

# MULTIPLE INDICATOR SURVEY (MICS-2000)

## INDIA Summary Report

Department of Women and Child Development  
Government of India

&

United Nations Children's Fund  
India Country Office

December 2001



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## FOREWORD

The World Summit for Children (WSC), held at UN Headquarters in September 1990, adopted the Declaration on Survival, Protection and Development of Children and a Plan of Action for implementing it. The Declaration identified major goals in vital areas like reduction in child mortality rates and malnutrition, universal access to safe drinking water and basic education and protection of children in difficult circumstances. India formulated a National Plan of Action (NPA) in 1992 as an expression of its commitment to the cause of children as enshrined in our Constitution and the National Policy on Children 1974, and as a follow-up to the WSC, 1990. In our NPA we had set quantitative targets covering child health and nutrition, education, maternal health and availability of safe drinking water.

In the year 2000, the Department of Women and Child Development brought out the *India Report on the World Summit for Children 2000*, which brings out the progress made towards reaching the goals the country set for itself in the decade of 1990s. The India Report reflected remarkable progress in areas like eradication of polio and guinea worm, increased intake of iodised salt, and reduction in infant mortality rate. It also helped in identifying the areas that require further action such as malnutrition, universal literacy, and resource mobilisation. The Report drew heavily on different data sources such as Census 2001 and National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-2 as well as the findings of Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS-2000), specially designed by UNICEF to secure from developing countries reliable, comparable data necessary to measure the progress towards World Summit Goals. Collected from about 120,000 families through a nationwide sample survey, the data included in MICS carried out in India provides vital information, among others, on child development, maternal health, and knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Data on birth registration, pre-school attendance, and living arrangements of children have been collected through a household survey for the *first time in India*.

The Department of Women and Child Development and UNICEF have great pleasure in bringing out this summary report of MICS. This document should be of considerable use to policy makers and planners looking for specialised data on women and children in India. Over a century ago, Lord Kelvin posited that "when you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it and when you cannot explain in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind". The dictum is of perennial relevance. One therefore hopes that this survey will be repeated at periodic intervals to generate time series data, which can be easily accessed for guiding action towards improvement of the health and development of our children.

**R. V. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR**  
SECRETARY



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## P R E F A C E

UNICEF is happy to release the summary report of MICS-2000, representing as it does a report card on children and a reflection of the Government of India's commitment to assess progress towards the realisation of the World Summit Goals for Children as defined in the National Plan of Action. It is the product of a collaborative effort between the Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, various Government agencies involved in data collection, and UNICEF.

MICS-2000 is a household survey tool designed to provide valuable information on indicators related to health, nutrition, education, and water and sanitation. It was developed in the early 1990s in collaboration with WHO, the UN Statistical Division, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA. The format of the survey was customised to the Indian context at a workshop in New Delhi involving several Government departments and various agencies with first-hand experience in data collection.

A total of 53 surveys at the state level were conducted involving all the States and Union Territories. In all, nearly 120,000 households were canvassed in 3,260 clusters in rural and urban areas.

MICS-2000 complements existing data from other sources including the Census of India 2001 and National Family Health Survey-2. We trust it will provide helpful insights for policy makers and programme managers into trends affecting the situation of women and children. It reminds us that concern for children must be backed by action. We commend it to those committed to improving the status of India's children.

December, 2001

**MARIA CALIVIS**  
REPRESENTATIVE

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# FACT SHEET

## Multiple Indicator Survey-2000(MICS-2000)

### Sample size

Households .....	119,305
Children below five years .....	65,741
Children aged 5-14 years .....	136,339
Women aged 15-49 years.....	142,840

### Population and household characteristics

Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) .....	938
Percent of population below five years .....	11.8
Percent of population aged 5-14 years .....	23.8
Percent of population aged 15-59 years .....	56.6
Percent of population above 60 years .....	7.8
Percent ever-married <sup>1</sup> among women aged 15-49 years .....	81.7
Percent literate among 7+ years .....	62.4
Percent literate among 15+ years .....	58.1
Mean household size .....	5.2
Percent of Hindu households .....	82.0
Percent of Muslim households .....	12.0
Percent of Christian households .....	2.9
Percent of Scheduled Caste households .....	19.4
Percent of Scheduled Tribe households .....	8.1
Percent of <i>pucca</i> <sup>2</sup> houses .....	33.9
Percent of <i>kachcha</i> <sup>3</sup> houses .....	31.3
Percent of households using iodised salt .....	50.3
Percent of households with access to improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> .....	83.1
Percent of households having a tap exclusive to household as main source of drinking water .....	18.6
Percent of households using public tap as main source of drinking water .....	17.8
Percent of households having source of drinking water within the premises .....	42.1
Percent of households using toilet .....	36.7
Percent of households having a toilet within the premises among toilet-users.....	69.3

<sup>1</sup>Ever-married refers to women who are currently married, widowed, divorced or separated.

<sup>2</sup>Cemented permanent structures.

<sup>3</sup>Temporary uncemented structures.

<sup>4</sup>Tap exclusive to household, public tap, tube well with motor, hand pump, sanitary well or rain water harvesting.

# FACT SHEET

## Multiple Indicator Survey-2000(MICS-2000)

### Education of children

Percent of children aged 36-59 months attending any pre-school learning centre .....	37.7
Percent of children aged 6-10 years ever attended school .....	86.3
Percent of children aged 6-10 years currently attending school.....	82.3
Gross attendance ratio in primary classes (Grades 1-5).....	96.1
Gross attendance ratio in upper primary classes (Grades 6-8).....	58.9
Gross attendance ratio in elementary classes (Grades 1-8).....	83.4
Net attendance rate in primary classes (Grades 1-5).....	73.1
Net attendance rate in upper primary classes (Grades 6-8).....	43.2
Net attendance rate in elementary classes (Grades 1-8).....	62.9

### Child immunisation

Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG .....	67.7
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG before first birthday .....	66.6
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 .....	46.6
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 before first birthday .....	45.5
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received OPV3 .....	58.9
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received OPV3 before first birthday .....	57.6
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received Measles vaccine .....	50.4
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received Measles vaccine before first birthday.....	44.9
Percent of children aged 12-23 months fully immunised .....	37.9
Percent of children aged 12-23 months fully immunised before first birthday .....	33.9
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccination.....	25.4
Percent of children aged 12-23 months who received Vitamin A prophylaxis between 9-12 months of age .....	31.5

### Breastfeeding and nutrition

Percent of children below age 2 years ever breastfed <sup>5</sup> .....	98.5
Percent of children below age 2 years who are currently breastfed .....	87.9
Percent of children aged 0-3 months exclusively breastfed .....	36.8
Percent of children aged 6-9 months receiving breastmilk and complementary food .....	43.9
Percent of children aged 12-15 months currently receiving breastmilk .....	88.2

<sup>5</sup>Breastfed at least once.

## FACT SHEET

### Multiple Indicator Survey-2000(MICS-2000)

Percent of children aged 20-23 months currently receiving breastmilk .....	65.8
Percent of children below age 2 years who received breastmilk within a day of birth.....	54.0
Percent of children below age 5 years who were weighed at birth .....	26.6
Percent of children below age 5 years who weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth....	21.8

#### **Morbidity (during two weeks prior to survey) and treatment pattern**

Percent of children below age 5 years who had fever .....	29.8
Percent of children below age 5 years who had cough .....	29.1
Percent of children below age 5 years who had diarrhoea .....	23.1
Percent of children below age 5 years who had any illness <sup>6</sup> .....	48.3
Percent of children below age 5 years suffering from diarrhoea who received Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) <sup>7</sup> .....	18.0
Percent of children below age 5 years suffering from diarrhoea who received home management treatment .....	7.0
Percent of children below age 5 years who received anti-malarial drugs from among those who had fever.....	12.0
Percent of children below age 5 years who received treatment from a hospital from among those who had cough.....	15.3
Percent of children below age 5 years who received home managed treatment from among those who had any illness <sup>6</sup> .....	6.1

#### **Marriage, fertility and contraception**

Median age at marriage among women aged 15-49 years .....	16.4
Median age at first pregnancy among women aged 15-49 years .....	18.7
Median age at first delivery among women aged 15-49 years .....	19.1
Pregnancy wastage among women aged 15-49 years .....	7.3
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	24.8
Total fertility rate .....	3.25
Percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years using any method of contraception .....	46.9
Percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have undergone sterilisation <sup>8</sup> .....	34.2

<sup>6</sup>Fever or cough or diarrhoea.

<sup>7</sup>Percent who received more fluids than usual during diarrhoea.

<sup>8</sup>Either the woman or her husband.

## FACT SHEET

### Multiple Indicator Survey-2000(MICS-2000)

#### Antenatal, natal and postnatal care

Percent of mothers who delivered during the year preceding the survey and received at least one antenatal check-up .....	61.8
Percent of mothers who delivered during the year preceding the survey and received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid injections .....	60.3
Percent of mothers who delivered during the year preceding the survey and received iron and folic acid tablets .....	53.8
Percent of mothers whose blood pressure was checked .....	43.9
Percent of institutional deliveries .....	34.5
Percent of deliveries attended by a health professional .....	42.5
Percent of caesarian deliveries .....	6.4
Percent of mothers who received at least one postnatal check-up .....	24.3

#### Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS .....	43.1
Percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS.....	39.3
Percent of never-married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS...	60.9
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who correctly state the main ways <sup>9</sup> of avoiding HIV/AIDS .....	18.5
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify two misconceptions <sup>10</sup> about HIV/AIDS .....	9.7
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify three modes of vertical transmission <sup>11</sup> of HIV/AIDS .....	24.0
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who know that AIDS virus can be transmitted from mother to child .....	31.5
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who agree that a healthy HIV/AIDS infected person can continue to work .....	21.2
Percent of all women aged 15-49 years who had heard of HIV/AIDS and believe that a woman can ask the male to use condom .....	48.2

#### Birth registration and living arrangements of children

Percent of births registered among children below five years .....	34.7
Proportion (per 1,000) of children below 15 years living with both parents .....	849
Proportion (per 1,000) of children below 15 years living with either parent .....	117
Proportion (per 1,000) of orphaned children below 15 years .....	2

<sup>9</sup>"Having sex with only one partner" and "Using condom correctly every time."

<sup>10</sup>"HIV/AIDS can be spread through mosquito bite" and "A healthy looking person can not have HIV/AIDS."

<sup>11</sup>During pregnancy, at delivery, and through breastmilk.

In September 1990, 71 heads of state and 88 ministerial representatives assembled at United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York for the World Summit for Children (WSC). They adopted a declaration on the Survival, Protection, and Development of Children, and a Plan of Action for its implementation. The Plan of Action identified seven major and twenty supporting goals relating to the survival, health, nutrition, education, and protection of children to be reached by the year 2000. The UN system was given the task of assisting countries in achieving these goals and measuring progress. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was designated the lead agency in this process.

After the WSC, a set of mid and end-decade goals was agreed upon. The World Summit Plan of Action called for a mid-decade and an end-decade review of progress. The need to measure progress toward these goals increased the demand for high quality and timely data. In many developing countries, routine reporting systems were often found to be inadequate, and did not uniformly collect information on many of the goals.

UNICEF led the process to develop an affordable, fast and reliable household survey system that would fill the existing gaps in knowledge and update available data. It worked with a number of agencies, including the UN Statistical Division, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, the World Bank, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA to develop a model questionnaire to measure standard indicators for the goals. The model questionnaire was incorporated into a manual that had detailed instructions for planning and implementing the survey. The questionnaire and manual were distributed to UNICEF country offices with instructions that where no reliable data exist to assess progress towards achieving the WSC goals, a Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS) should be carried out.

Designed to provide information on the key indicators related to women and children,

MICS was conducted in India during the year 2000 to measure progress towards the WSC end-decade goals. It was carried out in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) to capture the current status of vital health, nutrition, education, and water and sanitation indicators.

This report presents a summary of All India and State/UT level data on the above indicators. The data included here and in subsequent MICS reports provide a reliable basis for policy makers to design and implement appropriate programmes for children.

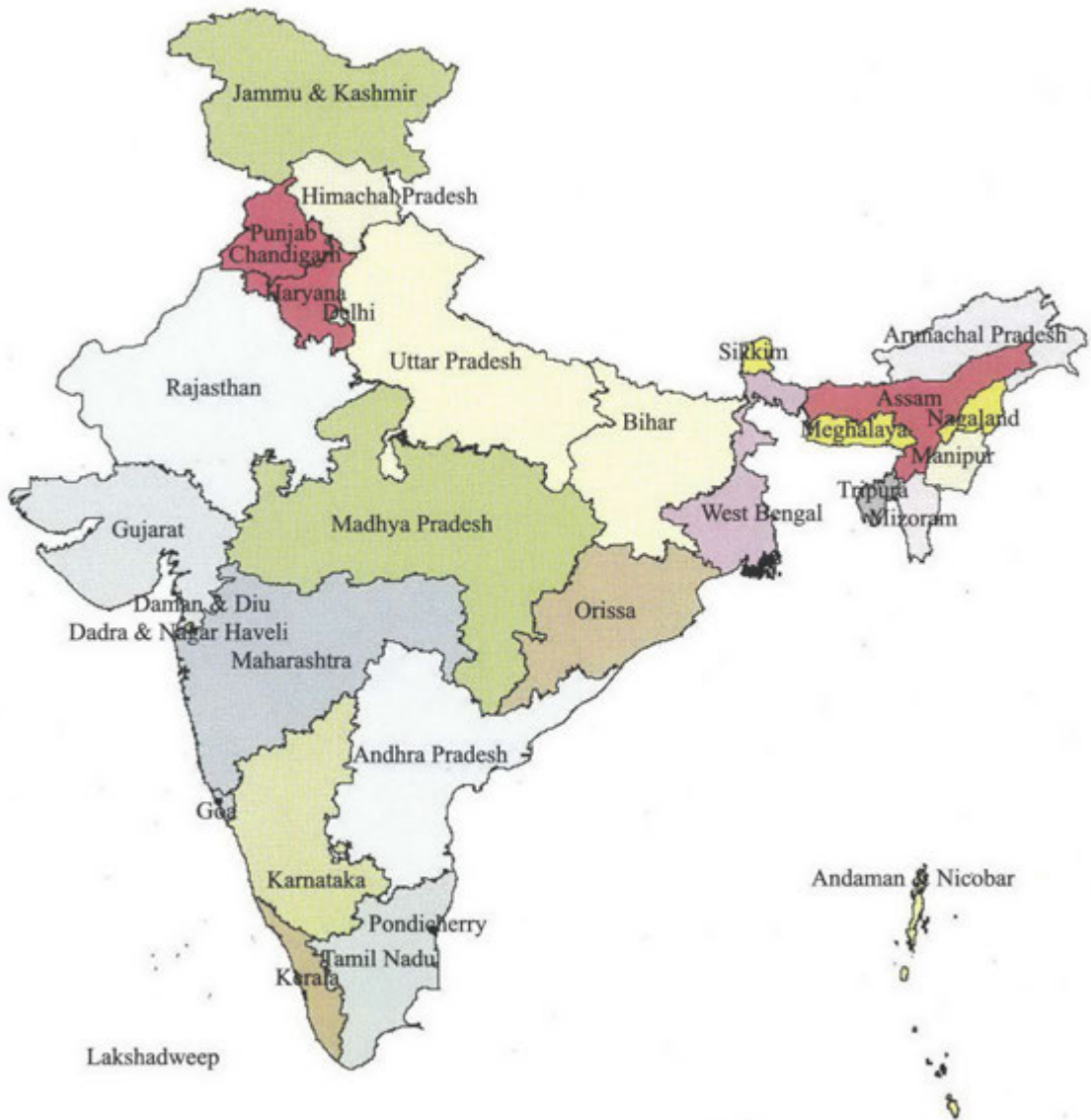
## **Demographic background**

This section presents a brief demographic overview of India based on information derived from secondary sources. In subsequent sections the results from MICS-2000 are discussed.

