95 to 53 percents for first and third dose. The coverage of measles vaccine (54.1 percent) also 27.4 percent point lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (81.5 percent). The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The differentiation in coverage of the vaccination is very high by sex of the child. Higher coverage of full immunization is observed with births of first order (48 percent), children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (65.5 percent), women's children who belongs to the other caste/tribe (50 percent) and children from household in the highest wealth quintile (64.5 percent) compared to the children of women have births of order four and above (33.6 percent) and children of non-literate women (34.3 percent), children whose mothers belonged to scheduled tribes (29.1 percent) and children of women who belonged to households in lowest wealth quintile (29.1 percent) (Table 5.6).

There was a marginal increase in coverage of full immunization during DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (22.4 to 23 percents) but it had increased considerably to 41.4 percent in DLHS-3, as depicted in Fig. 8. In sixteen districts out of thirty seven districts in Bihar coverage of full immunization of children is under 40 percent. These districts are Jamui (19.1 percent), Kishanganj (23.6 percent), Kaimur (Bhabua) (24.9 percent), Pashchim Champaran (27.1 percent), Sheohar (27.4 percent), Araria (33.3 percent), Bhojpur (33.3 percent), Buxar (33.3 percent), Katihar (34.8 percent), Gaya (35.7 percent), Lakhisarai (36.6 percent), Sitamahi (36.8 percent), Purba Champaran (37.3 percent), Banka (37.6 percent), Patna (39.1 percent) and Purnia (39.4 percent) while it is more than 60 percent in Aurangabad (60.7 percent) and Saran (67.0 percent) districts (Table 5.7).



As regards the place of immunization, 18 and 16 percents of children received immunization from a Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Sub-Centre respectively and about 78.4 percent from other government health facility (Table 5.8). District wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.



In Bihar, 51.8 and 9.8 percent children between ages 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of vitamin A supplementation respectively. Rural-urban differentiation is noticeable for Vit-A supplementation. Children from richest households (73.3 percent), other caste groups (59.2 Percent), mother's education is 10 or more years (73.6 percent) and lower birth order (56.2 percent) children are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children from poorest households (43.2 percent), scheduled tribes (45.9 percent), non-literate mothers (45.7 percent) and children of four or more birth order (46.3 percent) (Table 5.9). In Paschim Champaran only 26.8 percent children between age 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vit.-A while in Siwan district 72.7 percent children of the same age had received Vit.-A. Khagaria and Aurangabad are other districts of Bihar where coverage of Vit.-A is more than 70 percent and Paschim Champaran and Kaimur (Bhabua) are the districts where coverage of Vit.-A is below 30 percent (Table 5.7).

Around eleven percent children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Bihar children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, those belonging to other caste groups and from richest households are more likely to receive Hep.-B injection than

children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order, non-literate mothers, those belonging to scheduled castes and from poorest households. The segregation in receiving Hepatitis-B vaccination is very high with the sex of the child (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty-two percent of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give salt and sugar solution (63.3 percent), ORS (23.8 percent), continue normal food (5 percent), continue breast feeding (5 percent) and plenty of fluids (5.5 percent) (Table 5.10). But in Bihar 22 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 73.6 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 5.11). Fifty-seven percent of children in Bihar who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a private health facility and only 6.1 percent in a government health facility (Table 5.11). In Saharsa 28.8 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 64.6 percent had sought advice/treatment and in Katihar 3.8 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 80.9 percent of them sought treatment. There is only one district where less than 50 percent children sought treatment for diarrhoea in Bihar (Table 5.13).

Near about eighty percent women in Bihar are aware about the awareness about danger signs of ARI and about 46 percent to 64 percent women know that difficulty in breathing (46.6 percent), pain in chest and productive cough (58 percent), wheezing/whistling (64.2 percent), rapid breathing (59.8 percent) and others (55.6 percent) are the danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12).

Fourteen percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Seventy-nine percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment had mostly at a private health facility (55.2 percent) (Table 5.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from three percent in Supaul and Muzaffarpur to 32 percent in Vaishali. Among the children who had suffered from ARI or fever the percentage who sought advice/treatment varies from 58.9 percent in Darbhanga to 87.3 percent in Khagaria. Only in five districts are there where the percentage who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever is more than 85 percent and in other districts the treatment seeking behavior varies from 58.9 to 84.7 percent (Table 5.13).

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

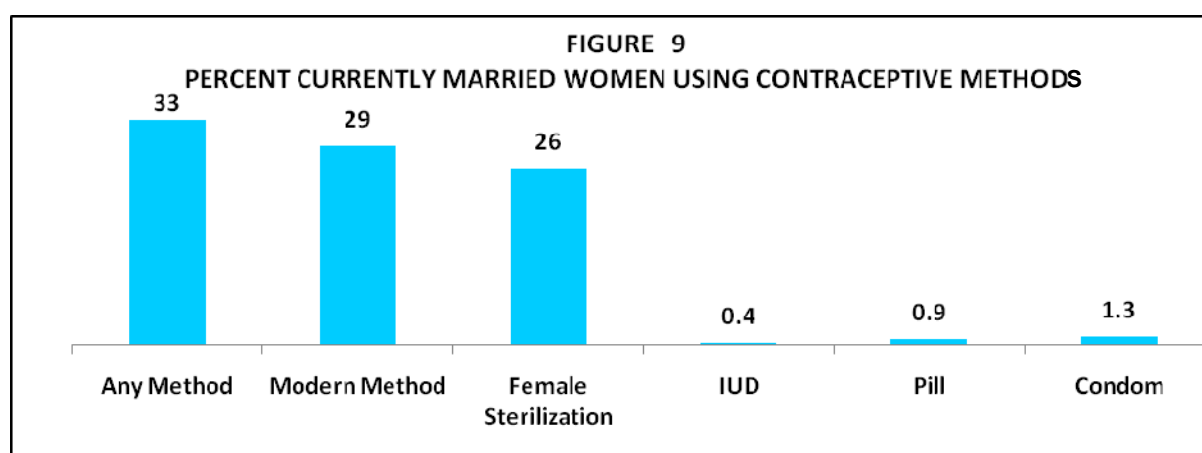
To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is more or less universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among ever married and currently married women in Bihar. Female condom is least known among women with just 4 percent being aware of this contraceptive method while female sterilization, male sterilization, pills, condom/ nirodh and IUD were the most known among women with 99, 90, 86, 70 and 68 percent respectively. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectibles, withdrawal and rhythm method were known to 12.1, 59.3, 44.6 and 58.5 percent of currently married women (Table 6.1). Similar pattern of

knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Bihar (Table 6.3).

Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 26.1 percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/nirodh is being used by 4.4 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 4.3 and 1.4 percent of currently married women. Among the currently married women, the proportion had ever used any modern method is 33.1 percent, while 39.9 percent of currently married women used either modern or traditional methods. There is noticeable rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive (rural 31.7 percent and urban 47.4 percent) (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9), 29.4 percent of them are using one or other modern method at the time of survey; most of them are using female sterilization (26.1 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by 1.3 percent of currently married women's husbands. More or less 40 percent of women between 35-49 years are sterilized while as a whole only 26.1 percent of women are sterilized in Bihar. Female sterilization is more among urban women (32.9 percent) and women with 5-9 years of education (30.4 percent) and women belongs to richest households (37.9 percent) compared to rural women (25.5 percent), non literate women (24.3 percent) and women belongs to poorest households (19.5 percent) (Table 6.5A).



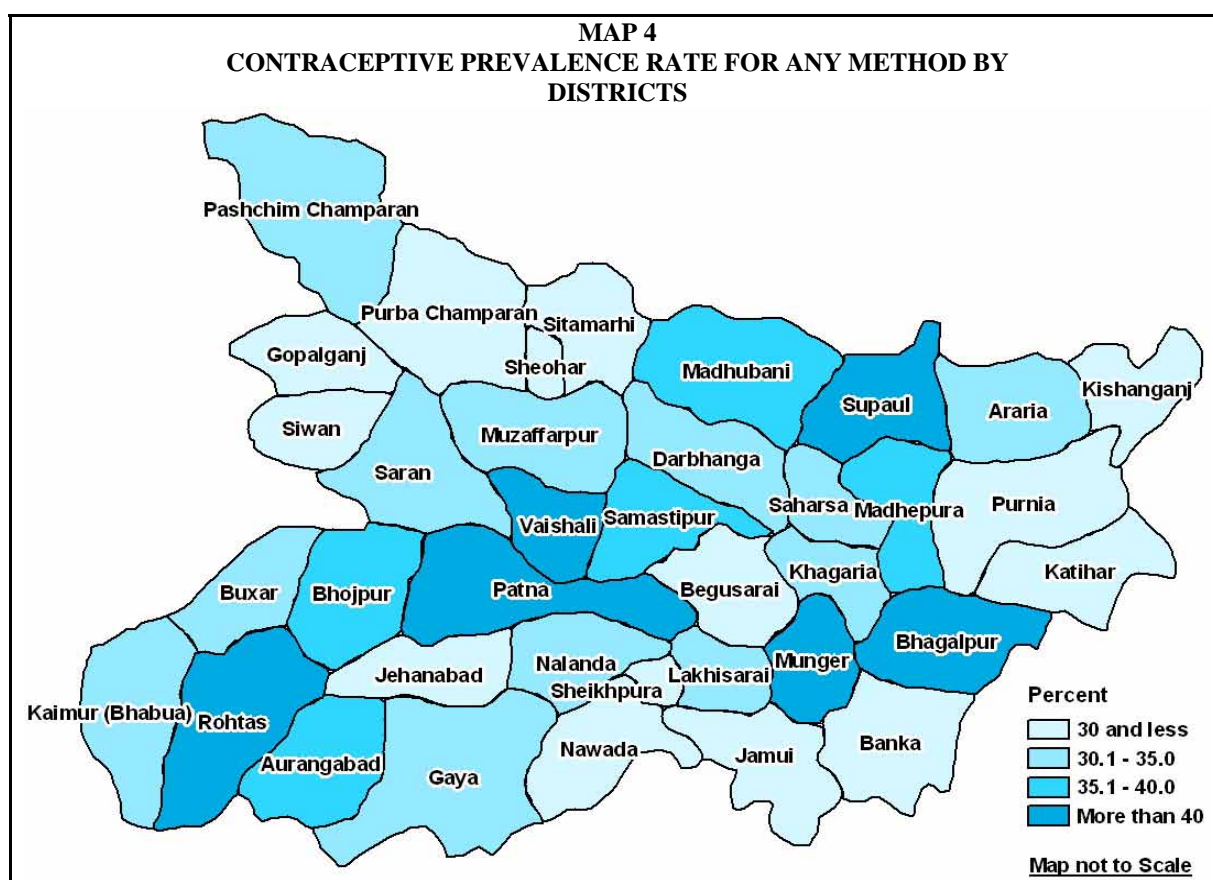
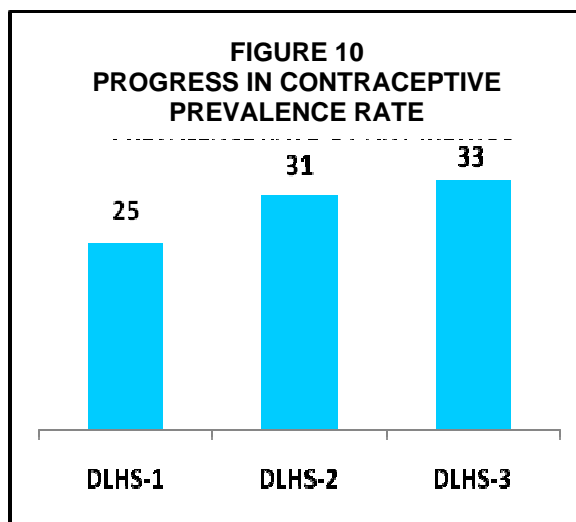
Among the currently married women who are using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are 49, 35 and 16.3 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 55.7 percent of the total users and 56.5 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. More than 20 percent of women between 20-24 years, 39 percent of women between 25-29 years and 26.1 percent of women between 30-34 years and exactly 10 percent women between 35-39 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women's at sterilization is 28.5 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed marginally by 6.2 percent points from 24.8 to 31 percent from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 and it is increased to 33.3 percent in DLHS-3 (Fig.10).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for any modern method is below 25 percent in Gopalganj, Siwan, Katihar, Jamui, Sheohar, Banka, Sitamarhi, Purba Champaran and Nawada while CPR is in the range of 25-40 percent in the districts of Kishanganj, Sheikhpura, Jehanabad, Saran, Begusarai, Purnia, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Gaya, Khagaria, Buxar, Pashchim Champaran, Samastipur, Lakhisarai, Araria, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Bhojpur, Madhepura, Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Munger, Rohtas and Bhagalpur. In the remaining three districts of Bihar namely Vaishali, Patna and Supaul the CPR for any modern method is above 40 percent. There are 19 districts in Bihar where the prevalence of female sterilization is below the state average (42.6 percent). The use of condom is the least (0.2 percent) in Araria and highest in Bhagalpur (2.8 percent) (Table 6.7). District wise variation in CPR of any methods is depicted spatially in Map 4.

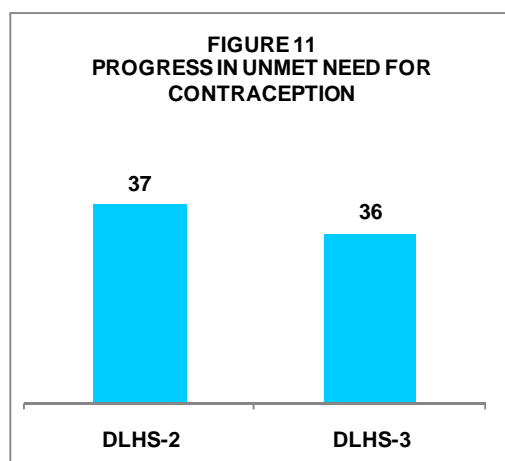


The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 61.1 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility, whereas only 8.9 percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Bihar. In Bihar more than 37.3 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 82.1 percent of them at the time of discharge. In Madhepure lowest proportion 25 percent and 60.8 percent in Kishanganj received cash benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9).

In Bihar 15.2, 37.8 and 14.8 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 18.5, 18 and 17.3 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are abdominal pain (48.1 percent), weakness/inability to work (45.4 percent), body ache/bodyache (29.4 percent) followed by dizziness (22.6 percent), irregular periods (10.1 percent) and excessive bleeding (10.1 percent). For women using IUD, the main problem is abdominal pain (38.4 percent), followed by excessive bleeding (38 percent), irregular period (20.7 percent), body/backache (14.8 percent), weakness/inability to work (11.8 percent) and spotting (11.7 percent) as shown in the Table 6.10. The proportions of pill users who have encountered dizziness, weakness/inability to work irregular periods and body ache/ backache are 44.8, 38.2, 27.1 and 16.3 percent respectively (Table 6.10).

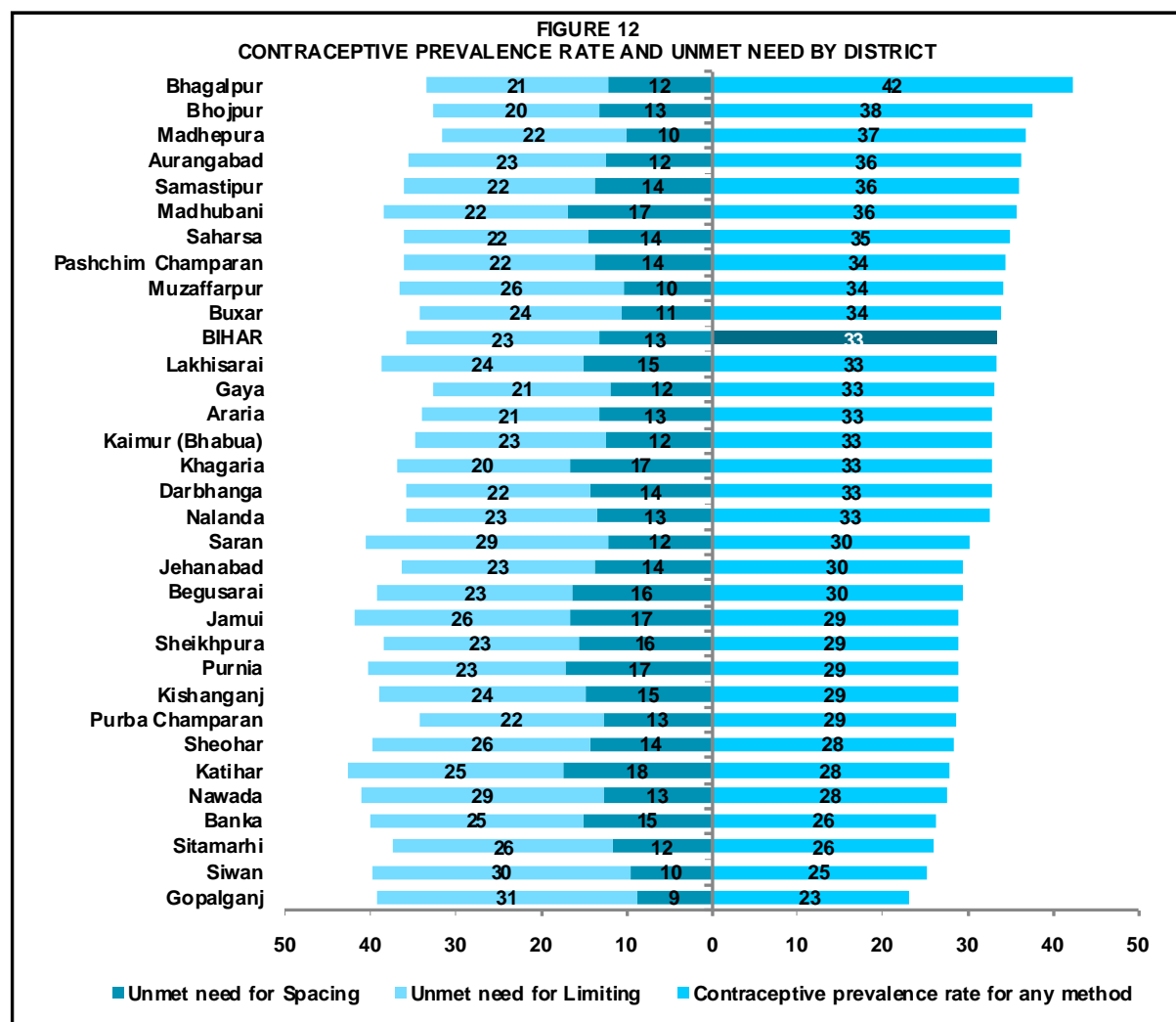
Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (60 percent), while 9.4 percent mentioned side effects and 30.6 percent cited other reasons. Near about 70 percent of younger women (age 15-29 years) discontinued contraceptive because of fertility related reasons which was also true for women who have no living child or only one child (Table 6.11). Twenty-two percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt limiting and 3 percent spacing method in future. Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 20.2 percent want to use it within 12 months and 13.8 percent want to use it after 12 months and more than half of the women (66.1 percent) women were still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

Unmet Need for Contraception



The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 36 percent. Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraceptive for spacing. In Bihar, 13.2 and 22.6 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively (Table 6.15). Unmet need for spacing is 40.4 percent for women with one living child and 28-34 percent for women under 25 years. The total unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 is reduced to 36.7 percent to 35.8 percent as shown in the Fig. 11.

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 22.6 percent in the state, it is highest 30.8 percent in Gopalganj and it is least 16.3 percent in Rohtas while in the remaining districts it is ranging from 16-30 percent (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12.



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

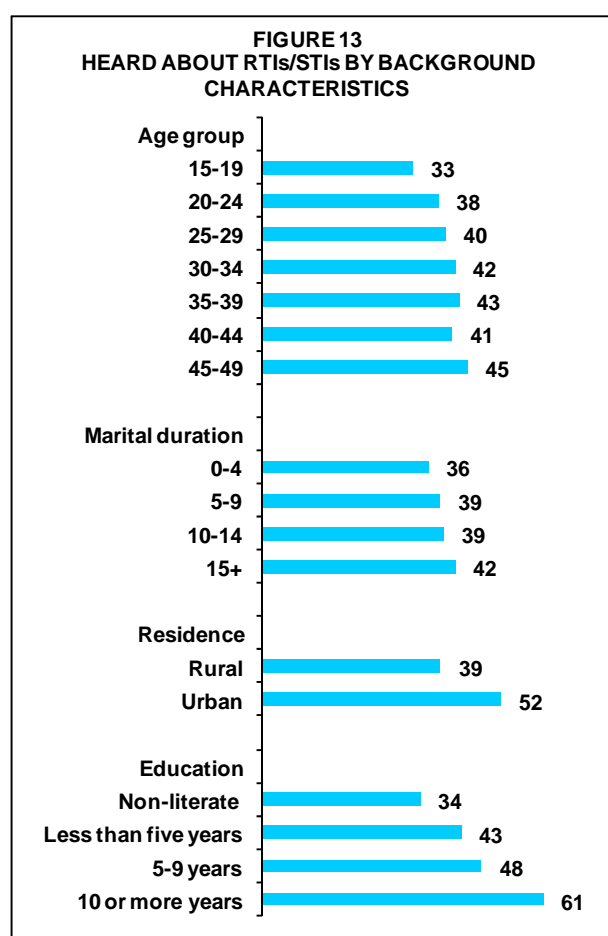
Unmet need is 42.7 percent in Katihar, the highest amongst the districts and 27.8 percent in Vaishali, the least amongst the districts. There are four districts where unmet need is less than 30 percent while in remaining districts the unmet need is in the range of 30-43 percent. The districts are Munger, Madhepura, Gaya, Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Araria, Purba Champaran, Buxar, Kaimur (Bhabua), Aurangabad, Darbhanga, Nalanda, Pashchim Champaran, Saharsa, Samastipur, Jehanabad, Muzaffarpur, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Gopalganj, Sheohar, Siwan, Banka, Purnia, Saran, Nawada, Jamui and Katihar. Currently married women with unmet need for spacing in Katihar are 17.5 percent while it is 8.6 percent in Gopalganj (Table 6.16).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge on RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for checking and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs)/Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage checking and treatment.

Among ever married women age between 15-49 years, 23.2 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (64.2 percent) are high among women in the young age group, rural resident, newly married, non-literate to low educational



level, scheduled castes and women belongs to lower class households. Irregular periods (19.6 percent), blood clots/ excessive bleeding (16.9 percent), scanty bleeding (16 percent) and prolonged bleeding (9.7 percent) are major problems reported by women in Bihar (Table 7.1). Forty percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (51.9 percent), more educated women (61 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (49.5 percent), women belongs to other castes (47 percent) and women from the household in the highest wealth quintile (61.4 percent) compared to rural women (38.8 percent), non-literate women (34.3 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (33.1 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Fig. 13. Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources, 83.6, 14, 10.2 and 8.5 percent from relatives/friends, radio, television (TV), and health personnel respectively, but only 0.4 percent from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 29, 15.2, 10.5 and 10.4 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe

delivery, unsafe abortions and unsafe sex with sex worker respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs. The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, marital duration and educational attainment in favor of urban recently married and more educated women (Table 7.3).

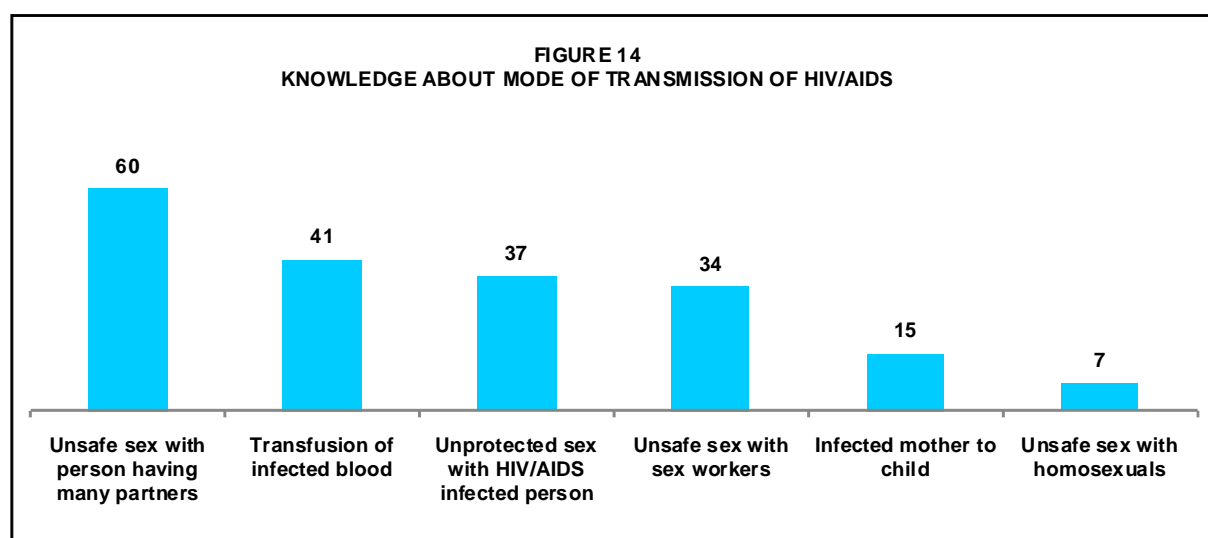
About 21.1 percent ever married women age between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 17.5 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms among them 6.9, 4.4 and 3.7 percents women have

pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). Many women (69.5 percent) discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 40 percent have taken treatment, mainly from private doctors (70.5 percent) and 22.6 percent from other sources. Only 6.9 percent have taken treatment from government health facility (Table 7.5).

Saharsha and Sheikhpura are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 15.8 and 60.3 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). There are five districts in Bihar where more than 50 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs. The districts are Aurangabad, Araria, Khagaria, Munger and Sheikhpura. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Nawada are 9.1 and 7 percent respectively and in Samastipur are 26.3 and 24 percent respectively. In three districts, namely Nawada, Siwan and Munger more than 50 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs have sought treatment while in remaining districts 25-50 percent women sought treatment for any symptoms of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Ever married women age between 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS constitute 29 percent and have heard about it mostly from radio (54.5 percent), relatives/friends (51.2 percent), TV (46 percent) and print media (16.6 percent). About 14 percent have heard about it from their husbands and 8.9 percent from health personnel. Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (2.1 percent) and leaders/community meeting (3.7 percent) are not a rich source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (60.3 percent), transfusion of infected blood (40.9 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (36.6 percent), unsafe sex with sex workers (33.7 percent) and mother to child (15.4 percent). This is presented in Fig.14. The knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS is high among the urban women, women with more than 10 years of education, women belongs to other castes and women from the richest households (Table 7.8).



In Madhepura district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (10.9 percent) and most women (69.1 percent) in Vaishali have heard of HIV/AIDS. At the state level 15.4 percent of women

have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child and only in five districts Araria, Saharsa, Saran, Aurangabad and Nawada less than 10 percent women have this correct knowledge. In three districts out of thirty seven districts in Bihar namely Bhojpur, Siwan and Katihar 25 percent and above women know about it (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 63 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 35.4 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 31.4 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Nawada (17.7 percent) and highest in Jamui (46.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from sharing food as reported by 20.4 percent of them. This misconception is more among rural women, non-literate women, women belongs to scheduled castes, older marriage cohort (marital duration more than 15 years), those married to non-literate husbands and women belongs to poorest households. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, stepping on others urine/stool and mosquito flea or bug bites are 9.1, 10.1, 14.3, 16.7 and 18.7 percents respectively (Table 7.10).

Regardless of background characteristics, more than 43.4 percent of ever married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested (Table 7.11). There are only three districts where less than 30 percent of woman know the place for testing while in remaining districts 30-65 percent of women are aware of the same, only in Sitamarhi about two-third (66.4 percent) of women are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Most women (47 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 42.3 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Just about 2.4 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 52.8 percent have done it more than a year ago and 47.4 percent in the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 10.6 and 1.8 percent respectively of ever married women age between 15-49 years. A sizeable 85 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 8.6 percent had problems conceiving after still/live birth and 4.1 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). More than 30 percent of women in Khagaria (32.2 percent) and Shekhpura (30.5 percent) have menstruation problem, while ever married women have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility is highest in Banka (20.6 percent) and lowest in Madhubani (6.9 percent) district in Bihar (Table 7.17).

Three percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless and 2.1 percent women had problem in conceiving. However, it is observed that the prevalence of childlessness is more among the women in 18 years and above consummation of marriage (3.2 percent), 5-9 years of education (3.4 percent), and women from household in the

second wealth quintile (3.1 percent) than their counterparts in the below 18 years of consummation of marriage (2.9 percent) and women from the household in highest wealth quintile (2.4 percent). Women who have problem in conceiving are invariant with the background characteristics. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.2 percent of them are childless. Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 2.1 and 1.1 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively (Table 7.15).

Among ever married women who have primary infertility problem 84.5 percent and 73.4 percent for secondary sterility of them have taken treatment. Treatment seeking behavior is varying with age of the women, residence, consummation of marriage, marital duration, educational status of women and her husband, caste/tribe, and wealth status of the household (Table 7.16). More than 90 percent woman who has an infertility problem has taken treatment in Munger, Nalanda, Siwan, Jehanabad and Paschim Champaran (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

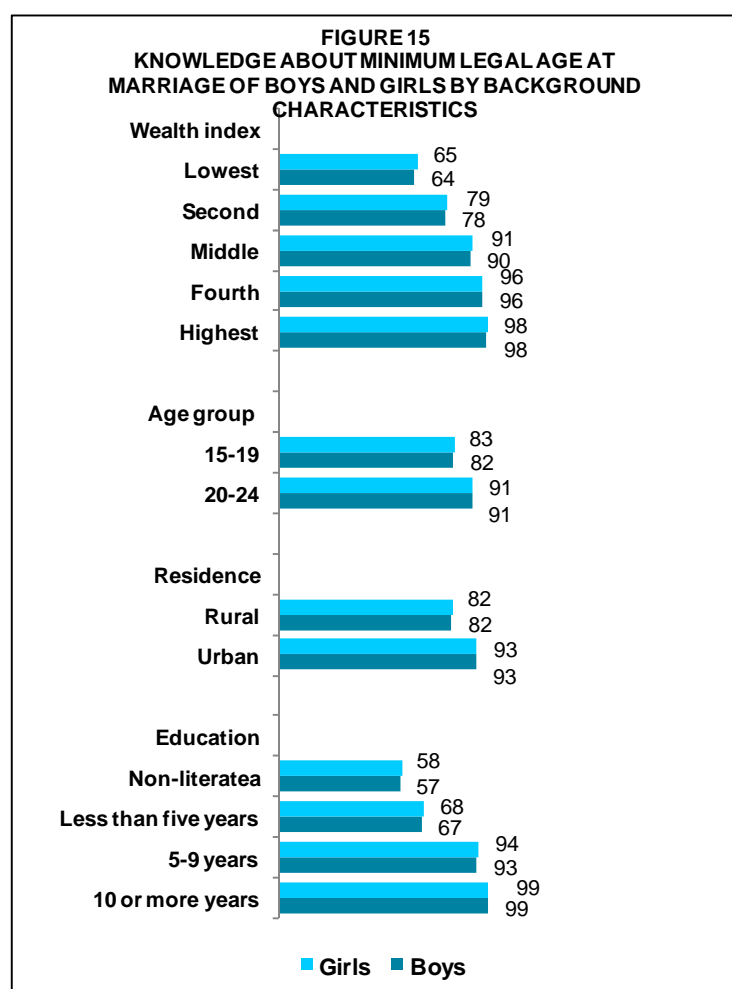
The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 7,713 unmarried women were interviewed in Bihar, of which 89.4 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 10.6 percent were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 8.9 percent against 20.6 percent in urban areas.

More than forty percent (42.6 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas had 5-9 years of education and among urban unmarried women 49.3 percent had more than 10 years of education (Table 8.1). More than two-fifths (52.8 percent and 58 percent) of the rural and urban unmarried women between 15–24 years were belongs to other backward classes. In urban areas less than half (47.6 percent) unmarried women were from richest households.

Sixty five percent of women were aware of family life education and awareness among non-literate women, rural women, women belong to poorest households and Muslim women are below the overall level of awareness. There is perceptible gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of family life education among the unmarried women in Bihar by selected background characteristics. Significant proportions (37.7 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. As many as 42.2 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching tenth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 75.2 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 65.3 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law while 40.2 percent and 29 percent women said that it should be provided by teacher/school/college and by friends/peers respectively. Only 3.3 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education (Table 8.3).



Around 39 percent of the unmarried women in Bihar had received family life education. The main source of family life education is school/college (58.4 percent), followed by other sources (54 percent) and only 1.1 percent had received family life education from a Government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 84 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls and near about fourteen percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 85.6 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, 95.2 percent women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. More than two out of every five women (22.5 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. More than eighty four percent unmarried women had painful periods while around twelve percent had irregular periods. About 5.6 percent of women had problems like frequent or short periods. Almost 7 percent of women had problems of prolonged/scanty bleeding during menstruation (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTIs and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. More than 93 percent of the currently menstruating unmarried women used clothes while 4.3 percent used locally prepared napkins and another 10.4 percent used sanitary napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of Family Life Education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About 74 percent of unmarried women between 15-24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 94 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 73.6 percent had knowledge of pills, 52.6 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while 48 percent had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that 14.2 percent and 46.1 percent of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and injectables respectively (Table 8.8). Information about the places from where one can get pill and condom were also collected from the sampled unmarried women. Around 46.7 percent women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while another 59.7 percent said it can be had from private sources too (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 24.5 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. About 16.2 percent had discussed with parents, 61.7 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law, 73 percent had discussed with friends/peers and only 3.4 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

About 28.5 percent unmarried women had heard of RTIs and STIs. More than 70 percent knew about RTIs and STIs from relatives/friends, about 28.5 percent of the unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from radio, 24.4 percent of unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from television and 21 percent of the unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from newspaper/books/magazines. About 14.1 percent of unmarried women reported that they knew about RTIs/STIs from adult education programme/school teachers. The other sources of information are health personal, cinema, partner, religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela (Table 8.11).

About 47 percent of unmarried women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 7 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals and about 12.5 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers. About 14.4 percent, 10.3 percent and 4.6 percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery or unsafe abortions or unsafe IUD insertion respectively (Table 8.12).

More than 50 percent unmarried women were aware of HIV/AIDS. About 60 percent of women knew about HIV/AIDS from radio and 55 percent from television. The other main source of HIV/AIDS knowledge are newspaper/books/magazines, Health personnel and cinema with 39.7 percent, 4.7 percent and 4.5 percent respectively (Table 8.13). Among them more than two third (61.1 percent) said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and about 60.8 percent said that it can be transmitted through transfusion of blood. Twenty three percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child while 34.7 percent women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS affected persons. Around 24 percent women are of the view that HIV/AIDS can also be transmitted due to unsafe sex with sex workers (Table 8.14).

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. About seventeen percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbug bites where around 16 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by

sharing food of someone who has AIDS. About thirteen percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by stepping on urine/stools of them. Some women (8.9, 8.7, 11.1 and 12.4 percent) were of the opinion that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, kissing and by sharing of clothes with them who has AIDS (Table 8.15).

These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. More than 50 percent feel that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one partner/staying faithful to one partner and about 50 percent feel that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with one who inject drugs (Table 8.16). About 31.1 percent felt that it can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse. Less than One-fifths (11 percent) of women felt that one should avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

More than half (51 percent) of the unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals, CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre and VCTC/ICTC clinics (Table 8.17). In Bihar about 61.6 percent unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test. Majority (95.2 percent) of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. While little over one-fifth (20.4 percent) women knew that it can occur when a woman has intercourse. Less than one-fifth (17.2 percent) women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey is a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructures at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Bihar are 24,589; 1,58,275 and 2,53,523 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 1668 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 1,165 Sub-Centres, 524 PHCs and 66 CHCs.

Around thirty three percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 12.5 and 68.1 percent in Kaimur (Bhabua) and Khagaria respectively. About 91 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 70 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW except in Siwan (59 percent). Only in 26.6 percent of the sampled Sub-Centre which have an ANM in position, they stay in the Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2). Out of the 411 sampled Sub-Centres in public building only 3 (0.7 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity and it is only in 3 of the 37 districts. In 67 (16.3 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms and out of this only 15 (22.4 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 119 (29 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 56 percent of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 578 (49.6 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Bihar are adequately equipped and there is a huge district wise variation in terms of adequacy of equipments observed in the sampled Sub-Centres. Only 67 (5.9 percent) of the total 1165 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services, and there is only one district Khagaria in Bihar where more than 10 percent adequate essential drugs in sample Sub-Centres observed (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in 5.3 percent of the sampled 1,165 Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 83.3 and 34.3 percent respectively (Table 9.5).

In 459 (87.6 percent) PHCs among 524 sampled PHCs have medical officer, in Samastipur, Gaya and Purba Champaran have more than 20 MO was in position and in Sheohar and Araria only 6 MO was in position. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC from Sheohar, Araria, Kisanganj and Madhepura. There are LMOs in position in 148 (28.2 percent) of the 524 sampled PHCs. All the sampled 43 (8.2 percent) PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position and in 32.6 percent of the PHC have Pharmacists (Table 9.6).

Only 326 (62.2 percent) of the 524 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. Among the 524 sampled PHCs 338 (64.5 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. About 76 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts in Bihar. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centres, 50 (9.5 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply but 240 (45.8 percent) have functional vehicles (Table 9.7).

New born care equipments are available in 10 percent of the sampled PHCs, 44 percent have functional OTs and 71.0 percent provide referral services for delivery. Fifty seven percent of the 524 sampled PHCs in Bihar have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 59.2 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. About 84.9 percent of the PHCs in all the districts have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) have been constituted in 352 (67.2 percent) of the sampled 524 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 203 (38.7 percent) of sampled PHCs. Untied funds have received by 270 (51.5 percent) PHCs and have been utilized by 160 (30.5 percent) of the 524 sampled PHCs (Table 9.9).

The distribution of 66 sampled CHCs among the districts in Bihar is marginal. Only 18 sampled CHCs which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages in Bihar, have a gynecologist in position. In Paschim Medinipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Supaul, Kishanganj, Katihar, Madhepura, Saharsa, Gopalganj, Siwan, Vaishali, Khagaria, Bhagalpur, Banka, Buxar, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya and Nawada sampled CHC which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages have no gynecologists in position. The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 44, 19.7 and 34.9 percent respectively (Table 9.10). In 37 districts of Bihar none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility.

All the sampled CHCs in Madhubani, Araria, Kishanganj, Purnia, Katihar, Darbhanga, Siwan, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Khagaria, Bhagalpur, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Nalanda, Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada and Jamui are designated FRUs and overall 87.9 percent of the sampled CHCs in Bihar are designated FRUs. Out of the 66 sampled CHCs, 57 (86.4 percent), 42 (72.4 percent) and 18 (27.3 percent) have functional OTs, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11). Out of the sampled 66 CHCs, 31.8 percent of them have utilized funds. In 94 percent of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 87.1 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED												
Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Bihar, 2007-08												
State	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Bihar	47,137	42,826	4,311	91.9	46,840	42,768	4072	86.7	7,713	6,587	1,126	84.6
Pashchim Champaran	1,212	1,094	118	89.8	1,096	988	108	87.0	157	120	37	86.7
Purba Champaran	1,513	1,422	91	91.7	1,423	1,340	83	91.2	182	163	19	87.1
Sheohar	1,461	1,403	58	88.6	1,240	1,197	43	90.0	141	136	5	85.4
Sitamaahi	1,485	1,398	87	90.0	1,312	1,238	74	89.7	151	136	15	87.3
Madhubani	1,566	1,503	63	94.9	1,552	1,500	52	89.7	196	185	11	86.3
Supaul	1,544	1,484	60	93.6	1,488	1,437	51	87.2	172	166	6	86.4
Araria	1,514	1,421	93	91.8	1,422	1,335	87	83.4	194	175	19	90.7
Kishanganj	1,553	1,403	150	94.1	1,398	1,267	131	92.1	414	361	53	86.8
Purnia	1,500	1,383	117	90.9	1,271	1,169	102	86.8	236	209	27	81.1
Katihar	1,262	1,139	123	93.5	1,161	1,072	89	89.2	251	203	48	87.8
Madhepura	1,464	1,404	60	88.7	1,406	1,363	43	85.2	143	126	17	77.3
Saharsa	1,244	1,148	96	92.2	1,200	1,108	92	87.6	121	107	14	82.3
Darbhanga	1,254	1,152	102	92.9	1,119	1,035	84	88.6	197	173	24	88.0
Muzaffarpur	1,195	1,081	114	88.5	1,027	922	105	88.0	164	138	26	82.0
Gopalganj	1,001	941	60	91.0	959	911	48	88.7	246	222	24	88.8
Siwan	1,036	975	61	94.2	1,008	961	47	88.4	325	309	16	89.8
Saran	1,276	1,153	123	94.5	1,301	1,190	111	85.1	313	279	34	85.5
Vaishali	1,246	1,174	72	92.3	1,328	1,248	80	86.1	189	172	17	82.9
Samastipur	1,485	1,428	57	90.0	1,331	1,278	53	90.9	204	189	15	85.4
Begusarai	1,471	1,414	57	89.2	1,393	1,339	54	87.7	198	189	9	81.8
Khagaria	1,496	1,407	89	90.7	1,407	1,320	87	90.3	210	184	26	86.1
Bhagalpur	1,010	828	182	91.8	903	748	155	86.3	155	119	36	72.4
Banka	1,018	977	41	92.6	1,043	1,002	41	86.1	98	88	10	73.7
Munger	1,024	733	291	93.1	1,033	763	270	88.4	213	137	76	82.6
Lakhisarai	1,281	1,102	179	94.9	1,381	1,201	180	84.9	200	161	39	84.8
Sheikhpura	1,226	1,033	193	90.7	1,316	1,128	188	86.6	201	171	30	83.8
Nalanda	1,231	1,064	167	91.2	1,339	1,176	163	85.2	244	192	52	88.1
Patna	981	579	402	89.2	934	552	382	76.2	246	125	121	81.7
Bhojpur	1,024	883	141	93.1	1,251	1,081	170	86.0	220	178	42	84.3
Buxar	1,268	1,139	129	93.9	1,387	1,247	140	83.8	280	241	39	87.8
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1,270	1,218	52	94.1	1,502	1,453	49	85.4	242	226	16	87.4
Rohtas	1,063	910	153	96.4	1,199	1,034	165	87.6	223	181	42	86.8
Jehanabad	1,268	1,163	105	93.7	1,456	1,338	118	84.8	225	203	22	86.2
Aurangabad	1,038	960	78	94.4	1,161	1,083	78	86.7	212	186	26	85.8
Gaya	1,229	1,068	161	91.0	1,340	1,189	151	82.3	215	157	58	79.6
Nawada	1,205	1,117	88	89.3	1,401	1,301	100	84.0	227	198	29	83.5
Jamui	1,223	1,125	98	90.6	1,352	1,254	98	84.3	108	82	26	67.5

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicator of Bihar and its districts, Census 2001, India							
State/districts	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Bihar	82,998	10.5	28.6	919	59.7	33.1	47.0
Pashchim Champaran	3,043	10.2	30.40	901	51.1	25.2	38.9
Purba Champaran	3,940	6.4	29.27	897	49.3	24.3	37.5
Sheohar	516	4.1	36.16	885	45.3	23.9	35.3
Sitamaahi	2,683	5.7	32.58	892	49.4	26.1	38.5
Madhubani	3,575	3.5	26.08	942	56.8	26.2	42.0
Supaul	1,733	5.1	29.95	920	52.4	20.8	37.3
Araria	2,159	6.1	31.84	913	46.4	22.4	35.0
Kishanganj	1,296	10.0	31.50	936	42.7	18.6	31.1
Purnia	2,544	8.7	35.23	915	45.6	23.4	35.1
Katihar	2,393	9.1	30.91	919	45.3	23.8	35.1
Madhepura	1,527	4.5	29.45	915	48.8	22.1	36.1
Saharsa	1,508	8.3	33.03	910	51.7	25.3	39.1
Darbhangha	3,296	8.1	30.85	914	56.7	30.8	44.3
Muzaffarpur	3,747	9.3	26.74	920	59.1	35.8	48.0
Gopalganj	2,153	6.1	26.11	1001	63.0	32.2	47.5
Siwan	2,714	5.5	24.78	1031	67.3	36.9	51.6
Saran	3,249	9.2	26.37	966	67.3	35.8	51.8
Vaishali	2,118	6.9	26.39	920	63.2	36.6	50.5
Samastipur	3,395	3.6	25.63	928	57.6	31.7	45.1
Begusarai	2,349	4.6	29.11	912	59.1	35.6	48.0
Khagaria	1,280	6.0	29.32	885	51.8	29.3	41.3
Bhagalpur	2,423	18.7	27.24	876	59.2	38.1	49.5
Banka	1,609	3.5	24.47	908	55.3	28.7	42.7
Munger	1,138	27.9	20.34	872	69.9	47.4	59.5
Lakhisarai	802	14.7	23.94	921	60.7	34.0	48.0
Sheikhpura	525	15.5	24.96	918	61.9	33.9	48.6
Nalanda	2,370	14.9	18.64	914	66.4	38.6	53.2
Patna	4,718	41.6	30.17	873	73.3	50.8	62.9
Bhojpur	2,243	13.9	24.58	902	74.3	41.8	59.0
Buxar	1,402	9.2	29.03	899	71.9	39.9	56.8
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1,289	3.2	30.64	902	69.7	38.8	55.1
Rohtas	2,451	13.3	27.71	909	75.3	45.7	61.3
Jehanabad	1,514	7.4	28.64	929	70.1	39.4	55.3
Aurangabad	2,013	8.4	30.19	934	71.1	41.9	57.0
Gaya	3,473	13.7	30.03	938	63.3	36.7	50.4
Nawada	1,810	7.7	33.08	946	60.6	32.2	46.8
Jamui	1,399	7.4	32.90	918	57.1	26.3	42.4
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.							
¹ 1991-2001							
² Female per 1,000 males.							

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX									
Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Bihar, 2007-08									
Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
1-4	10.9	11.2	10.6	11.1	11.5	10.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
5-9	15.8	16.4	15.2	16.1	16.8	15.4	13.0	12.9	13.1
10-14	13.2	13.8	12.6	13.2	13.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.9
15-19	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.7	11.2	11.5	10.8
20-24	7.8	6.8	8.8	7.6	6.5	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.1
25-29	6.8	6.0	7.7	6.8	5.9	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.5
30-34	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.5
35-39	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.3
40-44	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
45-49	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.0
50-54	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
55-59	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.2
60-64	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
65-69	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
70-74	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
75-79	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
80+	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Below 15	42.8	44.4	41.2	43.4	45.3	41.6	36.9	36.9	36.8
Number of persons**	2,75,836	1,36,264	1,39,569	2,50,158	1,23,092	1,27,065	25,678	13,172	12,504
Sex ratio ¹	1,024	na	na	1,032	na	na	949	na	na
Note: Table is based on the <i>de facto</i> population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). na= Not applicable. **Unweighted cases. ¹ Females per 1000 males.									

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION						
Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Bihar, 2007-08						
Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons*
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	36,427
15-19	75.4	19.6	4.9	0.2	100.0	26,652
20-24	28.6	68.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	21,432
25-29	8.2	90.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	18,875
30-44	1.2	95.8	0.1	3.0	100.0	42,053
45-59	0.4	90.6	0.1	9.0	100.0	26,629
60+	0.4	68.4	0.1	31.1	100.0	22,173
Total	33.1	60.1	1.1	5.6	100.0	1,94,241
Male						
10-14	99.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	18,795
15-19	93.4	4.2	2.4	0.1	100.0	12,979
20-24	54.6	41.8	3.3	0.3	100.0	9,201
25-29	18.2	80.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	8,190
30-44	2.3	96.1	0.1	1.6	100.0	20,155
45-59	0.7	94.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	13,005
60+	0.6	81.4	0.1	18.0	100.0	12,163
Total	40.1	55.7	0.8	3.4	100.0	94,488
Female						
10-14	97.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	17,632
15-19	58.3	34.2	7.2	0.3	100.0	13,673
20-24	9.0	88.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	12,231
25-29	0.7	97.6	0.1	1.6	100.0	10,685
30-44	0.2	95.5	0.0	4.3	100.0	21,898
45-59	0.1	87.1	0.1	12.7	100.0	13,624
60+	0.1	52.7	0.1	47.0	100.0	10,010
Total	26.5	64.3	1.4	7.7	100.0	99,753
**Unweighted cases						

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District/Residence	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Men	Women	Men (<21 years)	Women (<18 years)	
District					
Pashchim Champaran	21.0	17.0	50.5	58.3	71.8
Purba Champaran	20.9	17.2	53.9	53.6	67.4
Sheohar	21.8	17.1	47.1	54.3	67.8
Sitamaahi	21.5	17.8	45.0	44.7	73.4
Madhubani	21.9	17.9	44.5	38.3	71.4
Supaul	21.0	17.5	50.4	43.3	64.9
Araria	22.7	17.6	23.3	41.3	77.0
Kishanganj	23.6	18.2	20.4	32.1	47.6
Purnia	23.0	18.4	29.3	38.7	52.2
Katihar	23.0	17.5	24.2	42.5	55.1
Madhepura	21.8	16.9	53.7	54.3	80.4
Saharsa	21.2	16.8	48.3	55.5	72.1
Darbhanga	22.4	18.0	31.9	37.8	59.7
Muzaffarpur	22.6	18.2	32.4	36.2	46.6
Gopalganj	22.0	18.6	41.4	34.1	63.2
Siwan	22.3	19.1	32.6	25.9	39.2
Saran	22.4	18.3	34.4	30.5	46.9
Vaishali	22.6	18.4	30.5	41.6	70.4
Samastipur	21.2	17.4	45.4	50.2	65.2
Begusarai	22.1	17.6	32.1	44.9	66.5
Khagaria	22.4	17.2	34.8	50.2	72.9
Bhagalpur	23.0	18.4	20.2	26.4	67.4
Banka	21.9	16.7	40.7	59.1	81.9
Munger	23.4	18.9	21.3	29.9	52.6
Lakhisarai	19.9	17.1	46.6	54.1	69.5
Sheikhpura	20.2	17.1	58.9	51.3	71.3
Nalanda	21.3	18.1	46.0	46.6	69.0
Patna	22.7	18.8	32.2	33.1	62.5
Bhojpur	22.9	18.0	43.0	46.4	72.8
Buxar	21.6	17.4	46.7	49.5	73.5
Kaimur (Bhabua)	20.1	17.9	59.7	55.4	81.0
Rohtas	21.4	17.4	46.0	51.8	69.3
Jehanabad	20.8	16.9	48.8	54.0	71.2
Aurangabad	21.0	18.3	49.1	37.6	67.6
Gaya	20.9	17.5	50.8	51.1	83.8
Nawada	19.1	16.3	65.8	64.3	74.7
Jamui	20.2	15.3	58.4	67.0	85.3
Rural	21.4	17.4	45.2	48.2	69.6
Urban	24.5	19.5	19.1	26.7	50.5
Bihar	21.6	17.6	42.8	45.9	68.2
Reference period: January 1 st , 2004 to survey date.					

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION								
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Bihar, 2007-08								
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Total								
7-9	26.0	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	23,461
10-14	18.2	74.8	21.8	2.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	36,427
15-19	26.5	26.1	30.2	31.6	11.2	0.9	100.0	26,652
20-29	41.0	24.4	21.3	29.3	23.8	1.1	100.0	40,307
30-39	51.9	24.6	19.3	30.2	24.7	1.2	100.0	30,611
40-49	56.5	26.7	21.6	29.8	20.4	1.4	100.0	21,196
50+	65.7	32.5	23.3	28.8	13.7	1.8	100.0	39,048
Total	41.3	47.6	20.0	19.6	11.9	0.9	100.0	2,17,702
Male								
7-9	23.3	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,952
10-14	12.9	73.6	23.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,795
15-19	15.0	24.0	30.3	32.2	13.0	0.4	100.0	12,979
20-29	22.0	21.2	19.5	29.8	28.7	0.7	100.0	17,391
30-39	33.2	20.8	17.1	31.9	29.4	0.8	100.0	14,474
40-49	39.5	23.2	18.3	32.5	25.0	1.0	100.0	10,875
50+	46.4	28.9	21.1	32.5	16.2	1.3	100.0	19,974
Total	27.6	43.2	19.4	21.8	15.0	0.6	100.0	1,06,440
Female								
7-9	28.8	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,509
10-14	23.9	76.2	20.2	2.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	17,632
15-19	37.3	28.7	30.1	30.8	8.8	1.6	100.0	13,673
20-29	55.4	28.7	23.7	28.6	17.2	1.7	100.0	22,916
30-39	68.7	31.8	23.5	26.8	15.8	2.0	100.0	16,137
40-49	74.4	35.4	30.0	23.0	8.9	2.6	100.0	10,321
50+	85.9	46.8	32.0	13.7	3.9	3.5	100.0	19,074
Total	54.3	54.2	20.8	16.3	7.2	1.4	100.0	1,11,262
Contd...								

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—Continued

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Bihar, 2007-08

Years of schooling among those who are literate									Number of persons**
Age	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing	Total Percent		
Rural									
7-9	26.8	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	21,587	
10-14	18.9	75.9	21.0	2.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	33,092	
15-19	28.0	27.7	31.2	30.7	9.5	0.9	100.0	23,791	
20-29	43.4	26.5	22.5	29.8	20.1	1.1	100.0	36,087	
30-39	54.7	26.7	20.2	30.5	21.3	1.3	100.0	27,440	
40-49	59.4	29.2	22.3	29.9	17.1	1.5	100.0	18,865	
50+	67.9	34.6	23.6	28.7	11.3	1.8	100.0	35,422	
Total	43.1	49.9	20.2	19.2	9.9	0.9	100.0	1,96,284	
Male									
7-9	24.0	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,015	
10-14	13.3	74.4	22.5	2.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	17,076	
15-19	15.6	25.2	31.1	31.6	11.7	0.4	100.0	11,467	
20-29	23.2	22.9	20.6	30.7	25.2	0.6	100.0	15,262	
30-39	35.2	22.5	17.7	32.7	26.3	0.8	100.0	12,903	
40-49	42.1	24.9	19.0	33.5	21.6	1.0	100.0	9,649	
50+	48.6	30.9	21.8	32.6	13.4	1.4	100.0	18,093	
Total	29.0	45.1	19.7	21.7	12.9	0.6	100.0	95,465	
Female									
7-9	29.8	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	10,572	
10-14	24.9	77.7	19.2	2.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	16,016	
15-19	39.5	31.0	31.2	29.5	6.7	1.6	100.0	12,324	
20-29	58.2	31.3	25.0	28.6	13.4	1.8	100.0	20,825	
30-39	72.1	35.4	25.2	26.2	11.1	2.2	100.0	14,537	
40-49	77.6	40.6	31.4	20.3	5.0	2.7	100.0	9,216	
50+	88.1	51.5	31.8	11.2	1.8	3.7	100.0	17,329	
Total	56.6	57.3	20.9	15.3	5.2	1.4	100.0	1,00,819	
Contd....									

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—Continued								
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Bihar, 2007-08								
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	16.5	98.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,874
10-14	11.3	64.6	28.6	6.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	3,335
15-19	13.8	14.5	23.8	37.9	22.9	0.9	100.0	2,861
20-29	20.0	12.2	14.3	26.4	45.9	1.1	100.0	4,220
30-39	27.6	13.0	14.8	28.2	43.1	0.8	100.0	3,171
40-49	32.3	15.0	18.3	29.2	36.3	1.2	100.0	2,331
50+	43.5	20.6	21.6	29.0	27.2	1.6	100.0	3,626
Total	24.0	31.9	18.4	22.8	26.0	0.9	100.0	21,418
Male								
7-9	15.2	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	937
10-14	9.4	65.6	28.7	5.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,719
15-19	10.4	15.5	24.4	36.5	22.8	0.8	100.0	1,512
20-29	13.4	10.7	12.6	24.5	51.5	0.7	100.0	2,129
30-39	17.2	9.8	13.4	27.1	49.2	0.5	100.0	1,571
40-49	18.7	13.7	14.2	27.1	44.2	0.8	100.0	1,226
50+	25.1	15.6	16.5	32.2	34.7	1.1	100.0	1,881
Total	15.7	29.2	16.9	22.7	30.5	0.6	100.0	10,975
Female								
7-9	17.7	99.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	937
10-14	13.3	63.4	28.4	7.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,616
15-19	17.7	13.3	23.1	39.5	23.1	1.0	100.0	1,349
20-29	26.7	14.0	16.4	28.8	39.2	1.6	100.0	2,091
30-39	37.9	17.3	16.6	29.7	35.1	1.3	100.0	1,600
40-49	47.5	17.1	25.2	32.8	22.8	2.0	100.0	1,105
50+	63.4	31.6	32.8	22.1	10.7	2.9	100.0	1,745
Total	32.7	35.4	20.4	22.9	20.0	1.3	100.0	10,443
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Bihar, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.9	98.6	98.8	98.9	98.3	98.9	98.8	98.9	98.8
11-13	93.6	94.8	93.7	94.6	94.2	94.6	92.5	95.5	92.8
14-17	77.0	84.9	77.9	79.3	84.1	79.9	73.8	85.9	75.3
6-11	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.3	98.8	98.6	98.9	98.6
12-17	84.0	88.4	84.5	85.4	87.5	85.6	82.2	89.4	83.0
Total	93.4	94.1	93.5	93.9	93.5	93.9	92.8	94.8	93.0

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Bihar, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	1.6	6.9	1.7	7.4	0.8	1.1
Transport not available	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.7
Further education not necessary	10.6	9.0	10.7	9.3	10.5	4.9
Required for household work	10.5	21.8	10.8	22.2	7.1	16.5
Required for work on family/business	7.0	2.2	7.0	2.1	7.1	3.6
Required for outside work	15.2	1.7	15.2	1.6	14.8	1.7
Cost too much	18.5	17.5	17.7	16.4	25.9	32.3
No proper school	0.1	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	2.9
Not safe to send girls	0.1	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.2
For taking care of siblings	9.1	6.4	9.2	6.4	8.0	6.3
Not interested in studies	19.3	13.0	19.7	13.1	15.1	11.8
Repeated failures	0.5	0.9	0.6	.8	0.3	2.2
Got married	0.2	7.6	0.2	7.8	0.0	5.1
Others	6.8	8.0	6.5	7.9	9.9	8.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	2,600	2,544	2,353	2,365	247	179
**Unweighted cases.						

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Bihar, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	82.8	82.2	89.0
Female	17.2	17.8	11.0
Age (years)			
< 30	13.4	13.8	9.4
30-44	36.3	36.2	37.2
45-59	27.7	27.3	32.1
60+	22.6	22.8	21.4
Median age	45	45	45
Religion			
Hindu	84.8	85.0	83.0
Muslim	14.9	14.7	16.6
Christian	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.1
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	20.9	21.4	15.8
Scheduled tribes	2.0	2.0	1.2
Other backward classes	58.1	58.3	55.5
Others	19.1	18.2	27.4
Number of usual members			
1	2.7	2.7	2.5
2	7.8	8.1	5.4
3	9.7	9.8	9.1
4	13.4	13.2	15.2
5	16.5	16.3	18.4
6	15.6	15.7	15.1
7	12.1	12.1	12.1
8	8.0	8.1	8.0
9+	14.1	14.1	14.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.6	5.6	5.7
Number of households**	47,137	42,826	4,311
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Bihar 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	21.7	17.1	66.4
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	92.5	92.2	94.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	1.0	0.1	9.8
Public tap/standpipe	0.7	0.5	2.7
Tube Well/ borehole/ hand pump	90.3	91.2	81.7
Other improved	2.5	0.5	0.3
Non Improved source	7.5	7.8	5.1
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	16.2	11.6	62.1
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	15.0	10.6	59.6
Pit with slab	0.9	0.8	2.2
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.3
Not improved	83.8	88.4	37.9
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.2	0.1	0.5
Pit without slab	0.6	0.6	0.8
Dry toilet	0.1	0.1	0.2
No toilet/open space	83.0	87.7	36.4
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	4.9	1.5	38.4
Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	0.1	0.0	1.0
Wood	20.3	20.1	21.9
Others	74.6	78.3	38.5
Type of house			
Kachha	44.6	47.1	19.5
Semi - pucca	40.7	41.6	31.4
Pucca	14.8	11.3	49.1
Number of rooms			
1	34.1	35.0	25.6
2	29.9	30.4	25.7
3+	35.9	34.7	48.7
Household assets			
Fan	13.6	9.2	57.6
Radio/transistor	20.0	19.0	30.5
Sewing machine	8.5	6.9	24.5
Television	11.8	8.1	48.3
Telephone	18.0	15.3	44.7
Bicycle	44.3	43.8	49.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	5.7	4.7	16.4
Car / Jeep	0.6	0.3	2.9
Tractor	1.2	1.3	0.8
Wealth index			
Lowest	33.7	36.0	10.0
Second	35.8	37.7	16.7
Middle	16.1	16.2	15.1
Fourth	9.5	8.0	24.1
Highest	5.0	2.1	34.1
Number of households**	47,137	42,826	4,311

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Bihar, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
Pashchim Champaran	11.5	98.8	12.9	3.7	9.0	28.2
Purba Champaran	12.7	99.1	11.8	3.5	10.7	20.9
Sheohar	14.5	99.3	14.8	1.4	7.0	31.4
Sitamaahi	19.6	98.9	16.0	4.8	11.4	24.2
Madhubani	17.9	99.6	12.1	2.1	8.9	25.4
Supaul	16.5	98.9	6.7	0.5	4.5	31.5
Araria	4.7	99.5	6.1	1.4	5.4	20.6
Kishanganj	11.7	91.0	11.9	2.6	6.6	44.7
Purnia	19.8	98.5	13.1	3.7	8.7	22.6
Katihar	12.0	99.0	17.4	5.6	7.7	28.3
Madhepura	9.0	98.6	10.4	2.4	6.4	27.9
Saharsa	24.3	97.9	11.3	3.5	10.8	26.1
Darbhanga	25.4	99.8	18.9	5.4	12.5	15.4
Muzaffarpur	25.8	97.7	20.5	6.7	18.0	25.5
Gopalganj	24.6	99.9	14.8	5.4	27.6	20.1
Siwan	16.2	98.8	19.7	5.4	24.4	15.5
Saran	17.4	95.9	15.4	4.3	12.4	21.3
Vaishali	24.4	90.6	20.5	5.2	14.0	34.3
Samastipur	16.3	95.6	15.4	2.2	7.6	19.8
Begusarai	23.7	96.1	25.2	2.5	13.5	27.6
Khagaria	23.9	98.9	20.1	3.7	9.5	27.8
Bhagalpur	44.4	84.7	26.2	7.0	24.7	12.8
Banka	12.4	61.6	7.2	2.3	10.0	26.6
Munger	53.2	72.7	41.0	16.5	26.4	23.3
Lakhisarai	37.4	84.4	24.0	5.9	23.2	29.8
Sheikhpura	36.7	87.5	24.2	6.0	25.2	28.0
Nalanda	34.3	92.3	30.7	10.1	29.8	27.3
Patna	63.8	92.6	49.2	27.3	37.2	30.8
Bhojpur	19.7	98.8	20.2	8.4	27.6	31.3
Buxar	24.5	96.6	17.7	8.1	24.9	35.2
Kaimur (Bhabua)	34.6	86.6	10.6	1.5	15.4	23.5
Rohtas	38.5	99.1	22.8	8.1	25.2	22.0
Jehanabad	20.5	93.5	20.1	2.6	13.1	28.1
Aurangabad	11.3	94.1	15.2	4.0	17.2	32.9
Gaya	24.4	82.0	22.5	9.4	17.8	24.6
Nawada	12.9	86.8	16.4	3.2	24.4	29.4
Jamui	14.2	35.8	8.7	2.7	9.6	31.5
Bihar	21.7	92.5	17.0	4.9	14.8	26.9

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump, tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Bihar, 2007-08					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	88.3	10.7	0.3	0.7	100.0
Middle school	48.1	45.3	5.0	1.5	100.0
Secondary school	12.1	49.5	27.7	10.7	100.0
Higher secondary school	3.7	23.4	26.0	46.8	100.0
College	1.6	11.5	19.8	67.0	100.0
Madarasa	14.5	33.0	20.0	32.5	100.0
Number of villages**	1,668				
** Unweighted cases.					

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Bihar, 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10km	More than 10 km
Sub-Centre	32.7	74.2	86.0	92.7	7.3
Primary Health Centre	5.5	21.8	37.2	70.6	29.5
Community Health Centre	1.1	6.4	11.3	25.1	74.9
District/Govt. Hospital	1.6	3.3	5.3	12.4	87.6
Government Dispensary	1.3	7.1	12.2	24.3	75.7
Private Clinic	8.8	31.7	44.9	67.6	32.4
Private Hospital	1.6	13.0	20.7	41.9	58.1
AYUSH Health Facility	5.0	17.0	24.0	38.1	61.9
Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.					

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with**										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	
Pashchim Champaran	91.1	28.9	8.9	33.3	6.7	62.2	88.9	73.3	0.0	0.0	45
Purba Champaran	93.6	29.8	0.0	29.8	8.5	68.1	87.2	48.9	0.0	0.0	47
Sheohar	100.0	25.0	6.3	29.2	6.3	81.3	100.0	64.6	2.1	2.1	48
Sitamaahi	93.6	44.7	6.4	46.8	10.6	85.1	89.4	80.9	0.0	0.0	47
Madhubani	97.9	47.9	6.3	50.0	12.5	70.8	91.7	58.3	0.0	4.2	48
Supaul	93.8	35.4	6.3	39.6	0.0	89.6	95.8	87.5	0.0	2.1	48
Araria	89.4	31.9	2.1	34.0	23.4	89.4	100.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	47
Kishanganj	82.2	13.3	2.2	15.6	6.7	75.6	91.1	86.7	2.2	2.2	45
Purnia	82.6	26.1	6.5	28.3	4.3	87.0	91.3	87.0	0.0	0.0	46
Katihar	86.7	28.9	0.0	28.9	4.4	66.7	91.1	48.9	0.0	4.4	45
Madhepura	93.8	29.2	4.2	33.3	4.2	85.4	91.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	48
Saharsa	97.8	45.7	19.6	47.8	19.6	32.6	91.3	69.6	2.2	0.0	46
Darbhanga	97.8	37.0	4.3	39.1	6.5	69.6	91.3	89.1	0.0	0.0	46
Muzaffarpur	95.6	35.6	0.0	35.6	8.9	73.3	100.0	71.1	2.2	2.2	45
Gopalganj	87.2	23.4	40.3	23.4	14.9	87.2	87.2	91.5	0.0	0.0	47
Siwan	93.6	21.3	0.0	21.3	0.0	80.9	95.7	97.9	0.0	0.0	47
Saran	91.1	40.0	8.9	44.4	8.9	75.6	86.7	53.3	11.1	6.7	45
Vaishali	89.4	42.6	6.4	44.7	14.9	89.4	87.2	48.9	6.4	4.3	47
Samastipur	93.8	45.8	14.6	50.0	10.4	91.7	100.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	48
Begusarai	87.5	37.5	4.2	41.7	6.3	95.8	95.8	93.8	2.1	0.0	48
Khagaria	100.0	68.1	10.6	70.2	4.3	95.7	97.9	74.5	0.0	0.0	47
Bhagalpur	100.0	48.8	12.2	51.2	22.0	87.8	97.6	85.4	0.0	2.4	41
Banka	70.8	16.7	0.0	16.7	2.1	85.4	89.6	75.0	0.0	2.1	48
Munger	94.4	41.7	0.0	50.0	2.8	91.7	86.1	91.7	0.0	5.6	36
Lakhisarai	93.0	25.6	2.3	30.2	14.0	62.8	90.7	81.4	0.0	4.7	43
Sheikhpura	100.0	28.6	11.9	40.5	9.5	85.7	90.5	76.2	0.0	2.4	42
Nalanda	100.0	30.2	9.3	34.9	2.3	93.0	95.3	67.4	7.0	4.7	43
Patna	93.1	48.3	13.8	62.1	17.2	75.9	82.8	69.0	6.9	0.0	29
Bhojpur	97.7	41.9	9.3	53.5	9.3	81.4	93.0	51.2	11.6	2.3	43
Buxar	97.8	33.3	2.2	35.6	13.3	77.8	88.9	31.1	0.0	8.9	45
Kaimur (Bhabua)	91.7	12.5	4.2	20.8	12.5	72.9	83.3	33.3	2.1	6.3	48
Rohtas	88.4	20.9	4.7	23.3	11.6	88.4	83.7	83.7	7.0	0.0	43
Jehanabad	95.7	34.8	0.0	39.1	8.7	95.7	91.3	84.8	0.0	4.3	46
Aurangabad	93.5	21.7	2.2	21.7	13.0	67.4	87.0	63.0	0.0	2.2	46
Gaya	81.4	25.6	4.7	25.6	2.3	72.1	100.0	74.4	2.3	4.7	43
Nawada	91.3	28.3	4.3	30.4	6.5	87.0	93.5	87.0	0.0	0.0	46
Jamui	69.6	21.7	4.3	23.9	4.3	78.3	82.6	82.6	2.2	4.3	46
Bihar	91.7	32.7	5.5	36.0	8.9	79.9	91.7	73.6	1.7	2.2	1,668

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.

¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.

VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Bihar, 2007-08.

Sources of knowledge											
Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	T.V.	Radio	News paper/books etc.	Drama/Song/Dance, etc.	Exhibition /Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-programmes	Doctor/ANM/ AWW/ ASHA	Friends/R elatives	Others	Number of women**
Antenatal care	65.1	17.4	27.6	5.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	40.4	79.8	12.0	30,469
Institutional Delivery	58.2	15.9	74.8	95.2	99.7	99.8	98.1	55.7	21.6	87.8	27,269
Breastfeeding	64.3	18.1	65.1	93.7	99.7	99.8	97.3	63.7	22.6	90.6	30,112
Immunization	73.6	17.7	68.4	93.3	99.4	99.7	97.0	37.4	29.5	90.7	34,476
Family Planning	76.1	19.3	63.6	92.5	99.4	99.7	97.0	38.8	77.7	10.3	35,654
Personal hygiene	64.2	17.1	68.6	91.5	99.8	99.7	99.0	75.0	77.4	12.8	30,081
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	67.2	18.2	66.0	91.5	99.7	99.8	99.0	73.4	24.7	88.3	31,474
Prevention of Sex Selection	51.9	21.3	69.3	93.5	99.8	99.8	98.9	66.8	23.5	85.2	24,307
											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	34.3	21.0	31.8	14.2	0.6	0.5	3.4	33.1	62.8	13.0	16,213
Leprosy eradication	36.6	23.2	35.7	19.4	0.9	2.0	4.3	25.4	58.5	15.3	17,277
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	56.3	17.1	34.3	13.8	0.5	0.3	3.6	36.2	61.0	10.6	26,555
Prevention of sex selection	38.4	23.3	36.0	15.5	0.4	0.4	2.3	32.5	61.1	9.6	18,122
Note: ** Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.											

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	11.9	12.3	7.4
20-24	20.0	20.3	16.7
25-29	19.0	19.0	19.2
30-34	16.1	16.0	17.0
35-39	13.8	13.5	16.5
40-44	11.2	11.0	13.6
45-49	8.1	7.9	9.7
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	65.7	66.9	52.9
18 years & above	34.3	33.1	47.1
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.1	17.1	17.3
5-9 years	17.6	17.7	17.0
10-14 years	16.9	16.9	16.2
15 or more years	48.5	48.4	49.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	65.2	67.7	38.9
Less than 5 years	8.2	8.3	7.0
5-9 years	16.3	15.6	23.5
10 or more years	10.4	8.4	30.6
Non-literate ^{a†}	64.6	67.2	37.4
10 or more years [†]	10.9	8.9	31.9
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	34.7	36.1	19.5
Less than 5 years	8.8	9.0	6.2
5-9 years	25.2	25.4	22.7
10 or more years	29.3	27.3	50.2
Religion			
Hindu	86.7	86.9	84.5
Muslim	13.1	12.9	15.3
Christian	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	20.6	21.1	15.0
Scheduled tribes	2.1	2.2	1.1
Other backward classes	59.2	59.2	58.8
Others	18.1	17.5	25.1
Wealth index			
Lowest	30.2	32.2	9.3
Second	36.1	38.0	16.1
Middle	17.8	18.1	15.2
Fourth	10.7	9.4	24.3
Highest	5.2	2.4	35.1
Number of women (15-49)**	46,840	42,768	4,072
Number of women (15-44)**[†]	40,837	37,327	3,510
** Unweighted cases.			
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	64.0	1.1	10.5	12.7	9.5	2.0	100.0	5,553
20-24	62.0	1.1	9.2	11.2	11.2	5.3	100.0	9,342
25-29	66.3	1.0	8.0	9.0	10.7	5.0	100.0	8,899
30-34	70.5	0.8	7.1	7.6	8.8	4.9	100.0	7,555
35-39	73.0	1.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	4.7	100.0	6,455
40-44	76.6	1.0	6.2	7.4	6.0	2.4	100.0	5,257
45-49	76.5	1.1	5.7	8.4	5.4	2.0	100.0	3,779
Place of residence								
Rural	71.3	1.0	7.8	8.8	7.9	2.9	100.0	42,768
Urban	41.3	1.2	8.1	13.0	19.5	16.7	100.0	4,072
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	93.1	1.2	3.2	1.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	16,235
Less than 5 years	83.3	1.2	9.4	4.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	4,117
5-9 years	68.9	1.0	12.1	11.8	5.1	0.8	100.0	11,788
10 or more years	34.1	0.8	9.4	17.6	24.8	13.1	100.0	13,724
Religion								
Hindu	67.8	0.8	7.4	9.7	9.6	4.4	100.0	40,608
Muslim	75.1	2.6	10.7	5.4	3.9	1.9	100.0	6,115
Christian	53.1	1.6	8.1	11.4	12.6	13.2	100.0	62
Others	81.9	0.0	3.6	3.4	5.3	5.7	100.0	55
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	82.4	0.9	5.4	5.4	4.1	1.7	100.0	9,613
Scheduled tribes	80.5	0.6	5.9	5.7	4.8	2.3	100.0	994
Other backward classes	71.2	1.0	8.1	8.6	7.8	3.2	100.0	27,730
Others	43.8	1.3	10.0	15.8	18.4	10.2	100.0	8,496
Wealth index								
Lowest	90.4	0.9	4.2	2.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	14,120
Second	77.6	1.2	8.3	7.4	4.3	1.0	100.0	16,907
Middle	55.0	1.1	11.4	15.3	13.2	3.6	100.0	8,355
Fourth	29.0	1.2	11.3	20.0	26.4	11.5	100.0	5,000
Highest	10.4	0.5	6.1	14.4	34.1	34.2	100.0	2,457
Bihar	68.7	1.0	7.8	9.2	8.9	4.1	100.0	46,840

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[#] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribution of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	8.2	77.4	20.1	2.2	0.2	21.3	100.0	2,184
20-24	34.4	37.5	34.8	19.2	8.4	59.6	100.0	7,999
25-29	31.0	7.8	21.1	27.9	43.2	90.2	100.0	6,543
30-34	16.5	2.7	5.8	12.6	78.8	97.2	100.0	3,355
35-39	7.4	1.5	2.7	5.6	90.3	98.6	100.0	1,427
40-44	2.5	0.8	0.8	3.8	94.5	99.5	100.0	473
45-49	na	0.9	1.0	0.0	98.1	na	100.0	100
Place of residence								
Rural	93.0	23.7	21.8	17.9	36.6	76.4	100.0	20,511
Urban	7.0	29.7	24.4	16.2	29.8	71.2	100.0	1,570
Education								
Non-literate ^a	67.6	19.8	19.2	17.5	43.4	80.2	100.0	14,818
Less than 5 years	8.1	27.4	23.0	18.3	31.2	72.5	100.0	1,772
5-9 years	15.3	30.8	27.7	20.2	21.2	69.1	100.0	3,454
10 or more years	9.1	40.9	31.4	15.2	12.5	59.8	100.0	2,037
Religion								
Hindu	83.6	24.8	22.8	18.3	34.0	75.2	100.0	18,471
Muslim	16.2	20.3	17.2	15.1	47.3	80.1	100.0	3,566
Christian	0.1	(27.3)	(31.8)	(18.2)	(22.7)	73.3	100.0	22
Others	0.1	(18.2)	(22.7)	(9.1)	(50.0)	82.6	100.0	22
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	23.3	21.1	20.1	17.5	41.2	78.9	100.0	5,122
Scheduled tribes	2.2	23.6	22.3	15.3	38.6	76.0	100.0	491
Other backward classes	59.0	24.6	21.8	18.2	35.4	75.6	100.0	13,066
Others	15.6	26.8	25.2	17.0	31.0	73.3	100.0	3,398
Wealth index								
Lowest	33.8	19.0	17.9	16.4	46.8	81.1	100.0	7,389
Second	37.4	23.5	21.3	18.2	37.0	76.6	100.0	8,277
Middle	16.6	27.8	25.6	19.9	26.7	71.8	100.0	3,726
Fourth	8.8	32.5	28.4	18.7	20.3	67.6	100.0	1,954
Highest	3.3	40.9	35.0	14.8	9.3	60.4	100.0	734
Bihar	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29,078	24.1	21.9	17.8	36.1	76.0	100.0	22,081

[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT					
Percent distribution of births [#] to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Bihar, 2007-08					
District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Pashchim Champaran	19.2	19.9	19.7	41.1	553
Purba Champaran	22.7	22.6	18.8	36.0	698
Sheohar	20.2	20.3	15.2	44.3	631
Sitamahi	21.8	19.7	14.5	43.6	677
Madhubani	24.9	21.1	21.6	32.4	739
Supaul	23.6	21.4	18.7	36.3	675
Araria	20.5	18.3	17.3	43.9	683
Kishanganj	23.1	19.6	14.6	42.7	741
Purnia	22.5	21.5	19.7	36.3	717
Katihar	25.6	19.8	17.5	37.2	567
Madhepura	22.8	20.4	16.1	40.7	737
Saharsa	25.9	23.4	16.8	33.9	628
Darbhanga	24.8	22.6	16.0	36.6	522
Muzaffarpur	25.5	23.4	19.4	31.7	451
Gopalganj	26.6	22.9	16.0	34.5	367
Siwan	28.6	22.6	17.0	31.8	351
Saran	23.4	22.5	19.2	34.8	593
Vaishali	24.9	25.3	17.2	32.6	594
Samastipur	23.3	20.9	17.1	38.7	675
Begusarai	23.4	19.5	14.7	42.4	705
Khagaria	23.8	22.3	18.0	35.9	768
Bhagalpur	21.1	22.9	18.2	37.8	493
Banka	24.6	22.9	15.6	36.9	449
Munger	28.0	28.1	16.7	27.2	419
Lakhisarai	27.0	23.0	18.5	31.5	635
Sheikhpura	24.0	20.7	15.6	39.7	645
Nalanda	24.4	25.7	17.4	32.5	577
Patna	32.8	19.0	19.5	28.7	362
Bhojpur	26.3	25.9	18.1	29.6	595
Buxar	25.4	21.1	18.4	34.8	593
Kaimur (Bhabua)	21.5	21.6	18.1	38.9	755
Rohtas	28.2	20.5	19.8	31.5	499
Jehanabad	25.1	24.5	19.3	31.0	602
Aurangabad	26.5	22.4	17.1	34.0	550
Gaya	26.8	19.9	19.4	34.0	604
Nawada	25.2	20.1	17.0	37.7	572
Jamui	22.3	24.2	17.3	36.2	659
Bihar	24.1	21.9	17.8	36.1	22,081
[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.					
^{**} Unweighted cases.					

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Bihar, 2007-08**

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.54	0.28	0.26	5,553	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.68	0.87	0.81	9,342	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	3.15	1.61	1.53	8,899	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	4.21	2.17	2.04	7,555	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	4.87	2.52	2.34	6,455	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	5.26	2.73	2.53	5,257	5.26	2.73	2.53	5,257	5.32
45-49	5.43	2.85	2.58	3,779	5.43	2.85	2.58	3,779	na
Residence									
Rural	3.45	1.79	1.66	42,768	5.39	2.81	2.58	8,087	5.40
Urban	3.28	1.70	1.57	4,072	4.81	2.54	2.28	949	4.70
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.82	1.98	1.84	30,532	5.63	2.93	2.70	6,644	5.66
Less than 5 years	3.23	1.64	1.59	3,821	5.22	2.71	2.52	636	5.10
5-9 years	2.72	1.42	1.30	7,629	4.47	2.37	2.10	1,188	4.41
10 or more years	2.29	1.21	1.08	4,858	3.71	1.91	1.80	568	3.59
Religion									
Hindu	3.35	1.74	1.61	40,608	5.17	2.70	2.47	7,867	5.15
Muslim	3.96	2.02	1.94	6,115	6.45	3.33	3.11	1,134	6.60
Christian	3.40	1.84	1.56	62	(4.3)	(2.4)	(1.9)	21	3.81
Others	3.36	1.65	1.70	55	(5.2)	(2.8)	(2.4)	14	5.63
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.62	1.88	1.73	9,613	5.94	3.10	2.84	1,659	5.96
Scheduled tribes	3.42	1.78	1.63	994	5.31	2.85	2.46	191	5.38
Other backward classes	3.43	1.77	1.66	27,730	5.36	2.81	2.55	5,160	5.34
Others	3.25	1.69	1.57	8,496	4.75	2.42	2.33	2,025	4.74
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.80	1.95	1.85	14,120	5.84	2.97	2.88	2,445	5.91
Second	3.49	1.80	1.69	16,907	5.59	2.93	2.67	3,134	5.61
Middle	3.19	1.67	1.53	8,355	5.13	2.73	2.41	1,694	5.00
Fourth	3.02	1.58	1.45	5,000	4.57	2.42	2.15	1,140	4.49
Highest	2.63	1.42	1.22	2,457	3.89	2.08	1.81	623	3.77
Bihar	3.44	1.78	1.66	46,843	5.33	2.78	2.55	9,036	5.32

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Bihar, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	54.5	24.3	11.1	5.1	1.5	13.2
Want another later ²	33.3	52.6	24.5	9.7	3.1	18.3
Want another, undecided when	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.0
Undecided	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.6
Want no more	0.9	11.4	34.8	37.7	49.5	33.8
Sterilized ³	0.3	1.8	21.7	42.1	37.5	26.5
Declared infecund	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.3	7.2	4.6
Inconsistent response	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	5,224	6,025	7,543	8,688	16,856	44,336
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	0.9	11.2	44.4	65.5	82.1	45.2
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	5150	5829	5743	4745	9035	30502
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	21.1	40.1	54.5	67.6	72.3	41.1
Girl	2.0	9.8	11.2	6.4	3.1	6.8
Doesn't matter	32.1	18.7	11.7	7.6	7.6	20.1
Up to God	44.8	31.4	22.6	18.5	17.1	32.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	4,853	4,923	2,887	1,373	847	14,883
** Unweighted cases. ¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.						

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes[#] according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	89.3	2.7	0.3	7.7	100.0	2,428
20-24	93.4	2.1	0.4	4.2	100.0	8,523
25-29	93.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	100.0	6,928
30-34	94.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	100.0	3,532
35-39	92.5	1.6	2.0	3.9	100.0	1,533
40-44	93.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	100.0	501
45-49	90.8	2.8	1.8	4.6	100.0	108
Sex-composition of living children¹						
One son only	92.4	2.5	0.4	4.7	100.0	2,664
One daughter only	92.1	2.6	0.3	4.9	100.0	2,328
One son, one daughter only	95.3	1.1	0.8	2.7	100.0	2,806
Two sons only	95.6	1.1	0.9	2.4	100.0	1,428
Three sons only	96.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	549
Three daughters only	96.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	504
Four and above	95.8	1.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	7,554
Woman's education						
Non-literate ^a	93.8	2.0	0.6	3.6	100.0	15,690
Less than 5 years	91.2	2.1	1.0	5.7	100.0	1,934
5-9 years	92.1	1.2	1.4	5.2	100.0	3,730
10 or more years	92.3	1.3	1.9	4.5	100.0	2,199
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	94.0	2.3	0.5	3.3	100.0	8,713
Less than 5 years	93.8	1.4	0.4	4.3	100.0	2,254
5-9 years	92.3	2.0	1.0	4.8	100.0	6,140
10 or more years	92.5	1.4	1.6	4.6	100.0	5,998
Religion						
Hindu	93.1	1.8	1.0	4.2	100.0	19,723
Muslim	93.6	2.3	0.4	3.8	100.0	3,786
Christian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Others	(91.1)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	93.4	2.3	0.6	3.8	100.0	5,436
Scheduled tribes	94.4	1.4	0.4	3.9	100.0	515
Other backward classes	93.5	1.7	0.9	3.9	100.0	13,903
Others	91.6	1.7	1.4	5.3	100.0	3,694
Wealth index						
Lowest	93.9	2.0	0.6	3.4	100.0	7,792
Second	93.1	2.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	8,852
Middle	92.8	1.7	0.9	4.5	100.0	3,993
Fourth	92.9	1.1	1.6	4.5	100.0	2,098
Highest	89.4	1.3	3.3	5.9	100.0	817
Bihar	93.2	1.8	0.9	4.1	100.0	23,553
[#] Outcome since 01-01-2004. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to exclusion of other sex compositions of living children.						