According to *Census of India 2001*, India had a population of 1,027 million. It is estimated to cross 1,600 million by 2050. During 1991-2001, India's population recorded a decadal growth rate of 21.3 per cent, slightly lower than the 23.9 per cent recorded during 1981-91. The sex ratio (in 2001) is 933 females per 1,000 males. Among 0-6 years old, it is even lower (927). The density of population is 324 persons per square kilometre. About 30 per cent Indians live in urban areas. More than 15 per cent are 0-6 years of age.

The crude birth rate is 26.1, and the crude death rate 8.7 per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 70 per 1,000 live births (*Sample Registration System, 1999*). The under-five mortality rate is 95 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality ratio 540 per 100,000 live births (*National Family Health Survey-2, 1998-99*).

## Map 1 : Map of India



Note: (1) The map shows the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh before their bifurcation.  
(2) Maps shown in this report are not to scale.

# POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

*[The data that follow are drawn from MICS-2000, and in case of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.]*

## Age-sex distribution

Children below 18 years of age constitute 42 per cent, and those below age five years around 12 per cent of the sample population. Those 60 years or older, account for eight per cent.

Thirty eight per cent of rural and 31 per cent of urban population are below age 15. In high fertility States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh about 40 per cent population are children below age 15. In contrast, in Goa, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, where fertility is at replacement level, children below age 15 constitute less than 30 per cent. In the first group of States, rural-urban differentials are high, and in the second, low. The sex ratio of the population in MICS-2000 survey is 938 females per 1,000 males.

## Household characteristics

Eighty four per cent rural and 78 per cent urban households are Hindu. Muslim households account for 11 per cent and 15 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. Both in rural and urban areas, Christian households constitute nearly three per cent.

Muslim households constitute more than 20 per cent in Assam, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh. Christian households account for more than 20 per cent in Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

Nationally, 20 per cent of the households belong to Scheduled Castes and eight per cent to Scheduled Tribes. In Punjab, 40 per cent households belong to Scheduled Castes, the highest in India. In Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal more than one-fifth of the households are Scheduled Caste.

The mean number of persons living in a household is 5.1 in urban, and 5.3 in rural areas.



## Housing condition

Thirty four per cent (22% rural and 64% urban) households live in *pucca* (permanent structure) houses. Thirty one per cent (40% rural and 10% urban) households live in *kachcha* (temporary structures) homes, and the remaining in semi-*pucca* houses.

## Literacy

Sixty two per cent (73% male and 51% female) population aged seven years and above is literate.

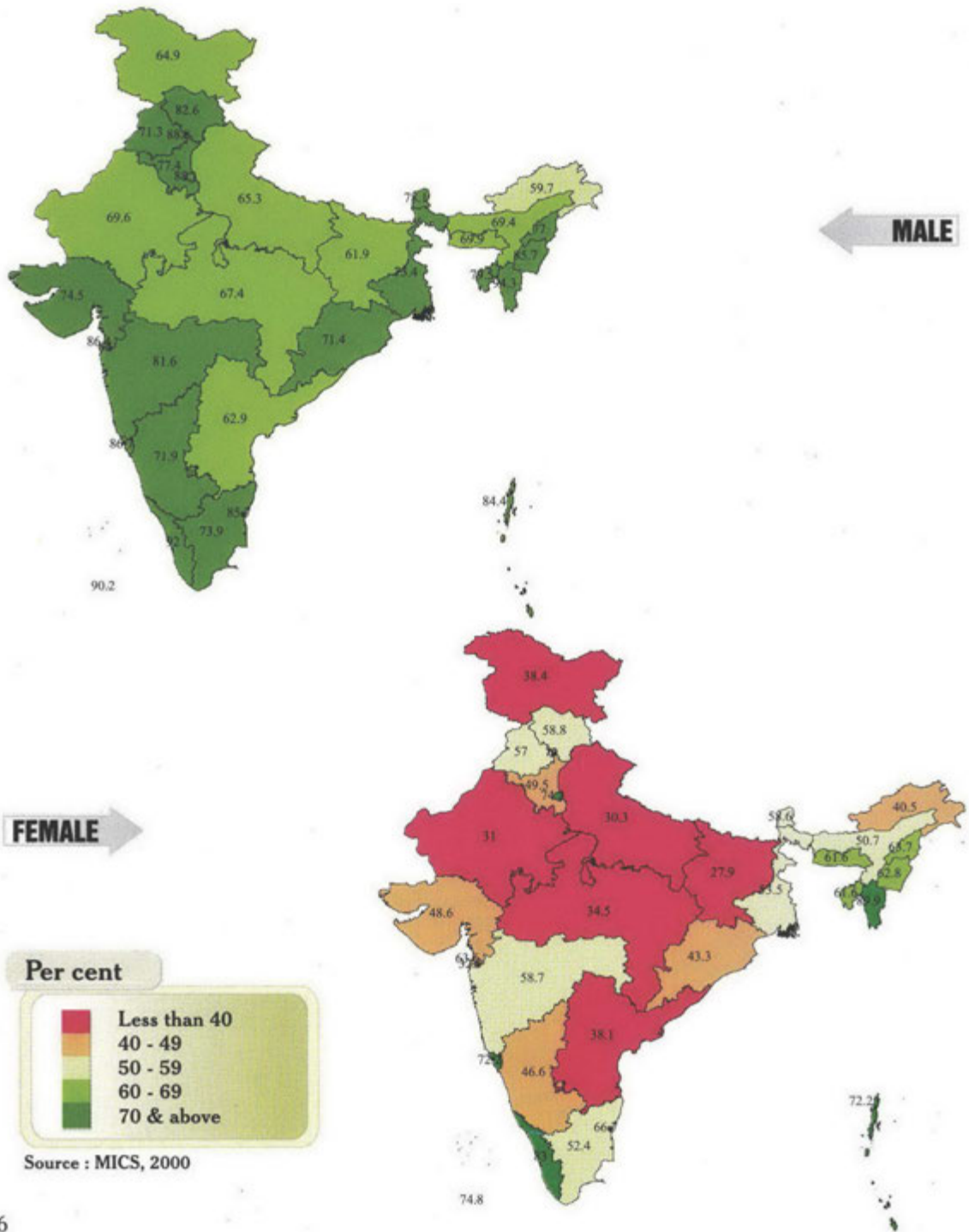
States vary sharply in literacy achievement. Male literacy rates vary from below 65 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh to over 93 per cent in Kerala and Mizoram. The lowest female literacy rate is in Bihar (36%). Gender differentials are high in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Adult illiteracy continues to be high. Only 58 per cent adults (15 + years) are literate (50% rural and 77% urban). The gender differential is disturbing. Seventy one per cent adult males are literate as against 45 per cent adult females.

**Adult female literacy  
is 45 per cent  
(35 % in rural and  
68 % in urban areas)  
compared with male literacy  
at 71 per cent (65% in rural  
and 86% in urban areas)**

Literacy among adults belonging to Scheduled Castes (45%) and Scheduled Tribes (40%) is lower compared to Other Castes (63%). Adult female literacy is 26, 30, and 50 per cent among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Castes respectively.

**Map 2 : Adult (15+ years) literacy rate**

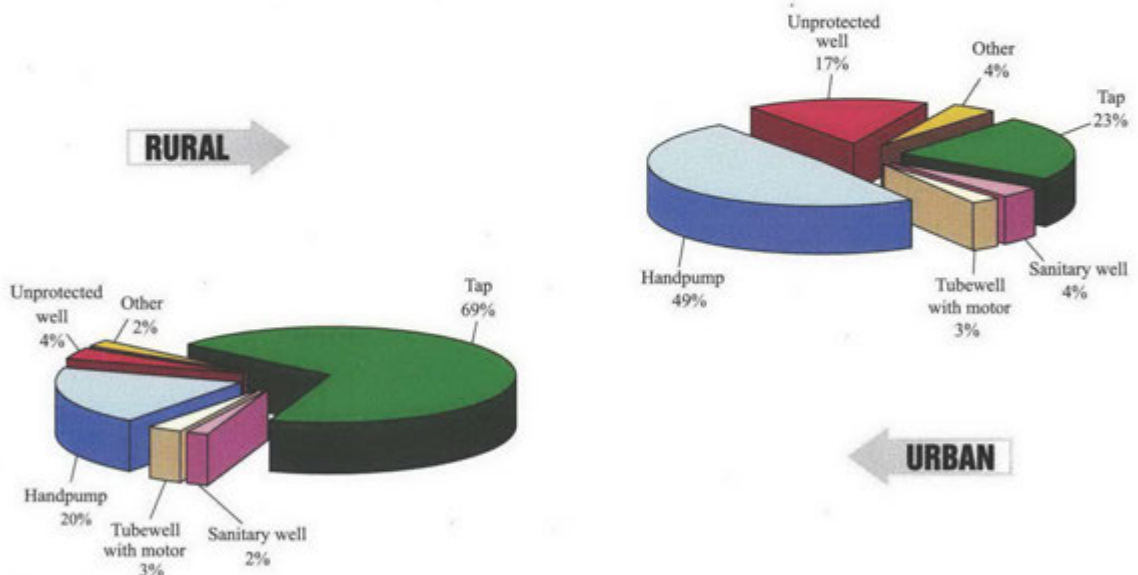


## Source of drinking water

Nearly 83 per cent (94% urban and 79% rural) households have access to an improved source of drinking water. The improved sources include tap, sanitary well, tube well with motor, hand pump, and rainwater harvesting. A large proportion of households, particularly in rural areas, draws their drinking water from an unprotected well, river, canal or stream.

More than 40 per cent households draw water from a hand pump. In rural areas, nearly half the households draw water from a hand pump, and one-fourth from a tap. In urban areas, more than two thirds of households use tap water. Hand pump is used by one-fifth of households.

**Figure 1 : Source of drinking water**



Source : MICS, 2000

The source of drinking water is located within the household premises for only 42 per cent of households. The remaining fetch their drinking water from sources located outside the home. For more than 70 per cent households, the source is located within 100 metres, and for 97 per cent, within 500 metres. Among the households that fetch water from outside the premises, 49 per cent spend more than 15 minutes per trip.

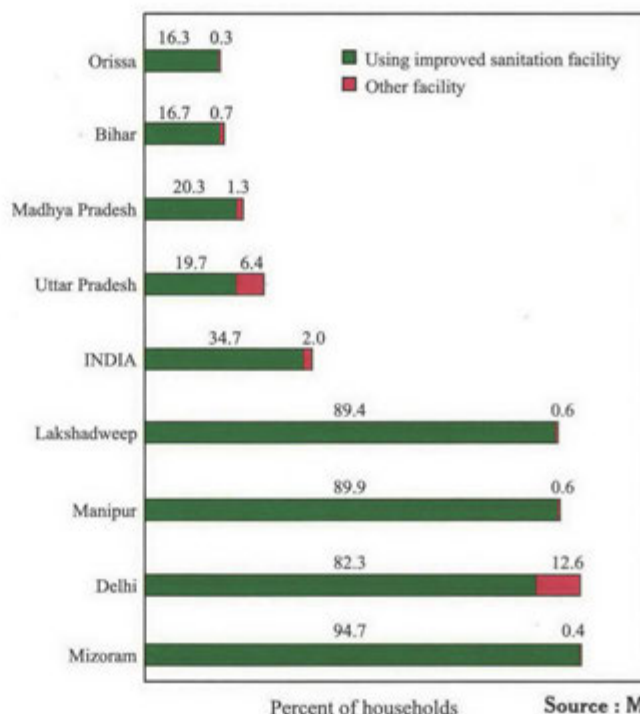
## Sanitation

Overall, toilets are used in 37 per cent households (19% rural and 80% urban), and 35 per cent (18% rural and 75% urban) households have an improved sanitation facility (flush toilet connected to sewage, pour flush toilet, pit toilet, improved pit toilet, or simple pit toilet). Among toilet users, 69 per cent have the toilet within the household premises, four-fifths have it for exclusive use of the household, and one-fifth share it with other households. Three per cent still use pails for excreta disposal.

There is wide variation in the use of toilets across States. Only six per cent rural households in Madhya Pradesh use a toilet compared to over 80 per cent in Delhi, Kerala, Manipur, and Mizoram. Forty one per cent urban households in Orissa do not use a toilet compared to less than five per cent in Delhi, Manipur, and Mizoram.