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes[#] by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontan- -eous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Pashchim Champaran	95.1	0.8	0.4	3.7	100.0	580
Purba Champaran	89.0	2.4	1.3	7.3	100.0	772
Sheohar	94.9	1.2	0.3	3.6	100.0	657
Sitamaahi	95.2	1.7	0.2	2.9	100.0	709
Madhubani	94.6	1.1	0.4	3.9	100.0	788
Supaul	95.7	2.0	0.2	2.2	100.0	697
Araria	92.0	2.7	0.1	5.2	100.0	740
Kishanganj	95.4	2.2	0.2	2.3	100.0	782
Purnia	95.7	2.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	742
Katihar	96.3	1.9	0.2	1.5	100.0	589
Madhepura	93.1	2.3	0.3	4.2	100.0	787
Saharsa	94.2	1.6	0.0	4.2	100.0	655
Darbhanga	96.4	0.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	540
Muzaffarpur	95.7	1.3	0.4	2.6	100.0	469
Gopalganj	91.9	1.5	2.8	3.8	100.0	399
Siwan	93.1	0.5	1.0	5.4	100.0	376
Saran	93.9	1.5	1.4	3.2	100.0	625
Vaishali	93.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	100.0	632
Samastipur	92.6	1.8	0.2	5.3	100.0	734
Begusarai	93.3	1.8	0.4	4.5	100.0	752
Khagaria	93.2	1.9	0.3	4.7	100.0	820
Bhagalpur	95.0	1.4	0.7	2.9	100.0	515
Banka	91.3	2.2	2.9	3.7	100.0	485
Munger	94.5	1.0	0.9	3.6	100.0	439
Lakhisarai	92.5	2.5	0.4	4.5	100.0	685
Sheikhpura	91.8	2.4	1.3	4.5	100.0	703
Nalanda	94.5	2.0	1.1	2.4	100.0	611
Patna	94.4	3.0	0.5	2.2	100.0	385
Bhojpur	91.9	1.1	1.9	5.1	100.0	642
Buxar	90.0	1.9	2.2	6.0	100.0	651
Kaimur (Bhabua)	89.4	1.3	1.8	7.5	100.0	844
Rohtas	91.7	1.3	3.3	3.7	100.0	539
Jehanabad	88.9	2.8	1.8	6.6	100.0	671
Aurangabad	92.6	1.6	0.9	4.9	100.0	594
Gaya	94.1	2.2	0.5	3.2	100.0	636
Nawada	93.2	2.7	1.0	3.2	100.0	612
Jamui	94.3	1.8	1.1	2.8	100.0	696
Bihar	93.2	1.8	0.9	4.1	100.0	23,553

[#] Outcome since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women ^{**}
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	65.8	2.8	4.6	3.2	1,974
20-24	65.6	8.6	17.9	10.7	7,053
25-29	59.9	6.8	13.3	10.0	6,359
30-34	51.9	3.4	5.5	5.5	3,623
35 +	43.9	2.1	2.8	3.3	2,451
No. of living children					
0	55.1	16.6	55.0	30.0	109
1	72.2	22.5	56.2	24.8	4,513
2	65.9	22.7	50.7	28.4	4,383
3	60.1	24.3	41.4	35.7	3,867
4+	48.4	25.2	31.3	40.0	8,588
Residence					
Rural	58.3	21.8	38.5	31.2	19,946
Urban	70.7	1.9	5.6	1.4	1,514
Education					
Non-literate ^a	51.9	15.9	18.9	23.2	14,486
Less than five years	64.7	2.1	3.9	3.0	1,713
5-9 years	71.7	3.7	10.7	4.6	3,239
10 or more years	86.3	2.1	10.6	1.8	2,022
Religion					
Hindu	59.1	20.5	37.4	26.2	17,994
Muslim	59.9	3.2	6.6	6.4	3,423
Christian	(69.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Others	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	49.7	6.0	6.1	6.7	4,977
Scheduled tribes	40.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	475
Other backward classes	60.0	14.1	25.7	20.5	12,655
Others	72.7	3.2	11.7	4.9	3,349
Wealth index					
Lowest	46.6	7.5	7.6	10.7	7,253
Second	58.8	9.7	13.9	13.3	8,042
Middle	68.0	4.1	9.7	5.7	3,515
Fourth	79.6	2.0	8.3	2.4	1,894
Highest	90.8	0.5	4.6	0.6	755
Bihar (15-49)	59.1	23.7	44.1	32.6	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	59.3	23.8	44.2	32.6	21,315

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 () Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.
² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
³ Includes private hospital/clinic.
⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of Women ^{**}
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Pashchim Champaran	20.1	38.1	58.5	70.8	524
Purba Champaran	19.0	33.7	46.1	76.2	669
Sheohar	21.1	26.3	53.2	66.0	644
Sitamaahi	31.8	23.9	36.1	68.1	655
Madhubani	23.1	34.5	52.1	75.3	743
Supaul	35.1	28.1	39.6	39.5	676
Araria	21.5	41.3	38.5	72.9	673
Kishanganj	20.1	38.6	35.2	59.0	725
Purnia	16.5	43.3	39.9	49.9	677
Katihar	23.7	41.8	45.1	62.9	549
Madhepura	30.8	41.4	29.3	54.0	708
Saharsa	29.3	40.0	18.5	40.0	583
Darbhanga	25.9	27.0	43.3	72.7	506
Muzaffarpur	23.4	43.0	32.6	55.4	451
Gopalganj	31.6	42.8	23.3	74.5	366
Siwan	16.3	40.0	40.6	84.3	348
Saran	27.6	46.1	25.4	64.2	572
Vaishali	18.0	66.1	20.1	37.5	553
Samastipur	27.7	25.3	42.5	87.4	685
Begusarai	21.0	32.3	39.6	77.4	676
Khagaria	34.4	31.9	30.1	80.5	734
Bhagalpur	18.5	62.1	10.8	44.2	451
Banka	20.3	50.5	29.6	58.0	458
Munger	29.4	46.8	22.6	75.9	399
Lakhisarai	17.5	59.7	31.8	48.0	629
Sheikhpura	26.0	31.8	36.0	84.3	618
Nalanda	25.7	58.1	17.9	50.4	558
Patna	27.1	73.8	12.4	38.0	370
Bhojpur	26.3	70.8	4.5	40.2	544
Buxar	24.4	74.5	7.7	42.2	571
Kaimur (Bhabua)	30.5	57.4	16.7	60.7	684
Rohtas	15.8	73.9	12.5	52.0	484
Jehanabad	28.2	57.5	16.2	55.4	605
Aurangabad	22.2	58.9	14.3	44.1	532
Gaya	18.0	62.4	25.6	38.5	599
Nawada	26.6	43.8	41.4	43.5	579
Jamui	13.3	63.3	24.8	49.6	662
Bihar (15-49)	23.7	44.1	32.6	59.1	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	23.8	44.2	32.6	59.3	21,315

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	14.0	3.3	19.0	23.1	28.0	28.4	9.5	7.5	1,974
20-24	17.9	3.7	22.0	25.1	29.9	30.1	9.9	10.8	7,053
25-29	14.3	3.0	17.5	19.8	23.5	24.4	8.0	8.6	6,359
30-34	10.2	2.1	12.3	12.6	16.4	18.5	5.6	5.2	3,623
35+	5.8	1.0	7.6	8.6	10.5	12.8	3.6	3.5	2,451
No. of living children									
0	14.8	4.6	24.8	24.9	28.5	26.7	10.0	14.8	109
1	22.7	5.3	28.2	34.6	39.6	37.2	14.0	15.1	4,513
2	20.0	4.3	23.5	25.4	30.6	31.4	10.5	11.5	4,383
3	12.7	2.2	16.2	17.6	22.4	23.4	7.4	7.0	3,867
4+	6.5	1.2	8.3	8.9	11.4	14.3	3.5	3.0	8,588
Residence									
Rural	12.4	2.5	15.6	17.8	21.8	22.9	7.2	7.2	19,946
Urban	31.9	7.5	36.1	39.6	43.7	42.8	17.2	19.6	1,514
Education									
Non- literate ^a	6.8	1.3	9.1	10.5	13.5	15.8	4.0	3.3	14,486
Less than five years	14.3	2.1	18.6	20.8	25.4	27.7	8.0	7.5	1,713
5-9 years	23.5	4.4	28.6	32.7	39.6	38.2	13.7	14.1	3,239
10 or more years	47.9	12.3	54.9	59.9	65.8	60.8	26.2	33.1	2,022
Religion									
Hindu	14.3	3.1	17.6	19.9	23.9	25.1	8.3	8.3	17,994
Muslim	11.1	1.7	14.4	16.1	20.6	20.4	5.5	7.0	3,423
Christian	(26.1)	(8.7)	(34.8)	(39.1)	(39.1)	(43.5)	(17.4)	(13.0)	23
Others	(5.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	20
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	7.5	1.8	9.7	10.5	14.0	16.1	4.2	4.0	4,977
Scheduled Tribes	7.8	1.3	9.0	11.5	13.6	16.0	5.5	3.4	475
Backward Classes	12.8	2.4	15.8	18.4	22.3	23.6	7.5	7.0	12,655
Others	27.8	6.4	34.3	37.1	42.5	40.6	15.1	19.0	3,349
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.2	1.0	7.0	8.3	10.7	12.8	3.0	2.4	7,253
Second	9.8	1.8	12.6	14.7	18.5	20.5	6.0	5.1	8,042
Middle	19.6	3.6	24.6	27.1	33.4	33.2	10.1	11.2	3,515
Fourth	34.1	7.5	40.6	45.5	52.2	49.9	19.8	22.4	1,894
Highest	61.7	17.3	68.0	73.4	76.4	70.7	34.0	45.1	755
Bihar (15-49)	13.8	2.9	17.1	19.3	23.3	24.3	7.9	8.1	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	13.9	2.9	17.2	19.4	23.4	24.4	7.9	8.1	21,315

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	29.0	24.9	27.8	13.1	11.8	34.9	26.0	1,974
20-24	32.2	28.9	31.5	17.2	15.9	39.5	28.9	7,053
25-29	31.2	28.4	30.2	18.7	17.4	39.5	28.2	6,359
30-34	27.0	24.1	27.6	15.4	15.7	34.1	24.3	3,623
35+	23.7	21.7	23.8	11.5	12.7	32.0	22.5	2,451
No. of living children								
0	24.9	26.6	23.4	3.3	5.1	35.1	35.0	109
1	34.9	31.2	34.0	18.6	15.8	41.8	31.7	4,513
2	34.1	30.8	33.5	20.0	19.2	41.4	30.9	4,383
3	29.2	25.2	28.1	16.7	16.5	36.9	25.6	3,867
4+	24.0	22.1	24.2	12.5	12.7	32.0	21.7	8,588
Residence								
Rural	28.8	25.9	28.5	15.4	14.6	36.4	26.1	19,946
Urban	44.2	38.9	40.6	28.7	26.9	50.4	38.8	1,514
Education								
Non-literate ^a	22.7	20.2	22.0	9.9	9.9	30.5	20.1	14,486
Less than 5 years	30.6	27.8	29.5	14.6	14.9	38.7	29.1	1,713
5-9 years	38.3	34.2	38.1	23.3	21.3	45.1	34.4	3,239
10 or more year	50.5	46.4	50.6	37.2	33.0	57.2	46.7	2,022
Religion								
Hindu	31.1	27.9	30.9	17.6	16.7	38.7	28.1	17,994
Muslim	24.4	22.2	22.5	10.7	10.2	31.6	22.1	3,423
Christian	(50.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(12.5)	(18.8)	(43.8)	(18.8)	23
Others	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(66.7)	20
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	24.9	24.0	26.8	15.5	14.4	35.3	24.9	4,977
Scheduled Tribes	27.4	20.0	24.8	11.6	10.5	25.7	24.7	475
Other backward classes	29.0	25.6	27.9	14.4	13.8	35.9	25.4	12,655
Others	38.8	35.0	37.7	24.4	22.8	46.2	35.1	3,349
Wealth index								
Lowest	20.7	18.2	20.0	8.0	8.8	29.5	17.5	7,253
Second	26.0	23.8	26.0	12.5	12.4	34.2	24.2	8,042
Middle	34.8	30.8	33.7	20.4	18.3	41.1	31.6	3,515
Fourth	44.4	39.5	43.7	29.7	26.7	49.7	40.2	1,894
Highest	55.9	52.1	54.9	43.0	38.0	61.9	50.7	755
Bihar	30.1	27.0	29.5	16.5	15.6	37.6	27.2	21,460

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 A ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	34.5	10.1	26.2	29.3	27.5	32.5	5.3	1,974
20-24	34.6	8.6	26.1	30.7	29.1	30.0	6.0	7,053
25-29	40.5	7.4	24.9	27.2	24.5	28.7	6.3	6,359
30-34	48.3	6.8	23.5	21.4	19.1	26.1	6.3	3,623
35+	56.3	5.7	21.8	16.2	13.6	23.6	6.4	2,451
No. of living children								
0	44.9	11.0	12.8	31.3	22.0	26.6	6.5	109
1	28.2	9.0	25.0	37.8	36.9	30.2	4.7	4,513
2	34.5	8.3	26.3	30.8	29.4	30.1	5.8	4,383
3	40.1	7.3	26.6	26.0	23.8	29.6	6.3	3,867
4+	51.8	6.9	23.3	18.0	14.9	26.2	7.1	8,588
Residence								
Rural	42.0	7.8	24.9	25.3	22.9	28.7	6.3	19,946
Urban	29.9	7.2	23.2	39.7	40.6	24.9	4.9	1,514
Education								
Non literate ^a	48.3	7.2	24.3	20.2	17.4	28.0	6.1	14,486
Less than 5 years	35.6	9.2	27.9	27.3	25.0	31.5	7.7	1,713
5-9 years	28.7	9.3	27.9	34.1	33.6	30.7	6.8	3,239
10 or more years	14.5	7.6	20.8	57.0	56.3	25.4	3.9	2,022
Religion								
Hindu	41.2	7.9	24.6	26.2	24.8	28.4	5.4	17,994
Muslim	40.4	6.7	26.0	26.8	20.6	28.6	10.3	3,423
Christian	(30.4)	(4.3)	(34.8)	(30.4)	(39.1)	(26.1)	(4.3)	23
Others	(84.2)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	20
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	50.5	7.5	24.4	17.5	16.7	27.3	5.3	4,977
Scheduled tribes	60.2	8.5	13.6	17.7	15.4	19.3	4.2	475
Other backward classes	40.2	7.6	25.9	26.2	23.8	29.5	6.3	12,655
Others	27.8	8.2	23.0	40.9	37.6	27.4	7.1	3,349
Wealth index								
Lowest	53.5	7.1	22.1	17.3	14.9	25.7	5.7	7,253
Second	41.4	8.0	27.5	23.1	21.1	30.3	7.0	8,042
Middle	32.4	8.8	26.0	32.8	30.2	30.5	6.7	3,515
Fourth	21.1	8.1	25.3	45.4	43.1	31.2	4.7	1,894
Highest	9.9	5.4	16.1	68.6	69.3	18.7	2.4	755
Bihar (15-49)	41.1	7.7	24.8	26.3	24.1	28.4	6.2	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	41.0	7.8	24.9	26.4	24.2	28.5	6.2	21,315

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 B ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of tetanus toxoid injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup		Full ANC ^b	Number of women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	35.3	4.2	60.4	41.6	5.2	4.4	1,974
20-24	35.3	3.3	61.4	38.3	7.2	6.2	7,053
25-29	41.1	2.8	56.0	36.5	6.2	4.8	6,359
30-34	48.8	2.6	48.6	34.6	4.1	3.2	3,623
35+	57.1	2.5	40.3	30.6	2.2	1.7	2,451
No. of living children							
0	45.8	4.6	49.6	35.8	7.3	6.4	109
1	28.9	3.4	67.6	38.7	9.7	8.7	4,513
2	34.8	3.3	61.9	36.7	8.5	7.0	4,383
3	40.7	2.4	56.8	38.3	5.3	3.8	3,867
4+	52.5	3.0	44.5	34.6	2.2	1.5	8,588
Residence							
Rural	42.7	3.1	54.2	36.9	5.0	4.0	19,946
Urban	30.3	2.1	67.4	32.2	13.6	11.7	1,514
Education							
Non literate ^a	49.0	3.1	47.8	37.4	2.1	1.5	14,486
Less than 5 years	36.6	3.0	60.2	41.1	3.8	3.3	1,713
5-9 years	29.2	2.8	67.9	36.4	9.8	8.0	3,239
10 or more years	14.3	2.5	83.1	27.1	25.5	22.0	2,022
Religion							
Hindu	41.9	3.0	55.0	35.6	6.0	4.8	17,994
Muslim	41.0	3.2	55.7	41.8	3.7	3.2	3,423
Christian	(30.4)	(0.0)	(69.6)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	23
Others	(84.2)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(5.2)	20
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	51.1	3.0	45.9	33.4	2.3	1.7	4,977
Scheduled tribes	61.7	4.4	33.7	25.7	2.1	2.1	475
Other backward classes	40.9	3.1	55.9	38.6	4.8	3.9	12,655
Others	28.3	2.7	68.9	35.1	14.2	11.9	3,349
Wealth index							
Lowest	54.4	3.4	42.1	34.0	1.7	1.1	7,253
Second	42.0	3.0	55.0	40.1	3.5	2.7	8,042
Middle	33.2	2.8	63.9	38.7	6.6	5.4	3,515
Fourth	21.2	2.4	76.4	33.5	16.5	14.3	1,894
Highest	9.7	2.4	87.6	22.2	33.9	29.7	755
Bihar (15-49)	41.8	3.0	55.1	36.6	5.6	4.6	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	41.6	3.1	55.3	36.7	5.6	4.6	21,315

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICTPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Pashchim Champaran	18.8	36.3	70.4	31.1	1.5	80.7	524
Purba Champaran	23.5	34.8	75.9	31.2	6.4	84.1	669
Sheohar	12.9	18.2	65.0	36.5	1.9	82.8	644
Sitamarhi	22.0	24.9	66.3	36.5	3.1	80.8	655
Madhubani	29.8	33.6	74.9	28.6	2.9	73.6	743
Supaul	16.6	20.0	39.4	62.0	1.0	70.4	676
Araria	29.6	41.0	71.1	33.2	5.1	87.1	673
Kishanganj	27.8	27.7	57.9	45.8	3.6	71.9	725
Purnia	19.1	17.7	49.1	53.7	2.4	67.8	677
Katihar	21.4	32.6	62.4	43.4	4.8	86.3	549
Madhepura	24.1	20.1	52.6	50.1	2.7	85.3	708
Saharsa	21.5	13.7	39.2	65.2	4.1	78.5	583
Darbhanga	18.5	28.5	72.1	31.5	2.9	70.3	506
Muzaffarpur	20.7	20.2	55.2	50.3	3.8	58.1	451
Gopalganj	32.2	32.2	73.0	32.2	5.6	70.5	366
Siwan	26.9	33.3	84.3	24.1	7.3	71.1	348
Saran	28.8	21.5	62.1	43.4	5.6	63.8	572
Vaishali	15.9	16.3	36.3	71.9	5.8	79.6	553
Samastipur	16.8	23.1	86.6	16.2	2.9	88.0	685
Begusarai	25.8	29.4	76.5	31.0	4.7	71.4	676
Khagaria	33.0	27.9	79.9	23.5	3.1	87.7	734
Bhagalpur	22.8	20.8	41.8	62.7	5.4	85.1	451
Banka	26.9	31.9	57.4	47.4	4.5	83.8	458
Munger	40.1	37.3	75.7	39.0	12.2	74.1	399
Lakhisarai	21.6	25.8	46.5	59.2	5.1	76.1	629
Sheikhpura	43.2	43.7	83.8	21.8	5.2	84.6	618
Nalanda	25.2	24.6	50.3	60.1	8.1	76.3	558
Patna	23.8	24.1	36.9	70.1	7.5	77.8	370
Bhojpur	21.7	18.4	39.3	66.4	4.9	74.7	544
Buxar	25.3	21.4	41.2	64.9	6.4	73.7	571
Kaimur	26.5	24.3	57.4	46.4	5.8	73.3	684
Rohtas	30.8	25.6	49.8	55.4	6.6	75.9	484
Jehanabad	26.9	31.2	54.7	53.4	7.8	66.1	605
Aurangabad	20.0	20.3	43.4	61.3	4.7	71.5	532
Gaya	20.8	24.2	37.3	68.5	6.2	68.6	599
Nawada	17.8	23.0	43.2	59.0	2.3	53.7	579
Jamui	25.6	27.9	48.3	55.3	4.6	75.1	662
Bihar (15-49)	24.1	26.3	58.1	46.7	4.6	75.7	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	24.2	26.4	58.4	46.5	4.6	75.7	21,315

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	37.1	62.1	4.7	41.8	1,974
20-24	34.1	64.9	4.3	38.4	7,053
25-29	25.9	73.3	4.2	30.1	6,359
30-34	19.8	79.3	3.8	23.6	3,623
35+	16.5	82.6	4.0	20.5	2,451
No. of living children					
0	46.7	52.3	2.8	49.5	109
1	44.0	55.1	4.8	48.8	4,513
2	32.0	67.2	4.6	36.6	4,383
3	24.8	74.0	4.3	29.1	3,867
4+	17.6	81.6	3.5	21.1	8,588
Residence					
Rural	25.5	73.6	4.1	29.6	19,946
Urban	54.1	45.5	5.5	59.6	1,514
Education					
Non literate ^a	19.4	79.8	3.4	22.8	14,486
Less than 5 years	27.9	71.1	4.3	32.2	1,713
5-9 years	41.4	57.4	6.2	47.6	3,239
10 or more years	63.7	35.9	5.7	69.4	2,022
Religion					
Hindu	29.2	70.0	4.3	33.5	17,994
Muslim	19.0	80.1	3.3	22.3	3,423
Christian	(30.4)	(69.6)	(8.7)	(39.1)	23
Others	(5.3)	(94.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	20
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	21.0	77.9	3.3	24.3	4,977
Scheduled tribes	14.6	85.0	4.0	18.6	475
Other backward classes	26.7	72.5	4.4	31.1	12,655
Others	42.4	57.0	4.4	46.8	3,349
Wealth index					
Lowest	16.1	83.2	3.5	19.6	7,253
Second	23.6	75.4	3.7	27.3	8,042
Middle	35.8	63.2	5.2	41.0	3,515
Fourth	52.9	46.3	6.1	59.0	1,894
Highest	77.3	22.6	6.1	83.4	755
Bihar (15-49)	27.5	71.6	4.2	31.7	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	27.7	71.5	4.2	31.9	21,315

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the places of delivery are on the way to the institute, working place and other places.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	25.8	5.2	69.0	247	1,116	4,535	12.5	737
20-24	30.0	4.6	65.4	270	1,295	4,515	10.4	2,418
25-29	29.6	4.7	65.7	267	1,026	4,863	8.2	1,661
30-34	25.7	5.2	69.1	234	852	4,368	7.7	723
35+	23.9	2.7	73.5	216	833	4,233	7.7	412
No. of living children								
0	25.4	11.8	62.8	309	4,730	5,334	5.5	51
1	31.6	4.8	63.6	282	1,421	5,072	11.0	2,001
2	31.6	5.6	62.8	274	1,297	4,932	8.5	1,408
3	27.8	4.6	67.6	226	1,018	4,246	9.7	963
4+	21.8	3.3	75.0	231	739	3,498	8.9	1,528
Residence								
Rural	29.6	4.8	65.6	273	1,144	4,419	9.1	5,121
Urban	21.0	3.7	75.4	161	853	5,468	14.2	830
Education								
Non literate ^a	22.0	2.9	75.1	227	887	3,994	8.9	2,826
Less than 5	24.9	3.1	72.0	207	1,207	4,412	11.5	482
5-9 years	30.9	5.9	63.2	273	1,375	4,303	11.4	1,350
10 or more years	41.2	7.7	51.1	333	1,786	5,628	8.2	1,293
Religion								
Hindu	29.2	4.8	66.0	260	1,143	4,581	9.8	5,284
Muslim	22.1	3.0	74.9	242	880	4,597	7.9	658
Christian	*	*	*	*	971	4,778	*	7
Others	*	*	*	*	400	1,500	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	22.8	3.2	74.0	213	980	3,998	9.1	1,059
Scheduled Tribes	21.6	4.3	74.1	228	1,490	3,425	4.8	70
Other backward classes	25.4	4.9	69.7	249	1,088	4,314	9.7	3,393
Others	40.2	5.1	54.7	314	1,349	5,443	9.7	1,427
Wealth index								
Lowest	20.6	3.1	76.3	214	858	4,285	8.4	1,178
Second	25.8	2.6	71.6	248	1,041	4,171	9.7	1,912
Middle	28.6	5.7	65.7	292	1,219	3,999	10.6	1,267
Fourth	34.7	7.3	58.0	273	1,717	4,558	11.2	1,007
Highest	41.5	7.2	51.2	287	1,483	6,649	6.7	587
Bihar (15-49)	28.4	4.6	66.9	258	1,112	4,582	9.7	5,951
Bihar (15-44)[†]	28.5	4.7	66.8	259	1,114	4,585	9.7	5,906

JSY= Janani Suraksha yajana.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women ^{**}
Pashchim Champaran	24.9	74.5	2.1	27.0	524
Purba Champaran	27.1	71.7	1.3	28.4	669
Sheohar	12.0	87.5	3.1	15.1	644
Sitamarhi	16.3	82.1	3.8	20.1	655
Madhubani	16.0	83.8	3.5	19.5	743
Supaul	23.2	77.0	1.8	25.0	676
Araria	13.7	85.4	5.4	19.1	673
Kishanganj	17.9	81.8	3.2	21.1	725
Purnia	21.7	77.4	2.0	23.7	677
Katihar	12.5	86.4	4.0	16.5	549
Madhepura	17.7	82.0	3.4	21.1	708
Saharsa	20.0	79.4	7.3	27.3	583
Darbhanga	15.2	83.9	3.3	18.5	506
Muzaffarpur	23.0	75.8	3.1	26.1	451
Gopalganj	36.5	62.3	4.7	41.2	366
Siwan	33.4	65.4	5.8	39.2	348
Saran	22.4	76.5	4.9	27.3	572
Vaishali	28.2	71.7	7.0	35.2	553
Samastipur	27.6	72.1	2.3	29.9	685
Begusarai	26.9	72.3	3.6	30.5	676
Khagaria	25.3	74.1	5.3	30.6	734
Bhagalpur	30.3	68.9	10.3	40.6	451
Banka	24.7	74.0	10.3	35.0	458
Munger	48.6	49.6	5.3	53.9	399
Lakhisarai	32.6	66.9	4.1	36.7	629
Sheikhpura	41.5	57.5	2.9	44.4	618
Nalanda	39.3	59.1	4.9	44.2	558
Patna	58.3	40.9	1.8	60.1	370
Bhojpur	40.5	58.2	8.0	48.5	544
Buxar	48.0	50.6	2.6	50.6	571
Kaimur	42.6	55.0	4.7	47.3	684
Rohtas	48.5	50.4	10.8	59.3	484
Jehanabad	42.6	55.9	5.8	48.4	605
Aurangabad	30.6	68.2	3.7	34.3	532
Gaya	20.7	79.0	5.1	25.8	599
Nawada	31.0	67.8	2.8	33.8	579
Jamui	17.6	81.8	6.8	24.4	662
Bihar (15-49)	27.5	71.6	4.2	31.7	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	27.7	71.5	4.2	31.9	21,315

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the places of delivery are on the way to the institute, working place and other place.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Custody	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	33.5	5.0	9.8	21.4	22.9	4.1	16.8	13.5	13.7	2.7	1,240
20-24	33.0	4.8	8.9	21.3	25.3	3.5	17.1	10.7	14.2	2.5	4,608
25-29	35.0	5.1	9.2	19.2	27.0	4.2	18.0	10.0	13.7	2.4	4,700
30-34	38.1	5.6	9.1	18.5	25.2	3.9	15.5	8.5	15.9	2.0	2,901
35+	39.1	5.8	9.0	15.7	25.7	3.8	16.5	8.2	16.5	2.0	2,045
No. of living children											
0	33.9	1.7	13.5	22.0	25.5	3.4	8.5	11.9	11.9	5.1	59
1	31.6	4.5	9.4	22.6	23.5	3.5	18.0	11.7	14.2	2.1	2,511
2	31.0	4.4	8.8	20.8	26.3	3.6	17.6	10.8	13.5	2.5	2,963
3	34.3	5.0	8.9	19.7	27.0	4.1	16.6	10.4	12.5	2.8	2,891
4+	39.0	5.9	9.2	17.6	25.6	4.0	16.6	8.8	16.2	2.1	7,070
Residence											
Rural	35.9	5.2	9.3	19.2	25.7	3.8	16.8	9.8	14.8	2.3	14,799
Urban	24.5	5.0	5.2	24.4	24.9	5.4	20.5	13.9	10.3	2.2	695
Education											
Non literate ^a	38.6	5.7	9.1	17.8	25.1	3.9	16.1	9.4	16.2	2.2	11,668
Less than 5 years	32.4	4.1	10.5	21.5	26.5	3.8	17.7	12.4	12.9	2.1	1,227
5-9 years	24.7	3.4	8.2	25.3	27.9	3.6	19.6	11.4	9.4	2.7	1,869
10 or more years	16.6	3.3	8.6	26.8	27.8	3.4	23.5	11.4	4.8	3.2	730
Religion											
Hindu	34.6	5.3	9.3	19.4	25.9	3.5	17.1	10.0	14.3	2.4	12,692
Muslim	39.0	4.8	8.3	19.7	24.4	5.4	16.3	10.0	16.2	2.0	2,766
Christian	(24.8)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(6.3)	(12.3)	(6.2)	16
Others	(40.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(5.0)	20
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	36.9	6.5	8.2	18.0	26.1	4.3	15.8	8.6	16.1	2.6	3,919
Scheduled tribes	40.9	5.6	10.0	13.7	26.3	3.7	14.4	9.1	12.9	2.4	410
Other backward classes	35.1	4.7	9.6	19.4	25.3	3.6	17.4	10.5	14.7	2.2	9,240
Others	32.4	4.6	8.4	23.6	26.6	4.3	17.8	10.6	11.7	2.4	1,923
Wealth index											
Lowest	41.7	6.4	10.0	16.4	23.7	3.7	14.7	8.2	17.0	2.3	6,101
Second	35.6	4.9	9.3	19.6	26.0	4.1	17.2	10.3	14.7	2.4	6,104
Middle	26.5	3.8	7.7	23.7	28.4	3.6	20.5	12.2	11.0	2.0	2,237
Fourth	17.6	3.0	6.2	26.4	30.4	4.6	20.1	12.4	8.4	2.3	878
Highest	8.6	1.7	4.7	33.0	27.1	2.9	26.3	18.4	5.2	4.1	173
Bihar	35.4	5.2	9.1	19.4	25.7	3.9	17.0	10.0	14.6	2.3	15,494

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	84.3	45.0	11.0	42.0	81.0	6.9	8.2	0.9	1,974
20-24	82.2	44.5	10.4	39.6	81.2	6.6	8.1	1.2	7,053
25-29	80.0	42.9	10.5	35.9	80.9	5.1	6.5	1.0	6,359
30-34	80.7	42.5	10.0	33.5	79.5	4.8	7.0	1.6	3,623
35+	80.7	42.1	10.6	33.1	81.7	4.5	5.9	1.4	2,451
No. of living children									
0	89.0	56.3	21.4	60.1	68.2	19.3	11.2	2.0	109
1	83.8	45.9	10.6	43.7	80.4	7.2	7.7	1.3	4,513
2	81.9	43.5	10.3	37.6	80.0	6.1	7.8	0.9	4,383
3	79.4	42.7	9.6	34.7	81.3	5.8	7.5	1.5	3,867
4+	80.5	42.3	10.6	33.7	81.6	4.3	6.4	1.2	8,588
Residence									
Rural	81.0	43.0	10.5	36.9	81.2	5.6	7.2	1.2	19,946
Urban	85.2	50.0	9.7	37.7	77.2	6.8	7.8	1.5	1,514
Number of ANC visits									
No visit	77.5	45.6	12.4	37.0	78.7	5.4	7.9	0.7	8,831
1	78.5	46.7	12.7	43.5	79.3	6.8	7.5	0.8	1,661
2	85.2	38.6	7.4	33.4	84.1	4.4	5.4	1.7	5,319
3+	84.5	44.2	9.9	38.6	81.3	6.9	7.9	1.6	5,649
Delivery									
Normal	81.0	43.0	10.1	35.7	81.2	4.6	6.9	1.1	20,124
Caesarean	84.8	53.5	15.7	53.4	71.7	25.4	12.1	2.9	832
By Instrument or Assisted	89.4	45.3	12.4	56.6	83.7	14.2	9.3	2.4	504
Place of delivery									
Government facility	81.8	45.1	11.5	42.2	79.8	6.6	8.1	1.3	2,728
Private facility	84.5	52.6	14.3	50.6	78.4	11.7	11.5	1.9	3,189
Home	80.5	41.2	9.5	33.0	81.7	4.2	6.1	1.1	15,356
Other	83.4	42.0	5.1	48.0	72.7	4.5	6.4	0.6	187
Bihar	81.3	43.5	10.4	37.0	80.9	5.6	7.2	1.2	21,460

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	58.3	61.5	59.1	22.7	20.6	55.0	1,974
20-24	57.6	60.5	64.9	25.0	20.9	53.2	7,053
25-29	56.4	59.5	62.7	24.0	19.5	55.5	6,359
30-34	57.6	61.9	64.1	24.7	18.2	54.6	3,623
35+	58.0	64.5	62.3	26.6	18.2	53.7	2,451
No. of living children							
0	63.4	64.1	65.6	25.6	25.7	41.3	109
1	56.4	60.9	61.5	23.4	19.0	53.7	4,513
2	56.5	58.7	63.5	25.4	21.0	53.5	4,383
3	56.4	58.6	64.3	24.6	19.9	54.5	3,867
4+	58.6	63.2	63.6	24.8	19.2	55.2	8,588
Residence							
Rural	57.5	61.7	63.0	24.5	19.6	54.3	19,946
Urban	55.3	51.5	66.8	26.8	20.7	55.1	1,514
Delivery							
Normal	57.2	61.4	62.8	24.7	19.4	53.8	20,124
Caesarean	62.7	57.4	71.8	24.8	23.3	59.1	832
By Instrument or Assisted	54.6	51.7	65.5	22.4	23.8	68.2	504
Place of delivery							
Government facility	58.8	56.8	66.8	24.8	20.2	55.8	2,728
Private facility	57.1	55.3	66.0	23.5	23.2	58.9	3,189
Home	57.1	62.9	62.1	24.9	18.9	53.1	15,356
Others	59.0	64.7	57.3	16.5	20.0	58.2	187
Who conducted the last delivery							
Doctor	65.3	59.6	62.0	29.5	24.5	58.2	412
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	54.4	60.5	62.5	27.0	24.2	52.7	438
Other Health Personal	39.5	46.2	35.8	20.5	20.5	38.4	96
Dai	57.1	63.3	62.5	25.0	18.7	52.8	12,991
Relatives/Friends	56.4	61.4	57.6	22.7	17.2	52.8	1,189
Others	59.7	65.6	64.9	16.9	15.7	60.2	394
No One	(47.8)	(81.8)	(54.5)	(36.4)	(27.3)	(63.6)	23
Bihar	57.4	61.0	63.3	24.6	19.7	54.3	21,460

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
Women, who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.,
() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	29.7	28.8	1,974
20-24	30.1	29.4	7,053
25-29	26.0	25.6	6,359
30-34	21.1	20.7	3,623
35+	19.6	19.3	2,451
No. of living children			
0	31.2	31.2	109
1	36.9	36.1	4,513
2	29.9	29.3	4,383
3	24.5	23.8	3,867
4+	19.2	18.8	8,588
Residence			
Rural	24.9	24.4	19,946
Urban	42.5	41.4	1,514
Education	20.2		
Non literate ^a	29.8	19.8	14,486
Less than 5 years	34.8	29.0	1,713
5-9 years	52.0	34.0	3,239
10 or more years	26.6	50.8	2,022
Religion			
Hindu	23.5	26.1	17,994
Muslim	30.4	22.9	3,423
Christian	100.0	(30.4)	23
Others	0.0	(0.0)	20
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	21.1	20.6	4,977
Scheduled tribes	15.2	13.9	475
Other backward classes	25.3	24.9	12,655
Others	38.2	37.4	3,349
Wealth index			
Lowest	18.2	17.7	7,253
Second	23.3	22.8	8,042
Middle	31.4	30.8	3,515
Fourth	44.9	44.0	1,894
Highest	61.4	59.4	755
Bihar (15-49)	26.1	25.6	21,460
Bihar (15-44)[†]	26.2	25.6	21,315

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	76.5	43.8	84.3	58.3	54.4	1,974
20-24	76.9	44.4	82.2	57.6	57.5	7,053
25-29	74.6	43.1	80.0	56.4	57.4	6,359
30-34	75.3	37.2	80.7	57.6	56.4	3,623
35+	75.3	35.0	80.7	58.0	55.2	2,451
No. of living children						
0	71.6	39.3	89.0	63.4	67.2	109
1	76.6	50.5	83.8	56.4	58.5	4,513
2	76.4	44.6	81.9	56.5	56.6	4,383
3	74.7	41.9	79.4	56.4	56.9	3,867
4+	75.5	35.4	80.5	58.6	55.7	8,588
Residence						
Rural	75.8	40.6	81.0	57.5	56.5	19,946
Urban	75.3	56.0	85.2	55.3	59.5	1,514
Education						
Non literate ^a	74.9	34.4	81.1	57.8	54.1	14,486
Less than five years	78.1	45.1	80.7	59.7	60.5	1,713
5-9 years	77.2	53.5	81.3	56.9	60.3	3,239
10 or more years	77.4	70.8	83.0	53.1	68.1	2,022
Religion						
Hindu	75.3	41.6	80.8	56.6	55.9	17,994
Muslim	78.3	42.2	83.9	61.8	60.8	3,423
Christian	(60.9)	(35.7)	(65.2)	(26.1)	(66.7)	23
Others	(78.9)	(26.7)	(68.4)	(68.4)	(35.7)	20
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	73.9	33.7	80.7	56.9	53.1	4,977
Scheduled tribes	70.7	34.2	82.7	56.9	42.8	475
Other backward classes	76.2	41.8	81.1	57.3	56.6	12,655
Others	77.3	53.9	82.9	58.4	64.7	3,349
Wealth index						
Lowest	75.9	32.5	80.8	57.5	53.3	7,253
Second	75.6	38.3	81.4	58.6	56.4	8,042
Middle	75.8	50.1	80.0	57.3	58.9	3,515
Fourth	76.1	60.9	83.7	55.2	62.6	1,894
Highest	74.7	79.7	84.8	48.5	71.3	755
Bihar	75.7	41.7	81.3	57.4	57.4	21,460

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweightd cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
Pashchim Champaran	80.7	33.3	93.9	47.6	45.3	524
Purba Champaran	84.1	42.0	78.3	64.4	65.8	669
Sheohar	82.8	30.5	92.7	54.4	45.6	644
Sitamarhi	80.8	36.9	92.5	51.4	66.5	655
Madhubani	73.6	38.4	85.5	50.7	57.5	743
Supaul	70.4	36.1	64.8	34.7	60.3	676
Araria	87.1	50.0	85.3	66.2	66.3	673
Kishanganj	71.9	50.2	88.0	76.3	64.8	725
Purnia	67.8	43.4	66.2	39.9	50.4	677
Katihar	86.3	34.3	86.5	66.0	61.5	549
Madhepura	85.3	35.6	92.1	68.3	46.4	708
Saharsa	78.5	33.2	76.4	61.9	47.5	583
Darbhanga	70.3	33.0	89.5	65.3	50.0	506
Muzaffarpur	58.1	37.3	71.9	23.6	53.1	451
Gopalganj	70.5	42.9	75.8	33.5	61.4	366
Siwan	71.1	33.1	90.6	68.4	42.1	348
Saran	63.8	43.1	74.8	43.9	54.6	572
Vaishali	79.6	48.6	85.1	61.9	56.5	553
Samastipur	88.0	37.8	86.5	78.8	63.2	685
Begusarai	71.4	39.8	92.0	74.6	59.8	676
Khagaria	87.7	43.4	84.3	74.7	61.6	734
Bhagalpur	85.1	45.3	75.9	63.4	47.5	451
Banka	83.8	39.1	89.7	58.3	59.8	458
Munger	74.1	56.4	87.7	62.4	63.8	399
Lakhisarai	76.1	32.4	89.4	64.5	48.6	629
Sheikhpura	84.6	52.0	80.6	64.7	69.0	618
Nalanda	76.3	43.4	90.1	57.9	58.7	558
Patna	77.8	39.9	93.3	60.5	58.1	370
Bhojpur	74.7	40.9	76.3	56.6	49.4	544
Buxar	73.7	46.2	75.8	66.0	54.7	571
Kaimur	73.3	50.7	65.1	58.0	55.9	684
Rohtas	75.9	49.2	87.6	51.0	50.2	484
Jehanabad	66.1	54.5	66.6	52.2	61.7	605
Aurangabad	71.5	49.1	67.6	55.2	61.4	532
Gaya	68.6	44.3	84.0	47.4	69.2	599
Nawada	53.7	49.4	58.0	33.8	60.8	579
Jamui	75.1	38.9	83.7	59.3	57.3	662
Bihar	75.7	41.7	81.3	57.4	57.4	21,460

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	23.8	45.1	33.4	21.2	23.8	47.6	45.1	1,974
20-24	25.0	45.6	34.8	23.7	27.0	49.7	47.1	7,053
25-29	25.2	45.2	33.7	22.0	25.7	50.4	47.4	6,359
30-34	26.8	46.7	34.7	22.9	27.1	49.8	46.9	3,623
35+	23.7	46.0	30.9	22.2	24.2	47.0	45.2	2,451
No. of living children								
0	17.5	34.0	33.0	23.7	28.4	49.5	46.7	109
1	25.0	45.9	35.0	22.9	26.5	49.5	46.8	4,513
2	26.2	46.9	34.7	24.1	27.2	49.6	46.6	4,383
3	25.3	44.8	34.2	23.4	26.3	50.1	48.0	3,867
4+	24.5	45.5	32.8	21.5	25.0	49.0	46.2	8,588
Residence								
Rural	24.3	44.9	33.5	22.1	25.7	48.9	46.3	19,946
Urban	34.8	56.4	38.8	30.1	30.6	55.9	52.0	1,514
Education								
Non literate ^a	22.2	42.7	31.3	20.4	23.9	46.6	44.1	14,486
Less than 5 years	26.9	50.2	37.1	24.8	28.4	54.7	51.7	1,713
9-10 years	29.5	50.4	37.0	26.1	28.6	54.3	50.4	3,239
10 or more years	37.0	55.8	44.5	31.8	34.8	57.3	55.4	2,022
Religion								
Hindu	24.9	45.8	34.1	22.7	25.9	49.6	46.6	17,994
Muslim	26.1	45.2	33.1	22.5	26.8	48.4	47.4	3,423
Christian	(17.4)	(52.2)	(39.1)	(17.4)	(17.4)	(47.8)	(30.4)	23
Others	(10.5)	(52.6)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(10.5)	((31.6)	(31.6)	20
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	21.7	43.3	31.8	20.3	23.8	46.6	45.0	4,977
Scheduled tribes	23.0	39.6	32.2	17.7	22.0	45.5	38.8	475
Other backward classes	24.9	45.9	33.9	22.6	25.8	49.8	46.7	12,655
Others	31.1	49.3	37.1	27.1	30.8	52.7	50.8	3,349
Wealth index								
Lowest	21.7	41.9	30.9	19.4	22.6	45.4	42.8	7,253
Second	24.2	44.7	33.4	22.0	26.1	49.5	46.6	8,042
Middle	26.4	48.1	35.4	25.5	28.7	52.2	49.6	3,515
Fourth	33.4	54.3	39.5	28.4	30.6	56.3	53.4	1,894
Highest	40.6	59.5	46.7	33.6	35.1	57.2	56.4	755
Bihar	25.1	45.7	33.9	22.7	26.0	49.4	46.7	21,460

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Bihar , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percent distribution by place of check-up ^b				Number of Children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	28.2	2,026	34.0	39.3	14.5	12.2	560
20-24	29.3	7,554	31.3	43.6	12.5	12.6	2,189
25-29	25.4	6,186	28.1	41.8	17.6	12.5	1,543
30-34	20.4	3,137	30.6	36.8	18.3	14.3	632
35-39	20.3	1,318	25.8	31.6	24.0	18.7	266
40-44	17.6	428	27.0	24.3	27.4	21.3	75
45-49	12.2	92	(18.2)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(63.6)	11
Residence							
Rural	24.6	19,265	30.6	38.5	16.4	14.5	4,673
Urban	41.5	1,476	27.3	59.3	9.8	3.6	603
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	19.8	13,816	35.1	26.6	19.7	18.6	2,705
Less than 5 years	28.5	1,685	32.7	32.7	18.5	16.1	473
5-9 years	34.2	3,289	29.5	51.1	11.0	8.4	1,106
10 or more years	51.9	1,951	16.4	72.0	8.7	2.8	992
Religion							
Hindu	26.3	17,350	30.7	42.6	14.9	11.8	4,507
Muslim	23.0	3,349	27.0	30.8	20.3	21.9	760
Christian	(31.8)	22	*	*	*	*	7
Others	(10.5)	20	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled castes	20.4	4,759	36.4	27.8	19.8	16.1	962
Scheduled tribes	12.1	443	26.5	30.6	18.6	24.4	53
Other backward classes	25.0	12,326	30.6	39.5	15.8	14.1	3,038
Other	38.9	3,187	24.4	55.1	11.9	8.6	1,218
Wealth index							
Lowest	18.1	6,892	36.1	23.1	19.7	21.1	1,233
Second	22.8	7,761	34.6	31.0	18.8	15.6	1,742
Middle	30.4	3,529	29.2	44.8	14.7	11.3	1,056
Fourth	44.5	1,855	23.6	61.8	9.5	5.2	809
Highest	63.4	704	10.6	81.5	6.1	1.9	436
Bihar	25.8	20,741	30.2	40.9	15.7	13.3	5,276

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check up within 24 hours of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	65.2	16.5	51.5	48.5	2,026
20-24	70.2	16.9	57.8	42.2	7,554
25-29	70.2	16.9	58.1	41.9	6,186
30-34	68.2	14.3	55.4	44.6	3,137
35-39	66.7	12.1	55.4	44.6	1,318
40-44	65.9	11.4	50.4	49.6	428
45-49	59.1	10.9	41.2	58.8	92
Residence					
Rural	68.6	15.7	55.9	44.1	19,265
Urban	75.3	19.5	65.7	34.3	1,476
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	65.0	13.8	52.2	47.8	13,816
Less than 5 years	69.0	15.7	59.0	41.0	1,685
5-9 years	76.5	20.3	64.6	35.4	3,289
10 or more years	85.2	24.9	72.3	27.7	1,951
Religion					
Hindu	69.9	16.7	57.7	42.3	17,350
Muslim	64.4	12.2	50.6	49.4	3,349
Christian	(72.7)	(23.0)	(64.1)	(35.9)	22
Others	(78.9)	(10.0)	(42.1)	(57.9)	20
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	71.8	16.8	56.0	44.0	4,759
Scheduled Tribes	73.3	17.4	57.8	42.2	443
Other Backward Classes	67.1	15.0	55.4	44.6	12,326
Others	72.0	18.5	61.7	38.3	3,187
Wealth index					
Lowest	63.6	13.6	50.3	49.7	6,892
Second	67.8	15.3	55.1	44.9	7,761
Middle	73.0	18.2	61.9	38.1	3,529
Fourth	80.7	21.0	69.9	30.1	1,855
Highest	85.9	22.6	72.4	27.6	704
Bihar (15-49)	69.0	16.0	56.6	43.4	20,741
Bihar (15-44)[†]	69.1	16.2	56.6	43.4	20,526

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10- 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE						
Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Bihar, 2007-08						
Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/Semi-solid food	
<2	60.4	27.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	866
2-3	40.6	45.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	1,339
4-5	23.2	55.7	6.4	2.7	9.2	1,472
6-8	5.7	32.4	40.3	15.0	55.2	1,988
9-11	1.1	6.6	25.8	61.0	86.7	1,348
12-17	1.3	2.2	3.6	82.8	86.4	4,156
18-23	2.6	3.6	2.2	74.5	76.8	2,808
24-35	6.7	8.7	3.9	53.3	57.3	6,764
6-9	4.8	27.8	39.0	22.2	61.2	2,499
6-35 ²	11.8	8.7	8.8	55.0	63.8	19,392
6-9 (15-44) [†]	4.8	27.6	39.2	22.2	61.4	2,483
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	11.8	8.8	8.9	54.9	63.8	19,175
Median duration (months)	1.77	2.73	7.30	10.03	8.67	20,741
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.						
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.						
² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.						
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.						

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		
Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08		
Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	35.6	589
20-24	40.1	1,465
25-29	37.5	940
30-34	39.4	443
35-39	37.3	182
40-44	21.2	47
45-49	(54.5)	11
Residence		
Rural	38.5	3,400
Urban	36.0	277
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	38.4	2,466
Less than 5 years	37.2	290
5-9 years	37.7	586
10 or more years	39.3	335
Religion		
Hindu	39.6	3,078
Muslim	31.4	592
Christian	*	5
Others	*	2
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	40.8	923
Scheduled Tribes	56.2	75
Other backward classes	37.6	2,150
Others	33.6	522
Wealth index		
Lowest	39.8	1,244
Second	38.0	1,423
Middle	36.6	593
Fourth	38.9	306
Highest	32.7	111
Bihar (15-49)	38.3	3,677
Bihar (15-44)[†]	38.4	3,653
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.		
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.		
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.		
** Unweighted cases.		
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.		
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.		

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Pashchim Champaran	62.4	8.8	29.7	70.3	524
Purba Champaran	61.9	7.1	41.8	58.2	652
Sheohar	66.9	7.3	37.2	62.8	583
Sitamarhi	46.6	11.5	37.6	62.4	621
Madhubani	53.9	9.6	30.9	69.1	708
Supaul	80.4	13.1	55.9	44.1	646
Araria	50.5	20.2	46.5	53.5	651
Kishanganj	61.4	12.2	53.5	46.5	695
Purnia	88.8	11.4	56.7	43.3	658
Katihar	79.3	14.1	61.2	38.8	521
Madhepura	61.0	10.6	44.8	55.2	700
Saharsa	48.0	15.8	39.1	60.9	568
Darbhanga	58.0	16.8	64.6	35.4	494
Muzaffarpur	84.8	15.2	75.3	24.7	424
Gopalganj	59.1	12.4	46.5	53.5	352
Siwan	76.6	13.8	64.9	35.1	338
Saran	58.1	17.1	44.4	55.6	570
Vaishali	95.5	35.5	85.8	14.2	564
Samastipur	55.9	12.4	58.7	41.3	627
Begusarai	57.6	9.9	70.4	29.6	675
Khagaria	51.7	11.9	56.5	43.5	715
Bhagalpur	57.2	23.1	68.1	31.9	468
Banka	53.3	16.7	63.7	36.3	430
Munger	71.3	21.9	79.1	20.9	399
Lakhisarai	85.0	13.8	67.7	32.3	597
Sheikhpura	66.1	10.4	67.7	32.3	590
Nalanda	97.3	31.7	81.5	18.5	544
Patna	81.3	18.9	68.0	32.0	343
Bhojpur	80.1	20.9	50.3	49.7	564
Buxar	81.2	22.7	57.1	42.9	550
Kaimur	82.4	30.6	66.1	33.9	679
Rohtas	88.3	16.2	48.2	51.8	470
Jehanabad	74.2	21.4	74.4	25.6	559
Aurangabad	78.9	14.0	62.4	37.6	524
Gaya	73.4	22.2	57.1	42.9	577
Nawada	82.6	10.9	66.4	33.6	548
Jamui	64.3	16.0	52.1	47.9	613
Bihar (15-49)	69.0	16.0	56.8	43.2	20,741
Bihar (15-44)[†]	69.1	16.2	56.6	43.4	20,526

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	81.6	78.0	68.8	54.4	24.9	94.8	76.8	52.9	54.0	41.4	1.5	44.9	6,587
Urban	80.5	75.1	67.9	54.0	24.0	94.5	76.7	54.2	55.9	41.3	2.7	40.2	456
Sex of the child													
Male	83.1	80.0	71.9	58.3	22.7	94.7	78.2	56.4	57.4	44.8	1.7	46.7	3,635
Female	79.9	75.4	65.3	50.2	27.1	95.0	75.4	49.4	50.6	37.7	1.5	42.4	3,408
Birth order													
1	88.5	85.5	76.3	62.3	19.2	96.4	82.0	59.9	62.4	48.0	1.2	48.3	1,625
2	85.6	81.9	73.3	60.5	22.2	95.0	80.0	58.6	59.8	47.2	1.3	48.0	1,590
3	82.4	79.1	71.1	54.3	24.7	94.5	78.0	53.2	52.8	40.3	1.2	45.6	1,226
4+	74.1	69.6	59.7	45.2	30.2	94.0	70.8	44.7	45.7	33.6	2.1	39.6	2,517
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	76.7	72.7	62.4	47.0	29.0	94.2	72.8	46.1	46.7	34.3	1.9	40.2	4,705
Less than 5 years	86.8	83.7	75.2	60.7	21.5	94.6	79.3	59.9	60.0	47.4	.9	55.0	568
5-9 years	90.7	86.7	79.7	67.2	17.4	95.5	84.8	65.4	67.2	53.9	1.0	52.7	1,103
10 or more years	96.0	94.3	89.6	79.6	10.9	98.3	89.9	75.3	79.9	65.5	0.5	54.1	667
Religion													
Hindu	83.4	79.8	70.8	56.7	23.6	95.2	78.4	55.5	56.7	43.7	1.6	46.0	5,901
Muslim	71.7	67.6	57.5	42.3	31.4	93.0	68.5	40.3	40.8	29.5	1.5	37.4	1,132
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	77.3	73.3	61.1	45.3	27.0	94.0	71.9	45.1	46.1	33.5	2.0	39.6	1,636
Scheduled Tribes	78.4	75.8	64.1	44.5	29.5	95.1	75.3	40.7	46.9	29.1	1.2	38.2	162
Other Backward Classes	82.9	78.7	70.2	56.0	25.1	95.1	77.7	54.7	55.3	42.7	1.4	45.9	4,134
Others	83.4	81.7	75.2	63.3	20.0	95.2	81.3	60.4	62.6	50.0	1.2	48.2	1,104
Wealth index													
Lowest	73.2	68.5	57.0	41.0	32.9	94.9	70.4	40.6	41.4	29.1	1.5	35.9	1,895
Second	79.9	77.0	66.8	52.3	26.0	93.8	74.4	51.1	52.1	39.2	1.9	44.7	2,465
Middle	85.9	81.6	74.0	60.7	21.4	95.1	80.9	59.2	58.9	47.0	1.5	48.4	1,539
Fourth	92.2	88.2	83.4	70.1	16.4	95.7	86.2	66.1	69.9	56.2	1.2	53.4	765
Highest	95.4	93.2	88.6	77.8	7.8	97.6	89.2	76.0	79.4	64.5	0.3	55.1	379
Bihar (15-49)	81.5	77.8	68.7	54.4	24.8	94.8	76.8	53.0	54.1	41.4	1.6	44.6	7,043
Bihar (15-44)[†]	81.5	77.9	68.8	54.4	24.8	94.8	76.9	53.1	54.2	41.4	1.6	44.6	6,967

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Percentage immunized							Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Pashchim Champaran	40.6	73.0	42.0	39.2	36.4	38.5	27.1	0.9	26.8	175
Purba Champaran	41.3	79.1	48.3	33.7	46.4	47.1	37.3	0.0	48.9	223
Sheohar	33.9	72.8	47.0	26.1	42.2	35.8	27.4	0.0	31.1	211
Sitamarhi	38.6	82.6	45.9	36.6	42.7	49.9	36.8	0.0	45.6	212
Madhubani	37.2	83.2	55.2	47.8	58.6	50.2	43.1	0.5	47.6	269
Supaul	40.3	83.7	53.1	21.8	52.6	52.7	41.5	0.8	38.5	197
Araria	47.7	82.8	51.1	30.6	46.1	46.4	33.3	0.0	47.1	220
Kishanganj	37.3	60.9	32.1	28.6	30.0	35.8	23.6	3.1	52.7	215
Purnia	48.2	79.4	49.1	22.6	49.7	52.2	39.4	0.0	45.6	216
Katihar	50.6	81.0	50.7	29.0	48.7	46.1	34.8	0.0	54.0	202
Madhepura	47.5	85.6	64.7	19.9	61.8	52.8	45.2	1.2	37.6	248
Saharsa	49.1	89.0	53.2	18.4	58.7	62.7	43.0	0.9	54.7	205
Darbhanga	46.6	93.1	56.7	26.1	55.1	57.0	45.8	0.8	64.8	158
Muzaffarpur	49.4	91.1	68.8	18.1	67.2	67.3	54.9	0.5	51.2	148
Gopalganj	63.2	93.1	70.6	24.2	63.3	68.6	57.4	0.0	58.1	123
Siwan	57.9	90.5	73.8	15.5	68.2	68.1	51.8	0.0	72.7	115
Saran	51.4	92.7	78.1	10.5	80.9	75.9	67.0	0.0	49.7	200
Vaishali	61.9	92.2	73.2	6.0	74.2	70.4	59.3	4.3	68.2	173
Samastipur	50.3	88.0	64.9	22.6	62.2	56.3	47.8	0.0	66.7	217
Begusarai	39.2	81.8	54.5	23.0	48.8	56.6	41.0	0.7	62.0	224
Khagaria	43.4	88.5	62.3	31.4	60.8	60.2	52.3	0.0	70.3	251
Bhagalpur	42.9	90.4	62.3	15.3	62.5	73.2	49.7	3.1	68.0	164
Banka	44.9	77.4	54.0	31.2	49.4	50.7	37.6	0.0	53.2	141
Munger	44.6	88.1	64.0	29.8	53.7	63.8	43.2	1.3	70.0	115
Lakhisarai	35.4	71.6	45.9	33.7	43.9	48.2	36.6	4.7	44.0	190
Sheikhpura	40.7	81.1	54.4	36.2	53.6	53.4	44.4	0.0	52.1	207
Nalanda	49.9	90.8	67.9	22.0	64.2	69.4	55.2	2.3	60.6	177
Patna	46.6	83.6	47.5	14.5	53.7	52.9	39.1	11.7	53.6	136
Bhojpur	41.2	76.4	48.7	18.9	48.4	53.4	33.3	6.6	52.2	200
Buxar	36.7	71.6	43.0	20.8	47.2	48.4	33.3	9.4	38.6	188
Kaimur	33.9	68.6	38.4	38.1	37.0	33.8	24.9	0.0	29.8	261
Rohtas	51.0	85.1	52.3	15.0	56.4	61.1	41.5	4.6	51.0	158
Jehanabad	50.2	87.5	57.8	19.8	51.3	63.3	44.7	3.0	69.0	184
Aurangabad	58.4	93.3	76.4	8.6	77.5	76.5	60.7	0.6	71.9	169
Gaya	33.5	75.2	44.3	26.9	47.6	51.2	35.7	0.6	48.3	189
Nawada	47.1	86.9	57.2	14.7	61.7	58.0	46.5	0.7	54.3	173
Jamui	25.7	55.6	29.5	32.5	27.1	33.0	19.1	3.3	30.3	189
Bihar (15-49)	44.6	81.5	54.4	24.8	53.0	54.1	41.4	1.6	51.8	7,043
Bihar (15-44)[†]	44.6	81.5	54.4	24.8	53.1	54.2	41.4	1.6	49.9 [#]	6,967

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.² Children aged 12-35 months.[#] Children aged 9-35 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS						
Percent of children aged three years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08						
Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private Health Sector ¹	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	17.3	18.0	78.6	5.4	11.1	18,789
Urban	4.0	17.3	75.7	19.9	6.2	1,428
Sex of the child						
Male	16.6	18.6	77.6	7.7	10.1	10,410
Female	16.0	17.3	79.2	5.1	11.5	9,807
Birth order						
1	15.8	21.2	74.9	10.1	9.4	4,709
2	17.5	19.3	76.0	8.8	9.9	4,432
3	17.5	17.8	79.3	5.8	10.9	3,601
4+	15.2	15.1	81.7	2.9	12.0	7,182
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	16.2	16.2	81.4	2.7	11.7	13,384
Less than 5 years	17.6	20.2	78.5	4.9	10.3	1,655
5-9 years	17.1	22.2	73.1	10.4	9.7	3,231
10 or more years	15.3	21.4	66.1	27.2	6.5	1,947
Religion						
Hindu	16.7	18.6	77.4	7.0	10.6	16,907
Muslim	14.5	14.3	83.4	4.0	11.6	3,269
Christian	(10.3)	(27.6)	(69.0)	(10.3)	(13.8)	22
Others	(5.3)	(26.3)	(78.9)	(0.0)	(15.8)	19
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	15.9	14.4	81.5	3.1	12.5	4,626
Scheduled Tribes	7.3	14.8	80.0	4.0	12.4	428
Other Backward Classes	16.9	19.2	78.2	5.9	10.5	12,006
Others	16.0	18.9	74.0	13.8	8.9	3,133
Wealth index						
Lowest	14.2	15.0	82.2	1.8	12.7	5,435
Second	17.5	17.5	80.7	3.4	10.9	6,986
Middle	17.9	20.3	77.7	6.4	10.3	4,429
Fourth	16.8	21.2	70.2	13.8	9.4	2,254
Highest	12.1	19.5	64.8	33.9	5.7	1,113
Bihar	16.3	18.0	78.4	6.5	10.8	20,217

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included .

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	49.5	6.1	9.5	7,043
24-35 months	54.2	13.3	11.7	6,808
Residence				
Rural	51.6	9.6	9.5	12,882
Urban	55.1	12.3	24.2	969
Sex of the child				
Male	54.0	9.9	12.3	7,102
Female	49.5	9.6	8.7	6,749
Birth order				
1	56.2	9.7	14.9	3,102
2	56.2	10.4	13.6	3,038
3	52.2	10.6	9.7	2,431
4+	46.3	9.0	6.3	4,987
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	45.7	8.4	5.9	9,241
Less than 5 years	54.8	7.2	8.9	1,110
5-9 years	63.2	10.7	16.8	2,194
10 or more years	73.6	16.2	35.0	1,306
Religion				
Hindu	53.4	10.2	11.2	11,604
Muslim	44.0	7.2	7.4	2,219
Christian	(57.1)	(25.0)	(7.1)	14
Others	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	48.0	9.3	7.0	3,152
Scheduled Tribes	45.9	13.6	10.1	307
Other Backward Classes	51.6	8.9	9.9	8,185
Others	59.2	12.7	18.3	2,191
Wealth index				
Lowest	43.2	7.0	5.2	3,690
Second	48.9	9.2	6.7	4,805
Middle	56.6	8.8	10.5	3,016
Fourth	61.2	13.2	19.8	1,570
Highest	73.3	17.2	42.0	770
Bihar (15-49)	51.8	9.8	10.6	13,851
Bihar (15-44)^{#†}	49.9	9.5	10.2	15,037

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	68.9	20.7	58.2	4.5	5.1	5.2	55.8	5,553
20-24	80.2	25.7	61.6	5.0	6.9	4.8	52.6	9,342
25-29	84.5	25.7	64.1	5.0	6.2	5.5	53.8	8,899
30-34	85.9	23.2	64.6	5.3	4.5	5.7	55.8	7,555
35-39	85.2	23.5	64.7	5.1	3.5	5.9	56.4	6,455
40-44	85.6	22.7	64.7	5.1	3.7	5.4	58.5	5,257
45-49	86.3	21.6	64.7	4.6	3.0	5.9	59.9	3,779
Residence								
Rural	81.6	21.3	61.8	5.0	4.9	5.3	56.9	42,768
Urban	91.0	46.9	77.4	5.2	5.9	6.8	42.8	4,072
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	78.4	14.1	56.2	4.9	4.5	5.1	61.0	30,532
Less than 5 years	85.2	22.4	66.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	54.6	3,821
5-9 years	88.9	34.3	74.5	4.6	5.2	5.8	48.1	7,629
10 or more years	95.1	59.3	81.9	6.5	7.5	7.3	38.5	4,858
Religion								
Hindu	82.7	24.3	63.6	5.1	5.2	5.6	55.2	40,608
Muslim	80.2	20.2	61.7	4.4	3.7	4.6	57.4	6,115
Christian	88.8	22.1	67.6	5.5	5.5	9.3	54.5	62
Others	78.2	11.6	37.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	79.1	55
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	79.7	17.4	54.0	4.4	5.4	4.9	60.9	9,613
Scheduled Tribes	76.7	15.5	54.3	7.6	6.4	4.6	61.8	994
Other backward Classes	81.6	21.9	63.4	5.0	4.7	5.4	55.6	27,730
Others	88.9	36.7	73.5	5.2	5.2	6.3	49.3	8,447
Wealth index								
Lowest	75.1	12.4	51.5	4.9	4.3	4.7	62.3	14,120
Second	81.4	18.0	61.1	4.6	4.8	5.2	57.9	16,907
Middle	86.8	26.4	69.4	4.8	5.0	5.9	53.4	8,355
Fourth	92.4	42.9	77.3	5.9	5.8	6.2	45.8	5,000
Highest	96.2	62.8	83.1	6.7	7.0	7.5	37.2	2,457
Bihar	82.4	23.8	63.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	55.5	46,840

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children**	Given ORS	Sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	12.6	11,682	20.9	72.1	5.1	62.2	34.8	1,059
25-29	12.0	8,556	22.3	74.4	7.0	54.4	41.4	765
30-34	12.0	4,578	24.8	73.7	4.9	50.6	45.9	405
35-39	11.1	2,031	19.2	78.0	7.3	48.5	45.3	176
40-49	9.6	844	25.9	76.4	17.7	51.7	37.1	62
Residence								
Rural	12.2	25,735	20.9	73.4	5.9	54.7	41.6	2,307
Urban	10.9	1,956	38.6	75.5	8.9	84.3	8.9	160
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	12.0	18,640	18.3	72.2	6.6	52.4	43.3	1,617
Less than 5 years	13.1	2,214	20.4	74.3	7.1	55.2	40.2	214
5-9 years	12.5	4,276	25.0	75.7	4.4	65.0	32.8	406
10 or more years	11.3	2,561	46.4	79.6	4.8	72.5	23.9	230
Religion								
Hindu	12.4	23,149	22.3	73.0	6.4	57.6	38.3	2,093
Muslim	10.7	4,490	20.2	76.9	4.8	50.8	46.3	370
Sikh	10.3	29	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	3
Others	(8.7)	23	(0.0)	(50.0)	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes^b								
Scheduled Castes	11.4	6,430	18.7	70.5	6.2	53.4	41.2	519
Schedule tribes	10.7	597	21.9	71.9	8.7	58.6	34.8	46
Other backward classes	12.6	16,312	20.9	74.4	6.2	56.3	40.2	1,534
Others	11.2	4,315	31.7	74.7	5.1	62.2	34.8	363
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.7	7,615	17.1	71.2	6.6	47.4	47.4	689
Second	12.2	9,559	19.6	72.9	6.2	54.4	42.1	850
Middle	11.6	6,025	21.9	74.7	5.4	60.7	36.6	522
Fourth	11.3	3,005	32.5	77.2	7.3	68.1	27.3	261
Highest	12.1	1,487	43.6	79.8	4.2	78.5	18.7	145
Bihar (15-49)	12.1	27,691	22.0	73.6	6.1	56.6	39.5	2,467
Bihar (15-44)[†]	12.1	27,349	22.0	73.7	3.9	58.1	38.0	27349

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.^b Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and percentage of children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	60.6	5,553	43.8	51.8	59.6	55.7	50.4	83.0	82.5	4.0	58.0	38.1	2,228
20-24	76.1	9,342	45.6	57.1	62.9	58.1	55.9	84.6	80.2	4.4	58.7	36.9	9,454
25-29	82.4	8,899	47.2	58.5	64.1	59.6	56.8	86.3	77.9	4.9	54.3	40.9	8,556
30-34	84.0	7,555	47.0	59.3	64.7	60.9	56.1	87.1	78.0	6.2	51.1	42.7	4,578
35-39	84.6	6,455	47.2	59.2	65.8	61.4	56.4	87.0	73.5	3.7	46.9	49.4	2,031
40-44	85.0	5,257	47.0	58.9	66.2	61.7	56.0	86.9	77.0	7.5	52.3	40.2	687
45-49	87.3	3,779	48.0	59.2	65.5	60.5	55.1	90.4	78.9	5.9	47.1	47.1	157
Residence													
Rural	79.2	42,768	46.2	57.7	64.1	59.6	55.6	14.1	78.4	4.6	53.0	42.5	25,735
Urban	86.2	4,072	50.9	60.3	65.4	62.1	55.7	16.8	84.2	7.5	78.6	13.8	1,956
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	77.2	30,532	44.9	56.7	62.9	58.3	54.9	13.2	77.0	4.5	50.7	44.8	18,640
Less than 5 years	81.7	3,821	45.1	58.8	65.6	63.1	54.5	16.4	82.4	4.5	53.2	42.3	2,214
5-9 years	83.9	7,629	49.3	59.5	65.9	62.0	56.0	17.0	82.0	6.0	61.6	32.8	4,276
10 or more years	88.2	4,858	52.9	62.2	67.6	62.5	60.2	16.1	81.9	4.6	71.5	23.9	2,561
Religion													
Hindu	79.9	40,608	47.0	57.9	64.6	60.0	55.5	14.1	78.4	5.2	56.8	38.0	23,149
Muslim	79.4	6,115	44.3	58.3	61.8	58.6	56.3	6.9	50.0	3.0	47.8	49.2	4,490
Christian	76.0	62	42.6	67.8	61.7	59.8	53.4	(11.1)	(50.0)	0.0	100.0	0.0	29
Others	53.1	55	48.1	62.1	54.8	54.9	79.0			(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Caste/Tribe													
Scheduled Castes	78.2	9,613	45.0	57.0	64.7	59.4	53.7	12.8	77.1	4.4	53.9	41.7	6,430
Scheduled Tribes	68.9	994	51.1	55.3	56.0	55.1	55.7	12.0	71.3	11.1	47.2	41.7	597
Other Backward Classes	79.3	27,730	46.3	57.6	63.8	59.4	56.0	14.5	79.6	4.8	54.3	40.9	16,312
Others	84.4	8,447	48.9	60.2	65.6	61.9	56.7	16.1	79.1	4.8	60.3	34.9	4,315
Wealth index													
Lowest	73.7	14,120	42.5	55.8	62.0	56.3	53.3	12.9	75.1	5.0	47.4	47.6	7,615
Second	79.6	16,907	45.9	57.4	64.3	59.9	56.2	13.7	78.0	4.6	50.1	45.3	9,559
Middle	83.0	8,355	48.4	59.5	65.2	61.6	56.1	15.4	80.9	4.9	57.8	37.3	6,025
Fourth	87.4	5,000	52.3	61.2	67.0	63.4	57.7	16.2	83.7	4.5	65.2	30.3	3,005
Highest	90.2	2,457	53.2	60.4	65.3	63.2	57.8	17.2	82.5	4.9	80.6	14.5	1,487
Bihar (15-49)	79.8	46,840	46.6	58.0	64.2	59.8	55.6	14.3	78.8	4.8	55.2	40.0	27,691
Bihar (15-44)[†]	79.8	40,837	53.4	58.4	64.1	60.0	55.9	14.4	78.8	4.8	55.2	40.0	27,349

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁸ Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and whose children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS ¹	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ³	Number of children**
Pashchim Champaran	11.6	4.8	58.8	3.9	70.0	689
Purba Champaran	17.9	16.5	79.3	11.2	74.9	897
Sheohar	11.3	24.3	60.4	5.6	73.6	825
Sitamarhi	10.8	12.5	79.0	13.9	84.2	820
Madhubani	20.1	8.0	84.0	8.6	87.2	938
Supaul	4.5	14.7	71.3	2.8	74.2	838
Araria	10.2	15.9	83.9	22.7	80.7	851
Kishanganj	29.1	4.6	49.1	14.3	72.6	924
Purnia	9.6	7.3	77.3	8.8	67.6	869
Katihar	21.6	3.8	80.9	9.8	85.1	686
Madhepura	11.3	22.9	75.1	18.2	73.2	936
Saharsa	20.9	28.8	64.6	13.2	73.1	781
Darbhanga	24.9	7.7	78.0	7.6	58.9	634
Muzaffarpur	15.5	8.5	84.2	2.9	77.8	543
Gopalganj	11.3	8.7	73.9	6.2	65.5	476
Siwan	33.2	4.5	67.7	3.7	78.9	439
Saran	27.7	17.8	76.8	8.5	84.0	768
Vaishali	47.9	16.5	77.1	31.8	84.3	716
Samastipur	34.1	19.9	84.9	22.1	84.7	920
Begusarai	23.8	9.5	83.2	18.7	83.7	917
Khagaria	35.3	10.0	87.0	13.3	87.3	1003
Bhagalpur	36.2	15.7	73.6	27.3	78.9	624
Banka	11.7	5.9	79.5	16.6	83.9	567
Munger	47.8	7.2	73.8	17.5	77.5	520
Lakhisarai	26.3	5.8	62.5	15.0	81.8	811
Sheikhpura	33.4	7.3	80.2	13.3	87.1	821
Nalanda	30.9	9.0	86.6	17.8	85.3	720
Patna	54.1	11.6	71.0	25.5	77.3	448
Bhojpur	42.6	13.3	63.4	22.3	72.7	708
Buxar	21.3	19.3	69.9	28.9	78.8	732
Kaimur	16.3	14.3	72.5	16.4	74.8	918
Rohtas	24.0	12.7	77.7	9.9	81.6	621
				15.4	82.2	
Jehanabad	32.8	7.0	74.7			755
Aurangabad	18.1	13.0	68.3	19.6	79.6	677
Gaya	23.0	7.3	80.9	13.9	82.8	731
Nawada	8.1	9.4	66.8	10.4	80.0	726
Jamui	10.0	13.6	72.8	13.0	72.0	842
Bihar (15-49)	23.8	12.1	73.6	14.3	78.8	27,691
Bihar (15-44)[†]	24.2	12.1	73.7	14.4	78.8	27,349

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Bihar, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8
Any modern method ¹	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.8
Female sterilization	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.3	99.7
Male sterilization	89.5	89.0	94.7	89.9	89.4	95.0
Intra Uterine Device	67.6	65.8	86.1	68.2	66.4	86.6
Pill	86.3	85.5	95.0	86.8	86.0	95.1
Emergency contraceptive pill	11.9	10.5	25.9	12.1	10.7	26.3
Injectable	58.7	57.4	72.5	59.3	58.0	72.9
Condom/Nirodh	69.2	67.6	85.6	70.0	68.4	86.4
Female condom	4.2	3.7	10.3	4.3	3.7	10.5
Rhythm method	57.6	56.8	65.6	58.5	57.8	66.5
Withdrawal	43.6	42.6	54.3	44.6	43.6	55.2
Other	3.5	3.4	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.6
Number of women**	46,840	42,768	4,072	44,339	40,462	3,877

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	99.4	99.1	86.2	98.8	63.2	84.8	11.3	55.9	67.5	4.2	52.1	39.5	2.5	13,709
25-29	99.7	99.7	90.9	99.5	70.7	88.3	13.0	61.6	73.0	4.9	60.3	46.9	3.2	8,733
30-34	99.7	99.6	91.3	99.5	70.6	88.1	13.1	61.9	73.0	4.4	60.9	47.5	4.0	7,305
35-39	99.9	99.8	92.0	99.8	71.6	88.0	12.8	61.8	71.5	4.4	63.0	47.6	4.8	6,170
40-49	99.7	99.6	92.3	99.5	69.2	86.5	11.0	58.2	67.1	3.6	61.9	46.1	4.4	8,422
No. of living children														
0	99.0	98.8	83.7	98.3	58.8	82.4	11.2	51.7	63.8	3.9	45.4	33.7	2.7	5,224
1	99.6	99.4	88.5	99.1	67.1	86.8	13.4	59.2	70.7	5.3	57.1	43.8	2.3	6,027
2	99.7	99.6	91.5	99.4	72.6	88.4	15.7	63.1	74.7	6.5	61.7	49.2	2.9	7,543
3	99.8	99.7	91.6	99.6	72.0	88.8	13.5	62.2	73.5	4.7	61.3	47.6	3.5	8,688
4+	99.7	99.6	90.7	99.6	67.6	86.4	9.5	58.4	67.8	2.9	60.3	44.8	4.6	16,857
Residence														
Rural	99.6	99.5	89.4	99.3	66.4	86.0	10.7	58.0	68.4	3.7	57.8	43.6	3.5	40,462
Urban	99.8	99.8	95.0	99.7	86.6	95.1	26.3	72.9	86.4	10.5	66.5	55.2	4.6	3,877
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.5	99.3	87.4	99.1	58.9	82.4	6.6	51.7	61.2	2.0	54.8	39.4	3.4	28,912
Less than five years	99.8	99.7	91.0	99.5	74.0	91.3	10.6	65.0	76.4	3.6	60.1	48.8	4.5	3,603
5-9 years	99.9	99.9	94.4	99.7	85.3	94.7	19.2	72.1	86.1	6.4	63.4	51.4	3.2	7,155
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	95.0	98.3	36.4	82.5	95.0	15.8	73.0	63.2	4.2	4,669
Religion														
Hindu	99.7	99.6	90.4	99.4	69.0	87.0	12.7	59.5	70.2	4.5	59.1	45.0	3.6	38,444
Muslim	99.2	99.0	86.5	98.7	63.2	85.6	7.8	58.4	69.1	3.0	55.0	42.5	3.3	5,787
Christian	100.0	100.0	84.7	100.0	58.9	89.8	19.2	55.3	69.3	1.7	56.6	55.0	8.6	58
Others	98.0	98.0	82.0	98.0	39.9	86.0	14.2	37.6	47.9	4.0	55.6	23.6	6.0	50
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.4	99.3	87.0	99.1	58.9	82.4	8.6	51.4	61.7	2.7	55.6	39.3	3.5	9,059
Scheduled tribes	98.2	96.3	79.2	95.7	43.2	73.9	8.1	40.2	50.3	3.2	50.5	36.1	4.7	927
Other backward classes	99.7	99.6	90.3	99.5	68.0	86.8	10.7	58.9	69.7	3.8	58.6	44.7	3.5	26,255
Others	99.7	99.7	93.2	99.5	82.2	93.2	20.8	71.6	82.6	7.9	62.4	51.5	3.7	8,091
Wealth index														
Lowest	99.2	99.0	85.0	98.7	52.1	78.5	5.6	47.5	54.9	1.7	52.0	37.2	3.5	13,178
Second	99.7	99.6	89.5	99.4	65.7	86.1	8.4	56.5	68.2	2.9	57.4	42.4	3.4	16,007
Middle	99.8	99.8	92.9	99.6	77.8	92.5	14.6	67.2	79.4	5.1	61.8	48.0	3.7	7,953
Fourth	100.0	100.0	95.8	99.9	90.5	96.6	23.9	76.8	89.0	9.0	67.5	56.7	3.5	4,811
Highest	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	96.6	98.5	39.7	81.9	95.6	16.1	73.7	64.7	4.7	2,389
Bihar	99.6	99.5	89.9	99.3	68.2	86.8	12.1	59.3	70.0	4.3	58.5	44.6	3.6	44,339

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Pashchim Champaran	99.9	99.9	88.6	99.9	58.6	88.9	6.2	43.4	61.6	1.3	71.0	39.7	0.6	1,030
Purba Champaran	100.0	100.0	93.0	100.0	69.9	89.4	6.6	65.8	82.6	1.8	62.1	50.0	2.3	1,368
Sheohar	100.0	100.0	90.2	99.9	51.1	70.4	6.5	38.9	57.6	2.8	51.7	36.7	2.8	1,202
Sitamarhi	99.3	99.3	92.2	99.1	65.6	88.8	3.8	69.3	67.5	7.5	44.7	37.0	1.0	1,274
Madhubani	99.8	99.5	88.3	99.5	68.0	91.3	5.6	58.6	65.2	3.5	77.0	41.7	1.6	1,507
Supaul	99.5	99.5	82.9	99.4	49.5	83.6	6.4	58.6	62.3	1.0	60.9	43.7	0.6	1,424
Araria	99.7	99.7	88.0	99.6	58.4	87.6	2.9	70.3	56.3	4.4	53.1	46.9	3.1	1,360
Kishanganj	99.2	99.2	91.4	99.2	55.7	87.2	7.0	59.0	73.9	1.5	59.1	51.8	10.8	1,322
Purnia	98.8	98.2	80.9	97.8	59.1	79.6	15.2	55.1	66.5	2.2	62.4	45.3	1.5	1,210
Katihar	99.4	99.4	80.6	98.9	57.5	86.6	7.8	54.1	65.4	2.6	65.3	43.4	5.3	1,086
Madhepura	99.6	99.4	85.0	99.0	46.2	69.1	8.5	41.4	47.3	2.0	50.2	34.4	6.3	1,345
Saharsa	99.4	99.4	76.1	99.0	47.7	66.2	7.3	31.3	47.4	4.0	30.2	25.6	7.7	1,122
Darbhanga	99.9	99.9	97.2	99.9	76.0	91.4	5.3	63.9	76.9	2.2	61.0	47.3	6.1	1,087
Muzaffarpur	99.9	99.9	93.9	99.9	69.7	91.6	8.4	65.4	77.6	2.7	48.0	37.7	0.9	996
Gopalganj	100.0	100.0	94.8	99.9	69.8	94.9	4.4	67.3	77.5	2.8	48.6	38.0	0.4	908
Siwan	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	80.9	87.4	8.6	64.3	80.5	4.3	57.1	47.8	3.2	958
Saran	100.0	99.9	92.2	99.8	76.4	91.1	10.2	60.5	86.4	3.2	49.4	28.4	1.6	1,250
Vaishali	99.9	99.8	86.6	99.3	71.3	87.9	28.5	55.9	72.1	12.2	44.8	38.1	1.8	1,277
Samastipur	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	84.1	95.1	9.3	67.1	87.2	1.3	64.2	44.4	1.8	1,287
Begusarai	99.9	99.9	95.0	99.9	68.9	87.9	10.4	60.1	76.8	1.7	58.6	48.1	11.3	1,321
Khagaria	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	87.0	94.6	6.3	60.5	86.5	1.9	68.8	44.6	4.3	1,329
Bhagalpur	98.6	98.3	76.8	97.7	56.9	76.8	12.7	36.5	62.2	6.6	29.8	31.1	8.1	866
Banka	99.5	99.4	89.0	99.2	65.8	81.7	6.1	61.1	51.0	3.1	45.7	47.4	6.6	983
Munger	99.8	99.8	94.2	99.7	83.3	92.0	26.6	72.4	79.6	6.4	75.2	64.1	13.7	985
Lakhisarai	99.9	99.9	90.1	99.8	84.7	93.4	17.7	63.8	78.5	4.8	64.2	48.6	4.3	1,302
Sheikhpura	100.0	100.0	94.5	100.0	86.5	94.2	9.7	71.1	82.8	2.6	71.5	47.1	3.6	1,219
Nalanda	100.0	100.0	91.1	99.9	84.1	93.8	24.6	57.8	80.9	9.6	58.7	44.6	1.2	1,263
Patna	99.4	99.4	91.7	98.9	80.6	91.4	25.1	63.8	75.4	13.5	51.5	47.7	1.1	896
Bhojpur	99.0	98.9	85.5	97.9	70.6	88.2	21.5	56.5	65.1	10.0	61.4	40.4	1.1	1,177
Buxar	99.2	99.2	85.5	98.9	74.9	87.5	19.6	67.8	74.4	8.4	57.1	41.8	1.7	1,276
Kaimur	100.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	78.6	92.3	17.0	83.9	82.9	3.0	80.0	60.1	2.8	1,375
Rohtas	100.0	99.9	95.9	99.9	79.0	90.7	27.0	68.2	79.1	6.4	73.5	67.2	1.8	1,104
Jehanabad	99.9	99.9	97.2	99.8	76.2	92.9	19.0	75.4	81.4	4.6	69.5	65.4	10.1	1,388
Aurangabad	100.0	100.0	95.5	100.0	73.4	94.7	17.7	62.6	70.3	7.3	79.2	50.9	0.6	1,107
Gaya	99.8	99.8	94.3	99.8	54.8	80.0	9.5	50.8	55.0	4.8	39.4	39.2	1.4	1,234
Nawada	100.0	100.0	90.6	99.8	72.2	91.1	16.9	62.9	71.7	2.3	77.9	47.9	0.8	1,229
Jamui	98.0	96.2	82.5	95.9	51.3	68.4	10.7	47.0	46.1	2.5	52.1	44.3	7.0	1,272
Bihar	99.6	99.5	89.9	99.3	68.2	86.8	12.1	59.3	70.0	4.3	58.5	44.6	3.6	44,339