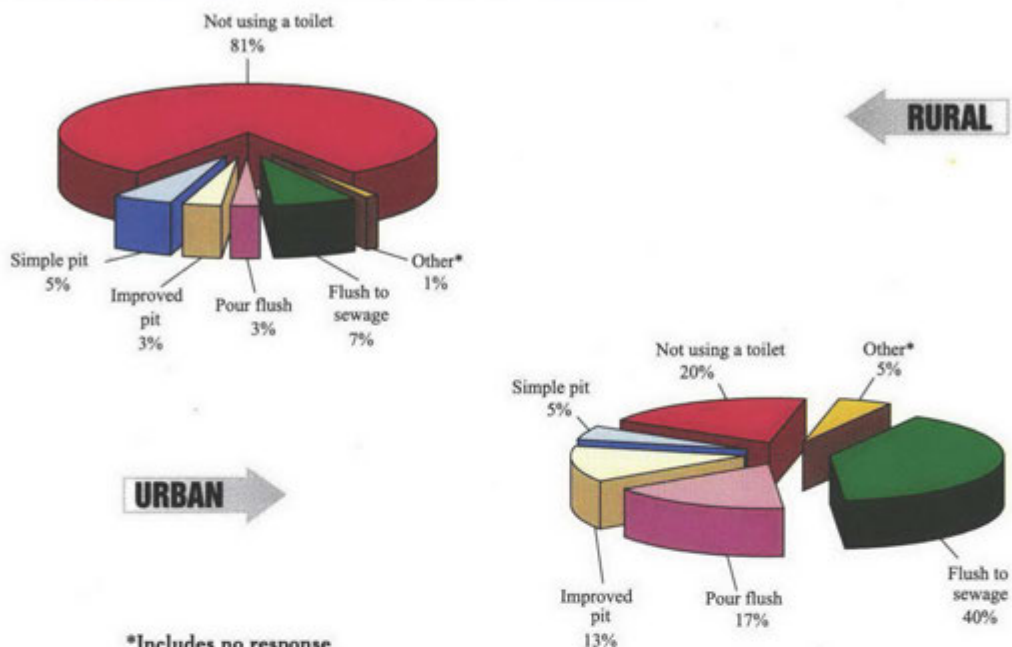
The household's caste or tribal background also affects its use of toilets. Compared to other castes (43%), only 21 per cent Scheduled Caste and 15 per cent Scheduled Tribe households use a toilet. Like-wise, substantial differentials in the use of toilet are observed among households living in *pucca*, *semi-pucca*, and *kachcha* homes.

**Figure 2 : Sanitation facility in selected States and Union Territories**



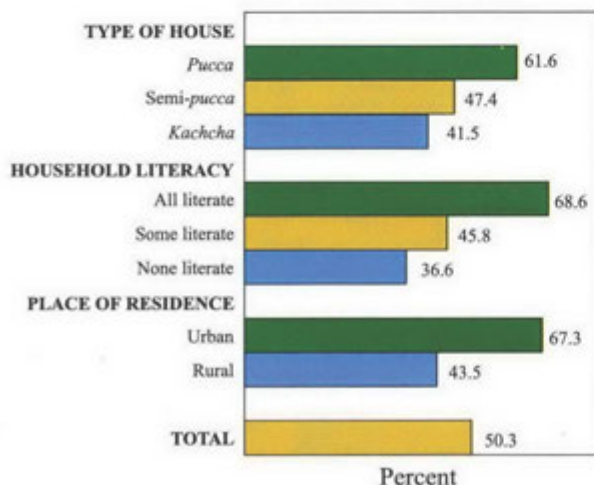
**Only 10 per cent households with all members illiterate use a toilet compared to 73 per cent households in which all are literate**

**Figure 3 : Type of toilet and usage**



\*Includes no response  
Source: MICS, 2000

**Figure 4 : Households using iodised salt for cooking**



Source: MICS, 2000

### Salt iodisation

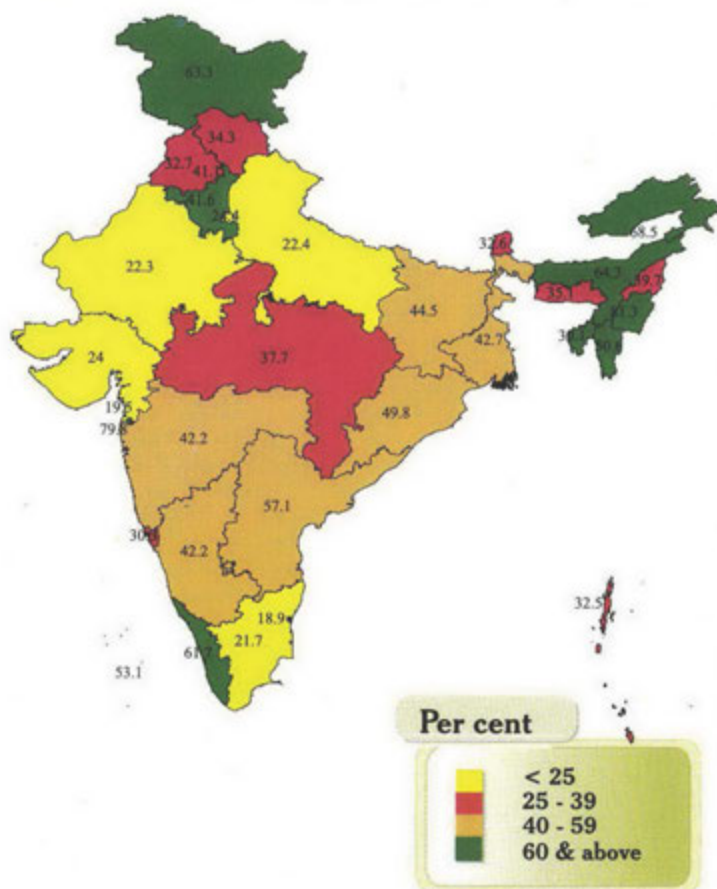
Overall, 50 per cent households (44% rural and 67% urban) use iodised salt (seven parts per million or more of iodine) for cooking. Scheduled Caste households, households living in *kachcha* houses, and households where all members are illiterate report low use of iodised salt.



## Breastfeeding

Only 37 per cent children aged 0-3 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding of this age group is less in urban than rural areas, and among educated compared to illiterate women. Considerable differentials are noticed among the States. More than 60 per cent children aged 0-3 months are exclusively breastfed in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, and Manipur; and less than 25 per cent in Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Map 4 : Children aged 0-3 months exclusively breastfed**



Source: MICS, 2000

Eighty eight per cent (90% rural and 79% urban) children below age two years are currently breastfed. This proportion varies across States ranging from over 90 per cent in Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, and Dadra Nagar Haveli to about 66 per cent in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Similar variations are found in respect of continued breastfeeding rate (proportion of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months who are currently receiving breastmilk). In Goa, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry the proportion of children aged 12-15 months who are currently breastfed is below 70 per cent as against 88 per cent at the national level. Among children aged 20-23 months, the proportion of those continually breastfed is even lower.

Forty four per cent (41% rural and 56% urban) children aged 6-9 months receive complementary food (breastmilk and semi-solid or solid food). Complementary feeding of children is less common among Scheduled Castes / Tribes and rural households.

**Forty per cent children aged 0-3 months in rural areas are exclusively breastfed compared to 27 per cent in urban areas**

## Immunisation

Government of India guidelines, highlighted in the National Population Policy 2000 require every child to receive one dose of BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.

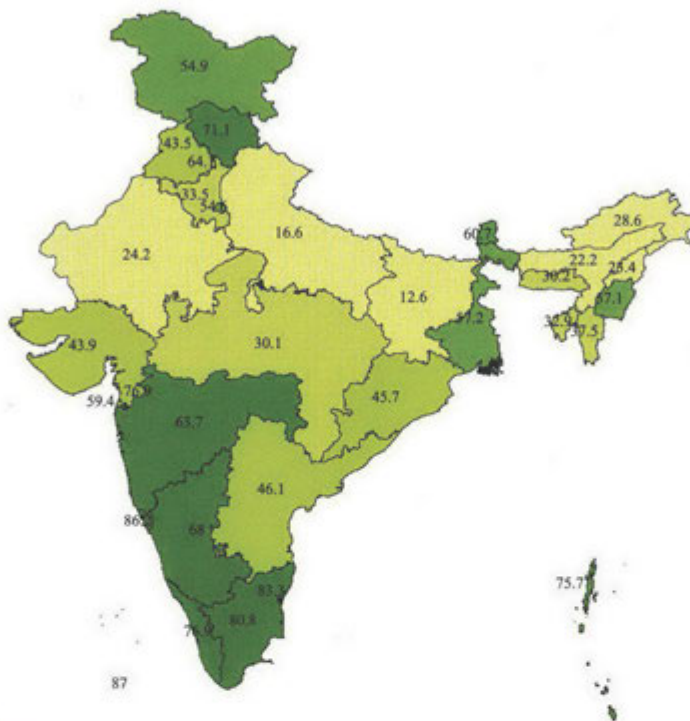
Vaccination coverage by age one year is generally assessed by examining children aged 12-23 months. Among children aged 12-23 months, only 38 per cent (34% rural and 52% urban) are fully immunised, far below the target of universal immunisation. Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the level of full immunisation is lower (34% and 31% respectively). Inter-State variations are substantial. The States of Goa and Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have more than 80 per cent children aged 12-23 months fully immunised. The proportion is less than 20 per cent in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

**Sixty two per cent children aged 12-23 months are not fully immunised and 25 per cent have not received any vaccination**

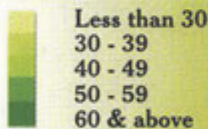
One out of four children aged 12-23 months in India (three out of ten in rural and one out of seven in urban areas) has not received any vaccination. In Bihar, one out of two has not received any vaccination.



**Map 5 : Children aged 12-23 months fully immunised**



Per cent



Source: MICS, 2000

**More than 25 per cent children who received BCG vaccination have not been vaccinated against measles**

A low proportion of fully immunised children despite high coverage rates of first doses of DPT and Polio indicates considerable dropout between doses. Overall, one-fourth of children who were given DPT1 were not given DPT3, and one-sixth who received

OPV1 did not get OPV3. The incidence of dropout is higher in rural areas. No gender differential is visible in the pattern of drop out.

## Vitamin A supplementation

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India recommends that children aged 9-12 months be given Vitamin A prophylaxis along with measles vaccination.

Among children aged 12-23 months, 31 per cent (29% rural and 39% urban) are reported to have received Vitamin A prophylaxis when they were between 9-12 months of age. Of these, 75 per cent were given Vitamin A along with measles vaccine. About 37 per cent children aged 12-23 months (more urban than rural) consumed Vitamin A rich food during the three days preceding the survey.

## Night blindness

Night blindness or poor adaptation to darkness is an early manifestation of Vitamin A deficiency (VAD). Over all, nearly six per 1,000 children (aged 24-59 months) suffer from night blindness. In some of the Eastern and North Eastern States, the proportion is higher (more than 10 per 1,000). Among children below 5 years of age, seven per 1,000 have difficulty seeing during the day or at night.

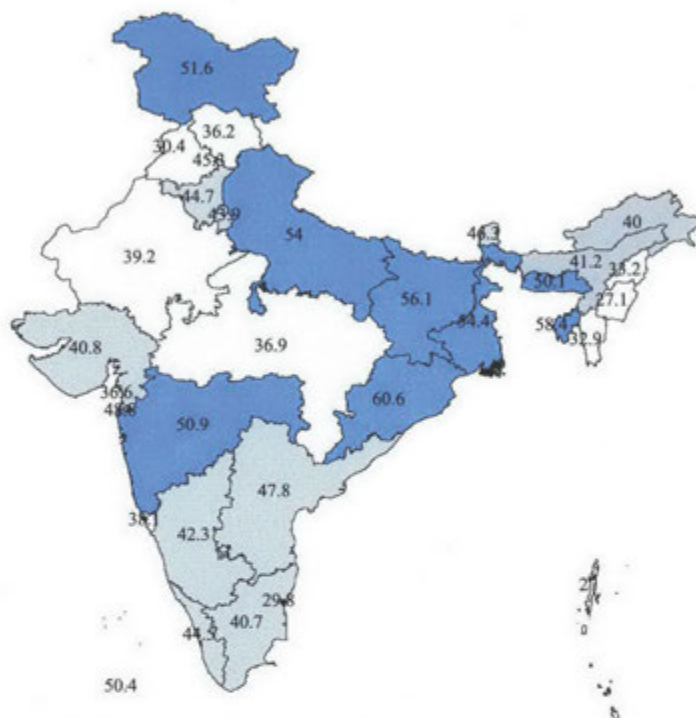
## Morbidity

Thirty per cent children under age five years had fever, 29 per cent cough, and 23 per cent diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey. Children in the age group 6-23 months suffered more from the above diseases compared to younger or older children. The prevalence of diseases is lowest among children living in *pucca* houses and highest in *kachcha* houses. Children of mothers who had completed matriculation have a lower incidence of illness compared to children of illiterate mothers. Rural-urban or male-female differentials are not noticeable.

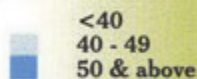
**Forty eight per cent children below five years suffered from fever, cough or diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey**

For 70 per cent children under age five years who had fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, treatment was sought outside the home. Among those who had fever 12 per cent (11% rural and 14% urban) were given anti-malarial drug, and blood smear was taken for six per cent (6% rural and 7% urban).

**Map 6 : Children below 5 years who suffered from fever, cough or diarrhoea**



Per cent



Source : MICS, 2000

Twenty nine per cent children below five years suffered from cough during the two weeks preceding the survey, 13 per cent experienced an acute respiratory infection (cough with rapid breathing), and nine per cent had cough with “chest-in-drawn”. In rural areas, acute respiratory infection (ARI) was higher among children aged 6-23 months.

During an episode of diarrhoea, 62 per cent children continued to be breastfed. About two thirds were given water as well as breastmilk. Offering more fluid to the child during diarrhoea is important. However, only in 20 per cent cases did mothers offer more fluids to the child. In 38 per cent cases, there was no change in the children's dietary and fluid intake. Feeding practices during illness were found to be more or less similar in urban and rural areas.

In 71 per cent diarrhoea cases, the mother sought advice or treatment from outside the home. Both in urban and rural areas, around 60 per cent sought advice or treatment from a private physician, and 15 per cent from pharmacies. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) was recommended in 20 per cent cases.

## Knowledge/advice about childcare

Mothers were asked about “danger symptoms” that would prompt them to take the child to a health care facility. Eighty per cent mothers indicate they would take a child to a health care facility if the child developed “fever”, nearly 43 per cent say they would do so if the child became “very ill”. Around 60 per cent mothers are able to identify at least two symptoms as dangerous and requiring immediate treatment from a health facility.

All women aged 15-49 years who had a child below two years were asked whether they received any orientation on immunisation, breastfeeding, supplementary feeding (feeding a child at six months of age), and care-giving during illness from a person who is not a member of the household. Twenty nine per cent received some orientation on immunisation, 18 per cent on breastfeeding, 14 per cent on feeding a child at six months, and 16 per cent on care-giving during illness. Overall, only eight per cent received orientation on all the four aspects mentioned, and 36 per cent received none.

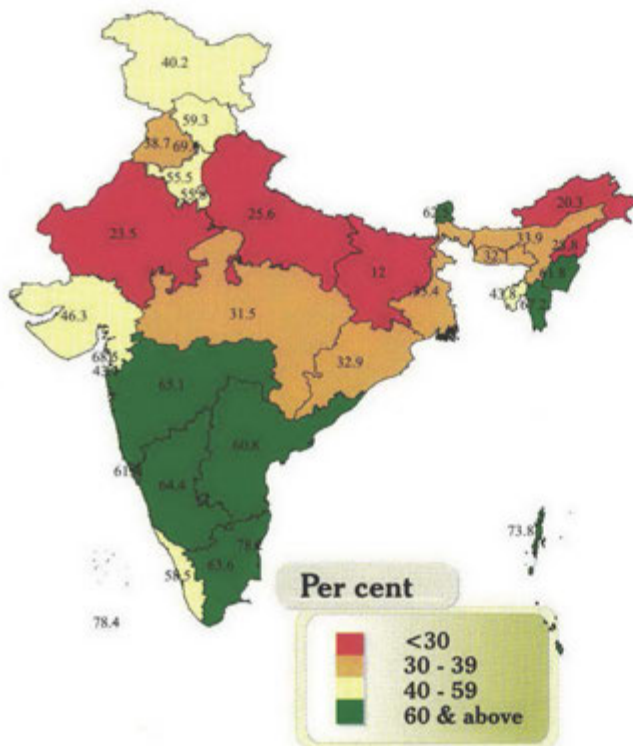
## Pre-school

Thirty eight per cent (35% rural and 48% urban) children aged 36-59 months attend an early childhood learning (pre-school) facility. Of these, 37 per cent are in *Anganwadi*, 11 per cent in *Balwadi*, 34 per cent in a private facility, and the remaining 19 per cent in other government facility. Though there is no significant

**More boys attend private pre-school facilities compared to girls**

gender difference in pre-school attendance, more boys than girls attend a private facility.

**Map 7 : Children aged 36-59 months attending a pre-school facility**



Source : MICS, 2000

## Basic education

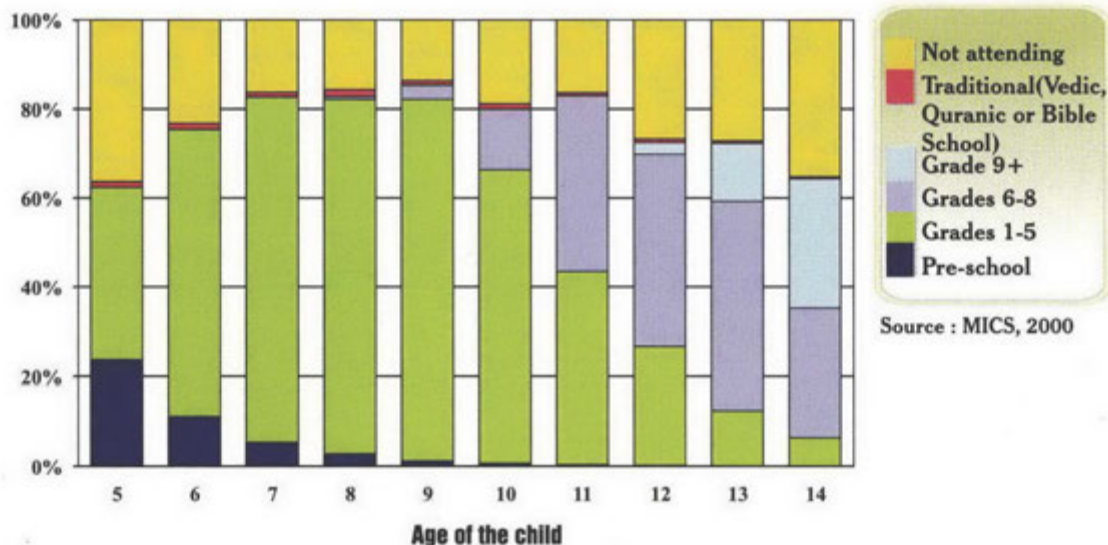
Overall, 85 per cent children aged 5-14 years (82% rural and 92% urban) have ever attended school. Among 5-14 year olds, those currently attending school are 77 per cent (74% rural and 86% urban). More boys than girls currently attend school. Seventy one per cent Scheduled Caste, 65 per cent Scheduled Tribe, and 80 per cent Other Caste children aged 5-14 years currently attend school. A sizeable difference in school attendance is observed between children of literate (94%) and illiterate (70%) mothers.

In the primary school age (6-10 years), 82 per cent (80% rural and 90% urban)

children are currently in school. Kerala has the highest current attendance (99%) for children aged 6-10 years and Bihar the lowest (65%).

**Seventy two per cent girls aged 5-14 years are currently in school compared to 82 per cent boys**

**Figure 5 : Schooling pattern among children aged 5-14 years**



The gross attendance ratio (GAR) in primary classes is defined as the ratio (expressed per 100) of children aged 5-14 years attending grades 1-5 to children aged 6-10 years. In case of upper primary classes, GAR pertains to children aged 5-14 years attending grades 6-8 relative to children aged 11-13 years. The GAR in primary classes is 96.1 (101.9 for boys and 89.9 for girls), and it is 58.9 for upper primary classes (63.7 for boys and 54.0 for girls).

The net attendance rate (NAR) in primary classes is the per cent of children aged 6-10 years attending grades 1-5, and for the upper primary classes the per cent of children aged 11-13 years attending grades 6-8. The NAR in primary classes is 73.1 per cent (76.4% for boys and 69.7% for girls), and in upper primary classes 43.2 per cent (46.1% for boys and 40.3% for girls). Among the States and Union Territories, only Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep have NAR of more than 90 per cent in primary classes.



## BIRTH REGISTRATION AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

### Birth registration

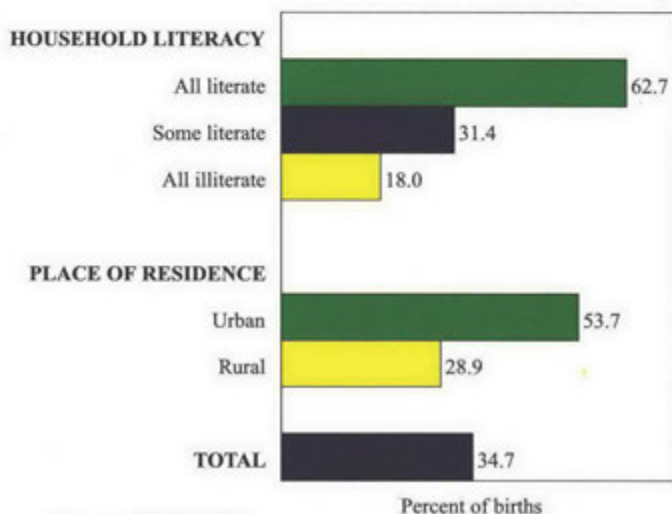
The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 requires every birth in India to be registered.

Overall, 35 per cent (54% urban and 29% rural) children below five years are reported as having been registered at birth. The level of births reported as registered ranges from below 10 per cent in Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh to more than 90 per cent in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Pondicherry.

**Thirty five per cent children below five years had been registered at birth**

Sixty per cent (62% rural and 49% urban) births are not registered due to lack of knowledge regarding the requirement and procedure for birth registration. More than 80 per cent births in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh are not registered for the same reason. Only six per cent of the failure to register births is attributed to lack of time, and 10 per cent attributed to insufficient importance given to birth registration.

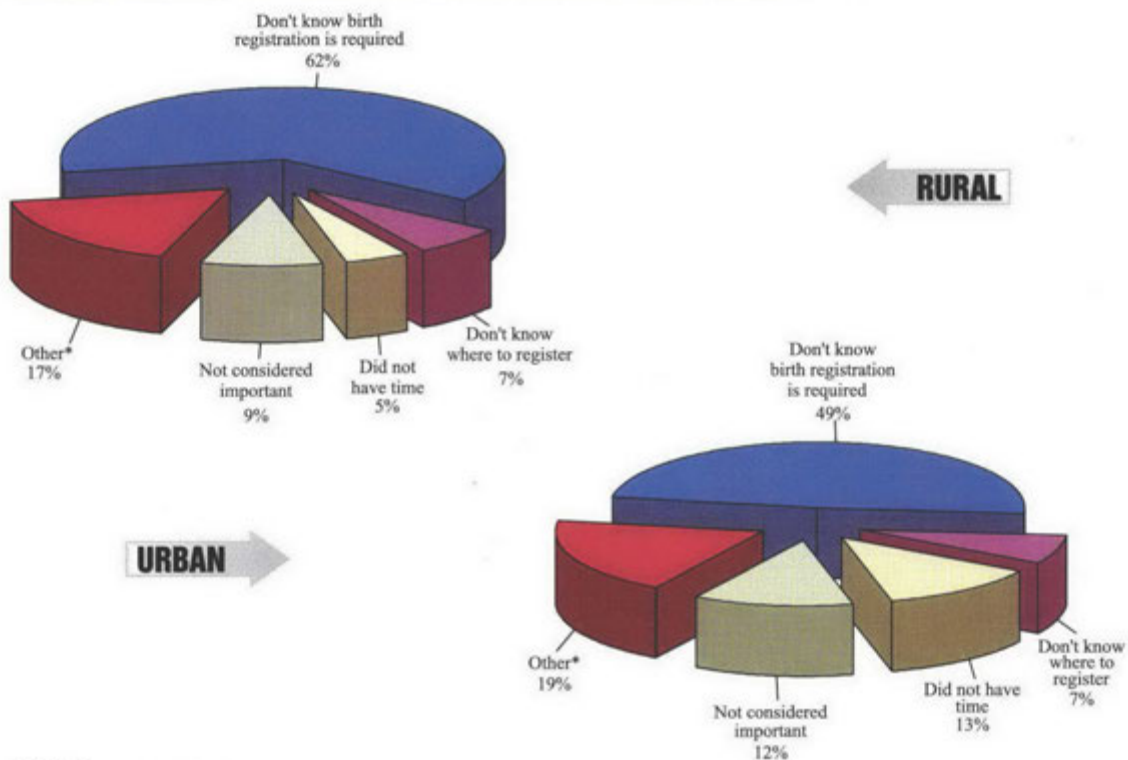
**Figure 6 : Births reported as having been registered among children below 5 years**



Source : MICS, 2000



**Figure 7 : Reasons for non-registration of births**



\*Includes no response  
Source : MICS, 2000

## Living arrangements of children

Parental presence is vital to the child's development. Children without one parent or both parents are likely to be worse off than those living with parent(s). Monitoring orphaned children and living arrangements of children helps to identify those at risk of abandonment, abuse or neglect.

**Thirty two per 1,000 children below 15 years of age are not living with their biological parents, even though either parent is alive**

Overall, 849 out of 1,000 children below age 15 years live with both biological parents, 117 with one biological parent (90 with mother and 27 with father). Two out of 1,000 children below 15 years are orphans.

### Marriage

**M**arriage is near universal and occurs early in India. Almost all women aged 40-49 years are married. Among women aged 15-19 years, more than a third are married, ranging from over 50 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar to less than seven per cent in Goa and Mizoram.

Although the legal age at marriage is 18 years for girls, 75 per cent of married women (age 15-49 years) were married before the legal age. The mean age at marriage is 16.8 years. Rural-urban and inter-state differentials in age at marriage are evident.

### Pregnancy

**S**eventy five per cent women aged 15-49 years have been pregnant at least once, and 36 per cent (40% rural and 25% urban) by age 18. Overall, four per cent women aged 15-49 years became pregnant before age 15 years. Among adolescents aged 15-19 years, about 21 per cent (25% rural and 11% urban) have been pregnant at least once.

The median age at first pregnancy (defined as the age at which 50 per cent women aged 15-49 years became pregnant for the first time) is 18.7 years (18.4 in rural and 19.6 in urban areas). Among States, it varies from the lowest in Andhra Pradesh (17.0 years) to the highest in Kerala (20.8 years).

### Pregnancy wastage

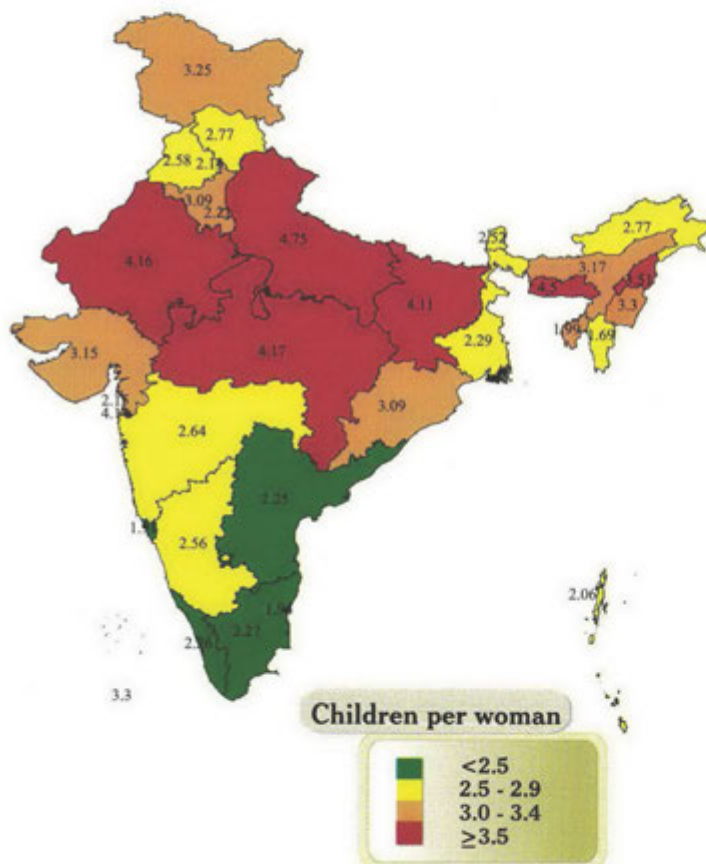
**P**regnancy wastage is the ratio of difference in the total number of pregnancies and children ever born to the total number of pregnancies, expressed per 100 pregnancies. Overall, seven per cent pregnancies among women aged 15-49 years did not result in live births. There is no difference in pregnancy wastage by religion or caste/tribe of women. Those who have completed middle school or above experience higher

pregnancy wastage compared to illiterate women. Pregnancy wastage is highest in Chandigarh (14%) and lowest in Sikkim (less than 2%).