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	8.8	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.0	4,575
20 - 24	21.4	14.4	0.1	6.8	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.0	7.6	4.6	0.2	9,134
25 - 29	41.0	33.8	0.2	24.9	1.4	5.7	0.2	0.4	6.0	0.1	10.0	5.5	0.6	8,733
30 - 34	52.7	45.8	0.4	37.9	2.3	5.9	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.1	10.8	5.6	0.6	7,305
35 - 39	56.3	49.1	0.5	41.9	2.2	5.9	0.1	0.5	4.0	0.0	11.9	5.3	1.0	6,170
40 - 44	54.1	46.2	0.6	41.2	1.9	3.9	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.0	10.9	4.9	1.1	4,920
45 - 49	50.1	43.8	1.3	39.6	1.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.0	9.4	4.1	1.0	3,502
No. of living children														
0	5.9	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.1	5,224
1	16.9	9.9	0.1	1.8	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.0	7.4	4.8	0.1	6,027
2	39.0	31.1	0.3	21.5	2.3	5.4	0.2	0.5	6.8	0.0	10.5	6.2	0.3	7,543
3	55.2	48.8	0.5	41.5	2.0	5.2	0.1	0.5	5.2	0.1	10.7	5.9	0.5	8,688
4+	51.1	43.4	0.5	37.1	1.4	5.1	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.0	10.8	4.7	1.2	16,857
Residence														
Rural	38.4	31.7	0.3	25.5	1.1	3.9	0.1	0.4	3.8	0.0	9.0	4.6	0.6	40,462
Urban	54.7	47.4	0.8	32.9	4.8	7.6	0.2	0.6	10.4	0.1	12.2	7.5	0.6	3,877
Education														
Non-literate ^a	34.8	28.2	0.3	24.3	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.7	28,912
Less than five years	42.6	34.9	0.3	27.9	1.0	4.9	0.1	0.6	4.5	0.2	10.7	6.3	0.4	3,603
5-9 years	46.8	40.2	0.6	30.4	2.3	6.4	0.2	0.5	7.3	0.1	11.1	6.4	0.4	7,155
10 or more years	58.8	50.7	0.7	29.5	6.1	10.2	0.5	0.9	16.0	0.1	14.6	10.3	0.5	4,669
Religion														
Hindu	42.6	35.8	0.4	28.8	1.5	4.3	0.1	0.4	4.5	0.0	9.6	5.0	0.6	38,444
Muslim	21.9	15.0	0.2	8.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.4	3.5	0.0	7.1	3.8	0.5	5,787
Christian	53.8	36.7	0.0	26.2	3.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	15.4	1.7	0.0	58
Others	40.2	34.2	1.9	20.3	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	50
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	32.0	24.9	0.3	19.6	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.1	8.5	4.2	0.9	9,059
Scheduled tribes	30.4	22.1	0.1	16.8	0.8	3.5	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.1	8.4	2.8	1.4	927
Other backward classes	40.6	33.7	0.3	27.4	1.3	3.8	0.1	0.4	4.1	0.0	9.3	4.7	0.5	26,255
Others	47.5	41.3	0.8	30.3	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	0.0	10.4	6.1	0.4	8,091
Wealth index														
Lowest	29.9	22.9	0.2	19.5	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	7.3	3.2	1.0	13,178
Second	36.5	29.9	0.2	24.8	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	8.7	4.1	0.4	16,007
Middle	44.7	38.0	0.4	30.6	1.5	4.8	0.1	0.6	5.2	0.0	9.8	5.4	0.4	7,953
Fourth	56.0	49.0	0.9	35.6	3.1	7.5	0.2	0.6	9.7	0.1	12.4	7.3	0.4	4,811
Highest	69.3	62.0	1.2	37.9	8.8	12.6	0.5	1.0	17.8	0.1	16.6	11.4	0.7	2,389
Bihar (15-49)	39.9	33.1	0.4	26.1	1.4	4.3	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.0	9.3	4.8	0.6	44,339
Bihar (15-44) [†]	39.0	32.1	0.3	25.0	1.5	4.4	0.1	0.4	4.6	0.0	9.3	4.9	0.6	40,837

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD												
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08												
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	4,575
20 - 24	13.3	10.1	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	9,134
25 - 29	33.5	29.5	0.2	25.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.0	8,733
30 - 34	46.9	42.1	0.4	37.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.5	3.3	1.1	0.0	7,305
35 - 39	50.7	45.5	0.5	41.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	6,170
40 - 44	47.8	43.5	0.6	41.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.0	0.0	4,920
45 - 49	44.0	41.2	1.2	39.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	3,502
No. of living children												
No children	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	5,224
1 child	8.8	5.4	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.0	6,027
1 son	10.4	6.5	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.0	3,279
No son	7.0	4.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	2,748
2 children	31.3	26.7	0.3	21.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	3.0	1.4	0.0	7,543
1 or more sons	35.7	31.0	0.3	25.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.3	3.1	1.5	0.0	6,147
No sons	11.9	8.0	0.1	3.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.2	2.9	1.0	0.0	1,396
3 children	49.0	45.2	0.6	41.5	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	8,688
1 or more sons	51.7	47.8	0.6	44.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	8,131
No sons	10.2	7.3	0.4	4.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.0	557
4+ children	44.5	39.9	0.5	37.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	3.1	0.9	0.0	16,857
1 or more sons	45.5	40.8	0.5	37.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.9	0.0	16,414
No sons	10.8	7.4	0.0	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.0	443
Residence												
Rural	31.9	28.2	0.3	25.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	40,462
Urban	47.5	41.9	0.7	32.9	1.3	2.2	0.3	4.3	3.8	1.6	0.0	3,877
Education												
Non-literate ^a	29.1	25.9	0.3	24.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.0	28,912
Less than five years	35.4	30.8	0.2	28.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	3,603
5-9 years	39.1	35.0	0.5	30.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	7,155
10 or more years	48.8	41.9	0.7	29.5	1.9	2.9	0.5	6.2	4.4	2.3	0.0	4,669
Religion												
Hindu	36.1	32.2	0.4	28.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	38,444
Muslim	14.8	11.1	0.2	8.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	5,787
Christian	45.0	31.3	0.0	26.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	58
Others	30.2	24.2	1.9	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	50
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	25.5	21.8	0.2	19.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	9,059
Scheduled tribes	24.1	19.2	0.1	16.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	3.1	0.8	0.0	927
Other backward classes	34.1	30.4	0.3	27.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	26,255
Others	40.3	36.1	0.7	30.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	2.2	2.6	1.3	0.0	8,091
Wealth index												
Lowest	24.4	20.8	0.1	19.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	13,178
Second	30.3	26.8	0.3	24.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.0	16,007
Middle	37.7	34.0	0.4	30.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.0	7,953
Fourth	47.6	42.8	0.9	35.6	0.9	1.7	0.3	3.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	4,811
Highest	58.7	52.4	1.1	37.9	2.4	3.2	0.5	6.9	4.0	2.0	0.0	2,389
Bihar (15-49) [†]	33.3	29.4	0.4	26.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	44,339
Bihar (15-44) [†]	32.4	28.4	0.3	25.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.0	40,837
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pills.												
** Unweighted cases.												
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.												
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.												

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh		Spacing method [†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/Nirodh users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	2	(13.3)	15	31.8	45	0.4
20 - 24	80.8	16.5	2.7	39	35.9	82	49.0	159	1.6
25 - 29	53.2	44.5	2.2	50	53.1	144	55.8	165	2.6
30 - 34	33.7	42.2	24.1	46	63.4	109	66.2	106	2.6
35 - 39	35.3	41.5	23.2	29	67.1	81	72.3	64	2.1
40 - 44	(33.3)	(26.7)	(40.0)	15	75.5	33	(77.8)	18	1.3
45 - 49	*	*	*	7	*	9	*	5	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	100.0	1	*	8	39.9	33	0.3
1	(87.0)	(8.7)	(4.3)	24	41.5	47	49.4	139	1.8
2	44.2	40.7	15.1	61	55.0	122	64.4	170	3.3
3	42.2	41.9	15.9	42	57.5	110	57.5	109	2.1
4+	43.3	35.4	21.3	60	60.1	186	56.9	111	1.7
Residence									
Rural	47.3	37.1	15.6	138	55.9	374	50.9	395	1.5
Urban	53.2	28.6	18.2	50	55.3	99	69.1	167	6.3
Education									
Non-literate ^a	40.7	37.6	21.7	41	56.8	177	55.0	106	0.8
Less than five years	*	*	*	9	52.2	41	41.3	36	1.4
5-9 years	50.7	40.7	8.6	50	52.7	97	54.1	133	2.6
10 or more years	50.7	30.7	18.7	88	57.4	158	59.9	287	8.0
Religion									
Hindu	48.1	34.6	17.3	177	56.9	395	56.8	498	1.9
Muslim	(55.6)	(44.4)	(0.0)	10	50.2	78	52.8	61	1.6
Christian	*	*	*	1	nc	00	*	2	4.2
Others	nc	nc	nc	00	nc	00	*	1	2.2
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(37.5)	(43.8)	(18.8)	17	54.5	60	51.0	79	1.1
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	1	(77.8)	10	*	8	1.7
Other backward classes	44.9	37.7	17.4	108	55.6	251	53.6	299	1.7
Others	58.3	27.7	14.0	62	55.5	151	63.5	176	3.5
Wealth index									
Lowest	(50.0)	(38.9)	(11.1)	21	58.6	76	43.8	44	0.7
Second	44.2	39.8	16.1	26	52.6	121	50.4	107	1.1
Middle	51.7	34.0	14.3	38	55.3	91	47.5	102	1.9
Fourth	44.5	36.9	18.6	45	52.0	95	56.8	146	4.0
Highest	52.2	30.3	17.6	58	61.8	90	68.6	163	10.8
Bihar	48.9	34.8	16.3	188	55.7	473	56.5	562	1.9

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40+			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.1	21.8	39.2	23.9	10.0	4.0	100.0	28.6	2,230
2-3	1.9	22.6	39.1	23.3	9.8	3.3	100.0	28.3	1,860
4-5	1.4	20.1	37.7	25.0	11.7	4.1	100.0	28.9	2,026
6-7	1.7	16.9	37.0	28.6	12.9	2.8	100.0	29.1	1,298
8-9	2.1	20.6	31.2	30.4	14.1	1.6	100.0	29.0	938
10+	1.7	21.1	42.7	27.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	27.8	3,335
No. of living children									
0	(28.6)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	(24.5)	14
1	7.3	38.5	31.2	15.6	5.5	1.9	100.0	25.9	111
2	5.6	41.8	37.1	11.6	3.2	0.7	100.0	25.4	1,642
3	1.7	31.5	44.5	17.4	3.7	1.1	100.0	26.6	3,658
4+	0.3	8.9	36.5	35.0	15.5	3.7	100.0	30.4	6,331
Residence									
Rural	1.7	20.7	38.4	26.2	10.4	2.6	100.0	28.6	10,446
Urban	0.9	21.8	43.8	25.0	6.9	1.6	100.0	28.0	1,310
Education									
Non-literate ^a	1.5	17.7	36.5	28.2	12.7	3.4	100.0	29.2	7,115
Less than five years	2.2	23.6	38.1	24.4	9.9	1.8	100.0	28.1	1,014
5-9 years	1.7	26.6	42.5	23.2	5.2	0.8	100.0	27.3	2,215
10 or more years	1.4	25.4	47.2	21.0	4.3	0.8	100.0	27.2	1,412
Religion									
Hindu	1.6	21.0	39.2	26.0	9.8	2.3	100.0	28.4	11,246
Muslim	1.9	16.3	35.4	26.4	15.3	4.7	100.0	29.6	484
Christian	(0.0)	(46.7)	(6.7)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	100.0	(27.9)	15
Others	(0.0)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.4)	11
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	1.8	17.4	37.7	27.0	12.5	3.5	100.0	29.1	1,805
Scheduled tribes	0.0	17.8	33.7	32.0	13.4	3.2	100.0	29.6	157
Other backward classes	1.5	20.9	38.8	26.1	10.1	2.6	100.0	28.5	7,280
Others	1.7	23.1	41.0	25.1	7.7	1.4	100.0	27.9	2,513
Wealth index									
Lowest	1.7	18.5	35.0	29.1	12.3	3.5	100.0	29.2	2,588
Second	1.8	19.1	38.7	26.0	11.5	2.9	100.0	28.8	4,015
Middle	1.4	23.0	40.0	24.5	9.3	1.8	100.0	28.2	2,459
Fourth	2.0	23.5	41.0	24.9	7.2	1.4	100.0	27.8	1,758
Highest	0.5	24.0	45.1	24.4	4.6	1.4	100.0	27.6	935
Bihar	1.6	20.8	39.0	26.1	10.0	2.4	100.0	28.5	11,756

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Pashchim Champaran	34.4	29.5	0.2	28.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	4.6	0.2	0.0	1,030
Purba Champaran	28.8	24.6	0.8	21.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	2.9	1.2	0.0	1,368
Sheohar	28.3	23.1	0.1	21.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.2	0.0	1,202
Sitamarhi	26.0	24.3	0.1	22.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	1,274
Madhubani	35.9	31.4	0.0	29.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.9	0.0	1,507
Supaul	45.1	43.5	0.2	41.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	1,424
Araria	32.9	30.2	0.4	29.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	1,360
Kishanganj	28.9	25.0	0.6	17.1	0.3	5.4	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	1,322
Purnia	28.9	27.0	0.6	24.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	1,210
Katihar	27.9	21.8	0.0	17.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.5	3.6	1.7	0.0	1,086
Madhepura	36.7	32.5	0.4	30.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	1,345
Saharsa	34.9	31.8	0.2	29.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	1,122
Darbhanga	32.8	31.4	0.1	28.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	1,087
Muzaffarpur	34.2	33.3	0.1	29.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	996
Gopalganj	23.1	21.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	908
Siwan	25.2	21.5	0.2	18.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.0	958
Saran	30.3	26.2	0.3	21.8	0.4	1.3	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	1,250
Vaishali	45.3	41.3	0.7	36.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.0	1,277
Samastipur	36.1	29.9	0.4	27.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	4.8	1.3	0.0	1,287
Begusarai	29.6	26.6	0.2	24.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	1,321
Khagaria	32.8	29.1	0.3	26.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	1,329
Bhagalpur	42.3	36.7	0.5	30.8	0.6	1.9	0.0	2.8	3.8	0.9	0.0	866
Banka	26.3	23.8	0.0	21.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	983
Munger	43.2	35.5	0.4	31.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	5.0	2.1	0.0	985
Lakhisarai	33.3	30.0	0.5	26.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.0	1,302
Sheikhpura	28.9	25.3	0.6	21.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	1,219
Nalanda	32.7	28.8	0.5	22.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	2.7	2.9	1.0	0.0	1,263
Patna	44.9	41.5	0.2	35.1	0.5	1.8	0.5	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.0	896
Bhojpur	37.5	32.1	0.6	27.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.4	4.1	1.3	0.0	1,177
Buxar	33.9	29.3	0.2	25.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	3.2	1.4	0.0	1,276
Kaimur (Bhabua)	32.8	27.2	0.2	23.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	2.1	4.4	1.0	0.0	1,375
Rohtas	43.5	36.4	0.9	32.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.7	2.3	0.0	1,104
Jehanabad	29.6	25.4	0.6	21.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.0	1,388
Aurangabad	36.2	32.5	0.3	30.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.0	1,107
Gaya	33.2	29.1	0.4	25.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.0	1,234
Nawada	27.7	24.9	0.7	21.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	1,229
Jamui	29.0	21.9	0.3	19.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	4.9	1.1	0.0	1,272
Bihar (15-49) †	33.3	29.4	0.4	26.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	44,339
Bihar (15-44) †	32.4	28.4	0.3	25.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.0	40,837

IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.

** Unweighted cases.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	10.0	31.7	58.3	100.0	60	(54.2)	(41.7)	(4.2)	100.0	24
20 - 24	8.9	43.8	47.3	100.0	259	51.2	46.9	1.9	100.0	626
25 - 29	7.8	47.9	44.2	100.0	328	50.6	47.6	1.8	100.0	2,199
30 - 34	7.8	43.4	48.7	100.0	230	53.4	45.3	1.4	100.0	2,799
35 - 39	11.1	40.3	48.6	100.0	159	63.2	35.8	1.0	100.0	2,621
40 - 44	9.3	45.1	45.6	100.0	64	71.6	27.0	1.4	100.0	2,063
45 - 49	(18.8)	(25.0)	(56.3)	100.0	16	77.9	20.9	1.2	100.0	1,423
No. of Living Children										
0	2.5	29.7	67.8	100.0	41	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
1	9.3	40.0	50.7	100.0	193	51.1	47.1	1.8	100.0	111
2	9.8	47.6	42.7	100.0	313	51.2	46.9	1.9	100.0	1,641
3	9.1	44.1	46.8	100.0	233	61.4	37.0	1.6	100.0	3,658
4+	8.5	43.3	48.2	100.0	336	63.7	35.2	1.1	100.0	6,331
Residence										
Rural	9.9	43.6	46.6	100.0	842	61.7	36.9	1.4	100.0	10,445
Urban	6.0	43.6	50.4	100.0	274	55.8	42.9	1.3	100.0	1,310
Education										
Non-literate ^a	8.9	42.6	48.6	100.0	326	64.9	33.7	1.4	100.0	7,115
Less than five years	12.7	46.5	40.8	100.0	86	60.1	37.7	2.2	100.0	1,014
5-9 years	10.0	41.2	48.9	100.0	243	59.5	39.4	1.1	100.0	2,214
10 or more years	7.7	45.0	47.3	100.0	461	45.1	53.8	1.1	100.0	1,412
Religion										
Hindu	9.3	42.7	48.0	100.0	961	61.7	36.9	1.4	100.0	11,245
Muslim	5.9	48.8	45.3	100.0	152	46.9	51.4	1.7	100.0	484
Christian	*	*	*	*	2	(60.0)	(33.3)	(6.7)	100.0	15
Others	*	*	*	*	1	(54.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	14.5	36.6	48.9	100.0	151	65.4	33.4	1.2	100.0	1,804
Scheduled tribes	(20.0)	(45.0)	(35.0)	100.0	20	64.4	33.7	1.9	100.0	157
Other backward classes	8.5	43.9	47.6	100.0	593	60.4	38.1	1.5	100.0	7,280
Others	6.6	46.2	47.3	100.0	351	59.9	39.0	1.1	100.0	2,513
Wealth index										
Lowest	11.6	40.9	47.5	100.0	137	66.3	32.2	1.5	100.0	2,588
Second	7.9	44.9	47.2	100.0	252	63.7	34.6	1.7	100.0	4,014
Middle	10.0	42.7	47.4	100.0	211	61.1	38.0	0.9	100.0	2,459
Fourth	8.7	44.7	46.6	100.0	256	55.3	43.6	1.1	100.0	1,758
Highest	7.8	43.4	48.8	100.0	260	46.3	52.1	1.6	100.0	935
Bihar	8.9	43.6	47.5	100.0	1,116	61.1	37.5	1.4	100.0	11,755

Note: Spacing method includes – Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female) and Injectibles. Limiting method includes – Male sterilization and female sterilization.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwadi/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percentage distribution of women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of Women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Pashchim Champaran	30.0	93.1	2.3	4.6	100.0	288
Purba Champaran	39.7	86.0	8.3	5.8	100.0	311
Sheohar	42.4	86.1	5.6	8.3	100.0	258
Sitamarhi	56.8	86.7	10.8	2.4	100.0	306
Madhubani	40.9	84.4	8.9	6.7	100.0	435
Supaul	35.3	91.5	6.6	1.9	100.0	576
Araria	58.1	90.9	5.8	3.3	100.0	449
Kishanganj	60.8	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	251
Purnia	47.2	90.9	7.7	1.4	100.0	295
Katihar	53.9	81.7	10.6	7.7	100.0	197
Madhepura	25.0	66.3	12.5	21.2	100.0	409
Saharsa	36.4	75.4	11.5	13.1	100.0	354
Darbhanga	32.5	89.2	6.9	3.9	100.0	299
Muzaffarpur	30.0	91.0	1.1	7.9	100.0	306
Gopalganj	57.7	88.3	6.4	5.3	100.0	157
Siwan	44.6	89.9	8.9	1.3	100.0	168
Saran	42.2	85.5	6.0	8.5	100.0	279
Vaishali	32.0	71.1	11.8	17.1	100.0	473
Samastipur	29.2	79.2	10.4	10.4	100.0	372
Begusarai	37.4	92.7	0.8	6.5	100.0	352
Khagaria	42.1	76.7	16.0	7.3	100.0	360
Bhagalpur	44.2	78.2	5.9	16.0	100.0	272
Banka	44.1	67.0	16.0	17.0	100.0	219
Munger	54.1	89.5	5.8	4.7	100.0	308
Lakhisarai	37.7	58.6	24.8	16.5	100.0	361
Sheikhpura	48.5	78.9	6.8	14.3	100.0	272
Nalanda	42.4	83.7	5.7	10.6	100.0	285
Patna	28.5	64.8	17.6	17.6	100.0	334
Bhojpur	25.4	74.7	10.8	14.5	100.0	323
Buxar	41.7	68.6	11.4	20.0	100.0	326
Kaimur	41.5	71.6	14.2	14.2	100.0	324
Rohtas	28.5	81.0	10.5	8.6	100.0	348
Jehanabad	51.8	83.3	9.0	7.7	100.0	312
Aurangabad	39.2	80.1	12.5	7.4	100.0	336
Gaya	42.0	79.7	6.0	14.3	100.0	321
Nawada	48.7	83.3	6.8	9.8	100.0	266
Jamui	41.0	68.9	11.7	19.4	100.0	253
Bihar	40.2	82.1	8.7	9.1	100.0	11,755

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Bihar, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	15.2	37.8	14.8
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	18.5	18.0	17.3
Number of current users**	11,596	188	473
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	45.4	11.8	38.2
Body ache/ backache	29.4	14.8	16.3
Abdominal pain	48.1	38.4	13.7
Weight gain	2.4	3.0	3.8
Dizziness	22.6	6.0	44.0
Nausea/vomiting	4.7	0.0	8.7
Fever	6.3	3.0	2.5
Breast tenderness	1.5	0.0	0.0
Irregular periods	10.1	20.7	27.1
Excessive bleeding	10.1	38.0	11.1
Spotting	3.0	11.7	2.4
Amenorrhoea	0.8	0.0	0.0
Cramps	4.8	6.0	6.1
Decreased libido	2.3	3.0	3.7
Rashes/allergy	3.3	0.0	0.0
Infection	4.3	0.0	0.0
Others	21.3	11.9	16.4
Number of users with side effects**	2,144	34	81
Source of treatments			
Government health facility	14.4	(12.5)	9.0
Private health facility	72.3	(87.5)	75.9
Other	13.3	(0.0)	15.1
Number of women with treatment taken**	1,609	24	33
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.			

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percentage distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) of contraceptive by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	71.3	3.6	25.1	223
20 - 24	71.6	4.7	23.8	723
25 - 29	64.4	8.7	26.9	655
30 - 34	55.4	12.5	32.1	421
35 - 39	42.5	19.2	38.3	308
40 - 44	39.8	13.7	46.5	240
45 - 49	45.0	7.4	47.7	109
No. of Living Children				
0	78.6	0.5	20.9	202
1	72.5	4.0	23.5	472
2	63.4	9.2	27.5	545
3	56.7	8.6	34.7	508
4+	49.6	14.5	35.9	952
Residence				
Rural	60.3	8.7	31.0	2,432
Urban	56.8	16.0	27.3	247
Education				
Non-literate ^a	60.6	9.2	30.2	1,480
Less than five years	57.1	9.2	33.6	238
5-9 years	60.3	9.4	30.3	521
10 or more years	59.0	10.2	30.8	440
Religion				
Hindu	59.9	9.6	30.5	2,285
Muslim	60.2	8.5	31.4	386
Christian	*	*	*	4
Others	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	62.1	8.4	29.5	552
Scheduled tribes	66.7	5.1	28.2	57
Other backward classes	61.2	9.1	29.7	1,532
Others	53.5	11.7	34.8	537
Wealth index				
Lowest	63.7	7.9	28.4	684
Second	60.7	9.9	29.4	889
Middle	61.2	7.8	31.0	513
Fourth	51.2	9.9	38.9	369
Highest	57.4	14.7	27.9	224
Bihar	60.0	9.4	30.6	2,679
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.				
** Unweighted cases				
¹ Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become pregnant.				
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.				
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.				

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	2.3	21.1	4.5	5.2	90.2	4,398
20 - 24	3.0	28.1	13.4	12.1	74.6	7,922
25 - 29	4.0	30.3	24.3	17.4	58.3	5,808
30 - 34	3.8	24.4	31.6	18.0	50.4	3,876
35 - 39	3.7	14.4	33.7	16.8	49.4	3,042
40 - 44	1.5	5.9	40.9	11.7	47.4	2,569
45 - 49	0.7	1.9	41.7	15.1	43.2	1,958
No. of Living Children						
0	1.5	12.3	1.3	1.7	97.1	5,122
1	3.2	23.7	4.8	7.5	87.8	5,493
2	3.3	28.6	16.5	15.1	68.4	5,183
3	2.6	29.1	26.8	17.4	55.7	4,429
4+	3.7	19.0	36.2	19.1	44.7	9,346
Residence						
Rural	3.0	22.0	19.9	13.9	66.2	27,545
Urban	3.2	20.7	24.8	11.9	63.3	2,028
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.6	20.5	20.3	14.4	65.3	20,500
Less than five years	3.5	23.9	15.9	13.1	71.0	2,328
5-9 years	3.5	25.3	22.3	13.0	64.7	4,359
10 or more years	5.3	25.9	19.5	11.7	68.9	2,386
Religion						
Hindu	2.7	24.7	20.0	13.8	66.2	24,578
Muslim	4.7	8.5	22.4	12.8	64.8	4,928
Christian	3.2	18.7	12.7	37.6	49.7	32
Others	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	3.1	23.1	21.5	13.9	64.6	6,745
Scheduled tribes	3.3	19.1	22.6	14.7	62.7	704
Other backward classes	2.6	22.8	18.5	13.9	67.6	17,287
Others	4.2	17.5	24.6	13.0	62.4	4,832
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.7	21.6	19.8	14.5	65.7	9,967
Second	2.9	21.6	19.0	13.6	67.3	11,150
Middle	2.9	23.4	22.1	12.5	65.4	4,950
Fourth	3.8	22.5	21.2	13.7	65.1	2,520
Highest	5.5	20.3	23.7	15.1	61.2	986
Bihar	3.0	21.9	20.2	13.8	66.1	29,573

Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilization and female sterilization.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Bihar, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	6.3	6.2	7.4
Number of Non-users**	29,573	27,545	2,028
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	9.5	9.1	12.3
Number of traditional method users**	1,718	1,502	216
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	81.0	82.4	66.5
Male sterilization	1.8	1.8	2.2
IUD	12.0	11.3	19.8
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	4.6	4.2	8.8
Condom/Nirodh	8.7	8.5	10.4
Female condom	0.5	0.5	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.2	3.2	3.3
Withdrawal	1.2	1.2	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	7.8	7.7	9.0
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	23,380	21,799	1,581
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	15.2	14.7	18.6
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	11,613	10,169	1,444
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	73.5	72.9	80.1
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	10,511	9,335	1,176

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, Anganwadi Worker and ASHA.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD
AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS**

Percentage distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	20.4	39.5	40.1	90
20 - 24	19.1	30.8	50.1	282
25 - 29	18.2	26.2	55.6	321
30 - 34	17.4	23.5	59.1	321
35 - 39	18.4	33.6	48.1	279
40 - 44	19.3	29.6	51.1	185
45 - 49	27.7	30.5	41.8	75
No. of Living Children				
0	9.6	42.5	48.0	44
1	19.8	30.3	49.9	204
2	18.1	29.9	52.0	332
3	18.5	24.0	57.5	306
4+	19.9	30.0	50.1	667
Residence				
Rural	20.1	29.3	50.5	1349
Urban	11.4	28.4	60.2	204
Education				
Non-literate ^a	20.5	30.5	49.0	810
Less than five years	22.2	31.9	45.9	152
5-9 years	18.0	32.1	50.0	277
10 or more years	14.3	21.9	63.9	314
Religion				
Hindu	18.8	28.2	53.1	1,351
Muslim	20.1	37.2	42.7	192
Christian	*	*	*	8
Others	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	20.2	28.2	51.6	289
Scheduled tribes	25.7	20.0	54.3	36
Other backward classes	18.3	30.5	51.3	913
Others	19.0	27.5	53.5	315
Wealth index				
Lowest	22.4	29.6	48.0	386
Second	19.2	30.5	50.3	526
Middle	17.0	33.8	49.2	274
Fourth	17.4	22.0	60.6	222
Highest	14.4	26.2	59.5	145
Bihar	18.9	29.2	51.8	1,553

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	34.3	2.6	36.9	4,575
20 - 24	28.7	13.6	42.3	9,134
25 - 29	13.8	25.1	38.9	8,733
30 - 34	4.9	31.1	36.0	7,305
35 - 39	1.5	33.5	35.0	6,170
40 - 44	0.3	29.3	29.6	4,920
45 - 49	0.1	19.5	19.6	3,502
Residence				
Rural	13.5	23.0	36.5	40,462
Urban	10.3	18.4	28.6	3,877
Education				
Non-literate ^a	12.7	25.7	38.4	28,912
Less than five years	14.8	18.6	33.4	3,603
5-9 years	14.6	16.9	31.5	7,155
10 or more years	13.2	15.1	28.3	4,669
Religion				
Hindu	13.0	20.9	33.9	38,444
Muslim	15.1	33.4	48.5	5,787
Christian	11.8	22.5	34.3	58
Others	14.0	22.0	36.0	50
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	14.8	25.0	39.7	9,059
Scheduled tribes	14.8	25.7	40.4	927
Other backward classes	13.4	21.7	35.1	26,255
Others	10.9	22.2	33.1	8,091
Number of living children				
0	14.0	0.4	14.4	5,224
1	40.4	4.2	44.5	6,027
2	20.4	20.1	40.5	7,543
3	8.3	25.5	33.8	8,688
4+	2.6	35.6	38.3	16,857
Wealth index				
Lowest	13.7	28.1	41.9	13,178
Second	14.4	22.6	36.9	16,007
Middle	13.1	19.4	32.5	7,953
Fourth	11.1	16.9	28.0	4,811
Highest	7.8	13.8	21.6	2,389
Bihar (15-49)	13.2	22.6	35.8	44,339
Bihar (15-44) [†]	14.4	22.8	37.2	40,837

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Pashchim Champaran	13.7	22.3	36.0	1,030
Purba Champaran	12.6	21.8	34.4	1,368
Sheohar	14.2	25.5	39.7	1,202
Sitamarhi	11.5	25.8	37.4	1,274
Madhubani	16.8	21.6	38.4	1,507
Supaul	12.3	16.5	28.8	1,424
Araria	13.3	20.8	34.1	1,360
Kishanganj	14.8	24.1	38.9	1,322
Purnia	17.1	23.1	40.2	1,210
Katihar	17.5	25.2	42.7	1,086
Madhepura	10.0	21.7	31.7	1,345
Saharsa	14.4	21.6	36.0	1,122
Darbhanga	14.2	21.6	35.8	1,087
Muzaffarpur	10.4	26.1	36.4	996
Gopalganj	8.6	30.8	39.5	908
Siwan	9.5	30.3	39.8	958
Saran	12.1	28.5	40.7	1,250
Vaishali	11.2	16.7	27.8	1,277
Samastipur	13.8	22.4	36.2	1,287
Begusarai	16.3	22.9	39.2	1,321
Khagaria	16.7	20.3	37.0	1,329
Bhagalpur	12.1	21.4	33.4	866
Banka	15.1	24.9	40.0	983
Munger	14.9	16.5	31.4	985
Lakhisarai	15.0	23.7	38.7	1,302
Sheikhpura	15.6	23.0	38.6	1,219
Nalanda	13.4	22.5	35.9	1,263
Patna	9.8	18.8	28.6	896
Bhojpur	13.1	19.7	32.9	1,177
Buxar	10.6	23.8	34.4	1,276
Kaimur	12.4	22.5	34.9	1,375
Rohtas	11.9	16.3	28.2	1,104
Jehanabad	13.7	22.7	36.4	1,388
Aurangabad	12.4	23.1	35.5	1,107
Gaya	11.9	20.7	32.5	1,234
Nawada	12.7	28.5	41.1	1,229
Jamui	16.5	25.5	42.0	1,272
Bihar (15-49)	13.2	22.6	35.9	44,339
Bihar (15-44) [†]	14.4	22.8	37.2	40,837

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	25.0	3,990	7.6	78.9	3.8	14.8	7.2	15.1	4.4	18.9	998
20-24	25.6	5,536	9.2	69.0	6.1	17.4	6.6	15.8	5.1	16.9	1,418
25-29	21.6	5,779	6.9	67.9	7.9	18.0	9.9	16.3	6.3	17.3	1,247
30-34	21.2	5,673	7.4	62.1	11.5	20.8	9.6	16.0	8.2	14.9	1,201
35-39	21.9	5,116	7.4	56.4	11.1	20.5	9.2	16.1	8.1	16.8	1,115
40-44	24.2	3,518	7.3	53.9	11.5	24.6	15.4	16.1	11.3	16.5	850
45-49	25.7	1,640	7.6	50.2	10.6	26.7	15.3	18.0	12.2	17.3	420
Place of residence											
Rural	23.3	28,371	7.6	64.9	8.3	19.0	9.7	16.2	7.2	16.9	6,604
Urban	22.6	2,881	8.5	57.0	12.6	25.4	9.8	14.5	8.9	16.1	645
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	23.8	23,679	7.7	64.1	8.9	19.9	10.0	16.5	7.7	16.8	5,622
18 years & above	21.5	7,573	7.5	64.7	7.8	18.5	8.6	14.4	6.2	17.2	1,627
Marital duration											
0-4	24.0	5,460	7.6	76.2	5.0	14.5	6.1	12.7	4.6	17.8	1,311
5-9	23.4	5,042	8.6	69.9	5.2	19.0	7.1	18.7	4.8	16.4	1,179
10-14	23.4	5,253	7.6	67.3	9.4	18.5	11.0	16.2	7.1	17.8	1,225
15+	22.8	15,497	7.5	56.8	10.9	22.0	11.4	16.3	9.2	16.3	3,534
Education											
Non-literate ^a	22.5	19,569	8.1	65.5	7.7	18.7	9.0	17.1	6.9	16.7	4,400
Less than 5 yrs	28.8	2,601	5.5	62.9	8.3	19.6	10.1	16.8	8.3	17.2	747
5-9 years	23.7	5,369	8.1	63.3	10.1	21.1	10.4	14.3	7.2	17.5	1,269
10 or more years	22.4	3,713	6.9	60.1	11.7	22.0	11.8	12.1	8.7	16.2	833
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	22.6	10,372	7.2	67.2	7.2	17.3	8.0	17.9	6.6	16.8	2,346
Less than 5 yrs	25.0	2,617	6.6	65.5	5.2	18.9	9.2	17.8	5.8	17.1	654
5-9 years	23.7	7,947	8.4	62.9	9.6	19.9	9.9	15.5	7.1	17.5	1,883
10 or more years	23.0	10,316	8.0	62.0	10.3	21.8	11.3	14.2	8.7	16.3	2,366
Religion											
Hindu	23.4	27,466	7.6	64.3	8.9	19.9	10.0	15.8	7.4	17.0	6,413
Muslim	22.3	3,696	7.9	64.0	6.9	17.0	7.4	17.9	6.5	15.5	822
Christian	10.7	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	21.4	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	22.9	6,113	7.9	66.6	7.7	17.6	9.1	18.1	6.9	19.3	1,396
Scheduled Tribes	18.4	648	13.4	72.3	4.1	18.5	9.3	17.8	8.4	16.9	119
Other Backward classes	23.0	18,613	7.9	64.5	8.3	19.3	8.9	15.6	6.7	15.6	4,285
Others	24.7	5,842	6.4	60.5	10.8	22.3	12.7	15.2	9.6	18.5	1,443
Wealth index											
Lowest	22.3	9,011	7.6	68.2	6.2	16.5	8.4	18.6	6.0	16.2	2,011
Second	23.8	11,133	7.4	65.0	8.5	19.1	8.6	15.5	6.9	17.0	2,649
Middle	24.2	5,738	7.7	63.3	9.5	21.2	10.6	16.0	8.3	16.9	1,389
Fourth	23.2	3,561	8.0	57.5	12.3	23.7	12.8	13.2	10.0	17.9	824
Highest	20.8	1,808	9.3	55.9	11.6	24.2	14.0	12.9	8.3	17.6	376
Bihar	23.2	31,252	7.7	64.2	8.6	19.6	9.7	16.0	7.3	16.9	7,249

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	32.8	5,553	16.9	8.4	1.0	3.4	4.3	1.2	0.9	3.6	86.6	11.6	1,817
20-24	38.3	9,342	16.9	12.4	1.4	4.6	7.4	0.4	1.9	5.8	82.4	11.8	3,571
25-29	39.8	8,899	15.3	11.7	1.5	4.6	8.5	0.3	1.9	6.3	82.3	11.6	3,543
30-34	41.8	7,555	13.5	10.0	1.1	3.6	9.2	0.4	2.4	6.2	83.8	12.2	3,158
35-39	42.7	6,455	12.7	8.8	1.2	3.7	9.9	0.2	2.8	4.9	84.1	13.0	2,752
40-44	41.3	5,257	13.5	9.0	1.0	3.5	10.3	0.3	2.3	4.6	82.1	14.1	2,173
45-49	44.6	3,779	11.0	8.9	1.3	2.8	9.7	0.4	2.3	3.3	86.1	13.6	1,686
Residence													
Rural	38.8	42,768	13.4	7.9	1.0	3.1	8.3	0.4	1.8	5.1	84.6	13.0	16,604
Urban	51.9	4,072	18.9	28.4	3.5	10.3	10.6	0.6	4.5	6.0	75.5	7.7	2,096
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	39.2	35,848	11.3	7.1	0.8	2.0	8.1	0.3	2.0	4.9	85.5	13.4	14,045
18 years & above	42.4	10,992	22.3	19.8	2.7	9.6	9.8	0.7	2.3	6.3	77.7	9.5	4,655
Marital duration													
0-4	36.1	8,002	18.2	14.9	1.9	7.0	6.3	1.0	1.5	4.5	81.8	10.2	2,887
5-9	38.7	8,243	16.9	13.1	1.8	4.8	7.8	0.4	2.0	6.4	82.1	11.5	3,186
10-14	39.4	7,898	14.3	10.5	0.8	3.3	8.8	0.2	1.9	6.6	83.4	11.8	3,113
15+	41.9	22,697	11.7	7.8	1.0	2.9	9.4	0.3	2.4	4.6	84.6	13.6	9,514
Education													
Non-literate ^a	34.3	30,532	6.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.1	1.5	3.9	88.7	13.5	10,456
Less than 5 yrs	43.2	3,821	12.1	7.0	0.5	0.6	9.4	0.1	2.5	4.9	84.7	16.4	1,651
5-9 years	47.7	7,629	21.5	16.6	1.4	4.8	10.3	0.7	2.5	6.9	79.8	10.2	3,634
10 or more years	61.0	4,858	31.3	31.3	5.4	17.9	13.9	1.2	3.4	8.2	69.3	9.2	2,959
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	33.1	16,577	5.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	5.8	0.1	1.2	2.7	89.6	13.0	5,485
Less than 5 years	36.8	4,117	8.7	3.6	0.5	0.6	7.4	0.3	2.7	2.9	87.1	15.8	1,515
5-9 years	39.0	11,788	12.4	7.7	0.4	1.9	8.4	0.4	1.9	4.8	84.0	12.5	4,600
10 or more years	49.5	14,358	22.7	19.8	2.9	8.7	11.0	0.7	2.7	8.0	77.8	11.2	7,100
Religion													
Hindu	40.7	40,608	14.6	10.7	1.3	1.7	3.6	0.5	2.2	5.6	83.0	12.8	16,518
Muslim	35.1	6,115	9.9	6.6	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.1	1.2	2.5	88.0	10.0	2,147
Christian	33.9	62	(19.0)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(85.7)	(0.0)	21
Others	25.4	55	(21.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(85.7)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	36.0	9,613	8.5	4.8	0.3	1.4	7.3	0.4	2.2	4.9	85.5	15.8	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	25.2	994	14.7	3.9	0.5	1.5	5.9	0.0	0.8	4.0	85.2	8.8	250
Other Backward classes	39.7	27,730	12.8	8.8	1.1	3.1	8.2	0.4	2.1	4.9	84.5	12.1	10,999
Others	47.0	8,447	22.5	19.4	2.5	8.4	10.6	0.4	2.0	6.4	79.1	10.6	3,968
Wealth index													
Lowest	32.6	14,120	5.4	1.3	0.2	.5	5.7	0.2	1.4	2.6	89.0	14.1	4,608
Second	38.0	16,907	10.0	3.4	0.3	1.2	7.6	0.3	1.7	4.6	86.9	13.3	6,422
Middle	43.0	8,355	17.9	10.9	1.2	4.2	9.5	0.5	2.6	6.8	82.2	11.8	3,588
Fourth	51.6	5,000	26.5	24.9	2.9	8.9	11.8	0.7	3.1	7.7	75.7	11.8	2,574
Highest	61.4	2,457	27.1	39.9	5.7	16.6	13.4	1.1	2.9	8.2	69.4	6.1	1,508
Bihar (15-49)	39.9	46,840	14.0	10.2	1.2	3.9	8.5	0.4	2.1	5.2	83.6	12.4	18,700
Bihar (15-44)[†]	39.8	40,837	14.5	10.6	1.2	4.0	8.5	0.4	2.1	5.6	83.1	12.3	16,235