More than one in 30 ever-married women aged 40-49 years in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Orissa have never been pregnant compared to one in 40 for India as a whole.

**Seven per cent pregnancies to women aged 15-49 years do not result in live births**

**Map 9 : Total fertility rate**



Source : MICS, 2000

### Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her reproductive years if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates. Calculated on the basis of births during 1999-2000 (i.e., one year preceding the survey), the TFR is 3.25 (2.35 in urban and 3.63 in rural areas). The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh along with the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have a TFR of more than four.

Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh along with the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have a TFR of more than four.

## Antenatal care

Sixty two per cent (57% rural and 81% urban) mothers aged 15-49 years who delivered during the year preceding the survey had received at least one antenatal check-up (ANCU). Of these, 59 per cent received three or more ANCUs recommended under maternal and child health component of the Reproductive and Child Health programme. Illiterate and Scheduled Caste/Tribe women received less ANCUs compared to literate and Other Caste women. Two-thirds of younger women aged 15-24 years received at least one ANCU as against one-third of women aged 35-49 years.

Two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections, supply of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets, and blood pressure check-ups are important components of antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who received ANC, three-fourths had two doses of TT injections, 72 per cent were given IFA tablets, and 71 per cent had their blood pressure checked.

In Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu as in all the Union Territories, about 90 per cent women received at least one ANCU compared to about 50 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, and Nagaland, and below 40 per cent in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.


Thirty five per cent (26% rural and 65% urban) babies are delivered in an institutional facility. In Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, and Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of institutional deliveries is less (below 20%). Nationally, 43 per cent of the deliveries are assisted by a health professional. Rural-urban and inter-state variations are substantial.

**In Bihar, 18 per cent of deliveries are assisted by a health professional. Only 13 per cent of deliveries occur in institutions**

## Postnatal care

Overall, 24 per cent (20% rural and 41% urban) mothers who delivered during the year preceding the survey had received at least one postnatal check-up. Among those who delivered in an institution, the proportion who received postnatal check-ups was much higher (52%) compared with those who did not have an institutional delivery (10%).

## Contraception

 Of the currently married women aged 15-49 years, 47 per cent (44% rural and 55% urban) use some form of contraception. Contraceptive usage is more than 60 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and West Bengal and less than 30 per cent in Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, and Lakshadweep.

The use of modern contraceptives is 42 per cent (about 40% rural and 50% urban) among currently married women aged 15-49 years. Among the users of modern methods of contraception, sterilisation accounts for more than 80 per cent (97% in Andhra Pradesh).

## AWARENESS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

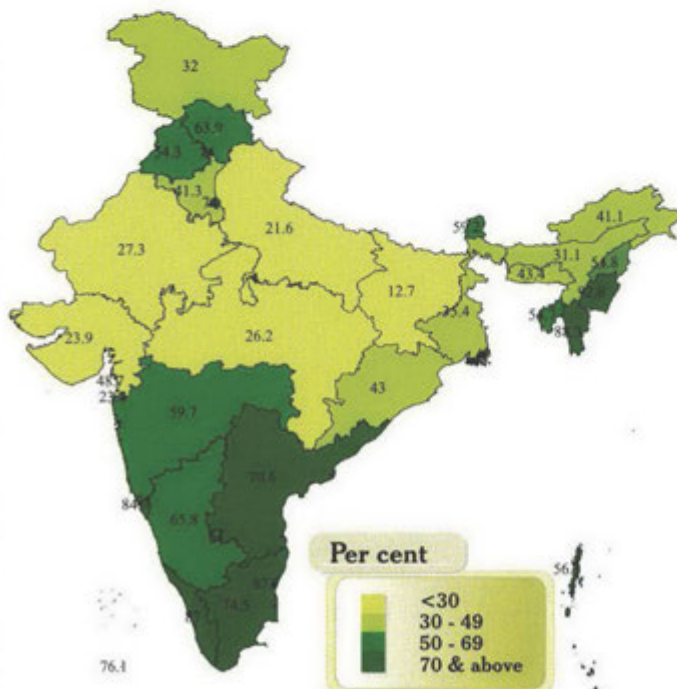
Forty three per cent (33% rural and 68% urban) women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. Among never-married women the proportion is 61 per cent and among ever-married women 39 per cent. The proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS ranges from below 30 per cent in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh to more than 70 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tamil Nadu. Scheduled Caste/Tribe women and women living in *kachcha* homes are less likely to have heard of HIV/AIDS compared to others.

Overall, 29 per cent (21% rural and 49% urban) women aged 15-49 years know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented. There are substantial rural-urban and state-wise differentials in the level of knowledge about the ways in which HIV/AIDS can be prevented.

Women aged 15-49 years were asked to correctly identify two misconceptions about HIV/AIDS namely, (i) HIV/AIDS can be spread by a mosquito; and (ii) a healthy looking person can not have HIV/AIDS. Overall, only 10 per cent women are able to correctly

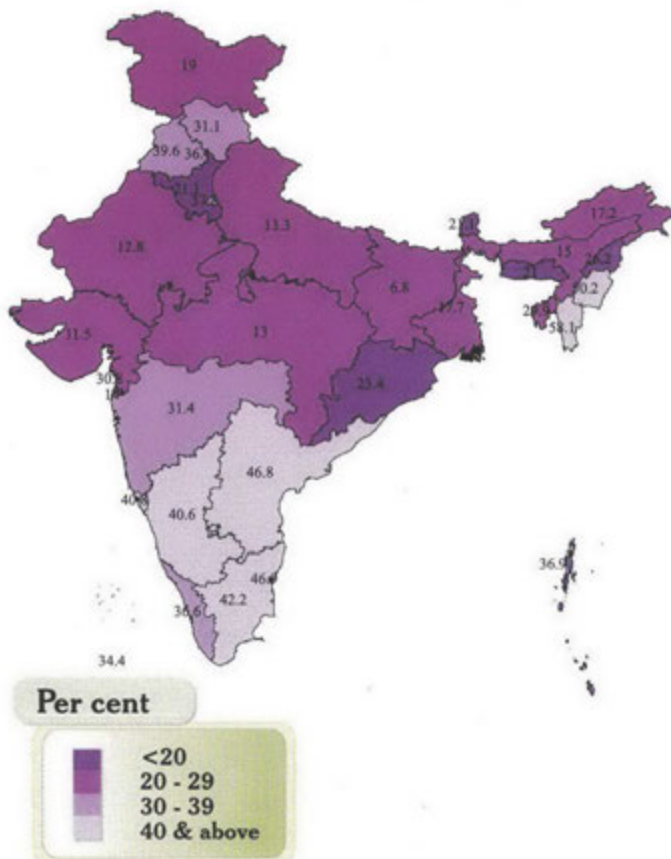
**Eighty seven per cent women who have completed middle school have heard of HIV/AIDS as against only 18 per cent of illiterate women**

**Map 10 : Women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS**



Source : MICS, 2000

**Map 11 : Women aged 15-49 years who know all three modes of vertical transmission\* of HIV/AIDS**



Source : MICS, 2000

\* During pregnancy, at delivery, and through breastmilk

identify the misconceptions (ranging from less than five per cent in Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir to more than 30 per cent in Manipur and Mizoram).

Awareness regarding mother to child (vertical) transmission of HIV/AIDS is low. Only 24 per cent of women aged 15-49 years know all three modes of vertical transmission (during pregnancy, at delivery, and through breastmilk). That HIV/AIDS can be transmitted during pregnancy is known to 35 per cent, at delivery to 30 per cent, and through breastmilk to 29 per cent. Considerable rural-urban and inter-state differentials exist.

Nearly 21 per cent of women aged 15-49 years believe that an AIDS infected person can continue to work. On the attitudes toward an HIV/AIDS infected person, rural-urban and inter-state differentials are substantial.

Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, 48 per cent (42% rural and 55% urban) agree that “a woman can ask the male to use a condom.” Surprisingly, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with high awareness of HIV/AIDS (over 70%), less than 40 per cent women share the above perception.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### **Sample design**

A stratified two-stage sample design was adopted in all States and Union Territories. The States were divided into rural and urban strata. In each stratum, sampling was done independently. At the stratum level, the design was self-weighting. At the State/national level, weights were used.

The sample selection was done in two stages. In the first stage, villages/urban blocks were selected; in the second stage, households were selected from each sampled village/urban block systematically, after listing all the households and selecting the first household randomly.

### **Sample size and sample selection**

For all States and Union Territories (UTs) the sample size indicating the number of households was specified. For 21 States, 3,000 rural and 1,800 urban households per State were to be interviewed except Delhi where 1,800 rural and 3,000 urban households were targeted to reflect its greater urban composition. For Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura, an aggregate of 4,000 households (rural and urban) was specified. In Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, and Pondicherry, 3,000 households, and in Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu, 1,800 households were targeted.

The households to be interviewed were selected with equal probability from the household list in each area, using systematic sampling. The sampling interval was obtained to keep the sampling of households self-weighting within the rural and urban areas of a State. From each Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), around 40 households were targeted. A minimum sample of 20 and maximum of 60 households was fixed.



## **Rural sampling**

The 1991 Census list of villages served as the sampling frame. The number of households as per the 1991 Census was inflated by a factor, which was the ratio of the projected (March 2000) to the actual (1991 Census) rural population. Villages with the estimated number of households less than 50 were merged with the adjoining villages as per the location code. In case of bigger villages, with more than 225 households, segmentation became necessary. The bigger villages were divided into two or more segments, and one segment was selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. In case of merged villages, the segmentation was done in the merged unit.

The PSUs were selected systematically using the PPS method. For the selected villages, the boundary maps were obtained from the local Government Offices or other functionaries. All the households in the selected village were listed and sample households were selected systematically, using a random start. For inaccessible villages, no substitution was attempted.

## **Urban sampling**

The Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) served as the sampling frame. The blocks were selected using simple random sampling without replacement (SRS-WOR) out of all the blocks in a State/UT. The SRS-WOR method was adopted because all the blocks are more or less of the same population size. The selection was done at the NSSO Office in Kolkata centrally, and a list of selected blocks was made available separately for each State/UT. The maps of selected blocks were obtained from the NSSO field offices. A uniform interval was used to cover the targeted number of households in the State/UT, and households were selected systematically.

## **Household listing**

The household listing process involved the preparation of a notional map and a list of households. The sampling interval was selected to make the sample self-weighting. In case of segmented villages, the household listing was carried out only in the selected segment, and in merged villages in the merged unit. The household listing served as a frame for selecting households at the second stage of sampling.

## Sample weights

*A*s separate sample designs were used for rural and urban areas, no weights were used for obtaining rural and urban estimates at the State level. However, the State and All India figures are weighted to the proportion of the projected population in rural and urban areas, and adjusted for non-response.

## Table 1: Sample coverage

	Households		Children aged 0-4 years		Children aged 5-14 years		Women aged 15-49 years	
	Inter-viewed	Response rate (%)	Inter-viewed	Response rate (%)	Inter-viewed	Response rate (%)	Inter-viewed	Response rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	4,750	96.3	2,133	98.2	4,820	99.1	5,411	95.5
Arunachal Pradesh	2,237	95.7	1,282	98.8	2,680	99.5	2,404	96.3
Assam	4,204	96.8	2,432	97.2	5,247	99.2	4,982	88.6
Bihar	4,746	97.3	3,293	98.2	6,885	99.3	5,448	92.6
Goa	4,098	98.9	1,462	99.1	2,932	99.1	4,902	97.9
Gujarat	4,523	97.1	2,563	93.2	4,788	97.9	5,510	91.1
Haryana	4,325	92.9	2,488	94.8	5,546	96.6	4,884	87.2
Himachal Pradesh	3,993	97.2	1,768	95.6	3,917	97.6	4,500	88.9
Jammu and Kashmir	4,029	96.4	2,468	96.0	5,837	99.1	5,914	88.6
Karnataka	4,603	97.8	2,472	96.6	5,151	99.3	5,764	95.2
Kerala	4,952	97.8	2,215	97.0	4,223	98.4	6,624	92.3
Madhya Pradesh	4,160	97.6	2,757	97.2	5,616	98.9	4,784	93.3
Maharashtra	4,449	96.4	2,261	94.6	4,676	97.2	5,031	89.9
Manipur	4,208	95.0	2,525	98.3	4,789	98.7	5,166	82.9
Meghalaya	3,579	97.9	3,115	99.5	5,776	99.2	4,892	96.9
Mizoram	4,388	95.7	2,156	98.4	4,890	99.1	5,592	95.5
Nagaland	3,245	98.3	2,230	98.7	3,823	98.7	3,636	92.9
Orissa	4,862	98.4	2,588	96.9	5,511	98.8	5,575	89.5
Punjab	4,290	91.5	2,029	92.4	4,411	93.5	4,955	87.9
Rajasthan	4,111	95.4	2,997	97.6	5,713	98.0	4,730	87.6
Sikkim	2,640	97.2	1,490	99.6	3,443	99.8	3,599	98.6
Tamil Nadu	4,322	95.4	1,700	97.4	3,371	98.7	4,674	91.3
Tripura	2,345	80.9	971	96.6	2,533	98.3	2,595	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	4,440	98.1	3,741	97.7	7,430	98.9	5,487	94.0
West Bengal	4,524	98.9	2,026	95.3	4,943	99.0	4,979	92.9
<b>Union Territories</b>								
Andaman & Nicobar	2,528	96.3	1,186	99.2	2,508	99.1	3,390	95.5
Chandigarh	2,837	94.1	1,101	98.0	2,318	96.0	2,911	92.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,782	95.5	1,146	97.0	1,872	99.3	1,882	89.5
Daman & Diu	1,710	88.4	813	96.1	1,602	98.7	1,907	92.5
Delhi	3,827	91.1	1,981	98.8	4,239	99.2	4,370	94.7
Lakshadweep	1,722	99.4	1,214	98.9	2,640	99.7	2,916	97.1
Pondicherry	2,868	96.7	1,140	98.9	2,210	99.5	3,427	96.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>119,305</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>65,741</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>136,339</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>142,840</b>	<b>91.8</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.  
Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 2: Literacy rate, 7+ and 15+ years