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Unweighted cases.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	32.8	13.1	9.1	2.2	2.3	30.3	13.1	57.6	1,817
20-24	38.3	14.2	9.5	5.0	3.3	33.3	12.2	56.1	3,571
25-29	39.8	15.8	10.4	5.7	3.9	29.9	9.6	57.0	3,543
30-34	41.8	16.0	11.3	4.9	3.5	30.8	9.8	58.7	3,158
35-39	42.7	16.8	11.9	4.6	3.7	27.0	9.2	60.2	2,752
40-44	41.3	15.1	10.8	5.0	3.7	25.6	10.7	58.9	2,173
45-49	44.6	13.7	9.4	4.1	1.6	22.4	9.0	66.5	1,686
Residence									
Rural	38.8	14.2	9.6	4.1	2.9	28.3	10.3	60.3	16,604
Urban	51.9	21.5	16.5	9.2	6.1	34.1	11.4	48.8	2,096
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	39.2	13.9	9.2	3.7	2.7	26.6	9.7	61.9	14,045
18 years & above	42.4	18.3	13.4	7.4	4.8	34.9	12.2	51.2	4,655
Marital duration									
0-4	36.1	15.0	11.0	5.3	3.8	35.1	13.7	53.3	2,887
5-9	38.7	16.5	10.9	5.8	3.6	31.0	11.4	56.3	3,186
10-14	39.4	15.4	10.1	4.4	3.0	30.9	9.7	57.7	3,113
15+	41.9	14.7	10.3	4.3	3.2	25.9	9.4	61.6	9,514
Education									
Non-literate ^a	34.3	10.9	6.8	2.0	1.9	19.1	8.2	69.8	10,456
Less than 5 yrs	43.2	13.8	9.7	3.8	2.9	27.4	9.2	59.4	1,651
5-9 years	47.7	16.7	12.2	5.4	2.9	36.5	12.1	51.2	3,634
10 or more years	61.0	23.5	17.0	10.5	7.1	43.9	14.1	42.1	2,959
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	33.1	9.5	5.5	2.0	1.5	16.3	7.6	72.7	5,485
Less than 5 years	36.8	12.7	6.5	2.1	2.1	23.5	10.0	65.0	1,515
5-9 years	39.0	12.8	9.1	3.4	3.0	25.7	9.8	62.0	4,600
10 or more years	49.5	19.8	14.4	7.3	4.6	38.3	12.3	48.8	7,100
Religion									
Hindu	40.7	15.4	10.7	4.9	3.5	30.1	11.0	57.9	16,518
Muslim	35.1	13.3	8.8	3.1	2.1	19.1	5.5	67.0	2,147
Christian	(33.9)	(22.2)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(44.4)	(11.1)	(44.4)	21
Others	(25.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	14
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	36.0	12.2	7.6	2.4	2.5	25.5	10.2	64.3	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	25.2	28.5	13.3	2.9	2.0	35.7	20.4	41.8	250
Other Backward classes	39.7	14.1	9.4	4.1	3.2	27.3	10.0	60.8	10,999
Others	47.0	19.0	14.5	7.8	4.3	35.1	11.1	51.3	3,968
Wealth index									
Lowest	32.6	9.1	6.2	2.0	1.9	16.9	6.5	71.7	4,608
Second	38.0	12.8	7.6	2.6	2.1	24.5	10.0	64.4	6,422
Middle	43.0	16.1	11.6	5.2	3.5	31.7	10.9	55.1	3,588
Fourth	51.6	20.1	15.6	7.7	4.3	39.4	13.4	48.1	2,574
Highest	61.4	23.2	16.0	10.2	7.5	41.7	12.8	43.8	1,508
Bihar (15-49)	39.9	15.2	10.5	4.7	3.3	29.0	10.4	58.8	18,700
Bihar (15-44)[†]	39.8	15.5	10.6	4.9	3.6	29.7	10.7	58.0	16,235

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts round vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	11.7	15.1	3.2	1.6	5.0	1.0	0.5	6.6	1.5	5,553
20-24	17.1	20.0	4.4	2.1	7.0	1.1	0.8	4.9	1.1	9,342
25-29	20.1	21.5	4.5	2.2	7.2	1.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	8,899
30-34	21.0	23.4	5.3	2.6	7.9	1.5	0.7	3.5	0.8	7,555
35-39	19.4	23.8	4.6	2.1	7.6	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.5	6,455
40-44	16.1	21.9	4.1	1.8	6.6	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.4	5,257
45-49	11.9	20.7	4.0	1.7	5.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.3	3,779
Residence										
Rural	17.6	20.9	4.4	2.1	6.9	1.2	0.6	3.7	0.8	42,768
Urban	15.8	22.4	4.7	2.0	6.9	1.3	0.8	3.1	0.4	4,072
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	17.9	21.5	4.4	2.1	7.1	1.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	35,848
18 years & above	15.9	19.7	4.2	2.0	6.2	1.0	0.6	3.9	0.8	10,992
Marital duration										
0-4	12.3	16.6	3.4	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.5	6.4	1.5	8,002
5-9	18.2	19.6	4.3	2.1	6.9	1.1	0.8	4.2	0.9	8,243
10-14	20.6	22.2	5.2	2.5	7.7	1.3	0.7	3.7	0.7	7,898
15+	17.9	22.8	4.5	2.1	7.0	1.3	0.7	2.6	0.6	22,697
Education										
Non-literate ^a	17.0	19.9	4.0	1.9	6.6	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.7	30,532
Less than 5 yrs	19.5	24.5	5.6	2.7	7.7	1.5	0.8	4.5	0.9	3,821
5-9 years	18.9	23.4	4.9	2.2	7.9	1.3	0.7	4.4	0.7	7,629
10 or more years	16.2	21.6	5.1	2.3	6.4	1.1	0.7	4.4	1.0	4,858
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	16.5	19.0	3.8	1.8	6.2	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.7	16,577
Less than 5 years	17.5	21.6	3.9	2.1	6.6	1.0	0.5	3.2	0.6	4,117
5-9 years	18.2	21.2	4.4	2.3	7.1	1.3	0.7	3.9	0.8	11,788
10 or more years	17.9	23.1	5.2	2.2	7.5	1.4	0.8	4.3	0.9	14,358
Religion										
Hindu	17.6	21.3	4.5	2.1	6.9	1.3	0.7	3.8	0.8	40,608
Muslim	17.0	19.8	3.8	1.8	6.6	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	6,115
Christian	12.8	11.2	3.1	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Others	9.1	25.5	1.8	0.0	10.9	1.8	0.0	4.0	2.0	55
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	15.6	20.4	4.5	2.1	6.9	1.3	0.6	3.6	0.7	9,613
Scheduled Tribes	12.4	17.8	2.7	1.6	6.0	0.9	0.7	3.4	0.6	994
Other Backward classes	18.0	20.8	4.2	2.1	6.8	1.2	0.7	3.6	0.7	27,730
Others	18.2	23.0	5.1	2.0	7.3	1.1	0.8	4.1	1.0	8,447
Wealth index										
Lowest	16.6	18.9	4.0	2.0	6.1	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.7	14,120
Second	18.1	21.3	4.2	2.1	7.2	1.1	0.5	3.8	0.7	16,907
Middle	18.3	22.3	4.6	2.2	7.3	1.4	0.8	4.1	0.9	8,355
Fourth	18.5	24.0	5.2	2.2	7.6	1.6	0.9	4.5	0.9	5,000
Highest	13.3	21.3	5.4	2.1	5.8	1.1	0.7	2.7	0.4	2,457
Bihar(15-49)[†]	17.5	21.1	4.4	2.1	6.9	1.2	0.7	3.7	0.8	46,840
Bihar (15-44)[†]	18.2	21.5	4.5	2.1	7.1	1.2	0.7	3.9	0.8	40,837

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	54.5	22.2	1,133	7.6	73.7	18.7	251
20-24	68.1	33.3	2,564	7.3	71.8	20.9	853
25-29	71.4	37.9	2,676	5.8	71.1	23.1	1,014
30-34	72.1	43.0	2,429	8.0	71.4	20.6	1,043
35-39	70.8	44.2	2,020	6.8	69.7	23.5	892
40-44	72.2	49.2	1,450	7.3	68.5	24.2	714
45-49	72.6	54.3	943	5.9	67.9	26.2	512
Residence							
Rural	69.0	38.9	12,075	6.8	69.1	24.1	4,692
Urban	74.8	51.3	1,140	7.9	81.5	10.5	587
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	69.2	39.5	10,284	7.1	69.2	23.7	4,059
18 years & above	70.8	41.6	2,931	6.3	74.8	18.9	1,220
Marital duration							
0-4	59.4	26.3	1,764	8.4	73.7	17.9	465
5-9	69.0	34.7	2,271	6.1	72.7	21.3	787
10-14	71.7	38.8	2,439	6.4	70.8	22.8	947
15+	71.6	45.7	6,741	7.1	69.4	23.5	3,080
Education							
Non-literate ^a	67.1	35.6	8,266	7.0	66.5	26.5	2,944
Less than 5 yrs	71.2	42.8	1,219	6.9	71.7	21.4	522
5-9 years	72.9	46.6	2,365	6.8	75.7	17.5	1,102
10 or more years	77.2	52.0	1,365	6.7	78.3	15.0	711
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	64.7	32.2	4,297	6.6	64.3	29.0	1,383
Less than 5 years	71.1	38.6	1,182	7.9	65.2	26.8	456
5-9 years	70.5	39.9	3,386	8.8	70.1	21.1	1,350
10 or more years	73.2	48.1	4,350	5.7	76.0	18.3	2,090
Religion							
Hindu	69.5	39.5	11,566	7.3	71.1	21.7	4,572
Muslim	69.7	42.8	1,623	4.7	66.9	28.3	696
Christian	(72.7)	(54.5)	11	*	*	*	6
Others	(73.3)	(33.3)	15	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	69.1	34.5	2,571	7.1	66.7	26.3	886
Scheduled Tribes	66.9	30.3	238	6.9	68.1	25.0	72
Other Backward classes	68.9	39.8	7,843	7.2	70.3	22.5	3,121
Others	72.1	46.8	2,543	6.0	74.1	19.9	1,191
Wealth index							
Lowest	64.9	30.4	3,655	7.1	65.6	27.4	1,110
Second	68.9	38.8	4,874	7.3	64.7	27.9	1,888
Middle	72.3	44.0	2,478	7.2	74.3	18.5	1,089
Fourth	73.6	51.5	1,570	5.9	79.2	14.9	809
Highest	80.4	59.8	637	5.5	84.6	9.9	382
Bihar	69.5	39.9	13,215	6.9	70.5	22.6	5,279

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Pashchim Champaran	38.6	15.3	17.0	1,096	46.7	257
Purba Champaran	41.9	17.1	18.8	1,423	36.7	375
Sheohar	44.2	17.8	22.6	1,240	34.6	360
Sitamarhi	44.3	11.9	11.9	1,312	43.8	216
Madhubani	37.0	12.8	13.9	1,552	48.9	321
Supaul	23.3	11.2	8.8	1,488	41.5	209
Araria	53.6	16.5	14.7	1,422	38.3	274
Kishanganj	32.4	12.2	21.1	1,398	45.5	360
Purnia	33.8	15.0	9.9	1,271	38.5	229
Katihar	26.6	21.9	25.9	1,161	32.2	427
Madhepura	35.7	17.8	25.2	1,406	39.7	430
Saharsa	15.8	17.4	17.9	1,200	35.0	332
Darbhanga	35.0	12.9	17.5	1,119	49.9	263
Muzaffarpur	34.1	15.7	10.8	1,027	46.4	196
Gopalganj	41.3	14.3	14.4	959	45.6	179
Siwan	29.3	12.2	15.3	1,008	51.3	210
Saran	19.1	11.9	12.6	1,301	38.2	235
Vaishali	45.1	21.1	39.7	1,328	46.0	603
Samastipur	46.1	26.3	24.0	1,331	33.7	486
Begusarai	33.7	19.3	22.9	1,393	48.1	387
Khagaria	54.8	24.0	23.3	1,407	26.4	468
Bhagalpur	17.9	22.9	27.2	903	28.3	336
Banka	46.2	22.4	20.5	1,043	35.2	287
Munger	58.6	22.2	28.5	1,033	52.1	379
Lakhisarai	39.8	17.5	27.9	1,381	41.2	468
Sheikhpura	60.3	13.6	14.8	1,316	36.8	267
Nalanda	40.8	16.2	30.4	1,339	49.3	489
Patna	40.0	16.3	31.7	934	47.1	316
Bhojpur	35.5	16.1	30.2	1,251	32.6	472
Buxar	48.3	20.4	32.9	1,387	36.8	544
Kaimur	49.3	31.1	25.9	1,502	30.8	567
Rohtas	40.8	20.6	21.6	1,199	35.7	386
Jehanabad	47.0	24.2	34.1	1,456	43.2	641
Aurangabad	51.9	23.1	24.1	1,161	42.8	363
Gaya	49.3	16.9	18.1	1,340	44.8	326
Nawada	46.2	9.1	7.0	1,401	50.5	179
Jamui	36.8	14.3	24.4	1,352	37.3	378
Bihar (15-49)	39.9	17.5	21.1	46,840	39.9	13,215
Bihar (15-44)[†]	39.8	18.2	21.5	40,837	39.2	12,907

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Bihar , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	25.0	5,553	53.1	38.5	3.7	14.5	4.7	5.8	2.2	12.9	54.4	9.9	1,391
20-24	31.9	9,342	59.2	47.9	5.6	16.9	7.8	2.6	2.7	15.3	48.0	11.1	2,978
25-29	30.8	8,899	56.2	50.1	5.8	18.5	10.4	1.6	3.6	17.2	49.3	11.3	2,743
30-34	29.1	7,555	53.5	47.1	5.5	18.0	9.5	1.2	4.3	14.5	53.4	12.9	2,202
35-39	28.9	6,455	51.8	43.6	6.5	17.9	10.7	1.5	5.1	10.9	52.1	16.3	1,869
40-44	26.8	5,257	51.3	43.6	3.7	13.6	8.9	1.3	4.4	11.0	51.8	15.7	1,409
45-49	26.3	3,779	49.7	45.3	5.6	11.6	9.6	1.2	3.5	11.7	54.6	15.7	995
Residence													
Rural	25.9	42,768	56.4	39.0	4.4	14.4	9.0	2.1	3.8	14.4	53.5	14.0	11,089
Urban	61.3	4,072	46.1	77.2	9.7	26.4	8.7	2.1	3.1	12.1	41.3	7.9	2,498
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	23.9	35,848	51.1	38.2	3.6	11.4	9.1	2.0	4.0	14.3	55.1	14.9	8,585
18 years & above	45.5	10,992	60.4	59.6	8.3	25.5	8.6	2.3	3.1	13.4	44.5	9.3	5,002
Marital duration													
0-4	34.8	8,002	59.5	51.4	6.3	21.5	6.8	4.7	2.4	13.3	47.6	8.4	2,787
5-9	32.9	8,243	57.8	49.6	6.0	17.7	8.3	1.8	3.1	16.4	49.2	10.6	2,709
10-14	28.2	7,898	55.9	47.2	5.4	16.5	9.8	1.3	3.5	16.2	49.4	13.8	2,232
15+	25.8	22,697	50.2	41.4	4.6	13.7	9.9	1.3	4.6	12.3	54.6	15.7	5,859
Education													
Non-literate ^a	13.7	30,532	43.1	23.9	.7	1.9	7.7	0.8	4.0	14.6	61.6	17.6	4,173
Less than 5 yrs	30.7	3,821	51.3	35.9	1.5	5.0	8.2	1.0	3.6	14.9	56.4	16.0	1,175
5-9 years	54.3	7,629	57.9	49.2	4.2	15.4	7.7	2.3	3.0	13.8	50.3	10.1	4,138
10 or more years	84.4	4,858	63.7	68.2	12.4	36.0	11.5	3.6	4.1	13.3	40.2	9.9	4,101
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	10.4	16,577	42.4	20.9	.6	3.1	8.7	1.0	3.9	11.2	61.7	18.7	1,718
Less than 5 years	16.5	4,117	48.6	28.5	2.3	4.8	9.5	1.0	5.7	12.6	58.8	17.6	681
5-9 years	28.4	11,788	50.9	38.5	2.3	9.6	7.7	2.0	3.4	13.5	53.6	12.9	3,351
10 or more years	54.6	14,358	59.3	56.3	8.0	23.6	9.4	2.5	3.5	14.9	47.3	11.1	7,837
Religion													
Hindu	30.2	40,608	54.6	46.5	5.6	17.2	9.2	2.2	3.7	14.4	51.4	13.0	12,278
Muslim	20.8	6,115	53.6	41.2	3.1	10.3	5.8	0.9	2.9	10.8	49.8	11.4	1,273
Christian	47.1	62	65.5	48.5	0.0	19.9	10.1	0.0	3.7	6.8	41.3	3.4	29
Others	12.9	55	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Contd...													

Contd...

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives / friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	20.2	9,613	46.9	35.1	2.8	9.4	10.1	2.8	4.4	15.9	56.1	16.5	1,942
Scheduled Tribes	17.7	994	52.2	35.1	5.8	13.0	7.2	1.7	2.9	9.7	52.2	10.2	176
Other Backward classes	25.9	27,730	53.0	43.3	5.0	14.9	9.0	2.2	4.0	14.4	51.4	13.5	7,175
Others	50.6	8,447	60.6	56.0	7.1	22.7	8.2	1.6	2.7	12.5	48.8	10.3	4,279
Wealth index													
Lowest	10.4	14,120	39.7	15.6	1.2	4.0	9.5	1.8	4.8	13.8	60.8	19.6	1,469
Second	20.6	16,907	49.4	24.4	2.0	7.6	9.2	2.1	4.2	14.8	57.9	16.0	3,483
Middle	39.3	8,355	59.2	39.9	4.2	15.3	8.5	1.9	3.8	14.2	52.6	12.9	3,288
Fourth	64.8	5,000	61.0	63.1	7.2	21.4	8.4	2.3	3.1	13.6	46.7	10.3	3,236
Highest	85.9	2,457	56.0	86.3	12.9	34.7	9.6	2.3	2.6	13.1	38.5	6.8	2,111
Bihar (15-49)	29.0	46,840	54.5	46.0	5.4	16.6	8.9	2.1	3.7	14.0	51.2	12.9	13,587
Bihar (15-44)†	29.5	40,837	55.3	46.5	5.4	17.1	8.8	1.9	3.7	14.8	50.6	12.5	12,043

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ Mela.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women ages 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	5.1	59.1	32.4	35.8	11.7	38.7	11.0	1,391
20-24	7.4	58.9	33.2	36.6	15.4	42.3	14.1	2,978
25-29	7.2	62.5	32.2	38.3	18.1	41.7	12.8	2,743
30-34	8.9	61.0	32.4	36.6	16.5	41.2	12.6	2,202
35-39	8.2	61.2	34.9	37.3	15.2	40.0	13.6	1,869
40-44	7.1	58.9	35.2	34.5	13.4	41.2	12.9	1,409
45-49	6.0	58.7	40.0	33.7	13.3	37.6	12.0	995
Residence								
Rural	6.7	59.9	34.6	36.0	13.5	38.1	12.0	11,089
Urban	10.3	62.1	29.8	39.1	23.6	52.7	17.0	2,498
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	6.9	58.7	35.5	35.3	12.4	35.6	10.6	8,585
18 years & above	8.1	62.8	30.8	38.6	20.2	49.4	16.7	5,002
Marital duration								
0-4	6.7	59.7	31.1	37.8	17.4	47.2	15.3	2,787
5-9	7.7	61.4	33.0	37.6	16.2	41.8	13.0	2,709
10-14	7.6	61.6	32.9	37.5	16.6	40.0	12.2	2,232
15+	7.4	59.6	35.6	35.1	13.6	37.7	12.0	5,859
Education								
Non-literate ^a	4.9	54.7	38.5	30.4	7.5	24.6	6.0	4,173
Less than 5 yrs	6.6	58.6	36.9	37.3	11.9	35.1	10.9	1,175
5-9 years	6.5	61.0	31.4	36.6	14.4	41.1	12.8	4,138
10 or more years	10.4	64.9	30.9	41.7	24.0	56.1	19.6	4,101
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	4.6	53.3	40.6	28.5	8.3	26.1	5.6	1,718
Less than 5 years	5.4	58.8	38.6	33.3	9.2	31.5	9.4	681
5-9 years	5.6	58.3	34.3	34.2	11.6	33.9	10.7	3,351
10 or more years	8.7	62.6	31.8	39.3	18.8	47.2	15.5	7,837
Religion								
Hindu	7.4	60.6	33.8	36.5	15.6	41.0	13.2	12,278
Muslim	6.4	57.3	32.6	36.6	13.3	39.2	10.6	1,273
Christian	7.9	52.3	23.8	56.8	31.9	67.9	8.1	29
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.9	57.8	35.2	34.3	11.7	34.8	9.3	1,942
Scheduled Tribes	5.0	46.7	41.9	37.1	17.0	43.8	10.4	176
Other Backward classes	7.2	59.8	34.4	35.5	14.0	38.5	11.8	7,175
Others	8.4	62.6	31.7	39.2	19.2	47.1	16.5	4,279
Wealth index								
Lowest	5.2	51.8	37.2	33.0	8.7	25.6	7.0	1,469
Second	5.6	59.3	34.9	32.8	10.3	31.2	8.2	3,483
Middle	6.5	59.0	33.1	36.6	14.3	40.2	12.6	3,288
Fourth	8.3	64.1	33.2	37.8	17.3	45.5	15.5	3,236
Highest	11.2	63.0	31.4	42.4	25.9	58.4	20.1	2,111
Bihar	7.4	60.3	33.7	36.6	15.4	40.9	12.9	13,587

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women age 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	18.2	24.4	61.2	32.6	8.1	1,391
20-24	19.5	32.8	62.2	35.9	10.4	2,978
25-29	20.1	35.6	64.6	37.9	9.9	2,743
30-34	19.9	32.3	64.5	36.0	10.1	2,202
35-39	19.7	31.8	63.0	34.9	10.1	1,869
40-44	19.1	27.4	62.4	33.7	8.1	1,409
45-49	16.6	27.3	61.6	32.4	8.9	995
Residence						
Rural	19.0	29.7	62.7	32.8	8.4	11,089
Urban	20.8	38.6	64.6	46.7	15.0	2,498
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	18.7	27.4	62.0	30.1	8.0	8,585
18 years & above	20.4	37.6	64.8	44.4	12.3	5,002
Marital duration						
0-4	20.0	32.7	62.2	40.3	11.5	2,787
5-9	20.1	35.6	63.7	37.4	9.0	2,709
10-14	18.3	32.8	64.2	35.0	10.8	2,232
15+	19.0	28.2	62.7	32.2	8.6	5,859
Education						
Non-literate ^a	18.0	18.3	58.6	19.6	4.3	4,173
Less than 5 yrs	16.9	25.4	61.3	29.4	7.2	1,175
5-9 years	18.7	31.1	62.3	35.4	9.2	4,138
10 or more years	21.7	44.1	68.8	53.1	15.1	4,101
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	17.8	18.4	56.0	19.1	4.7	1,718
Less than 5 years	15.1	23.5	58.7	25.7	5.2	681
5-9 years	17.1	26.4	61.9	29.0	7.3	3,351
10 or more years	20.9	36.4	65.4	42.5	11.9	7,837
Religion						
Hindu	19.3	31.5	64.0	35.8	9.7	12,278
Muslim	19.6	30.7	54.4	30.4	8.5	1,273
Christian	18.3	13.8	58.3	51.1	26.4	29
Others	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.9	26.7	62.2	29.1	7.3	1,942
Scheduled Tribes	21.7	25.6	61.8	35.7	11.0	176
Other Backward classes	19.2	30.1	62.5	32.5	8.7	7,175
Others	20.5	35.7	64.2	42.9	12.2	4,279
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.4	17.6	57.1	19.5	4.2	1,469
Second	17.3	24.8	61.4	25.5	6.4	3,483
Middle	18.8	29.4	63.4	34.0	8.9	3,288
Fourth	21.0	35.6	64.7	42.3	11.5	3,236
Highest	21.9	45.4	66.8	54.3	15.9	2,111
Bihar	19.4	31.4	63.0	35.4	9.7	13,587

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid sharing razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	10.4	11.4	15.5	22.6	17.1	20.1	1,391
20-24	8.2	9.3	13.0	19.4	14.9	17.6	2,978
25-29	7.7	8.4	12.2	17.2	14.8	17.0	2,743
30-34	9.0	10.4	14.6	20.0	16.2	18.3	2,202
35-39	9.7	10.7	15.2	22.8	19.0	20.4	1,869
40-44	10.8	11.8	16.1	23.1	19.6	19.0	1,409
45-49	10.4	11.2	17.2	22.4	19.5	21.7	995
Residence							
Rural	9.7	10.8	15.2	21.9	17.8	19.2	11,089
Urban	6.5	7.0	10.0	14.0	11.7	16.2	2,498
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	9.6	11.1	15.7	22.8	18.4	19.9	8,585
18 years & above	8.2	8.4	11.9	16.4	13.8	16.6	5,002
Marital duration							
0-4	8.2	9.3	12.3	18.2	13.6	17.3	2,787
5-9	8.2	9.0	12.7	18.7	15.3	16.9	2,709
10-14	8.9	9.4	13.5	18.6	16.1	18.9	2,232
15+	10.0	11.3	16.3	23.0	19.0	20.0	5,859
Education							
Non-literate ^a	11.7	13.6	19.1	27.4	22.2	22.4	4,173
Less than 5 yrs	9.8	10.7	14.6	21.8	17.8	20.7	1,175
5-9 years	8.9	9.8	13.6	20.1	15.9	18.0	4,138
10 or more years	6.4	6.6	9.9	13.3	11.6	15.0	4,101
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	12.7	15.0	19.6	28.1	23.4	23.3	1,718
Less than 5 years	8.7	10.6	16.6	22.6	18.4	20.5	681
5-9 years	9.4	10.7	15.3	22.8	17.9	19.9	3,351
10 or more years	8.2	8.8	12.5	17.6	14.6	17.0	7,837
Religion							
Hindu	8.9	9.9	14.1	20.3	16.6	18.7	12,278
Muslim	10.5	12.1	16.2	22.2	18.0	18.8	1,273
Christian	10.6	10.8	17.7	14.3	17.8	21.1	29
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	10.0	10.6	15.4	23.9	19.6	20.9	1,942
Scheduled Tribes	9.2	9.2	16.1	23.0	21.2	16.0	176
Other Backward classes	8.9	10.4	14.4	20.5	16.5	18.9	7,175
Others	9.0	9.5	13.6	18.7	15.4	17.4	4,279
Wealth index							
Lowest	13.0	14.3	19.5	27.8	22.6	23.9	1,469
Second	10.1	12.2	17.2	24.8	19.5	20.2	3,483
Middle	9.4	10.2	14.9	21.4	17.6	20.0	3,288
Fourth	8.3	8.7	12.0	17.6	14.1	16.2	3,236
Highest	5.3	5.7	8.3	11.0	10.5	14.2	2,111
Bihar	9.1	10.1	14.3	20.4	16.7	18.7	13,587

** Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	39.0	1,391	43.9	5.9	nc	0.2	47.5	0.6	1.7	543
20-24	45.0	2,978	47.0	7.0	0.2	0.5	42.1	1.0	2.0	1,339
25-29	43.6	2,743	49.8	7.4	0.4	0.3	39.5	0.7	1.8	1,196
30-34	43.6	2,202	46.1	6.7	0.2	0.2	43.6	0.9	2.2	959
35-39	43.7	1,869	47.2	8.1	0.1	0.2	41.2	1.2	1.9	815
40-44	43.8	1,409	46.5	6.3	0.5	0.2	43.1	0.9	2.6	616
45-49	42.6	995	44.7	7.4	0.8	0.5	42.7	0.5	3.3	424
Residence										
Rural	41.5	11,089	46.0	7.7	0.2	0.3	43.1	0.7	1.8	4,606
Urban	51.6	2,498	50.3	4.6	0.7	0.5	39.6	1.2	3.1	1,286
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	39.7	8,585	46.7	7.4	0.2	0.2	42.9	0.5	1.9	3,407
18 years & above	49.7	5,002	47.3	6.6	0.4	0.4	41.5	1.3	2.3	2,485
Marital duration										
0-4	45.8	2,787	47.0	6.1	0.3	0.5	43.5	0.8	1.6	1,277
5-9	44.8	2,709	47.8	6.3	0.3	0.4	41.9	1.0	2.2	1,212
10-14	43.1	2,232	46.3	9.1	0.2	0.4	40.4	1.1	2.2	964
15+	41.7	5,859	46.7	7.1	0.3	0.2	42.7	0.7	2.3	2,439
Education										
Non-literate ^a	32.3	4,173	42.9	7.3	0.1	0.3	47.2	0.7	1.3	1,346
Less than 5 yrs	35.3	1,175	49.4	6.0	nc	nc	42.8	nc	1.5	415
5-9 years	44.8	4,138	47.3	7.4	0.1	0.3	41.6	0.7	2.4	1,855
10 or more years	55.5	4,101	48.6	6.8	0.6	0.4	39.9	1.2	2.5	2,276
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	32.9	1,718	42.7	7.8	0.2	0.2	47.2	0.4	1.4	566
Less than 5 years	34.0	681	45.8	9.9	nc	0.9	41.7	0.8	.9	232
5-9 years	38.7	3,351	46.6	7.5	nc	0.2	42.6	0.8	2.3	1,295
10 or more years	48.5	7,837	47.8	6.6	0.4	0.4	41.6	0.9	2.2	3,799
Religion										
Hindu	43.9	12,278	46.8	7.1	0.3	0.3	42.4	0.9	2.1	5,390
Muslim	37.8	1,273	48.2	6.2	0.0	0.4	42.9	0.4	1.5	481
Christian	65.1	29	(47.4)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(5.3)	19
Others	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Contd...										

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS— Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	39.8	1,942	39.6	7.9	0.3	0.1	48.6	0.9	2.5	773
Scheduled Tribes	46.2	176	45.9	13.6	nc	1.2	36.7	nc	2.6	81
Other Backward classes	42.2	7,175	47.5	6.7	0.2	0.3	42.4	0.8	2.1	3,029
Others	46.9	4,279	49.0	7.0	0.4	0.4	40.0	1.0	2.0	2,004
Wealth index										
Lowest	32.0	1,469	42.2	10.0	0.2	0.6	44.0	0.4	2.3	470
Second	38.0	3,483	45.0	8.9	0.1	0.2	43.8	0.8	1.2	1,325
Middle	42.1	3,288	47.9	7.6	nc	0.4	41.3	0.8	1.8	1,384
Fourth	47.5	3,236	48.5	5.5	0.2	0.2	42.3	0.9	2.4	1,534
Highest	56.0	2,111	48.0	5.1	1.0	0.5	41.3	1.1	3.0	1,179
Bihar (15-49)	43.4	13,587	46.9	7.0	0.3	0.3	42.3	0.8	2.1	5,892
Bihar (15-44)[†]	43.3	12,043	47.1	6.9	0.2	0.3	42.3	0.9	2.1	5,216

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/ Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	1.4	1,391	(59.0)	(41.0)	20
20-24	3.6	2,978	58.6	41.4	107
25-29	3.8	2,743	50.7	49.3	105
30-34	2.2	2,202	30.0	70.0	49
35-39	1.3	1,869	23.9	76.1	25
40-44	1.3	1,409	(27.8)	(72.2)	18
45-49	0.5	995	*	*	5
Residence					
Rural	2.0	11,089	47.4	52.6	224
Urban	4.2	2,498	47.0	53.0	105
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	1.4	8,585	41.2	58.8	118
18 years & above	4.2	5,002	50.7	49.3	211
Marital duration					
0-4	4.5	2,787	56.9	43.1	126
5-9	3.2	2,709	45.7	54.3	87
10-14	2.2	2,232	47.0	53.0	49
15+	1.1	5,859	31.3	68.7	67
Education					
Non-literate ^a	0.6	4,173	48.0	52.0	25
Less than 5 yrs	1.7	1,175	(40.0)	(60.0)	20
5-9 years	2.1	4,138	48.8	51.2	88
10 or more years	4.8	4,101	47.2	52.8	196
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	1.0	1,718	(52.9)	(47.1)	17
Less than 5 years	0.9	681	*	*	6
5-9 years	1.6	3,351	48.7	51.3	53
10 or more years	3.2	7,837	46.1	53.9	253
Religion					
Hindu	2.4	12,278	46.2	53.8	298
Muslim	2.4	1,273	57.7	42.3	31
Christian	nc	29	nc	nc	0
Others	*	7	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	1.2	1,942	(34.8)	(65.2)	23
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	176	*	*	2
Other Backward classes	1.9	7,175	50.5	49.5	138
Others	3.8	4,279	46.3	53.7	164
Wealth index					
Lowest	0.5	1,469	*	*	8
Second	1.4	3,483	40.6	59.4	49
Middle	1.7	3,288	53.7	46.3	56
Fourth	3.3	3,236	50.5	49.5	107
Highest	5.1	2,111	44.4	55.6	109
Bihar (15-49)	2.4	13,587	47.2	52.8	329
Bihar (15-44)[†]	2.7	12,043	47.7	52.3	322

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Pashchim Champaran	17.6	21.1	15.0	38.5	2.1	18.3
Purba Champaran	19.9	45.5	12.0	28.6	2.9	19.6
Sheohar	13.8	38.8	15.7	55.8	2.9	35.7
Sitamarhi	16.4	29.0	10.6	66.4	4.7	52.2
Madhubani	22.6	27.8	14.6	29.4	2.8	46.3
Supaul	11.4	36.3	20.7	39.1	1.1	9.9
Araria	11.7	38.2	2.4	59.0	0.4	100.0
Kishanganj	22.0	27.4	13.7	39.9	4.8	83.6
Purnia	18.9	29.0	13.4	50.2	3.0	60.0
Katihar	20.4	31.5	25.0	36.1	3.4	49.5
Madhepura	10.9	38.2	11.0	60.6	1.9	0.0
Saharsa	13.8	36.7	8.6	46.2	3.1	30.0
Darbhanga	29.3	27.9	13.2	39.3	2.2	29.1
Muzaffarpur	25.3	36.8	14.7	48.2	1.6	51.3
Gopalganj	21.4	23.3	12.9	63.3	3.9	51.5
Siwan	34.1	34.0	25.7	46.9	2.3	43.8
Saran	34.8	39.3	8.6	54.9	2.2	31.5
Vaishali	69.1	29.5	15.0	36.8	2.6	66.4
Samastipur	20.1	41.7	10.1	39.8	3.9	23.0
Begusarai	23.8	28.7	16.6	36.7	2.0	77.6
Khagaria	26.9	39.8	13.7	45.1	1.3	78.4
Bhagalpur	34.7	36.2	16.6	56.3	1.9	39.1
Banka	15.1	29.9	12.7	51.7	2.3	78.9
Munger	53.5	24.5	14.2	46.7	4.4	55.8
Lakhisarai	32.2	26.1	22.4	27.6	4.4	29.8
Sheikhpura	35.8	35.0	13.5	39.4	3.2	59.8
Nalanda	54.3	31.3	17.3	30.7	0.9	21.6
Patna	62.8	34.0	20.1	49.5	3.8	59.7
Bhojpur	40.9	45.8	32.9	33.9	1.6	15.4
Buxar	40.6	28.8	24.6	45.2	3.1	25.5
Kaimur	40.7	26.5	12.0	47.8	1.9	76.9
Rohtas	46.0	41.4	12.2	49.4	1.6	48.6
Jehanabad	45.5	25.1	11.9	45.7	2.1	43.0
Aurangabad	34.1	24.1	8.8	33.9	0.7	37.9
Gaya	28.0	20.9	15.4	57.3	2.8	28.9
Nawada	23.1	17.7	8.7	40.1	1.8	41.5
Jamui	16.9	46.5	12.5	51.0	2.0	46.1
Bihar (15-49)	29.0	31.4	15.4	43.4	2.4	47.4
Bihar (15-44)†	29.5	31.9	15.7	43.3	2.7	47.7

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	6.9	6.2	0.7	4,623	88.8	1.9	3.7	1.8	321
20-24	11.9	10.1	1.8	9,238	84.9	7.8	5.3	2.0	1,099
25-29	12.6	10.4	2.2	8,896	82.5	10.7	4.6	1.6	1,122
30-34	13.5	11.3	2.2	7,553	84.0	8.8	4.7	1.6	1,017
35-39	14.2	12.1	2.1	6,454	84.9	9.3	4.0	1.6	917
40-44	12.7	11.0	1.7	5,257	86.4	9.1	2.7	2.0	666
45-49	14.7	13.0	1.7	3,779	88.9	7.4	1.2	2.0	555
Residence									
Rural	12.6	10.8	1.8	41,765	85.2	8.8	3.9	1.8	5,284
Urban	10.3	8.5	1.8	4,035	82.8	6.3	6.5	3.9	413
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	13.2	11.3	1.9	35,006	85.1	8.6	4.0	2.0	4,635
18 years & above	9.9	8.4	1.5	10,794	84.8	8.4	4.1	1.9	1,062
Marital duration									
0-4	6.3	5.5	0.8	7,080	87.6	3.2	4.5	4.8	443
5-9	12.6	10.6	2.0	8,130	84.2	8.3	5.5	1.9	1,027
10-14	13.2	10.9	2.3	7,896	82.4	10.3	4.4	2.2	1,043
15+	14.0	12.0	2.0	22,694	85.8	8.9	3.4	1.6	3,184
Education									
Non-literate ^a	13.2	11.2	2.0	29,998	85.4	9.0	3.4	1.9	3,950
Less than 5 yrs	13.9	11.6	2.3	3,692	83.4	8.2	4.7	3.1	514
5-9 years	11.1	9.4	1.7	7,347	85.2	7.4	5.4	1.7	813
10 or more years	8.8	7.3	1.5	4,763	83.2	7.4	7.1	2.0	420
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	12.7	10.8	1.9	16,279	85.6	9.6	2.8	1.9	2,062
Less than 5 years	13.9	11.9	2.0	4,069	86.0	7.8	4.4	1.4	564
5-9 years	12.7	10.9	1.8	11,472	86.0	7.6	4.0	1.9	1,454
10 or more years	11.6	9.6	2.0	13,980	83.2	8.4	5.6	2.3	1,617
Religion									
Hindu	12.6	10.7	1.9	39,623	84.9	8.7	4.0	2.1	5,005
Muslim	11.2	9.7	1.5	6,060	86.5	7.4	4.3	1.3	679
Christian	9.7	9.7	0.0	62	*	*	*	*	6
Others	12.8	7.3	5.5	55	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	12.9	10.8	2.1	9,381	83.8	9.9	4.3	1.7	1,209
Scheduled Tribes	11.0	9.3	1.7	971	84.1	11.2	2.8	1.9	107
Other Backward classes	12.6	10.9	1.7	27,034	86.0	7.9	3.6	2.1	3,414
Others	11.5	9.6	1.9	8,359	83.3	9.1	5.4	1.9	962
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.1	11.2	1.9	13,728	85.9	8.6	3.5	1.8	1,794
Second	12.8	11.0	1.8	16,515	86.0	8.6	3.5	1.6	2,112
Middle	13.0	10.9	2.1	8,183	83.9	9.0	4.4	2.3	1,060
Fourth	10.7	8.8	1.9	4,927	82.1	8.4	6.1	2.4	525
Highest	8.4	6.8	1.6	2,446	81.3	5.9	7.7	4.2	206
Bihar (15-49)	12.4	10.6	1.8	45,800	85.0	8.6	4.1	2.0	5,697
Bihar (15-44)[†]	12.3	10.4	1.9	40,837	84.7	8.7	4.4	2.0	5,035

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Excluded women got married but Gauna not performed.² Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.0	2.1	33,317	1.2	1.0	7,547
Urban	2.8	2.1	3,180	1.2	1.1	875
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.9	2.1	29,214	1.1	1.0	6,807
18 years & above	3.2	2.4	7,283	1.5	1.3	1,615
Marital duration						
5-9	7.9	4.5	7,225	*	*	2
10-14	2.9	2.4	7,697	*	*	9
15+	1.4	1.2	21,575	1.2	1.0	8,411
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.1	24,892	1.2	1.1	6,154
Less than 5 yrs	2.8	2.1	2,850	1.3	1.3	610
5-9 years	3.4	2.4	5,376	0.9	0.8	1,119
10 or more years	3.0	2.0	3,379	1.5	1.3	539
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.1	13,414	1.2	1.0	3,198
Less than 5 years	3.1	2.3	3,240	2.1	2.1	761
5-9 years	3.2	2.3	8,856	1.0	0.8	1,987
10 or more years	2.8	1.9	10,987	1.1	1.0	2,476
Religion						
Hindu	3.0	2.1	31,761	1.2	1.0	7,375
Muslim	2.7	2.2	4,645	1.7	1.7	1,016
Christian	2.0	2.0	50	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Others	4.9	4.9	41	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.4	2.4	7,468	1.0	0.8	1,529
Scheduled Tribes	3.2	1.9	761	0.6	0.6	172
Other Backward classes	3.0	2.2	21,593	1.3	1.1	4,836
Others	2.4	1.8	6,628	1.2	1.1	1,878
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.0	2.3	11,152	1.7	1.5	2,232
Second	3.1	2.1	13,146	0.8	0.6	2,922
Middle	3.0	2.1	6,417	1.0	0.9	1,585
Fourth	2.6	1.9	3,876	1.5	1.2	1,093
Highest	2.4	2.0	1,905	1.5	1.3	590
Bihar	3.0	2.1	36,497	1.2	1.1	8,422