State/UTs	Percent literate among population aged 7 years and above					Percent literate among population aged 15 years and above				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	75.5	67.4	46.2	57.0	41.0	72.5	62.9	38.1	50.7
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	63.5	48.7	56.6	nc	nc	59.7	40.5	51.1
Assam	62.0	83.2	72.6	56.4	64.7	56.8	82.1	69.4	50.7	60.3
Bihar	46.8	76.4	66.2	36.4	51.7	40.0	73.0	61.9	27.9	45.5
Goa	79.2	85.3	88.4	75.8	82.2	76.0	83.3	86.7	72.2	79.6
Gujarat	55.8	79.3	76.0	53.5	65.1	51.7	77.1	74.5	48.6	61.8
Haryana	66.4	82.4	81.4	58.9	71.0	58.4	79.3	77.4	49.5	64.6
Himachal Pradesh	74.8	88.0	85.6	66.3	76.2	69.3	85.9	82.6	58.8	71.0
Jammu & Kashmir	55.6	69.3	70.0	47.2	58.9	47.6	65.1	64.9	38.4	52.1
Karnataka	59.6	78.3	76.0	55.4	65.9	51.8	74.6	71.9	46.6	59.5
Kerala	88.1	91.6	93.1	85.5	89.2	86.0	90.3	92.0	83.0	87.3
Madhya Pradesh	46.0	75.8	67.4	40.4	54.6	42.5	74.3	67.4	34.5	51.8
Maharashtra	65.5	86.6	83.5	64.7	74.4	59.0	84.9	81.6	58.7	70.5
Manipur	70.2	80.5	83.4	64.8	73.9	70.4	80.1	85.7	62.8	74.0
Meghalaya	nc	nc	71.0	65.5	68.3	nc	nc	69.9	61.6	65.8
Mizoram	84.6	96.7	94.0	90.4	92.2	84.4	96.6	94.3	89.9	92.2
Nagaland	nc	nc	79.1	68.5	74.1	nc	nc	77.0	63.7	70.7
Orissa	57.9	80.4	73.8	49.4	61.8	53.3	77.7	71.4	43.3	57.6
Punjab	64.5	79.8	75.2	63.0	69.5	58.3	77.3	71.3	57.0	64.6
Rajasthan	50.0	80.7	74.1	40.2	58.0	41.2	77.6	69.6	31.0	51.2
Sikkim	nc	nc	81.0	66.7	74.2	nc	nc	78.1	58.6	69.0
Tamil Nadu	59.5	83.5	77.3	59.1	68.1	52.6	81.1	73.9	52.4	63.0
Tripura	nc	nc	82.6	68.0	75.4	nc	nc	79.9	61.8	71.0
Uttar Pradesh	48.5	68.8	66.6	38.1	53.1	43.4	66.6	65.3	30.3	48.7
West Bengal	62.2	81.5	75.5	59.4	67.9	57.1	79.9	73.4	53.5	64.1
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	86.9	77.0	82.2	nc	nc	84.4	72.2	78.7
Chandigarh	nc	nc	90.1	82.3	86.7	nc	nc	88.8	79.0	84.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	69.2	40.1	55.9	nc	nc	67.0	32.9	51.9
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	88.3	69.5	79.8	nc	nc	86.4	63.6	76.3
Delhi	78.5	85.4	89.4	78.8	84.6	73.7	83.0	88.1	74.2	81.9
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	91.6	79.6	85.7	nc	nc	90.2	74.8	82.6
Pondichery	nc	nc	87.6	71.7	79.7	nc	nc	85.7	66.7	76.2
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

### Table 3: Source of drinking water

State/UTs	Percent households using improved source of drinking water			Percent households taking drinking water from a tap or handpump or borewell with motor			Percent households having drinking water facility within the premises		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	88.7	96.4	90.9	78.6	93.0	82.8	19.4	52.1	29.0
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	82.6	nc	nc	81.0	nc	nc	36.9
Assam	58.5	83.3	61.9	57.9	82.6	61.2	46.5	78.8	50.9
Bihar	75.3	82.4	76.4	75.1	81.6	76.1	45.4	68.6	48.9
Goa	57.1	80.9	69.2	53.8	76.9	65.5	63.7	83.1	73.6
Gujarat	80.5	92.4	85.1	76.6	92.0	82.6	28.2	70.1	44.4
Haryana	87.1	99.5	90.9	83.0	99.4	88.1	32.6	74.9	45.6
Himachal Pradesh	83.5	96.6	85.1	79.7	95.2	81.5	39.8	74.7	43.9
Jammu and Kashmir	64.1	93.0	71.3	62.7	92.3	70.1	43.9	87.6	54.8
Karnataka	85.5	95.6	89.0	80.0	95.2	85.3	17.5	48.5	28.3
Kerala	46.8	80.9	57.0	13.7	58.3	27.0	63.5	64.6	63.8
Madhya Pradesh	59.6	88.9	67.5	58.4	88.3	66.5	14.6	51.7	24.7
Maharashtra	74.4	99.3	85.1	67.7	99.0	81.2	28.9	78.3	50.2
Manipur	27.0	60.5	38.7	26.3	57.2	37.0	13.6	37.4	21.9
Meghalaya	nc	nc	45.2	nc	nc	43.9	nc	nc	22.1
Mizoram	46.2	81.1	68.4	39.2	74.1	61.4	9.6	49.0	34.7
Nagaland	nc	nc	50.0	nc	nc	49.1	nc	nc	33.1
Orissa	59.5	79.6	63.0	58.1	76.6	61.3	16.0	50.3	21.9
Punjab	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.0	98.7	98.2	85.1	95.6	88.4
Rajasthan	78.6	99.1	83.9	74.0	98.9	80.5	23.8	87.5	40.3
Sikkim	nc	nc	91.7	nc	nc	91.6	nc	nc	78.9
Tamil Nadu	89.0	92.6	90.3	88.7	91.9	89.8	10.1	53.1	25.2
Tripura	nc	nc	61.2	nc	nc	55.9	nc	nc	26.5
Uttar Pradesh	86.2	98.0	88.8	82.9	96.8	86.0	47.9	77.4	54.4
West Bengal	92.8	96.3	93.8	89.3	95.5	91.2	30.0	42.9	33.9
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	88.8	nc	nc	85.0	nc	nc	54.2
Chandigarh	nc	nc	99.0	nc	nc	99.0	nc	nc	85.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	80.6	nc	nc	80.0	nc	nc	24.6
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	91.9	nc	nc	91.8	nc	nc	56.2
Delhi	86.3	98.6	97.1	86.0	98.4	96.9	61.1	84.3	81.4
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	68.8	nc	nc	12.8	nc	nc	80.3
Pondicherry	nc	nc	96.8	nc	nc	95.0	nc	nc	56.5
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>

Notes: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. Improved sources include tap exclusive to households, public tap, sanitary well, tube well with motor, handpump and rainwater harvesting.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 4: Sanitation**

State/UTs	Percent households using a toilet			Percent households having improved sanitation facility <sup>1</sup>			Among toilets-users, percent households having the facility within the premises		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	17.3	75.4	34.3	16.1	72.0	32.4	43.8	64.7	57.2
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	62.9	nc	nc	62.7	nc	nc	50.1
Assam	55.9	93.4	61.0	55.4	92.1	60.4	57.2	82.0	62.4
Bihar	8.6	68.2	17.4	8.3	65.0	16.7	90.1	83.3	86.2
Goa	54.8	77.6	66.3	54.6	77.5	66.2	80.7	92.5	87.7
Gujarat	20.0	82.1	44.1	19.9	81.4	43.8	59.3	75.8	71.2
Haryana	19.7	74.4	36.5	16.4	70.7	33.1	62.3	89.6	79.5
Himachal Pradesh	26.1	72.7	31.6	25.7	70.2	30.9	63.8	88.4	70.5
Jammu and Kashmir	12.1	71.2	26.8	12.0	68.2	26.0	73.7	97.3	89.3
Karnataka	16.5	73.4	36.3	15.9	67.3	33.8	48.8	60.8	57.2
Kerala	84.8	94.3	87.6	84.1	93.1	86.8	69.3	67.6	68.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.9	64.1	21.6	5.8	59.4	20.3	65.3	70.0	69.0
Maharashtra	14.8	89.7	47.1	14.8	89.2	46.8	65.6	83.6	80.4
Manipur	86.5	98.1	90.5	86.0	97.2	89.9	15.0	38.1	23.7
Meghalaya	nc	nc	54.7	nc	nc	54.3	nc	nc	32.5
Mizoram	87.6	99.4	95.1	87.4	98.8	94.7	10.7	49.0	36.2
Nagaland	nc	nc	70.5	nc	nc	70.3	nc	nc	42.7
Orissa	7.8	59.3	16.6	7.6	58.6	16.3	54.8	74.1	66.5
Punjab	39.3	88.5	55.7	39.1	87.5	55.3	93.9	96.7	95.3
Rajasthan	10.6	88.0	30.6	10.5	85.1	29.8	67.4	92.5	86.1
Sikkim	nc	nc	74.3	nc	nc	74.0	nc	nc	83.5
Tamil Nadu	14.7	80.7	37.9	14.6	79.2	37.3	27.7	60.6	52.3
Tripura	nc	nc	82.8	nc	nc	82.1	nc	nc	30.5
Uttar Pradesh	12.0	76.2	26.1	8.8	58.6	19.7	81.0	84.1	83.0
West Bengal	27.7	83.6	44.4	27.3	78.4	42.5	52.1	49.2	50.5
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	62.2	nc	nc	55.0	nc	nc	75.5
Chandigarh	nc	nc	88.2	nc	nc	83.3	nc	nc	95.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	31.7	nc	nc	31.5	nc	nc	60.7
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	60.8	nc	nc	60.7	nc	nc	64.0
Delhi	82.8	96.7	94.9	77.2	83.0	82.3	66.4	86.5	84.4
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	90.0	nc	nc	89.4	nc	nc	84.3
Pondicherry	nc	nc	48.6	nc	nc	43.6	nc	nc	82.8
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.  
<sup>1</sup>Flush toilet connected to sewage or pour flush toilet or simple pit latrine or improved pit latrine.  
nc: Not calculated because of limited sample. Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 5: Use of iodised salt

State/UTs	Percent households using iodised salt for cooking		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.3	46.0	23.5
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	94.7
Assam	72.9	91.9	75.5
Bihar	49.9	66.0	52.3
Goa	37.7	64.1	51.1
Gujarat	52.7	60.2	55.6
Haryana	46.2	82.7	57.4
Himachal Pradesh	86.5	94.6	87.5
Jammu & Kashmir	65.7	89.9	71.8
Karnataka	18.6	57.7	32.2
Kerala	41.3	64.0	48.1
Madhya Pradesh	55.5	80.0	62.1
Maharashtra	61.5	80.0	69.5
Manipur	87.9	97.3	91.2
Meghalaya	nc	nc	77.7
Mizoram	60.3	88.0	78.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	72.8
Orissa	40.4	67.1	45.0
Punjab	67.8	84.5	73.4
Rajasthan	24.2	73.8	37.1
Sikkim	nc	nc	76.3
Tamil Nadu	13.2	45.2	24.4
Tripura	nc	nc	81.9
Uttar Pradesh	44.1	62.1	48.0
West Bengal	62.6	78.1	67.2
<b>Union Territories</b>			
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	97.5
Chandigarh	nc	nc	91.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	40.0
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	68.0
Delhi	85.7	86.3	86.2
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	48.3
Pondichery	nc	nc	38.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>

Notes: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. Using salt containing seven parts per million or more iodine.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 6: Birth weight

State/UTs	Percent children below age five years with birth weight information not available					Percent children below age five years who weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth <sup>1</sup>				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	68.0	32.5	55.0	60.5	57.8	26.1	20.1	22.3	24.4	23.3
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	74.9	75.3	75.1	nc	nc	14.4	13.9	14.2
Assam	92.0	50.5	87.9	89.2	88.5	22.1	20.1	24.9	16.7	21.4
Bihar	96.1	75.5	93.4	94.1	93.7	20.3	21.1	17.7	24.3	20.6
Goa	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.2	13.9	26.1	19.4	20.1	25.1	22.5
Gujarat	73.6	33.5	57.3	63.5	60.3	22.2	15.9	17.0	20.7	18.6
Haryana	86.0	57.9	77.5	80.7	79.0	33.8	24.5	27.9	30.7	29.1
Himachal Pradesh	72.9	47.7	70.3	70.7	70.5	19.3	26.3	21.0	20.0	20.5
Jammu and Kashmir	93.0	71.8	87.4	90.0	88.6	36.2	23.0	22.7	38.8	29.0
Karnataka	68.1	41.6	58.6	61.5	60.0	14.4	21.2	16.9	18.1	17.5
Kerala	5.8	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.4	17.5	12.5	13.2	18.9	16.0
Madhya Pradesh	92.8	65.4	86.0	86.4	86.2	25.6	23.1	26.0	22.1	24.1
Maharashtra	58.9	21.3	42.9	47.2	45.0	25.9	24.0	22.4	27.8	24.8
Manipur	75.3	49.8	66.8	68.9	67.8	12.0	10.3	10.0	12.5	11.3
Meghalaya	nc	nc	78.2	77.3	77.8	nc	nc	12.9	13.3	13.1
Mizoram	42.2	11.4	22.7	24.4	23.5	4.1	8.0	7.7	5.8	6.8
Nagaland	nc	nc	91.5	89.3	90.4	nc	nc	6.2	8.4	7.4
Orissa	78.4	56.4	75.1	75.8	75.4	18.5	23.0	16.5	23.3	19.6
Punjab	81.7	66.6	74.5	81.1	77.5	27.0	25.0	26.1	26.3	26.2
Rajasthan	94.7	59.3	87.6	87.7	87.6	36.8	27.1	27.5	33.3	30.4
Sikkim	nc	nc	68.0	70.9	69.5	nc	nc	13.2	12.8	13.0
Tamil Nadu	38.5	10.6	28.3	30.1	29.2	22.0	15.5	19.3	19.2	19.2
Tripura	nc	nc	75.7	77.3	76.5	nc	nc	22.8	23.5	23.1
Uttar Pradesh	94.9	79.6	91.6	92.7	92.1	33.0	27.5	29.8	31.3	30.4
West Bengal	73.9	36.3	67.1	66.4	66.8	23.0	22.8	20.0	25.8	22.9
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	37.6	37.5	37.6	nc	nc	14.1	22.1	18.1
Chandigarh	nc	nc	39.8	41.0	40.3	nc	nc	21.1	24.1	22.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	73.7	75.4	74.5	nc	nc	16.1	18.8	17.4
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	40.0	44.2	42.0	nc	nc	14.5	20.9	17.3
Delhi	67.9	42.1	44.3	47.7	45.9	28.1	28.7	26.7	31.0	28.7
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	46.5	45.8	46.2	nc	nc	19.1	25.6	22.0
Pondicherry	nc	nc	9.9	13.9	11.8	nc	nc	22.5	23.2	23.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

<sup>1</sup>Based on children whose birth weight information is available (both from card and recall).

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.



## Table 7: Exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding

State/UTs	Percent children aged 0-3 months exclusively breastfed			Percent children aged 6-9 months receiving breastmilk and complementary feeding		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	63.7	32.6	57.1	56.6	67.9	59.8
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	68.5	nc	nc	69.9
Assam	63.7	58.6	64.3	68.8	86.1	70.2
Bihar	46.0	32.8	44.5	41.3	51.7	42.2
Goa	22.0	39.3	30.3	47.0	52.9	49.7
Gujarat	30.3	11.8	24.0	45.5	68.6	53.9
Haryana	39.7	45.7	41.6	26.5	36.2	29.0
Himachal Pradesh	34.8	29.5	34.3	43.3	67.6	45.1
Jammu & Kashmir	67.8	43.9	63.3	44.1	51.7	45.7
Karnataka	55.7	37.2	51.6	57.6	55.3	57.1
Kerala	62.5	60.0	61.7	82.4	90.7	84.8
Madhya Pradesh	42.3	15.5	37.7	38.4	43.0	39.6
Maharashtra	45.3	32.6	42.2	30.3	63.4	39.9
Manipur	77.4	84.4	81.3	82.2	57.7	75.7
Meghalaya	nc	nc	35.1	nc	nc	85.3
Mizoram	55.2	47.1	50.6	71.7	76.9	75.6
Nagaland	nc	nc	39.7	nc	nc	83.3
Orissa	50.3	41.9	49.8	48.9	67.4	51.1
Punjab	37.5	20.7	32.7	32.5	35.3	33.4
Rajasthan	20.0	30.0	22.3	16.2	45.6	22.0
Sikkim	nc	nc	32.6	nc	nc	91.9
Tamil Nadu	25.6	14.0	21.7	60.0	67.4	62.7
Tripura	nc	nc	30.1	nc	nc	48.1
Uttar Pradesh	23.6	14.7	22.4	27.9	38.6	29.6
West Bengal	43.6	33.3	42.7	61.6	76.0	64.0
<b>Union Territories</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	32.5	nc	nc	53.3
Chandigarh	nc	nc	41.1	nc	nc	52.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	79.8	nc	nc	59.5
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	19.5	nc	nc	75.4
Delhi	4.5	26.9	24.4	54.8	52.9	53.3
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	53.1	nc	nc	64.5
Pondichery	nc	nc	18.9	nc	nc	65.7
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 8: Continued breastfeeding

State/UTs	Percent currently breastfed among children aged					
	12-15 months			20-23 months		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	88.7	85.0	87.7	70.2	49.0	61.9
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	93.7	nc	nc	74.8
Assam	97.4	96.5	97.3	90.3	87.5	90.0
Bihar	100.0	89.2	98.4	82.9	57.1	79.7
Goa	64.1	67.6	65.8	48.0	35.7	40.8
Gujarat	84.6	65.0	79.3	60.4	39.2	52.4
Haryana	82.7	80.0	82.0	73.2	55.6	69.1
Himachal Pradesh	73.3	86.0	74.7	39.0	37.5	38.8
Jammu & Kashmir	94.0	83.3	92.0	82.2	62.2	77.7
Karnataka	86.7	72.0	81.8	49.5	43.8	47.6
Kerala	84.4	80.0	82.8	59.2	60.9	59.8
Madhya Pradesh	91.1	85.0	89.6	84.3	62.0	76.5
Maharashtra	93.0	82.4	88.3	60.8	63.0	61.7
Manipur	84.8	94.7	88.0	72.0	84.8	75.2
Meghalaya	nc	nc	83.6	nc	nc	53.3
Mizoram	81.8	77.1	79.1	44.1	42.4	43.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	81.1	nc	nc	52.0
Orissa	98.9	77.1	96.1	86.6	65.8	84.1
Punjab	78.7	67.6	75.6	55.3	58.3	56.3
Rajasthan	88.8	80.4	87.3	68.8	50.0	64.8
Sikkim	nc	nc	93.0	nc	nc	76.6
Tamil Nadu	67.2	52.2	61.3	37.8	16.1	31.7
Tripura	nc	nc	92.8	nc	nc	75.5
Uttar Pradesh	94.8	77.8	91.9	70.6	59.0	68.4
West Bengal	97.5	74.2	93.4	82.8	73.9	80.8
<b>Union Territories</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	77.0	nc	nc	58.6
Chandigarh	nc	nc	70.0	nc	nc	46.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	88.9	nc	nc	81.6
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	81.0	nc	nc	55.8
Delhi	68.8	74.0	73.3	58.9	54.7	55.4
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	95.6	nc	nc	60.0
Pondichery	nc	nc	67.6	nc	nc	25.2
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.  
nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 9: Children fully immunised

State/UTs	Percent children aged 12-23 months fully immunised <sup>1</sup>				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	43.0	52.7	47.4	44.9	46.1
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	34.4	22.4	28.6
Assam	19.9	46.5	24.0	20.3	22.2
Bihar	10.2	29.2	13.2	11.8	12.6
Goa	88.7	83.9	83.9	88.7	86.2
Gujarat	41.4	49.6	44.8	42.9	43.9
Haryana	27.7	51.9	35.4	31.2	33.5
Himachal Pradesh	71.3	69.9	69.3	73.3	71.1
Jammu & Kashmir	50.7	72.9	58.4	50.3	54.9
Karnataka	66.9	70.3	68.5	67.4	68.0
Kerala	75.5	80.1	74.9	78.9	76.9
Madhya Pradesh	26.8	40.0	31.1	29.2	30.1
Maharashtra	59.6	69.3	63.0	64.4	63.7
Manipur	53.5	66.5	56.6	57.6	57.1
Meghalaya	nc	nc	30.6	29.8	30.2
Mizoram	28.6	42.5	36.5	38.4	37.5
Nagaland	nc	nc	22.3	24.4	23.4
Orissa	43.3	60.3	49.1	42.2	45.7
Punjab	43.9	42.4	46.5	40.2	43.5
Rajasthan	19.7	42.7	25.0	23.3	24.2
Sikkim	nc	nc	58.6	62.6	60.7
Tamil Nadu	78.8	84.5	79.0	82.8	80.8
Tripura	nc	nc	29.1	37.2	32.9
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	18.8	17.8	15.4	16.6
West Bengal	55.4	65.8	58.0	56.5	57.2
<b>Union Territories</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	72.2	79.3	75.7
Chandigarh	nc	nc	68.4	58.6	64.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	75.7	78.3	76.9
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	66.0	51.0	59.4
Delhi	55.7	54.4	56.4	52.4	54.6
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	90.9	82.6	87.0
Pondichery	nc	nc	81.3	83.6	83.3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

<sup>1</sup>Received BCG, 3 doses of DPT and Polio, and measles vaccines.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 10: Immunisation coverage by vaccine

State/UTs	Percent children aged 12-23 months who received various vaccines by type of vaccine									
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Measles	All	None
Andhra Pradesh	89.5	84.4	75.8	60.6	93.1	91.2	85.7	61.4	46.1	4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	62.7	57.3	49.9	40.2	63.0	58.5	48.8	41.0	28.6	34.2
Assam	50.0	45.8	38.3	30.0	50.7	44.4	33.7	29.0	22.2	44.2
Bihar	37.3	34.9	28.2	21.7	37.3	32.0	25.3	20.8	12.6	59.3
Goa	97.5	95.6	92.6	88.9	98.2	97.8	94.5	94.0	86.2	0.9
Gujarat	79.8	74.8	63.9	52.4	84.0	80.2	69.5	62.3	43.9	11.3
Haryana	79.1	71.9	55.5	42.4	88.1	87.4	82.5	59.5	33.5	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	94.9	94.2	89.9	82.6	94.1	94.4	89.5	86.0	71.1	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	89.6	83.7	78.7	68.4	93.7	91.6	82.0	65.5	54.9	6.3
Karnataka	90.9	88.5	85.6	82.0	90.9	87.8	84.5	72.2	68.0	6.7
Kerala	95.6	90.3	85.3	80.0	95.0	94.3	91.9	88.4	76.9	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	69.3	59.2	48.7	38.3	64.3	57.3	48.7	47.7	30.1	26.2
Maharashtra	93.3	89.7	82.7	71.1	96.6	94.5	84.4	82.6	63.7	2.9
Manipur	77.5	77.4	73.3	64.5	78.6	74.7	66.5	61.8	57.1	20.6
Meghalaya	69.7	60.4	56.5	47.1	74.7	70.3	60.1	36.7	30.2	20.5
Mizoram	78.0	73.5	65.4	44.6	80.4	76.3	62.5	62.7	37.5	17.6
Nagaland	49.9	46.4	40.7	30.4	53.8	50.1	41.4	32.4	23.4	46.0
Orissa	83.9	79.6	69.6	57.9	83.9	79.9	71.7	59.1	45.7	12.8
Punjab	83.2	77.8	69.7	54.9	85.3	82.1	73.3	65.8	43.5	12.3
Rajasthan	51.7	47.1	41.1	31.3	69.3	68.1	62.3	33.6	24.2	30.1
Sikkim	90.7	90.0	85.0	69.2	92.7	90.3	82.0	78.9	60.7	6.9
Tamil Nadu	97.2	97.2	95.3	90.4	97.2	95.3	90.1	85.1	80.8	1.6
Tripura	61.0	61.0	53.8	43.4	64.3	58.2	47.2	43.4	32.9	32.4
Uttar Pradesh	46.1	45.7	33.4	23.1	47.7	42.5	35.2	29.7	16.6	41.1
West Bengal	80.2	78.0	70.6	64.7	82.5	78.4	71.7	65.4	57.2	16.4
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Andaman & Nicobar	97.6	95.3	91.9	81.0	98.1	96.2	87.6	89.0	75.7	1.9
Chandigarh	88.7	86.2	79.6	71.3	91.9	90.5	82.6	80.1	64.1	7.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.2	92.3	88.6	81.9	92.7	89.5	85.0	84.1	76.9	5.0
Daman & Diu	86.0	85.8	76.5	65.6	97.3	96.2	91.4	75.1	59.4	1.7
Delhi	90.6	82.7	74.5	60.5	91.8	90.9	85.0	77.5	54.6	7.0
Lakshadweep	99.7	98.8	97.2	91.5	100.0	99.6	93.5	93.1	87.8	0.0
Pondichery	99.2	98.0	97.1	93.2	99.6	99.1	96.8	89.3	83.3	0.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 11: Vitamin A prophylaxis**

State/UTs	Percent children aged 12-23 months who received Vitamin A prophylaxis between 9-12 months of age		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	33.5	34.2	33.7
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	31.3
Assam	19.7	47.2	22.0
Bihar	9.3	19.5	10.6
Goa	88.2	76.3	82.0
Gujarat	44.2	49.6	45.8
Haryana	35.7	49.6	39.0
Himachal Pradesh	68.8	72.4	69.2
Jammu & Kashmir	43.5	65.7	47.8
Karnataka	57.9	52.9	56.3
Kerala	69.7	58.2	66.2
Madhya Pradesh	28.1	30.5	28.7
Maharashtra	57.8	46.0	52.9
Manipur	43.9	57.0	47.5
Meghalaya	nc	nc	37.4
Mizoram	44.0	51.3	48.7
Nagaland	nc	nc	29.7
Orissa	39.4	54.8	41.6
Punjab	43.2	58.6	47.5
Rajasthan	23.6	43.3	27.6
Sikkim	nc	nc	45.0
Tamil Nadu	42.3	42.2	42.3
Tripura	nc	nc	35.6
Uttar Pradesh	9.2	11.0	9.5
West Bengal	53.6	60.8	54.9
<b>Union Territories</b>			
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	80.7
Chandigarh	nc	nc	64.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	69.4
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	59.0
Delhi	52.7	44.7	45.8
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	81.0
Pondichery	nc	nc	66.7
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 12: Difficulty in seeing during day or night time**

State/UTs	Proportion (per 1,000) having difficulty in seeing during day or night time among children aged (in years)			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	0-14
Andhra Pradesh	4.8	12.8	17.5	13.8
Arunachal Pradesh	14.7	22.1	31.9	24.2
Assam	19.7	48.0	49.9	13.8
Bihar	12.5	19.7	18.5	24.2
Goa	7.5	20.3	50.8	44.2
Gujarat	2.7	10.5	10.7	17.6
Haryana	3.9	16.5	26.6	20.3
Himachal Pradesh	3.4	12.7	23.3	17.0
Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	20.8	42.2	29.9
Karnataka	4.4	9.4	17.0	12.0
Kerala	1.4	17.9	37.0	27.4
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	14.5	13.4	12.9
Maharashtra	5.0	16.0	30.2	21.5
Manipur	9.9	27.1	45.4	32.9
Meghalaya	29.4	42.3	37.9	37.1
Mizoram	34.4	61.7	87.0	67.9
Nagaland	3.3	8.3	14.7	10.2
Orissa	10.2	30.2	37.1	30.5
Punjab	3.1	10.0	10.7	9.4
Rajasthan	4.0	10.9	13.8	11.0
Sikkim	25.9	32.4	40.7	34.2
Tamil Nadu	5.3	12.6	33.9	21.1
Tripura	11.4	31.2	40.3	33.6
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	14.5	10.9	11.7
West Bengal	8.2	24.5	43.0	31.2
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman & Nicobar	5.8	13.1	27.2	18.6
Chandigarh	1.7	12.3	15.6	13.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.6	7.1	5.5	5.6
Daman & Diu	2.7	1.6	3.8	2.7
Delhi	6.2	18.8	29.4	22.2
Lakshadweep	4.9	8.7	21.2	13.9
Pondichery	0.8	10.1	27.1	18.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 13: Illness among children