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	62.1	46.6	285	61.2	52.9	36
20-24	81.1	64.0	933	65.3	57.5	166
25-29	90.6	72.6	926	80.4	68.5	196
30-34	87.1	69.1	854	76.1	64.2	163
35-39	87.6	68.9	778	76.0	62.2	139
40-44	84.1	62.2	576	72.2	58.9	90
45-49	84.0	61.7	493	68.8	52.3	62
Residence						
Rural	84.3	65.1	4,502	72.9	60.5	782
Urban	86.8	75.8	343	79.1	74.8	70
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	84.4	64.3	3,943	71.7	60.1	692
18 years & above	85.1	72.5	902	80.7	68.4	160
Marital duration						
0-4	65.4	53.3	388	65.6	60.1	55
5-9	83.5	66.9	865	68.2	57.0	162
10-14	87.2	68.1	860	78.1	68.6	183
15+	86.7	66.6	2,732	74.4	60.8	452
Education						
Non-literate ^a	83.6	62.0	3,373	69.8	56.0	577
Less than 5 yrs	84.5	69.1	429	73.6	62.9	85
5-9 years	86.1	73.3	693	80.5	73.1	120
10 or more years	90.3	84.0	350	90.1	87.0	70
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	82.3	58.0	1,764	63.4	48.5	298
Less than 5 years	83.0	62.2	485	76.6	61.0	79
5-9 years	83.7	67.7	1,250	79.3	66.0	204
10 or more years	88.7	75.8	1,346	79.1	73.0	271
Religion						
Hindu	84.6	65.9	4,247	73.6	61.9	758
Muslim	83.9	65.5	588	74.3	62.1	91
Christian	*	*	6	nc	nc	0
Others	*	*	4	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	79.1	57.4	1,014	59.9	45.4	195
Scheduled Tribes	83.2	43.1	90	(58.8)	(41.2)	17
Other Backward classes	86.0	67.6	2,937	76.0	64.8	477
Others	86.1	72.7	801	83.4	73.9	161
Wealth index						
Poorest	81.3	58.1	1,541	59.2	45.3	253
Second	84.8	63.7	1,816	76.2	62.2	296
Middle	85.4	72.7	889	80.2	70.0	171
Fourth	90.3	80.8	431	85.8	80.5	94
Highest	91.5	85.8	168	86.1	82.9	38
Bihar	84.5	65.9	4,845	73.4	61.7	852

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Bihar, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Pashchim Champaran	19.3	9.2	94.5
Purba Champaran	27.8	15.8	83.0
Sheohar	21.8	10.8	83.3
Sitamarhi	20.4	12.7	70.6
Madhubani	18.6	6.9	86.2
Supaul	20.2	12.7	83.7
Araria	27.5	12.5	85.6
Kishanganj	20.1	11.1	87.8
Purnia	17.0	11.6	78.7
Katihar	26.3	10.4	88.5
Madhepura	21.5	10.2	80.8
Saharsa	25.0	8.7	76.4
Darbhanga	16.7	8.2	80.2
Muzaffarpur	16.0	12.8	74.1
Gopalganj	14.1	14.5	86.9
Siwan	12.3	8.3	93.1
Saran	21.6	13.1	86.2
Vaishali	29.8	10.5	78.6
Samastipur	27.3	13.5	81.4
Begusarai	24.7	12.2	83.6
Khagaria	32.2	12.8	89.4
Bhagalpur	30.0	7.9	78.3
Banka	25.7	20.6	83.7
Munger	29.6	15.2	90.4
Lakhisarai	27.5	11.2	84.9
Sheikhpura	30.5	17.2	85.2
Nalanda	28.3	11.4	90.8
Patna	23.7	13.3	78.1
Bhojpur	19.7	7.5	79.1
Buxar	23.3	10.9	68.7
Kaimur	27.3	13.3	71.1
Rohtas	18.7	10.3	83.7
Jehanabad	27.4	15.5	94.0
Aurangabad	19.6	13.7	81.4
Gaya	22.3	16.8	75.2
Nawada	18.1	17.6	81.1
Jamui	26.5	12.8	86.2
Bihar (15-49)	23.2	12.4	82.9
Bihar (15-44)[†]	22.9	12.3	83.1
Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.			
¹ Included both primary and secondary infertility.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women age 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	89.4	91.1	79.4
20-24	10.6	8.9	20.6
Education			
Non-literate ^a	23.0	25.1	10.5
Less than five years	11.9	12.9	5.9
5-9 years	41.3	42.6	34.3
10 or more years	23.8	19.4	49.3
Religion			
Hindu	79.1	79.5	76.9
Muslim	20.6	20.2	22.7
Christian	0.2	0.2	0.3
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/tribes[#]			
Scheduled castes	14.5	15.4	9.5
Scheduled tribes	1.8	2.0	0.9
Other backward classes	53.6	52.8	58.0
Others	30.0	29.8	31.5
Wealth index			
Lowest	20.5	23.2	4.3
Second	30.3	33.8	10.1
Middle	20.7	22.3	11.7
Fourth	17.2	15.7	26.2
Highest	11.3	5.1	47.6
Bihar**	7,713	6,587	1,126

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE TO GIVEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage aware of family life education	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced					From which standard family life education should be introduced				Number of women who are aware of family life education**
				Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	63.5	74.8	6,898	6.3	38.1	32.5	23.1	100.0	28.7	29.2	42.1	100.0	5,146
20-24	77.3	86.2	815	5.1	34.8	30.9	29.2	100.0	22.7	34.5	42.8	100.0	702
Residence													
Rural	63.0	73.9	6,587	6.3	37.9	32.2	23.6	100.0	29.1	28.7	42.2	100.0	4,864
Urban	76.6	87.9	1,126	5.4	36.9	32.8	24.9	100.0	22.2	35.4	42.4	100.0	984
Education													
Non-literate ^a	44.5	54.6	1,784	6.7	34.9	28.1	30.3	100.0	18.5	11.3	70.2	100.0	974
Less than five years	51.5	59.0	929	6.5	35.1	29.9	28.5	100.0	33.6	15.6	50.8	100.0	546
5-9 years	68.4	82.7	3,182	6.1	39.1	33.5	21.4	100.0	33.7	34.8	31.5	100.0	2,629
10 or more years	85.5	93.5	1,818	6.0	38.1	33.6	22.3	100.0	22.6	37.3	40.1	100.0	1,699
Religion													
Hindu	67.0	77.8	6,086	6.0	37.7	32.6	23.7	100.0	28.3	31.0	40.7	100.0	4,730
Muslim	57.1	68.7	1,601	6.7	37.9	31.0	24.4	100.0	26.4	24.6	49.0	100.0	1,096
Christian	(66.7)	(94.4)	18	16.3	30.8	(35.3)	(17.6)	(100.0)	41.0	41.6	(17.6)	(100.0)	17
Others	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.2	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	56.9	64.8	1,116	8.8	37.0	28.9	25.3	100.0	31.5	22.6	45.9	100.0	722
Scheduled tribes	45.8	64.6	143	10.6	32.8	30.8	25.8	100.0	26.4	27.1	46.5	100.0	92
Other backward classes	64.7	76.0	4,118	5.9	38.2	32.3	23.6	100.0	28.3	29.4	42.3	100.0	3,122
Others	70.5	82.1	2,320	5.4	37.7	33.6	23.3	100.0	26.2	33.6	40.2	100.0	1,899
Wealth index													
Lowest	48.5	58.6	1,593	6.5	34.7	30.8	28.0	100.0	27.8	17.2	55.0	100.0	933
Second	59.1	70.6	2,347	6.5	38.6	31.7	23.3	100.0	29.8	25.2	44.9	100.0	1,654
Middle	68.6	81.3	1,597	6.2	39.6	31.5	22.7	100.0	30.2	33.7	36.0	100.0	1,296
Fourth	78.9	87.8	1,318	6.3	36.7	34.4	22.5	100.0	27.0	36.4	36.7	100.0	1,160
Highest	82.7	94.1	858	5.0	37.8	33.6	23.6	100.0	22.0	38.1	39.9	100.0	805
Bihar	65.0	76.0	7,713	6.2	37.7	32.3	23.8	100.0	27.9	29.9	42.2	100.0	5,848

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	74.8	6,898	75.3	65.0	4.3	28.6	3.1	1.0	39.3	2.9	5,146
20-24	86.2	815	74.7	67.4	5.8	31.9	4.6	1.8	46.9	2.8	702
Residence											
Rural	73.9	6,587	73.7	65.7	4.1	28.5	3.0	1.1	37.7	2.8	4,864
Urban	87.9	1,126	82.7	63.2	5.9	31.3	4.8	1.3	52.3	3.4	984
Education											
Non-literate ^a	54.6	1,784	72.1	67.1	3.5	26.4	1.8	0.1	4.9	2.1	974
Less than five years	59.0	929	74.2	67.1	4.0	26.0	1.8	0.2	16.3	1.3	546
5-9 years	82.7	3,182	74.0	64.9	4.3	28.9	2.9	1.2	45.2	3.8	2,629
10 or more years	93.5	1,818	79.2	64.2	5.3	31.5	5.3	1.8	59.5	2.5	1,699
Religion											
Hindu	77.8	6,086	75.6	64.7	4.2	29.3	3.5	1.3	42.4	2.9	4,730
Muslim	68.7	1,601	73.8	68.7	5.7	27.6	2.5	0.3	30.7	2.8	1,096
Christian	(94.8)	18	(58.8)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(5.9)	17
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	64.8	1,116	74.9	63.8	3.5	28.6	3.4	1.1	29.2	2.1	722
Scheduled tribes	64.6	143	72.0	55.3	8.6	19.3	5.4	0.0	38.1	1.1	92
Other backward classes	76.0	4,118	76.2	65.8	4.3	28.4	2.5	1.1	38.7	2.9	3,122
Others	82.1	2,320	73.9	65.4	4.8	30.6	4.5	1.2	46.9	3.3	1,899
Wealth index											
Lowest	58.6	1,593	71.7	62.2	3.7	29.2	1.1	0.3	19.0	2.5	933
Second	70.6	2,347	74.6	65.2	3.7	27.4	2.7	0.4	30.3	1.8	1,654
Middle	81.3	1,597	72.7	66.7	5.0	27.5	2.7	1.5	44.6	3.6	1,296
Fourth	87.8	1,318	77.4	67.5	4.4	29.9	4.0	2.0	51.0	3.9	1,160
Highest	94.1	858	81.3	63.6	5.9	32.9	7.1	1.7	61.0	3.1	805
Bihar	76.0	7,713	75.2	65.3	4.4	29.0	3.3	1.1	40.2	2.9	5,848

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	37.8	6,898	1.4	1.1	56.9	1.8	54.8	2,589
20-24	52.0	815	1.4	1.1	67.7	3.3	48.7	424
Residence								
Rural	36.8	6,587	1.3	1.1	54.8	2.2	55.7	2,408
Urban	53.7	1,126	1.8	1.0	72.9	1.5	46.9	605
Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.4	1,784	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.5	95.9	365
Less than five years	19.7	929	1.2	1.1	12.1	2.2	88.6	183
5-9 years	41.2	3,182	1.6	1.2	63.5	1.7	49.1	1,301
10 or more years	64.0	1,818	1.5	1.3	77.8	2.3	41.0	1,164
Religion								
Hindu	41.6	6,086	1.5	1.2	61.2	2.1	52.0	2,522
Muslim	30.0	1,601	0.4	0.2	43.6	1.9	64.3	479
Christian	(50.0)	18	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	30.5	1,116	2.3	1.8	47.0	2.4	62.6	339
Scheduled tribes	29.1	143	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	49.6	40
Other backward classes	39.2	4,118	1.5	1.0	56.9	2.3	55.0	1,605
Others	44.2	2,320	1.1	1.0	64.5	1.6	49.7	1,021
Wealth index								
Lowest	22.6	1,593	1.1	0.3	25.2	2.3	76.6	359
Second	32.1	2,347	0.4	0.8	43.0	1.6	64.3	750
Middle	41.8	1,597	1.2	1.4	63.7	1.9	49.9	665
Fourth	52.6	1,318	2.6	1.3	70.7	3.1	44.9	690
Highest	63.9	858	1.6	1.3	79.0	1.3	41.4	549
Bihar	39.3	7,713	1.4	1.1	58.4	2.0	53.9	3,013

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have knowledge about legal minimum age at marriage in Bihar for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	82.3	83.1	15.3	84.7	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	6,898
20-24	90.8	91.2	7.7	92.3	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	815
Residence									
Rural	81.5	82.3	15.3	84.7	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	6,587
Urban	93.0	93.4	9.7	90.3	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	1,126
Education									
Non-literate ^a	57.0	58.4	34.4	65.6	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	1,784
Less than five years	67.2	68.2	28.3	71.7	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	929
5-9 years	93.4	94.1	10.3	89.7	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	3,182
10 or more years	98.7	98.9	5.3	94.7	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	1,818
Religion									
Hindu	85.4	86.1	14.0	86.0	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	6,086
Muslim	74.9	76.0	15.9	84.1	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	1,601
Christian	(77.8)	(77.8)	(21.4)	(78.6)	(100.0)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	18
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	72.3	74.0	24.0	76.0	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	1,116
Scheduled tribes	65.6	65.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	143
Other backward classes	83.3	83.8	15.4	84.6	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	4,118
Others	89.3	90.1	8.7	91.3	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	2,320
Wealth index									
Lowest	64.0	65.1	27.7	72.3	100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	1,593
Second	78.4	79.4	17.8	82.2	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	2,347
Middle	90.2	91.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	1,597
Fourth	96.1	96.3	7.3	92.7	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,318
Highest	98.1	98.2	5.1	94.9	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	858
Bihar	83.2	83.9	14.4	85.6	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	7,713

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	22.1	6,898	5.5	84.6	5.2	11.8	6.1	6.5	2.2	9.3	1,498
20-24	25.4	815	4.8	84.4	8.5	12.0	6.2	8.5	1.6	6.2	203
Residence											
Rural	22.5	6,587	5.1	85.2	5.5	11.2	6.3	7.1	2.5	9.2	1,454
Urban	22.4	1,126	7.0	81.2	6.4	15.3	4.9	4.8	0.0	7.3	247
Education											
Non-literate ^a	19.1	1,784	4.8	86.3	5.1	7.6	4.9	9.0	1.5	7.5	332
Less than five years	22.0	929	2.3	84.1	4.5	9.5	7.0	5.9	3.6	7.1	196
5-9 years	24.0	3,182	6.9	83.5	5.1	12.7	6.3	5.5	1.9	10.6	751
10 or more years	23.4	1,818	4.5	85.5	7.5	14.5	6.3	7.6	2.2	7.9	422
Religion											
Hindu	22.8	6,086	5.2	84.0	6.0	12.6	6.9	6.0	2.0	9.1	1,361
Muslim	21.2	1,601	6.0	87.4	3.9	8.9	2.8	9.9	2.4	7.4	331
Christian	(27.8)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	21.1	1,116	3.8	84.9	6.7	6.4	7.2	5.2	2.2	11.2	232
Scheduled tribes	21.2	143	3.2	78.6	0.0	3.2	7.0	8.0	6.9	12.7	30
Other backward classes	22.2	4,118	5.4	84.2	5.5	12.0	5.5	6.6	2.0	9.0	888
Others	23.9	2,320	6.2	85.7	5.5	14.3	6.5	7.7	2.0	7.6	548
Wealth index											
Lowest	21.6	1,593	5.3	84.3	3.8	7.1	4.6	7.1	2.4	8.0	334
Second	20.9	2,347	4.2	85.7	6.1	9.9	5.7	6.7	2.3	10.6	480
Middle	24.2	1,597	5.4	84.4	6.2	16.2	8.4	6.7	3.9	11.2	380
Fourth	25.8	1,318	6.3	84.0	7.2	13.6	5.4	6.7	0.6	5.2	336
Highest	20.2	858	6.9	83.6	3.5	12.7	6.4	6.8	0.0	8.4	171
Bihar	22.5	7,713	5.4	84.6	5.6	11.8	6.1	6.8	2.1	8.9	1,701

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	95.0	3.6	8.5	0.1	6,898
20-24	82.5	10.4	27.1	0.0	815
Residence					
Rural	96.2	3.0	6.9	0.0	6,587
Urban	79.4	11.5	30.9	0.3	1,126
Education					
Non-literate ^a	99.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	1,784
Less than five years	98.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	929
5-9 years	95.6	2.9	8.2	0.1	3,182
10 or more years	82.7	12.3	28.4	0.0	1,818
Religion					
Hindu	93.0	4.6	11.4	0.1	6,086
Muslim	96.3	3.3	6.7	0.1	1,601
Christian	(100.0)	(5.6)	(11.1)	(0.0)	18
Others	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	97.3	2.4	5.4	0.0	1,116
Scheduled tribes	96.1	4.5	5.2	0.0	143
Other backward classes	95.0	3.4	8.7	0.1	4,118
Others	89.6	6.8	16.3	0.1	2,320
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	1,593
Second	98.9	0.5	2.2	0.1	2,347
Middle	95.6	4.2	7.6	0.0	1,597
Fourth	90.1	8.1	17.8	0.1	1,318
Highest	72.7	15.4	43.5	0.1	858
Bihar	93.7	4.3	10.4	0.1	7,713
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.					

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	95.0	94.9	72.5	93.6	44.9	71.9	12.5	44.3	49.9	4.0	10.4	3.7	1.2	6,898
20-24	97.7	97.7	86.6	97.0	74.4	88.3	28.9	61.5	75.1	11.1	22.8	12.4	1.6	815
Residence														
Rural	95.0	94.9	73.0	93.7	45.8	71.8	11.9	44.7	49.7	4.0	11.4	4.3	1.2	6,587
Urban	97.2	97.2	80.0	95.6	61.1	84.6	27.8	54.2	69.7	9.6	13.3	6.6	1.4	1,126
Education														
Non-literate ^a	89.3	89.1	56.4	87.7	24.5	52.1	3.2	24.8	27.5	0.7	6.5	1.2	0.8	1,784
Less than five years	91.8	91.6	63.5	90.1	29.9	59.3	4.7	31.4	32.0	0.5	6.0	1.9	1.3	929
5-9 years	97.4	97.3	77.6	95.9	49.5	78.6	12.5	50.3	55.2	3.7	11.0	4.2	1.0	3,182
10 or more years	99.3	99.3	90.0	98.6	77.3	93.0	32.6	66.8	82.7	12.8	20.8	10.1	2.1	1,818
Religion														
Hindu	96.0	96.0	75.7	94.8	50.7	75.2	15.4	47.3	54.6	5.3	12.5	5.0	1.1	6,086
Muslim	92.8	92.5	67.9	91.2	37.9	67.7	9.8	41.6	44.9	3.1	8.5	3.3	1.8	1,601
Christian	(3.3)	(3.3)	(50.0)	(77.8)	(27.8)	(36.7)	(5.6)	(30.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	92.9	92.8	64.5	91.8	36.8	63.8	9.4	36.1	40.2	2.7	9.1	2.6	0.4	1,116
Scheduled tribes	89.1	88.3	56.7	87.1	28.6	54.8	6.5	28.2	42.0	4.2	11.0	0.7	0.7	143
Other backward classes	95.4	95.3	73.7	94.0	45.9	71.8	13.1	44.5	49.5	3.8	11.0	4.5	1.3	4,118
Others	96.8	96.7	80.3	95.5	58.3	82.8	19.0	55.0	64.6	7.7	14.2	6.1	1.5	2,320
Wealth index														
Lowest	89.7	89.5	60.5	88.2	27.0	56.6	3.9	28.9	30.0	0.9	6.8	2.0	0.9	1,593
Second	94.9	94.8	69.2	93.5	38.5	66.6	7.9	39.9	42.0	1.9	9.5	2.8	1.3	2,347
Middle	97.6	97.4	79.0	96.6	53.8	79.0	14.4	51.3	58.1	4.6	13.0	5.7	1.3	1,597
Fourth	97.5	97.5	84.8	96.3	65.8	86.9	22.8	58.7	70.7	8.5	15.1	6.8	1.5	1,318
Highest	99.1	99.1	85.8	97.4	73.8	93.1	36.5	65.1	84.2	14.5	18.9	8.9	1.4	858
Bihar	95.3	95.2	74.0	94.0	48.0	73.6	14.2	46.1	52.6	4.8	11.7	4.6	1.2	7,713

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	45.6	58.0	2.1	6,898
20-24	56.6	74.4	1.6	815
Residence				
Rural	45.2	58.0	2.0	6,587
Urban	55.5	70.0	1.9	1,126
Education				
Non-literate ^a	30.8	39.2	3.6	1,784
Less than five years	32.6	48.9	2.1	929
5-9 years	48.9	65.1	1.7	3,182
10 or more years	65.5	75.6	1.5	1,818
Religion				
Hindu	48.3	60.8	2.0	6,086
Muslim	40.8	55.6	2.0	1,601
Christian	(38.9)	(61.1)	(0.0)	18
Others	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	41.1	48.8	2.8	1,116
Scheduled tribes	37.4	40.0	6.5	143
Other backward classes	44.9	58.4	1.9	4,118
Others	53.3	68.6	1.6	2,320
Wealth index				
Lowest	33.2	43.6	3.0	1,593
Second	40.3	53.7	2.7	2,347
Middle	49.6	65.0	1.3	1,597
Fourth	59.2	72.0	1.3	1,318
Highest	64.3	76.6	1.6	858
Bihar	46.7	59.7	2.0	7,713
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.				

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	23.5	6,898	15.6	61.2	73.4	1.4	0.1	3.3	2.6	1,613
20-24	33.0	815	19.5	64.6	70.2	1.2	0.0	4.1	2.0	266
Residence										
Rural	24.1	6,587	15.2	62.8	72.7	1.3	0.1	2.5	2.4	1,578
Urban	27.4	1,126	21.3	55.8	74.4	1.9	0.0	7.9	3.5	301
Education										
Non-literate ^a	15.6	1,784	11.8	68.8	68.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	279
Less than five years	20.7	929	16.0	62.1	71.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	3.6	191
5-9 years	24.8	3,182	14.7	59.5	74.6	1.5	0.1	3.7	2.4	785
10 or more years	34.6	1,818	20.0	61.1	73.4	1.7	0.0	4.9	2.6	624
Religion										
Hindu	25.6	6,086	16.9	61.8	72.5	1.6	0.1	3.7	2.4	1,546
Muslim	20.4	1,601	13.1	60.9	75.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	3.0	326
Christian	(33.3)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	21.5	1,116	17.2	65.1	70.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	1.3	238
Scheduled tribes	15.6	143	(9.1)	(68.2)	77.3	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	22
Other backward classes	24.7	4,118	14.5	59.5	75.5	1.7	0.1	3.0	2.8	1,011
Others	26.4	2,320	18.9	63.7	69.8	1.2	0.0	4.4	2.8	606
Wealth index										
Lowest	19.6	1,593	11.9	61.0	70.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.3	312
Second	20.7	2,347	12.7	60.0	76.1	1.0	0.0	2.1	2.6	486
Middle	26.9	1,597	15.9	64.0	70.3	0.9	0.0	3.4	2.8	428
Fourth	30.0	1,318	19.7	62.3	72.4	1.7	0.0	4.4	2.8	391
Highest	31.0	858	22.5	60.9	75.1	3.1	0.0	6.2	3.2	262
Bihar	24.5	7,713	16.2	61.7	73.0	1.4	0.1	3.4	2.5	1,879

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources of information												Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meeting/s/exhibition/mela	Others	
Age group													
15-19	26.7	6,898	27.6	21.5	2.4	18.9	5.0	3.2	71.4	14.8	1.9	2.4	1,834
20-24	43.7	815	32.8	39.3	2.7	32.1	6.4	2.1	63.5	10.4	2.2	4.9	355
Residence													
Rural	26.8	6,587	30.1	20.7	2.1	18.5	5.1	3.1	71.4	13.4	2.2	2.2	1,751
Urban	38.7	1,126	21.7	39.2	3.8	31.1	5.6	2.5	65.1	16.7	1.2	5.5	438
Education													
Non-literate ^a	12.9	1,784	9.2	2.5	0.0	0.4	5.3	4.3	91.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	231
Less than five years	17.0	929	13.5	6.8	0.8	1.5	4.8	3.2	92.3	1.8	1.3	0.6	158
5-9 years	29.9	3,182	29.0	18.5	2.0	16.1	4.0	3.1	70.1	15.5	2.3	2.1	950
10 or more years	47.0	1,818	35.7	39.9	3.9	35.5	6.7	2.5	60.5	18.4	2.0	4.7	850
Religion													
Hindu	30.2	6,086	30.5	25.5	2.6	22.8	5.4	3.1	68.5	15.3	2.1	2.7	1,826
Muslim	22.5	1,601	18.0	18.8	1.7	12.1	4.4	2.4	78.5	8.2	1.4	3.6	360
Christian	(5.6)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	24.2	1,116	21.0	15.8	2.2	15.7	5.6	1.8	76.3	12.5	2.6	2.4	267
Scheduled tribes	16.9	143	(20.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	20.8	(4.2)	(8.3)	(70.8)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(0.0)	24
Other backward classes	27.1	4,118	25.6	20.6	1.8	19.6	5.3	3.7	72.8	15.2	2.3	2.7	1,112
Others	34.0	2,320	35.3	33.1	3.5	24.7	5.1	2.3	64.2	13.2	1.3	3.2	783
Wealth index													
Lowest	16.0	1,593	11.5	5.0	0.4	5.6	5.6	4.8	85.7	7.3	2.0	0.0	254
Second	22.7	2,347	23.8	8.4	0.9	12.5	3.1	2.7	76.5	10.6	1.9	1.5	532
Middle	30.1	1,597	33.2	20.4	2.3	20.5	5.8	2.5	71.0	14.7	2.3	1.6	480
Fourth	39.1	1,318	36.7	34.2	3.6	26.3	7.5	4.1	65.0	16.8	1.6	4.2	513
Highest	47.9	858	28.8	49.0	4.4	35.3	4.3	1.5	57.8	18.5	2.3	6.0	410
Bihar	28.5	7,713	28.5	24.4	2.4	21.0	5.2	3.0	70.1	14.1	2.0	2.8	2,189

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	12.7	9.2	4.5	6.9	46.4	12.2	46.3	1,834
20-24	21.4	14.9	5.0	7.4	49.7	13.8	38.4	355
Residence								
Rural	13.3	9.3	3.6	6.4	46.5	11.7	45.3	1,751
Urban	18.1	13.7	7.9	8.7	48.9	15.4	42.8	438
Education								
Non-literate ^a	7.9	6.1	0.0	1.7	22.3	10.4	67.1	231
Less than five years	9.7	4.1	0.0	6.9	12.9	4.2	68.5	158
5-9 years	11.2	7.3	4.1	5.6	47.3	10.6	46.3	950
10 or more years	18.2	13.7	5.9	8.7	52.3	15.1	39.0	850
Religion								
Hindu	14.3	10.1	4.8	7.5	49.1	12.8	42.4	1,826
Muslim	15.5	11.9	3.2	3.3	32.7	11.0	60.5	360
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	11.9	11.9	1.5	3.7	49.4	14.1	40.6	267
Scheduled tribes	(22.2)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(11.1)	24
Other backward classes	12.2	9.2	3.5	6.5	47.5	12.2	44.6	1,112
Others	17.8	11.5	6.8	8.7	46.1	12.3	46.7	783
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.2	8.6	1.2	7.1	30.0	11.6	55.9	254
Second	9.5	7.6	0.4	2.7	44.1	5.8	49.5	532
Middle	16.2	8.6	2.6	6.9	45.4	12.4	46.3	480
Fourth	15.5	10.8	6.3	6.3	50.6	15.7	39.9	513
Highest	17.4	14.2	9.1	11.2	52.5	15.0	40.9	410
Bihar	14.4	10.3	4.6	7.0	47.0	12.5	44.7	2,189

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	47.7	6,898	59.8	51.8	4.2	37.0	4.4	1.1	3,267
20-24	74.4	815	61.4	71.3	6.2	54.1	6.2	0.5	605
Residence									
Rural	45.4	6,587	64.7	46.5	3.8	36.5	5.1	1.1	2,963
Urban	80.6	1,126	44.7	82.3	6.6	50.1	3.4	0.7	909
Education									
Non-literate ^a	10.4	1,784	59.7	27.0	1.8	3.9	3.9	0.0	182
Less than five years	19.0	929	55.3	38.1	2.1	8.1	5.4	0.6	175
5-9 years	58.4	3,182	58.3	46.0	3.1	32.4	4.3	1.1	1,854
10 or more years	91.5	1,818	62.5	69.4	6.6	54.9	5.2	1.1	1,661
Religion									
Hindu	54.3	6,086	60.2	55.9	4.9	40.9	5.0	1.1	3,296
Muslim	35.8	1,601	59.3	49.0	1.8	32.0	2.8	0.9	563
Christian	(55.6)	18	(40.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	35.0	1,116	53.8	42.2	2.5	33.0	4.2	1.3	388
Scheduled tribes	39.0	143	61.9	38.6	1.9	41.5	8.3	0.0	54
Other backward classes	46.9	4,118	57.4	51.4	4.2	36.7	4.6	1.0	1,921
Others	65.0	2,320	65.2	63.0	5.5	45.1	4.9	1.0	1,498
Wealth index									
Lowest	17.3	1,593	54.0	19.9	2.7	20.7	4.1	1.2	274
Second	34.6	2,347	59.9	28.0	1.3	27.2	3.4	0.5	804
Middle	59.0	1,597	62.5	43.4	4.4	33.2	5.8	1.3	939
Fourth	79.9	1,318	64.1	68.4	4.9	46.4	5.4	1.1	1,054
Highest	93.2	858	54.1	88.9	7.8	57.3	4.1	1.0	801
Bihar	50.5	7,713	60.0	54.8	4.5	39.7	4.7	1.0	3,872

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	8.4	60.2	23.8	34.1	21.4	59.0	19.7	3,267
20-24	9.9	65.5	24.0	37.8	33.1	69.7	21.0	605
Residence								
Rural	8.4	61.3	24.2	34.0	21.4	57.8	17.6	2,963
Urban	9.6	60.2	22.6	37.0	29.8	70.2	27.2	909
Education								
Non-literate ^a	6.4	56.2	32.2	27.3	5.8	33.7	8.5	182
Less than five years	6.9	48.4	32.9	29.3	6.0	44.5	10.4	175
5-9 years	7.2	59.8	22.3	31.9	19.6	56.3	17.7	1,854
10 or more years	10.4	63.7	23.9	38.4	29.9	68.6	23.7	1,661
Religion								
Hindu	8.8	61.6	23.7	34.9	24.0	61.3	20.1	3,296
Muslim	8.1	57.9	24.5	33.9	19.8	57.9	18.4	563
Christian	(0.0)	(62.5)	(25.0)	(12.5)	(37.5)	(50.0)	(37.5)	10
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	7.5	58.8	29.6	35.2	16.1	51.6	14.2	388
Scheduled tribes	6.5	50.2	30.0	28.9	16.9	60.2	18.6	54
Other backward classes	8.3	62.6	23.8	33.6	23.0	60.0	18.6	1,921
Others	9.6	60.2	22.4	36.3	25.9	63.8	23.1	1,498
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.6	57.6	22.9	24.8	12.1	42.0	10.8	274
Second	5.2	57.4	23.7	33.0	18.1	50.1	13.3	804
Middle	8.8	61.6	22.6	34.9	18.7	57.4	17.6	939
Fourth	9.1	60.7	25.2	32.8	24.6	63.5	22.8	1,054
Highest	10.9	65.0	23.8	41.2	34.2	74.8	26.7	801
Bihar	8.7	61.1	23.8	34.7	23.4	60.8	19.9	3,872

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	9.6	9.3	13.0	11.8	16.7	13.9	18.4	3,267
20-24	5.3	5.4	9.2	7.3	9.7	8.6	11.4	605
Residence								
Rural	10.4	10.0	13.5	12.5	17.2	14.4	19.1	2,963
Urban	4.0	4.5	8.7	6.5	10.3	8.5	11.2	909
Education								
Non-literate ^a	14.9	15.7	22.2	17.9	27.2	22.9	24.9	182
Less than five years	14.2	14.6	18.6	16.4	24.3	14.6	25.4	175
5-9 years	10.8	10.3	13.5	13.3	18.6	15.1	20.4	1,854
10 or more years	5.6	5.6	9.5	7.4	10.0	9.5	12.1	1,661
Religion								
Hindu	9.1	8.8	12.1	11.2	15.6	13.6	17.7	3,296
Muslim	7.8	8.2	14.1	10.0	15.4	9.8	14.7	563
Christian	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	10
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	11.2	11.6	12.2	13.7	18.5	14.9	22.1	388
Scheduled tribes	10.6	7.0	14.0	12.2	15.8	10.4	18.3	54
Other backward classes	9.1	8.5	13.3	11.5	16.4	14.2	17.4	1,921
Others	8.1	8.4	11.3	10.0	13.8	11.3	15.7	1,498
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.5	13.1	17.4	16.6	22.3	20.6	23.7	274
Second	12.4	12.1	16.7	14.3	21.1	16.8	21.7	804
Middle	11.3	10.9	15.4	13.3	18.4	16.2	20.1	939
Fourth	7.4	7.2	9.8	10.2	13.9	10.0	16.1	1,054
Highest	2.8	3.3	6.4	4.6	6.8	7.1	9.0	801
Bihar	8.9	8.7	12.4	11.1	15.6	13.1	17.3	3,872

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	18.9	29.1	52.4	48.0	10.2	5.1	3,267
20-24	22.2	40.5	60.6	59.8	14.6	3.0	605
Residence							
Rural	19.3	30.2	52.1	46.3	9.8	4.6	2,963
Urban	19.8	33.7	59.2	61.5	14.3	5.1	909
Education							
Non-literate ^a	23.6	18.9	44.3	20.5	3.6	2.9	182
Less than five years	8.3	10.2	45.9	35.3	3.0	4.4	175
5-9 years	18.7	24.2	50.1	43.5	9.0	5.2	1,854
10 or more years	20.6	40.0	59.6	61.7	14.0	4.5	1,661
Religion							
Hindu	19.7	31.3	54.2	50.9	11.4	5.0	3,296
Muslim	17.8	29.8	51.1	44.2	8.2	3.3	563
Christian	(33.3)	(33.3)	(30.0)	(40.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	10
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	18.5	26.5	52.7	39.3	10.2	5.0	388
Scheduled tribes	16.9	43.8	34.6	47.2	17.1	9.6	54
Other backward classes	18.7	27.9	54.4	49.2	10.7	4.7	1,921
Others	20.6	35.8	53.9	53.5	11.2	4.7	1,498
Wealth index							
Lowest	20.5	25.2	45.7	31.7	5.1	5.0	274
Second	18.6	22.3	46.9	36.8	7.5	4.7	804
Middle	18.7	27.3	50.4	45.7	9.7	3.8	939
Fourth	20.4	30.4	57.8	54.9	11.6	5.6	1,054
Highest	19.4	43.9	61.8	67.3	15.6	4.6	801
Bihar	19.5	31.1	53.7	49.9	11.0	4.8	3,872

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	49.7	3,267	85.7	14.0	0.5	4.3	38.3	1.0	0.5	1,617
20-24	58.1	605	91.1	13.1	1.9	6.0	41.6	1.9	0.3	349
Residence										
Rural	48.1	2,963	85.8	15.1	0.6	4.0	38.4	0.9	0.4	1,421
Urban	60.7	909	89.0	10.8	1.0	6.1	40.2	1.8	0.5	545
Education										
Non-literate ^a	36.7	182	85.6	5.1	0.0	1.4	49.2	0.0	0.0	67
Less than five years	37.4	175	83.3	6.1	0.0	4.3	52.7	0.0	0.0	65
5-9 years	45.3	1,854	84.5	14.7	0.4	3.9	40.1	1.0	0.6	838
10 or more years	60.4	1,661	88.8	14.3	1.1	5.3	36.3	1.4	0.4	996
Religion										
Hindu	52.3	3,296	86.5	14.3	0.7	4.1	39.1	1.1	0.3	1,716
Muslim	44.6	563	88.2	10.5	0.9	7.8	37.5	1.4	1.1	248
Christian	(20.0)	10	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	52.8	0.0	0.0	2
Others	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	50.4	388	85.4	12.3	0.0	4.5	41.6	1.5	1.0	195
Scheduled tribes	29.5	54	81.2	18.3	0.0	0.0	28.4	6.9	0.0	15
Other backward classes	50.6	1,921	87.1	14.1	0.4	4.7	40.7	1.1	0.6	965
Others	52.5	1,498	86.5	14.0	1.3	4.5	36.0	1.1	0.1	785
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.5	274	80.5	10.6	0.0	3.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	124
Second	41.7	804	83.7	14.9	0.0	4.1	38.4	0.3	0.9	335
Middle	46.3	939	87.6	14.4	0.2	2.7	39.2	1.1	0.2	433
Fourth	55.4	1,054	88.3	14.5	0.6	5.1	37.8	1.4	0.5	581
Highest	61.9	801	87.5	12.8	2.0	6.2	39.6	1.9	0.4	493
Bihar	51.0	3,872	86.7	13.9	0.7	4.6	38.9	1.2	0.4	1,966

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Bihar, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness								A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse				
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	61.0	18.0	4.9	29.9	10.8	71.7	20.0	63.4	16.5	72.2	6,898
20-24	66.9	8.5	4.5	15.1	15.5	61.3	24.2	53.4	23.0	64.2	815
Residence											
Rural	60.6	18.5	5.0	29.9	11.0	71.4	19.3	63.5	16.8	71.7	6,587
Urban	67.2	8.6	4.0	19.1	13.0	66.0	26.6	55.6	19.2	68.8	1,126
Education											
Non-literate ^a	43.3	34.5	5.2	43.3	7.4	79.1	15.8	71.0	11.6	78.7	1,784
Less than five years	52.2	27.8	4.9	37.0	8.6	77.9	14.5	69.6	12.7	77.6	929
5-9 years	68.7	11.4	4.8	25.9	12.2	68.9	21.2	61.2	17.6	70.3	3,182
10 or more years	71.6	4.5	4.4	13.9	14.9	61.8	26.3	52.5	24.0	62.8	1,818
Religion											
Hindu	63.4	15.6	4.7	27.2	11.4	69.4	20.4	61.6	17.5	70.7	6,086
Muslim	54.8	22.6	5.1	32.5	10.8	75.3	20.5	65.3	15.8	73.7	1,601
Christian	(55.6)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(5.6)	(72.2)	(22.2)	(61.1)	(5.6)	(88.9)	18
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	53.6	23.8	4.2	33.0	8.5	73.5	18.2	65.3	13.7	74.2	1,116
Scheduled tribes	48.0	31.2	3.5	36.2	11.9	75.0	17.2	64.8	12.7	78.1	143
Other backward classes	62.0	17.1	5.1	29.1	11.5	70.4	20.8	62.7	16.7	71.8	4,118
Others	65.5	12.7	4.7	24.3	12.3	69.4	20.9	60.5	20.0	68.8	2,320
Wealth index											
Lowest	47.6	31.1	4.1	39.3	8.6	77.9	17.0	68.9	12.1	76.8	1,593
Second	57.9	20.7	5.2	33.3	9.5	73.7	16.9	66.3	15.2	74.2	2,347
Middle	67.1	13.1	5.3	25.9	12.5	69.4	22.5	60.4	19.2	69.6	1,597
Fourth	70.7	7.7	4.1	19.7	13.8	64.3	22.5	57.3	20.5	65.6	1,318
Highest	73.0	3.0	5.3	12.8	15.1	60.8	29.0	51.3	22.8	65.4	858
Bihar	61.6	17.0	4.8	28.3	11.3	70.6	20.4	62.4	17.2	71.3	7,713

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10 – 24unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Bihar, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Pashchim Champaran	66.5	12.7	59.7	5.0	12.0	157
Purba Champaran	87.8	24.6	72.4	11.0	29.3	182
Sheohar	62.9	26.8	52.1	9.4	16.4	141
Sitamarhi	53.9	21.2	71.7	7.9	13.8	151
Madhubani	83.2	10.8	61.2	3.6	13.8	196
Supaul	80.8	17.5	71.9	1.8	27.3	172
Araria	55.1	31.9	65.4	5.1	18.2	194
Kishanganj	77.4	22.7	73.4	10.2	27.9	414
Purnia	64.0	14.8	64.0	9.7	18.6	236
Katihar	76.6	20.1	63.1	10.8	17.1	251
Madhepura	66.4	25.2	56.8	5.5	17.1	143
Saharsa	61.0	18.2	54.5	8.1	10.6	121
Darbhanga	65.2	11.3	70.7	12.6	23.2	197
Muzaffarpur	77.3	16.8	62.0	15.2	20.7	164
Gopalganj	60.6	21.3	66.7	6.9	20.7	246
Siwan	74.8	19.3	68.3	13.2	31.4	325
Saran	89.1	25.0	73.4	9.0	9.9	313
Vaishali	78.3	23.8	78.8	23.3	28.0	189
Samastipur	79.5	20.2	80.9	12.3	33.3	204
Begusarai	79.4	19.5	71.5	12.6	21.6	198
Khagaria	82.4	23.0	83.3	15.7	43.8	210
Bhagalpur	51.3	34.2	71.0	12.9	12.3	155
Banka	64.9	26.8	67.0	9.4	19.6	98
Munger	90.7	31.5	89.3	30.8	33.2	213
Lakhisarai	70.5	25.1	75.5	21.6	21.0	200
Sheikhpura	88.1	35.4	84.6	12.0	33.3	201
Nalanda	77.6	26.3	82.8	18.9	29.1	244
Patna	83.9	25.7	85.5	21.9	34.3	246
Bhojpur	79.0	16.1	77.5	18.8	16.9	220
Buxar	81.1	18.8	87.5	21.4	30.7	280
Kaimur	84.6	25.6	84.6	19.5	34.9	242
Rohtas	84.3	19.7	80.3	21.5	26.5	223
Jehanabad	89.4	31.6	88.4	24.4	34.2	225
Aurangabad	75.0	16.7	83.0	19.7	22.6	212
Gaya	79.6	17.3	80.6	14.4	29.8	215
Nawada	74.6	17.7	80.8	8.3	24.0	227
Jamui	85.7	33.3	59.3	11.6	11.5	108
Bihar	76.0	22.5	73.6	14.2	24.5	7,713

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES- AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centres	PHCs	CHCs
Pashchim Champaran	4,9561	21,5997	20,5952
Purba Champaran	1,0730	16,6200	21,7047
Sheohar	9914	9,1324	0
Sitamarhi	1,1304	19,5574	18,9000
Madhubani	4,6079	19,3509	35,0000
Supaul	1,0375	12,4002	24,5000
Araria	3,9844	18,1438	34,4326
Kishanganj	1,1074	18,9447	23,3628
Purnia	8396	14,3865	13,1000
Katihar	3,9481	11,2025	22,7096
Madhepura	7,9185	14,1096	0
Saharsa	9065	28,5871	0
Darbhanga	3,8530	18,4520	23,2500
Muzaffarpur	1,1265	20,7187	22,8500
Gopalganj	1,4458	15,2210	12,8405
Siwan	8512	17,5619	16,4765
Saran	3,7132	29,9086	30,3756
Vaishali	7410	19,6402	50,0000
Samastipur	1,4202	18,3134	25,8750
Begusarai	3,5045	18,9886	57,4363
Khagaria	8770	9,6204	26,8652
Bhagalpur	7692	18,4876	23,6419
Banka	1,0385	13,7290	19,2371
Munger	9259	12,1509	9,5149
Lakhisarai	9583	12,6021	15,0000
Sheikhpura	7325	4,2261	13,0000
Nalanda	8172	14,5024	28,4137
Patna	8741	11,5514	20,2464
Bhojpur	8634	21,0697	16,3315
Buxar	15,6572	12,5639	0
Kaimur (Bhabua)	8,0446	8,1436	19,8000
Rohtas	1,1319	12,3460	9,4000
Jehanabad	1,0912	11,1536	20,7508
Aurangabad	8982	14,5358	20,9625
Gaya	7059	13,1543	10,0000
Nawada	1,1331	16,6772	58,4722
Jamui	8,2875	11,6747	31,4368
Bihar	2,4589	15,8275	25,3523
PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.			

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	No. Sub-Centres ²
Pashchim Champaran	28.9	45	92.0	50.0	25
Purba Champaran	29.8	47	93.1	0.0	29
Sheohar	25.0	48	86.7	14.3	15
Sitamarhi	44.7	47	92.3	25.0	39
Madhubani	47.9	48	74.1	20.0	27
Supaul	35.4	48	77.8	50.0	27
Araria	31.9	47	75.0	50.0	36
Kishanganj	13.3	45	90.6	75.0	32
Purnia	26.1	46	92.3	0.0	26
Katihar	28.9	45	100.0	40.0	33
Madhepura	29.2	48	81.3	66.7	16
Saharsa	45.7	46	94.4	0.0	36
Darbhanga	37.0	46	83.8	100.0	37
Muzaffarpur	35.6	45	95.8	0.0	24
Gopalganj	23.4	47	94.4	0.0	36
Siwan	21.3	47	59.0	0.0	39
Saran	40.0	45	76.5	16.7	34
Vaishali	42.6	47	89.7	0.0	39
Samastipur	45.8	48	91.4	0.0	35
Begusarai	37.5	48	92.5	0.0	40
Khagaria	68.1	47	100.0	66.7	41
Bhagalpur	48.8	41	94.1	16.7	34
Banka	16.7	48	94.7	18.2	38
Munger	41.7	36	96.3	0.0	27
Lakhisarai	25.6	43	100.0	0.0	28
Sheikhpura	28.6	42	89.3	0.0	28
Nalanda	30.2	43	100.0	100.0	36
Patna	48.3	29	95.2	0.0	21
Bhojpur	41.9	43	94.4	14.3	36
Buxar	33.3	45	100.0	28.6	35
Kaimur (Bhabua)	12.5	48	96.4	40.0	28
Rohtas	20.9	43	96.4	0.0	28
Jehanabad	34.8	46	92.3	0.0	39
Aurangabad	21.7	46	94.4	100.0	36
Gaya	25.6	43	100.0	0.0	33
Nawada	28.3	46	100.0	50.0	25
Jamui	21.7	46	96.3	50.0	27
Bihar	32.7	1,668	91.2	26.6	1,165

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at the Sub-Centre.
² Some of the selected villages have more than one Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Pashchim Champaran	0	2	0	2	1	4
Purba Champaran	0	6	4	2	0	11
Sheohar	0	7	7	0	0	10
Sitamarhi	0	7	4	1	1	16
Madhubani	1	6	4	0	0	16
Supaul	0	10	8	0	0	15
Araria	0	5	3	0	0	14
Kishanganj	0	7	6	4	0	14
Purnia	1	4	2	0	0	5
Katihar	0	7	1	1	0	18
Madhepura	0	9	8	0	0	12
Saharsa	0	5	2	1	0	9
Darbhanga	0	8	2	0	0	12
Muzaffarpur	0	12	8	5	4	16
Gopalganj	0	4	1	0	0	9
Siwan	0	2	2	1	0	10
Saran	0	7	3	5	0	11
Vaishali	0	4	3	2	1	08
Samastipur	0	5	6	1	0	11
Begusarai	0	7	0	0	0	10
Khagaria	0	8	5	6	1	18
Bhagalpur	1	6	3	2	1	9
Banka	0	7	1	2	1	15
Munger	0	5	4	0	0	11
Lakhisarai	0	4	2	3	0	10
Sheikhpura	0	8	3	6	0	11
Nalanda	0	6	5	4	0	10
Patna	0	6	1	1	0	7
Bhojpur	0	6	5	3	1	14
Buxar	0	14	3	4	3	16
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	5	2	3	0	12
Rohtas	0	8	4	5	1	10
Jehanabad	0	7	3	1	0	11
Aurangabad	0	1	0	0	0	6
Gaya	0	4	1	1	0	6
Nawada	0	1	1	0	0	4
Jamui	0	10	2	1	0	10
Bihar	3	230	119	67	15	411
(%)	(0.7)	(56.0)	(29.0)	(16.3)	(22.4) ¹	(100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRE HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Pashchim Champaran	4	0	25
Purba Champaran	19	8	29
Sheohar	7	0	15
Sitamarhi	35	1	39
Madhubani	10	0	27
Supaul	16	1	27
Araria	14	0	36
Kishanganj	8	4	32
Purnia	7	1	26
Katihar	18	0	33
Madhepura	6	0	16
Saharsa	25	1	36
Darbhanga	8	1	37
Muzaffarpur	12	3	24
Gopalganj	29	2	36
Siwan	21	1	39
Saran	23	2	34
Vaishali	18	3	39
Samastipur	31	1	35
Begusarai	7	5	40
Khagaria	28	12	41
Bhagalpur	19	0	34
Banka	20	0	38
Munger	22	3	27
Lakhisarai	20	1	28
Sheikhpura	8	0	28
Nalanda	22	7	36
Patna	14	1	21
Bhojpur	22	2	36
Buxar	4	1	35
Kaimur (Bhabua)	10	0	28
Rohtas	22	0	28
Jehanabad	10	0	39
Aurangabad	12	6	36
Gaya	6	0	33
Nawada	15	0	25
Jamui	6	0	27
Bihar (%)	578 (49.6)	67 (5.9)	1,165 (100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.

² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Pashchim Champaran	0	9	10	25
Purba Champaran	1	5	5	29
Sheohar	4	2	1	15
Sitamarhi	7	1	7	39
Madhubani	1	6	16	27
Supaul	2	1	8	27
Araria	1	0	2	36
Kishanganj	1	4	20	32
Purnia	0	2	7	26
Katihar	0	11	0	33
Madhepura	0	0	1	16
Saharsa	3	5	0	36
Darbhanga	1	7	2	37
Muzaffarpur	4	2	9	24
Gopalganj	0	1	21	36
Siwan	4	8	19	39
Saran	4	5	10	34
Vaishali	5	10	25	39
Samastipur	2	8	7	35
Begusarai	1	9	3	40
Khagaria	0	7	21	41
Bhagalpur	1	3	1	34
Banka	1	0	5	38
Munger	1	5	16	27
Lakhisarai	1	8	2	28
Sheikhpura	1	1	24	28
Nalanda	5	13	9	36
Patna	0	1	7	21
Bhojpur	0	20	30	36
Buxar	0	3	15	35
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	0	21	28
Rohtas	1	4	8	28
Jehanabad	2	7	6	39
Aurangabad	3	4	12	36
Gaya	1	5	25	33
Nawada	3	1	2	25
Jamui	1	6	23	27
Bihar (%)	62 (5.3)	184 (83.3)	400 (34.3)	1,165 (100.0)
VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee. * Based on availability of VHSC.				

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Human resources status of Primary Health Centres				Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Pashchim Champaran	18	5	2	5	18
Purba Champaran	20	4	5	3	25
Sheohar	6	0	1	0	7
Sitamarhi	15	4	4	7	16
Madhubani	13	4	0	9	18
Supaul	12	2	0	1	14
Araria	6	0	0	1	8
Kishanganj	7	0	0	1	8
Purnia	10	2	0	2	12
Katihar	13	2	0	1	14
Madhepura	9	0	2	2	14
Saharsa	9	1	0	1	9
Darbhanga	16	6	1	7	17
Muzaffarpur	9	4	0	4	10
Gopalganj	10	5	1	1	11
Siwan	16	5	2	1	16
Saran	13	8	2	5	14
Vaishali	10	8	0	6	12
Samastipur	26	4	1	11	27
Begusarai	13	5	1	3	13
Khagaria	10	2	0	8	14
Bhagalpur	13	9	5	5	15
Banka	12	5	0	2	14
Munger	9	3	0	7	9
Lakhisarai	8	2	1	6	8
Sheikhpura	7	3	0	4	14
Nalanda	14	4	0	6	15
Patna	16	11	3	7	19
Bhojpur	14	7	0	5	17
Buxar	9	4	2	7	9
Kaimur (Bhabua)	10	2	1	2	13
Rohtas	15	3	5	4	18
Jehanabad	13	5	2	6	13
Aurangabad	13	2	1	8	14
Gaya	21	12	0	11	23
Nawada	15	1	1	9	16
Jamui	9	4	0	3	10
Bihar (%)	459 (87.6)	148 (28.2)	43 (8.2)	171 (32.6)	524 (100.0)

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

Districts	Number of Primary Health Centres having					Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Pashchim Champaran	9	11	14	0	6	18
Purba Champaran	19	15	19	0	15	25
Sheohar	3	2	2	0	0	7
Sitamarhi	10	12	11	4	3	16
Madhubani	14	12	16	4	7	18
Supaul	8	10	11	0	5	14
Araria	5	6	5	0	2	8
Kishanganj	8	7	6	0	6	8
Purnia	8	12	11	0	8	12
Katihar	8	9	8	3	9	14
Madhepura	7	7	9	1	5	14
Saharsa	5	9	9	2	4	9
Darbhanga	11	10	13	0	9	17
Muzaffarpur	7	8	9	0	3	10
Gopalganj	9	7	9	1	5	11
Siwan	11	13	14	0	12	16
Saran	11	11	10	5	9	14
Vaishali	6	8	11	1	7	12
Samastipur	17	9	13	0	11	27
Begusarai	11	10	10	0	8	13
Khagaria	7	6	9	0	4	14
Bhagalpur	11	10	13	4	9	15
Banka	8	7	10	1	4	14
Munger	5	5	7	0	7	9
Lakhisarai	4	2	6	1	1	8
Sheikhpura	4	6	9	0	3	14
Nalanda	9	8	9	2	7	15
Patna	9	10	11	12	8	19
Bhojpur	9	14	14	0	3	17
Buxar	6	6	5	0	5	9
Kaimur (Bhabua)	7	8	7	0	5	13
Rohtas	9	13	10	5	5	18
Jehanabad	7	11	12	0	7	13
Aurangabad	9	11	11	0	9	14
Gaya	18	17	20	4	15	23
Nawada	11	12	13	0	8	16
Jamui	6	4	9	0	6	10
Bihar	326	338	385	50	240	524
(%)	(62.2)	(64.5)	(75.8)	(9.5)	(45.8)	(100.0)

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Number of Primary Health Centres having						Total number of Primary Health Centres
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ at least 60 %	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Pashchim Champaran	3	10	11	12	7	8	18
Purba Champaran	0	10	16	17	14	14	25
Sheohar	0	0	2	3	1	0	7
Sitamarhi	4	7	12	12	10	11	16
Madhubani	1	5	11	10	10	11	18
Supaul	0	7	8	9	6	9	14
Araria	1	5	6	5	4	5	8
Kishanganj	2	7	7	7	7	7	8
Purnia	0	7	9	8	9	10	12
Katihar	0	8	7	11	5	6	14
Madhepura	0	6	6	7	4	7	14
Saharsa	1	3	7	8	5	7	9
Darbhanga	2	8	11	11	9	8	17
Muzaffarpur	0	5	7	5	3	6	10
Gopalganj	1	6	6	8	4	6	11
Siwan	3	10	9	11	9	12	16
Saran	5	10	10	10	9	11	14
Vaishali	2	5	5	9	6	7	12
Samastipur	3	5	13	11	7	9	27
Begusarai	3	6	10	8	9	9	13
Khagaria	0	1	7	6	1	5	14
Bhagalpur	3	9	7	10	5	9	15
Banka	0	6	9	5	5	6	14
Munger	1	3	8	5	3	4	9
Lakhisarai	0	1	3	2	2	2	8
Sheikhpura	0	5	5	5	5	4	14
Nalanda	2	6	9	5	4	6	15
Patna	1	8	11	8	8	7	19
Bhojpur	4	5	10	9	8	11	17
Buxar	0	7	6	1	6	3	9
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1	4	8	5	4	7	13
Rohtas	2	9	9	11	9	11	18
Jehanabad	1	6	6	9	8	10	13
Aurangabad	4	8	10	9	9	10	14
Gaya	2	14	15	15	13	14	23
Nawada	0	6	9	7	9	11	16
Jamui	0	2	5	6	3	4	10
Bihar (%)	52 (9.9)	230 (43.9)	310 (59.2)	300 (57.3)	240 (71.0)	287 (84.9)	524 (100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidotes, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Number of Primary Health Centres having				Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Pashchim Champaran	4	10	8	5	18
Purba Champaran	9	15	12	8	25
Sheohar	3	1	1	1	7
Sitamarhi	10	13	15	10	16
Madhubani	0	13	6	4	18
Supaul	2	10	9	5	14
Araria	4	6	5	2	8
Kishanganj	5	6	6	3	8
Purnia	9	9	8	1	12
Katihar	5	11	7	1	14
Madhepura	4	6	0	0	14
Saharsa	6	7	6	1	9
Darbhanga	2	13	11	6	17
Muzaffarpur	5	8	7	3	10
Gopalganj	6	9	10	8	11
Siwan	11	14	7	5	16
Saran	6	11	8	5	14
Vaishali	4	9	5	3	12
Samastipur	6	12	10	6	27
Begusarai	5	10	3	2	13
Khagaria	2	7	6	6	14
Bhagalpur	6	9	5	4	15
Banka	7	8	6	4	14
Munger	2	6	9	6	9
Lakhisarai	2	2	4	1	8
Sheikhpura	2	4	5	5	14
Nalanda	5	12	6	3	15
Patna	8	10	11	8	19
Bhojpur	11	13	13	10	17
Buxar	4	7	4	2	9
Kaimur (Bhabua)	5	8	8	6	13
Rohtas	6	15	9	4	18
Jehanabad	8	10	10	3	13
Aurangabad	9	10	10	4	14
Gaya	9	18	11	9	23
Nawada	6	14	5	3	16
Jamui	5	6	4	3	10
Bihar (%)	203 (38.7)	352 (67.2)	270 (51.5)	160 (30.5)	524 (100.0)
Note: RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.					

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08					
District	Number of Community Health Centres having:				Total number of Community Health Centres
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Pashchim Champaran	0	0	0	0	2
Purba Champaran	1	1	0	0	0
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	3
Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	1
Madhubani	1	0	0	0	2
Supaul	0	1	0	0	2
Araria	2	1	2	1	3
Kishanganj	0	0	1	0	1
Purnia	2	2	0	1	2
Katihar	0	1	0	2	3
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	2	0	0	2	2
Muzaffarpur	1	2	0	1	2
Gopalganj	0	2	0	1	2
Siwan	0	2	1	2	2
Saran	1	1	0	3	3
Vaishali	0	1	0	0	1
Samastipur	3	1	1	0	4
Begusarai	2	2	2	1	2
Khagaria	0	1	0	0	1
Bhagalpur	0	0	1	2	2
Banka	0	1	0	1	3
Munger	1	1	1	0	1
Lakhisarai	1	1	0	0	1
Sheikhpura	1	0	0	1	1
Nalanda	1	1	0	0	3
Patna	2	1	1	2	2
Bhojpur	1	0	1	0	1
Buxar	0	0	0	0	0
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1	0	0	0	1
Rohtas	0	0	0	0	1
Jehanabad	2	1	1	2	2
Aurangabad	0	2	0	0	3
Gaya	0	1	0	0	1
Nawada	0	1	0	1	2
Jamui	2	2	1	0	4
Bihar (%)	27 (40.9)	29 (43.9)	13 (19.7)	23 (34.9)	66 (100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Number of Community Health Centres having:					Total number of Community Health Centres
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
Pashchim Champaran	1	1	0	0	0	2
Purba Champaran	2	3	2	0	0	0
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sitamarhi	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhubani	2	2	0	1	0	2
Supaul	1	2	2	0	0	2
Araria	3	3	3	1	0	3
Kishanganj	1	1	1	0	0	1
Purnia	2	2	2	1	0	2
Katihar	1	3	2	1	0	3
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	1	2	1	0	0	2
Muzaffarpur	2	1	1	1	0	2
Gopalganj	2	1	1	2	0	2
Siwan	2	2	2	1	0	2
Saran	3	2	1	1	0	3
Vaishali	0	1	1	0	0	1
Samastipur	4	4	3	0	0	4
Begusarai	2	2	2	2	0	2
Khagaria	1	1	0	0	0	1
Bhagalpur	2	2	1	0	0	2
Banka	3	2	2	2	0	3
Munger	1	1	1	0	0	1
Lakhisarai	1	1	1	0	0	1
Sheikhpura	1	1	1	1	0	1
Nalanda	2	3	2	0	0	3
Patna	2	2	2	2	0	2
Bhojpur	1	1	0	0	0	1
Buxar	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Rohtas	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jehanabad	2	1	1	1	0	2
Aurangabad	3	3	3	0	0	3
Gaya	1	1	1	0	0	1
Nawada	2	2	0	0	0	2
Jamui	3	4	3	0	0	4
Bihar (%)	57(86.4)	58(87.9)	42(72.4)	18(27.3)	00(0.0)	66(100.0)
Note: LBW=low birth weight. ¹ Based on 24 hours and Community Health Centres designated as First Referral Unit. ² Based on last one month services.						

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, BIHAR, 2007-08

District	Number of Community Health Centres having:				Total number of Community Health Centres
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Pashchim Champaran	1	1	1	0	2
Purba Champaran	3	3	3	2	0
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	3
Sitamarhi	0	1	0	0	1
Madhubani	0	2	2	0	2
Supaul	2	2	2	2	2
Araria	1	3	3	0	3
Kishanganj	0	1	1	0	1
Purnia	2	2	2	2	2
Katihar	1	2	2	0	3
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	0	2	1	0	2
Muzaffarpur	2	2	2	0	2
Gopalganj	2	2	2	2	2
Siwan	2	2	2	1	2
Saran	2	3	2	0	3
Vaishali	1	1	1	1	1
Samastipur	4	4	3	0	4
Begusarai	2	2	2	0	2
Khagaria	1	1	1	1	1
Bhagalpur	1	2	2	0	2
Banka	3	3	3	0	3
Munger	1	1	1	3	1
Lakhisarai	1	1	1	1	1
Sheikhpura	1	1	1	0	1
Nalanda	1	2	1	1	3
Patna	1	2	1	1	2
Bhojpur	0	1	0	0	1
Buxar	0	0	0	1	0
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	1	1	1	1
Rohtas	0	0	0	0	1
Jehanabad	2	2	2	0	2
Aurangabad	2	3	3	1	3
Gaya	0	1	1	0	1
Nawada	1	2	1	0	2
Jamui	3	4	4	1	4
Bihar (%)	43 (65.2)	62 (93.9)	54 (87.1)	21 (31.8)	66 (100.0)
*RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.					

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR OF SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.344	0.024	1,030	1,030	7.041	0.296	0.391
Purba Champaran	0.288	0.021	1,368	1,367	7.391	0.247	0.330
Sheohar	0.283	0.024	1,202	1,200	8.490	0.236	0.330
Sitamarhi	0.260	0.029	1,274	1,274	11.241	0.203	0.317
Madhubani	0.359	0.030	1,507	1,508	8.272	0.301	0.417
Supaul	0.451	0.023	1,424	1,424	5.077	0.406	0.496
Araria	0.329	0.032	1,360	1,404	9.854	0.265	0.392
Kishanganj	0.289	0.025	1,322	1,315	8.731	0.240	0.339
Purnia	0.289	0.030	1,210	1,210	10.447	0.230	0.348
Katihar	0.279	0.031	1,086	1,083	11.173	0.217	0.340
Madhepura	0.367	0.025	1,345	1,343	6.937	0.317	0.417
Saharsa	0.349	0.024	1,122	1,121	6.930	0.302	0.397
Darbhanga	0.328	0.022	1,087	1,084	6.755	0.284	0.371
Muzaffarpur	0.342	0.020	996	994	5.740	0.304	0.381
Gopalganj	0.231	0.019	908	910	8.170	0.194	0.268
Siwan	0.252	0.022	958	958	8.617	0.210	0.295
Saran	0.303	0.020	1,250	1,252	6.742	0.263	0.343
Vaishali	0.453	0.019	1,277	1,279	4.171	0.416	0.490
Samastipur	0.361	0.027	1,287	1,285	7.565	0.307	0.414
Begusarai	0.296	0.023	1,321	1,321	7.854	0.250	0.341
Khagaria	0.328	0.022	1,329	1,332	6.556	0.286	0.371
Bhagalpur	0.423	0.021	866	861	5.059	0.381	0.465
Banka	0.263	0.025	983	979	9.352	0.215	0.311
Munger	0.432	0.023	985	987	5.433	0.386	0.478
Lakhisarai	0.333	0.028	1,302	1,296	8.508	0.277	0.388
Sheikhpura	0.289	0.023	1,219	1,218	7.965	0.244	0.334
Nalanda	0.327	0.022	1,263	1,266	6.627	0.284	0.369
Patna	0.449	0.030	896	905	6.712	0.390	0.509
Bhojpur	0.375	0.022	1,177	1,180	5.989	0.331	0.419
Buxar	0.339	0.019	1,276	1,275	5.679	0.302	0.377
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.328	0.019	1,375	1,370	5.666	0.291	0.364
Rohtas	0.435	0.023	1,104	1,103	5.402	0.389	0.481
Jehanabad	0.296	0.018	1,388	1,387	6.182	0.260	0.331
Aurangabad	0.362	0.023	1,107	1,107	6.408	0.316	0.407
Gaya	0.332	0.023	1,234	1,232	7.029	0.286	0.378
Nawada	0.277	0.022	1,229	1,230	7.849	0.234	0.320
Jamui	0.290	0.022	1,272	1,273	7.581	0.247	0.334
Contd...							

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08- Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.361	0.018	1,030	1,030	4.903	0.326	0.395
Purba Champaran	0.344	0.017	1,368	1,367	5.001	0.310	0.377
Sheohar	0.397	0.024	1,202	1,200	6.021	0.350	0.444
Sitamarhi	0.374	0.017	1,274	1,274	4.557	0.340	0.407
Madhubani	0.384	0.023	1,507	1,508	5.944	0.339	0.429
Supaul	0.288	0.018	1,424	1,424	6.300	0.252	0.324
Araria	0.341	0.023	1,360	1,404	6.699	0.296	0.386
Kishanganj	0.390	0.018	1,322	1,315	4.591	0.355	0.425
Purnia	0.402	0.025	1,210	1,210	6.111	0.354	0.451
Katihar	0.427	0.027	1,086	1,083	6.298	0.374	0.479
Madhepura	0.318	0.020	1,345	1,343	6.194	0.279	0.356
Saharsa	0.359	0.020	1,122	1,121	5.587	0.320	0.399
Darbhanga	0.358	0.023	1,087	1,084	6.544	0.312	0.404
Muzaffarpur	0.365	0.018	996	994	4.827	0.330	0.399
Gopalganj	0.394	0.020	908	910	5.040	0.355	0.433
Siwan	0.397	0.019	958	958	4.883	0.359	0.436
Saran	0.407	0.018	1,250	1,252	4.387	0.372	0.442
Vaishali	0.278	0.014	1,277	1,279	5.017	0.251	0.306
Samastipur	0.361	0.015	1,287	1,285	4.119	0.332	0.390
Begusarai	0.391	0.022	1,321	1,321	5.715	0.348	0.435
Khagaria	0.370	0.017	1,329	1,332	4.705	0.336	0.404
Bhagalpur	0.335	0.018	866	861	5.458	0.299	0.371
Banka	0.400	0.020	983	979	4.910	0.361	0.438
Munger	0.314	0.019	985	987	6.029	0.277	0.351
Lakhisarai	0.387	0.028	1,302	1,296	7.200	0.332	0.442
Sheikhpura	0.386	0.021	1,219	1,218	5.447	0.345	0.427
Nalanda	0.359	0.016	1,263	1,266	4.436	0.328	0.390
Patna	0.286	0.026	896	905	8.994	0.236	0.337
Bhojpur	0.329	0.019	1,177	1,180	5.802	0.291	0.366
Buxar	0.344	0.016	1,276	1,275	4.581	0.313	0.374
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.349	0.018	1,375	1,370	5.024	0.314	0.383
Rohtas	0.282	0.017	1,104	1,103	6.169	0.248	0.316
Jehanabad	0.364	0.017	1,388	1,387	4.557	0.331	0.396
Aurangabad	0.355	0.018	1,107	1,107	5.009	0.320	0.390
Gaya	0.326	0.017	1,234	1,232	5.299	0.292	0.360
Nawada	0.411	0.019	1,229	1,230	4.585	0.374	0.448
Jamui	0.420	0.019	1,272	1,273	4.596	0.382	0.457
							Contd...

Contd....

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08- Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.251	0.028	524	522	11.082	0.196	0.305
Purba Champaran	0.274	0.027	669	682	9.766	0.221	0.326
Sheohar	0.121	0.015	644	650	12.195	0.092	0.150
Sitamarhi	0.164	0.025	655	654	15.259	0.115	0.213
Madhubani	0.155	0.022	743	772	14.507	0.111	0.199
Supaul	0.230	0.030	676	669	13.173	0.170	0.289
Araria	0.136	0.019	673	720	14.175	0.098	0.174
Kishanganj	0.180	0.031	725	748	17.456	0.118	0.242
Purnia	0.218	0.028	677	661	13.031	0.162	0.274
Katihar	0.126	0.025	549	544	19.918	0.077	0.175
Madhepura	0.176	0.022	708	702	12.537	0.133	0.220
Saharsa	0.200	0.027	583	576	13.650	0.147	0.254
Darbhanga	0.150	0.021	506	515	14.141	0.108	0.191
Muzaffarpur	0.232	0.029	451	450	12.336	0.176	0.288
Gopalganj	0.366	0.029	366	363	7.944	0.309	0.423
Siwan	0.338	0.032	348	343	9.490	0.275	0.401
Saran	0.224	0.025	572	574	11.366	0.174	0.274
Vaishali	0.282	0.024	553	561	8.507	0.235	0.329
Samastipur	0.276	0.023	685	708	8.237	0.232	0.321
Begusarai	0.272	0.028	676	691	10.426	0.216	0.327
Khagaria	0.254	0.028	734	733	10.941	0.199	0.308
Bhagalpur	0.306	0.032	451	446	10.470	0.243	0.369
Banka	0.245	0.027	458	456	11.092	0.192	0.298
Munger	0.488	0.043	399	400	8.894	0.403	0.573
Lakhisarai	0.327	0.026	629	635	7.855	0.277	0.378
Sheikhpura	0.420	0.028	618	622	6.694	0.365	0.475
Nalanda	0.392	0.034	558	568	8.775	0.324	0.459
Patna	0.586	0.042	370	380	7.155	0.504	0.669
Bhojpur	0.404	0.033	544	553	8.066	0.340	0.468
Buxar	0.482	0.032	571	568	6.651	0.419	0.544
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.426	0.029	684	676	6.855	0.369	0.484
Rohtas	0.483	0.037	484	465	7.758	0.410	0.557
Jehanabad	0.425	0.029	605	604	6.763	0.369	0.482
Aurangabad	0.306	0.025	532	535	8.252	0.256	0.355
Gaya	0.208	0.032	599	603	15.451	0.145	0.271
Nawada	0.314	0.026	579	579	8.150	0.263	0.364
Jamui	0.176	0.027	662	665	15.348	0.123	0.229
							Contd...

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08- Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.708	0.037	524	522	5.278	0.634	0.781
Purba Champaran	0.762	0.032	669	682	4.195	0.699	0.825
Sheohar	0.660	0.034	644	650	5.191	0.593	0.727
Sitamarhi	0.681	0.035	655	654	5.105	0.613	0.749
Madhubani	0.753	0.028	743	772	3.761	0.698	0.809
Supaul	0.395	0.062	676	669	15.583	0.274	0.516
Araria	0.729	0.036	673	720	4.899	0.659	0.799
Kishanganj	0.590	0.041	725	748	6.968	0.510	0.671
Purnia	0.499	0.067	677	661	13.341	0.368	0.630
Katihar	0.629	0.036	549	544	5.683	0.559	0.700
Madhepura	0.540	0.039	708	702	7.288	0.463	0.617
Saharsa	0.400	0.036	583	576	9.075	0.328	0.471
Darbhanga	0.727	0.036	506	515	4.908	0.657	0.797
Muzaffarpur	0.554	0.057	451	450	10.360	0.441	0.667
Gopalganj	0.745	0.035	366	363	4.655	0.677	0.813
Siwan	0.843	0.022	348	343	2.615	0.799	0.886
Saran	0.642	0.033	572	574	5.213	0.576	0.707
Vaishali	0.375	0.032	553	561	8.468	0.312	0.437
Samastipur	0.874	0.028	685	708	3.235	0.819	0.929
Begusarai	0.774	0.033	676	691	4.203	0.710	0.837
Khagaria	0.805	0.024	734	733	3.007	0.758	0.853
Bhagalpur	0.442	0.033	451	446	7.519	0.377	0.507
Banka	0.580	0.036	458	456	6.152	0.510	0.651
Munger	0.759	0.041	399	400	5.381	0.679	0.839
Lakhisarai	0.480	0.039	629	635	8.124	0.403	0.556
Sheikhpura	0.843	0.018	618	622	2.182	0.807	0.879
Nalanda	0.504	0.036	558	568	7.142	0.434	0.575
Patna	0.380	0.034	370	380	8.990	0.313	0.447
Bhojpur	0.402	0.028	544	553	7.051	0.346	0.457
Buxar	0.422	0.030	571	568	7.092	0.363	0.481
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.607	0.037	684	676	6.039	0.535	0.679
Rohtas	0.520	0.035	484	465	6.672	0.452	0.588
Jehanabad	0.554	0.031	605	604	5.658	0.493	0.616
Aurangabad	0.441	0.034	532	535	7.803	0.373	0.508
Gaya	0.385	0.040	599	603	10.315	0.307	0.463
Nawada	0.435	0.051	579	579	11.802	0.334	0.536
Jamui	0.496	0.036	662	665	7.308	0.425	0.568
							Contd....

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08- Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.334	0.028	524	522	8.265	0.280	0.388
Purba Champaran	0.363	0.029	669	682	7.996	0.306	0.420
Sheohar	0.191	0.024	644	650	12.657	0.143	0.238
Sitamarhi	0.229	0.026	655	654	11.379	0.178	0.280
Madhubani	0.355	0.028	743	772	7.900	0.300	0.410
Supaul	0.213	0.041	676	669	19.171	0.133	0.292
Araria	0.409	0.028	673	720	6.909	0.354	0.465
Kishanganj	0.286	0.034	725	748	11.957	0.219	0.353
Purnia	0.196	0.033	677	661	16.857	0.131	0.260
Katihar	0.332	0.029	549	544	8.717	0.275	0.388
Madhepura	0.202	0.023	708	702	11.516	0.156	0.247
Saharsa	0.139	0.024	583	576	17.131	0.092	0.186
Darbhanga	0.290	0.030	506	515	10.496	0.231	0.350
Muzaffarpur	0.211	0.027	451	450	12.598	0.158	0.263
Gopalganj	0.319	0.027	366	363	8.334	0.267	0.371
Siwan	0.337	0.032	348	343	9.570	0.274	0.400
Saran	0.231	0.025	572	574	10.703	0.182	0.279
Vaishali	0.165	0.018	553	561	10.735	0.130	0.200
Samastipur	0.243	0.026	685	708	10.869	0.191	0.294
Begusarai	0.284	0.023	676	691	8.242	0.238	0.330
Khagaria	0.265	0.035	734	733	13.091	0.197	0.333
Bhagalpur	0.210	0.025	451	446	12.132	0.160	0.260
Banka	0.323	0.029	458	456	9.082	0.265	0.380
Munger	0.374	0.034	399	400	9.192	0.307	0.442
Lakhisarai	0.269	0.033	629	635	12.199	0.205	0.334
Sheikhpura	0.434	0.027	618	622	6.246	0.381	0.487
Nalanda	0.256	0.028	558	568	10.815	0.202	0.310
Patna	0.206	0.042	370	380	20.419	0.123	0.288
Bhojpur	0.176	0.023	544	553	13.045	0.131	0.222
Buxar	0.235	0.029	571	568	12.398	0.178	0.292
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.241	0.021	684	676	8.750	0.200	0.282
Rohtas	0.267	0.030	484	465	11.337	0.208	0.326
Jehanabad	0.314	0.026	605	604	8.265	0.263	0.364
Aurangabad	0.191	0.024	532	535	12.703	0.144	0.239
Gaya	0.244	0.030	599	603	12.435	0.185	0.304
Nawada	0.236	0.035	579	579	15.034	0.166	0.305
Jamui	0.273	0.026	662	665	9.684	0.221	0.325
							Contd....

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08- Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.704	0.031	553	559	4.411	0.643	0.765
Purba Champaran	0.629	0.032	698	715	5.151	0.566	0.693
Sheohar	0.600	0.028	631	622	4.655	0.545	0.655
Sitamarhi	0.688	0.037	677	673	5.375	0.615	0.760
Madhubani	0.534	0.026	739	753	4.922	0.483	0.586
Supaul	0.600	0.033	675	682	5.417	0.537	0.664
Araria	0.705	0.033	683	748	4.748	0.640	0.771
Kishanganj	0.525	0.030	741	760	5.649	0.467	0.583
Purnia	0.581	0.049	717	707	8.511	0.484	0.679
Katihar	0.543	0.038	567	562	7.010	0.468	0.618
Madhepura	0.626	0.034	737	735	5.500	0.558	0.693
Saharsa	0.571	0.024	628	622	4.263	0.523	0.618
Darbhanga	0.552	0.044	522	537	8.027	0.465	0.638
Muzaffarpur	0.537	0.034	451	446	6.284	0.471	0.603
Gopalganj	0.562	0.039	367	360	7.019	0.485	0.639
Siwan	0.415	0.040	351	345	9.518	0.338	0.493
Saran	0.575	0.036	593	600	6.349	0.503	0.646
Vaishali	0.622	0.028	594	591	4.474	0.567	0.676
Samastipur	0.562	0.027	675	704	4.775	0.510	0.615
Begusarai	0.599	0.025	705	724	4.227	0.550	0.649
Khagaria	0.608	0.026	768	768	4.290	0.557	0.659
Bhagalpur	0.641	0.031	493	491	4.761	0.581	0.701
Banka	0.619	0.028	449	446	4.449	0.565	0.674
Munger	0.535	0.040	419	417	7.457	0.457	0.613
Lakhisarai	0.540	0.034	635	650	6.234	0.474	0.606
Sheikhpura	0.562	0.032	645	652	5.618	0.500	0.624
Nalanda	0.605	0.033	577	595	5.435	0.541	0.670
Patna	0.588	0.035	362	378	6.032	0.519	0.658
Bhojpur	0.627	0.026	595	593	4.078	0.577	0.678
Buxar	0.594	0.027	593	591	4.601	0.540	0.647
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.572	0.027	755	743	4.653	0.520	0.625
Rohtas	0.579	0.036	499	479	6.297	0.508	0.651
Jehanabad	0.627	0.024	602	597	3.897	0.579	0.675
Aurangabad	0.583	0.036	550	553	6.141	0.513	0.653
Gaya	0.663	0.032	604	613	4.874	0.600	0.727
Nawada	0.468	0.044	572	572	9.390	0.382	0.555
Jamui	0.603	0.021	659	665	3.536	0.561	0.645
							Contd....

Contd....

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.730	0.036	175	177	4.943	0.659	0.801
Purba Champaran	0.789	0.036	223	234	4.546	0.719	0.859
Sheohar	0.729	0.036	211	219	4.981	0.657	0.800
Sitamarhi	0.826	0.044	212	212	5.283	0.740	0.911
Madhubani	0.831	0.032	269	267	3.798	0.769	0.893
Supaul	0.837	0.044	197	193	5.313	0.750	0.924
Araria	0.826	0.040	220	240	4.813	0.748	0.904
Kishanganj	0.602	0.046	215	229	7.714	0.511	0.693
Purnia	0.794	0.041	216	198	5.165	0.713	0.874
Katihar	0.812	0.030	202	201	3.643	0.754	0.870
Madhepura	0.860	0.027	248	241	3.092	0.807	0.912
Saharsa	0.894	0.024	205	200	2.652	0.848	0.941
Darbhanga	0.931	0.020	158	167	2.161	0.892	0.971
Muzaffarpur	0.911	0.027	148	142	2.922	0.859	0.964
Gopalganj	0.931	0.024	123	122	2.577	0.884	0.978
Siwan	0.904	0.027	115	111	3.041	0.850	0.958
Saran	0.926	0.020	200	200	2.133	0.888	0.965
Vaishali	0.922	0.024	173	173	2.630	0.874	0.969
Samastipur	0.880	0.031	217	229	3.538	0.819	0.941
Begusarai	0.814	0.029	224	243	3.600	0.757	0.872
Khagaria	0.884	0.027	251	242	3.071	0.831	0.937
Bhagalpur	0.902	0.022	164	161	2.481	0.859	0.946
Banka	0.775	0.054	141	141	6.926	0.670	0.881
Munger	0.881	0.036	115	118	4.052	0.811	0.951
Lakhisarai	0.716	0.039	190	202	5.473	0.639	0.793
Sheikhpura	0.808	0.037	207	206	4.637	0.734	0.881
Nalanda	0.907	0.026	177	174	2.814	0.857	0.957
Patna	0.836	0.075	136	138	8.978	0.689	0.983
Bhojpur	0.759	0.048	200	201	6.390	0.664	0.854
Buxar	0.716	0.037	188	186	5.097	0.645	0.788
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.686	0.044	261	260	6.446	0.599	0.773
Rohtas	0.851	0.031	158	143	3.671	0.790	0.912
Jehanabad	0.875	0.028	184	190	3.245	0.820	0.931
Aurangabad	0.933	0.020	169	172	2.092	0.895	0.971
Gaya	0.750	0.041	189	196	5.468	0.669	0.830
Nawada	0.869	0.030	173	172	3.509	0.809	0.929
Jamui	0.554	0.044	189	194	7.945	0.468	0.641
							Contd....

Sampling Errors, Bihar, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Pashchim Champaran	0.385	0.038	175	177	9.769	0.311	0.459
Purba Champaran	0.474	0.041	223	234	8.738	0.393	0.556
Sheohar	0.356	0.034	211	219	9.487	0.290	0.423
Sitamarhi	0.499	0.052	212	212	10.350	0.398	0.600
Madhubani	0.500	0.059	269	267	11.712	0.385	0.614
Supaul	0.528	0.052	197	193	9.904	0.425	0.630
Araria	0.463	0.054	220	240	11.751	0.356	0.570
Kishanganj	0.358	0.032	215	229	8.828	0.296	0.420
Purnia	0.523	0.050	216	198	9.551	0.425	0.621
Katihar	0.464	0.043	202	201	9.196	0.381	0.548
Madhepura	0.532	0.044	248	241	8.220	0.446	0.618
Saharsa	0.633	0.047	205	200	7.350	0.542	0.725
Darbhanga	0.570	0.049	158	167	8.613	0.474	0.667
Muzaffarpur	0.673	0.047	148	142	6.979	0.580	0.765
Gopalganj	0.686	0.044	123	122	6.404	0.600	0.772
Siwan	0.689	0.038	115	111	5.519	0.614	0.763
Saran	0.758	0.034	200	200	4.495	0.691	0.825
Vaishali	0.703	0.034	173	173	4.883	0.635	0.770
Samastipur	0.563	0.049	217	229	8.630	0.468	0.658
Begusarai	0.565	0.044	224	243	7.838	0.478	0.651
Khagaria	0.604	0.041	251	242	6.814	0.524	0.685
Bhagalpur	0.733	0.038	164	161	5.137	0.660	0.807
Banka	0.504	0.057	141	141	11.324	0.392	0.615
Munger	0.638	0.062	115	118	9.750	0.516	0.760
Lakhisarai	0.482	0.047	190	202	9.847	0.389	0.575
Sheikhpura	0.533	0.043	207	206	8.108	0.448	0.618
Nalanda	0.699	0.043	177	174	6.126	0.615	0.783
Patna	0.529	0.070	136	138	13.284	0.391	0.666
Bhojpur	0.530	0.047	200	201	8.841	0.438	0.622
Buxar	0.484	0.044	188	186	9.131	0.397	0.570
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.338	0.039	261	260	11.532	0.261	0.414
Rohtas	0.610	0.055	158	143	8.994	0.503	0.718
Jehanabad	0.633	0.036	184	190	5.647	0.563	0.704
Aurangabad	0.765	0.038	169	172	4.906	0.691	0.838
Gaya	0.507	0.045	189	196	8.830	0.419	0.595
Nawada	0.583	0.043	173	172	7.335	0.499	0.666
Jamui	0.326	0.042	189	194	12.839	0.244	0.408