State/UTs	Percent children below age five years who suffered from an illness during two weeks preceding the survey			
	Fever	Cough	Diarrhoea	Any illness
Andhra Pradesh	29.6	33.6	13.3	47.8
Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	20.3	16.5	40.0
Assam	22.3	25.9	21.1	41.2
Bihar	37.1	31.1	33.3	56.1
Goa	21.8	23.1	12.7	38.1
Gujarat	24.8	25.3	19.3	40.8
Haryana	24.3	27.5	20.5	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	23.5	22.6	11.4	36.2
Jammu & Kashmir	36.7	30.9	27.6	51.6
Karnataka	26.1	22.5	14.5	42.3
Kerala	33.3	28.9	4.7	44.5
Madhya Pradesh	21.3	21.2	15.5	36.9
Maharashtra	32.5	32.1	18.9	50.9
Manipur	4.5	20.2	9.4	27.1
Meghalaya	30.0	31.6	19.9	50.1
Mizoram	16.2	17.8	13.9	32.9
Nagaland	18.7	20.4	11.4	33.2
Orissa	38.2	39.3	30.5	60.6
Punjab	18.4	19.7	10.6	30.4
Rajasthan	23.2	18.8	22.2	39.2
Sikkim	25.4	32.1	18.7	46.3
Tamil Nadu	23.5	28.9	11.1	40.7
Tripura	36.7	42.5	20.6	58.4
Uttar Pradesh	33.7	30.3	33.1	54.0
West Bengal	30.4	37.5	23.6	54.4
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman & Nicobar	17.6	16.5	6.4	27.0
Chandigarh	23.9	32.5	15.0	45.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.7	31.3	23.8	48.8
Daman & Diu	24.2	19.9	15.4	36.6
Delhi	24.7	29.4	18.0	43.9
Lakshadweep	35.7	41.0	8.6	50.4
Pondichery	16.5	17.2	10.5	29.8
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>

Notes: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. The survey was conducted during February-July, 2000, except in Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, and Tripura where it was held later during the year.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 14: Children attending pre-school

State/UTs	Percent children aged 36-59 months attending a pre-school facility				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	60.1	62.5	55.8	65.8	60.8
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	15.8	25.4	20.3
Assam	33.1	42.2	33.2	34.8	33.9
Bihar	9.8	28.8	12.4	11.6	12.0
Goa	62.4	60.5	62.3	60.4	61.4
Gujarat	39.0	60.7	45.7	46.9	46.3
Haryana	57.5	49.3	52.8	58.5	55.5
Himachal Pradesh	60.2	51.3	60.1	58.3	59.3
Jammu & Kashmir	38.4	47.1	39.9	40.6	40.2
Karnataka	65.1	62.7	64.1	64.6	64.4
Kerala	59.6	56.1	58.4	58.6	58.5
Madhya Pradesh	30.3	35.4	31.0	32.1	31.5
Maharashtra	68.3	59.8	64.0	66.2	65.1
Manipur	60.0	66.2	59.1	64.2	61.8
Meghalaya	nc	nc	32.6	31.5	32.1
Mizoram	63.6	69.5	71.1	63.0	67.2
Nagaland	nc	nc	28.9	28.6	28.8
Orissa	31.9	39.2	30.8	35.1	32.9
Punjab	34.2	50.2	37.9	39.6	38.7
Rajasthan	19.1	41.0	23.3	23.7	23.5
Sikkim	nc	nc	64.0	60.9	62.5
Tamil Nadu	60.8	69.6	67.0	60.3	63.6
Tripura	nc	nc	44.7	42.9	43.8
Uttar Pradesh	25.3	26.8	25.1	26.1	25.6
West Bengal	32.0	39.2	32.5	34.3	33.4
<b>Union Territories</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	72.1	75.4	73.8
Chandigarh	nc	nc	71.9	66.6	69.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	45.0	41.3	43.1
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	69.3	67.6	68.5
Delhi	45.5	57.6	53.8	58.0	55.8
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	75.3	82.1	78.4
Pondichery	nc	nc	78.8	77.5	78.2
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.



## Table 15: Schooling among children aged 6-10 years

State/UTs	Percent children aged 6-10 years currently attending school				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	85.9	92.2	91.0	84.3	87.7
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	73.5	69.9	71.7
Assam	81.3	88.8	86.0	77.7	82.0
Bihar	62.2	82.8	71.6	58.3	64.9
Goa	98.1	96.6	97.4	97.3	97.3
Gujarat	77.4	92.0	85.7	79.1	82.6
Haryana	89.7	90.9	92.2	87.4	90.0
Himachal Pradesh	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.3	97.6
Jammu & Kashmir	85.8	94.1	91.3	83.4	87.4
Karnataka	86.0	93.5	90.2	86.3	88.3
Kerala	98.8	99.4	99.0	99.0	99.0
Madhya Pradesh	75.9	91.4	82.7	76.9	79.9
Maharashtra	93.7	94.8	94.1	93.9	94.0
Manipur	94.2	96.5	95.9	93.9	94.9
Meghalaya	nc	nc	81.6	82.3	82.0
Mizoram	76.9	96.4	88.0	89.0	88.5
Nagaland	nc	nc	91.5	89.6	90.6
Orissa	77.3	89.3	83.9	74.0	79.1
Punjab	88.4	94.0	91.2	88.8	90.1
Rajasthan	79.0	94.7	89.3	73.6	82.0
Sikkim	nc	nc	95.4	95.5	95.4
Tamil Nadu	95.0	97.7	96.3	95.3	95.8
Tripura	nc	nc	93.2	90.5	91.9
Uttar Pradesh	79.6	82.3	84.5	75.4	80.1
West Bengal	80.6	87.0	83.8	79.8	81.9
<b>Union Territories</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	96.0	97.9	96.9
Chandigarh	nc	nc	96.1	95.8	96.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	86.9	75.4	81.4
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	98.5	94.7	96.7
Delhi	91.9	90.9	91.8	90.1	91.0
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	97.8	97.1	97.5
Pondichery	nc	nc	96.0	98.9	97.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>82.3</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 16: Gross attendance ratio and net attendance rate in primary classes (grades 1-5)**

State/UTs	Gross attendance ratio					Net attendance rate				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	96.1	96.8	102.2	90.3	96.3	76.6	79.4	81.3	73.4	77.4
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	90.7	89.2	89.9	nc	nc	60.0	57.7	58.8
Assam	103.1	103.9	109.6	96.3	103.1	75.1	79.5	80.2	70.5	75.5
Bihar	75.4	88.5	86.9	67.6	77.2	53.5	66.5	60.9	49.6	55.3
Goa	102.8	99.5	102.8	99.2	101.1	86.8	85.5	87.4	84.7	86.1
Gujarat	92.1	99.9	100.0	89.1	94.9	72.2	84.3	79.9	72.7	76.5
Haryana	108.4	102.2	110.6	102.3	106.8	81.2	78.9	83.0	77.8	80.6
Himachal Pradesh	114.7	104.4	114.8	112.5	113.6	89.3	87.0	88.5	89.6	89.0
Jammu & Kashmir	96.6	101.7	101.6	93.5	97.6	73.3	80.4	77.4	71.8	74.7
Karnataka	92.4	98.5	98.3	90.1	94.3	78.2	84.9	83.1	77.4	80.3
Kerala	104.8	103.4	106.9	101.9	104.4	92.4	89.2	91.9	91.1	91.5
Madhya Pradesh	93.1	104.4	101.0	90.6	95.9	69.1	80.9	74.9	69.0	72.1
Maharashtra	107.9	104.9	108.9	104.7	106.9	86.7	87.6	86.9	87.1	87.0
Manipur	102.8	109.7	107.0	103.1	105.0	65.0	77.9	70.7	67.5	69.1
Meghalaya	nc	nc	88.5	88.5	88.5	nc	nc	51.3	52.3	51.8
Mizoram	98.0	103.6	102.1	100.5	101.3	70.0	85.2	80.0	78.0	79.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	108.6	106.1	107.4	nc	nc	80.7	77.6	79.2
Orissa	94.4	95.0	98.8	89.8	94.5	71.4	77.1	76.6	67.6	72.3
Punjab	103.0	103.5	105.9	100.0	103.2	78.5	81.1	79.6	78.9	79.3
Rajasthan	98.6	109.9	110.3	89.7	100.7	72.8	83.9	81.2	67.8	74.9
Sikkim	nc	nc	121.2	123.7	122.4	nc	nc	82.7	83.2	82.9
Tamil Nadu	103.5	98.8	104.8	99.4	102.1	85.5	85.2	86.5	84.3	85.4
Tripura	nc	nc	114.1	110.7	112.4	nc	nc	86.8	85.3	86.1
Uttar Pradesh	98.7	86.7	104.4	87.8	96.4	70.6	65.3	72.8	66.1	69.6
West Bengal	99.7	103.6	101.9	98.9	100.5	70.2	77.6	74.2	69.2	71.7
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	116.7	116.5	116.6	nc	nc	90.0	90.5	90.2
Chandigarh	nc	nc	101.2	97.2	99.3	nc	nc	81.8	82.3	82.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	103.4	89.6	96.8	nc	nc	80.5	69.6	75.3
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	117.0	108.5	113.0	nc	nc	88.9	84.2	86.7
Delhi	95.9	97.7	97.0	98.1	97.5	76.5	79.7	80.5	77.8	79.2
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	117.6	108.3	113.2	nc	nc	94.2	92.5	93.4
Pondichery	nc	nc	101.1	107.4	104.2	nc	nc	83.4	86.5	84.9
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>73.1</b>

Notes: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. Gross attendance ratio in primary classes is the ratio of children aged 5-14 years currently attending grades 1-5 to children aged 6-10 years expressed per 100. Net attendance rate is the percentage of children aged 6-10 years attending grades 1-5.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 17: Gross attendance ratio and net attendance rate in elementary classes (Grades 1-8)**

State/UTs	Gross attendance ratio					Net attendance rate				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	81.3	89.4	90.9	76.4	83.5	64.2	71.3	72.0	60.5	66.2
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	74.6	72.6	73.6	nc	nc	49.3	47.4	48.3
Assam	86.3	92.3	91.3	82.3	86.9	62.0	69.5	66.1	59.2	62.7
Bihar	62.4	78.2	73.8	55.7	64.7	44.2	57.8	51.5	40.9	46.2
Goa	101.9	98.2	101.2	98.8	100.0	81.6	79.8	81.4	80.0	80.7
Gujarat	79.7	92.0	90.7	77.1	84.2	61.9	76.1	71.5	62.3	67.1
Haryana	95.5	94.2	98.3	91.4	95.1	70.6	72.2	72.8	69.0	71.1
Himachal Pradesh	107.3	104.5	108.5	105.5	107.0	81.7	84.1	82.2	81.7	82.0
Jammu & Kashmir	87.5	93.8	92.8	84.6	88.8	64.6	72.3	69.1	63.0	66.1
Karnataka	83.3	89.6	88.1	82.3	85.3	68.9	75.3	73.2	68.5	70.9
Kerala	102.6	102.0	103.4	101.4	102.4	87.8	84.6	86.3	87.4	86.8
Madhya Pradesh	79.5	93.6	88.6	77.3	83.1	58.2	70.4	64.6	57.9	61.3
Maharashtra	93.8	98.1	96.0	94.5	95.3	75.7	80.5	76.5	78.3	77.3
Manipur	85.2	94.9	89.1	87.7	88.4	54.5	68.5	61.0	57.3	59.1
Meghalaya	nc	nc	67.3	69.5	68.4	nc	nc	39.4	41.7	40.6
Mizoram	84.6	99.5	93.7	93.2	93.4	59.3	77.4	70.5	69.5	70.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	94.2	91.6	92.9	nc	nc	68.9	66.3	67.7
Orissa	80.0	89.3	86.5	76.1	81.4	60.8	71.3	66.9	57.7	62.4
Punjab	94.8	97.0	97.0	93.6	95.5	70.4	73.9	71.5	71.5	71.5
Rajasthan	81.6	97.5	94.9	73.4	84.9	59.6	73.2	69.0	54.9	62.4
Sikkim	nc	nc	95.7	98.1	96.9	nc	nc	65.0	65.2	65.1
Tamil Nadu	96.8	97.7	99.0	95.2	97.1	77.2	80.0	78.8	77.3	78.1
Tripura	nc	nc	98.0	92.1	95.0	nc	nc	72.6	69.8	71.2
Uttar Pradesh	80.9	77.2	88.0	71.7	80.1	57.2	57.0	60.4	53.7	57.2
West Bengal	81.4	89.1	85.2	80.9	83.1	57.3	66.3	61.8	56.7	59.3
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	104.7	104.5	104.6	nc	nc	79.7	81.0	80.3
Chandigarh	nc	nc	95.1	94.8	95.0	nc	nc	75.2	78.8	76.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	91.5	76.0	83.8	nc	nc	69.2	57.7	63.5
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	105.8	95.8	100.9	nc	nc	78.4	72.9	75.7
Delhi	95.5	91.8	92.2	92.3	92.3	72.6	72.7	73.8	71.4	72.7
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	105.1	103.3	104.3	nc	nc	81.9	85.2	83.4
Pondichery	nc	nc	101.6	104.5	103.0	nc	nc	79.4	81.0	80.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>

Notes 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. Gross attendance ratio in elementary classes is the ratio of children aged 5-14 years currently attending grades 1-8 to children aged 6-13 years expressed per 100. Net attendance rate is the percentage of children aged 6-13 years attending grades 1-8.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 18: Birth registration

State/UTs	Percent children below 5 years whose birth is reported to have been registered			Percent children below 5 years whose birth registration information was not reported		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	27.7	44.1	32.4	8.1	6.8	7.7
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	33.0	nc	nc	1.3
Assam	27.1	59.7	29.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Bihar	0.9	7.5	1.6	4.5	4.8	4.6
Goa	95.7	95.0	95.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
Gujarat	84.5	93.5	87.5	0.8	0.2	0.6
Haryana	77.3	66.7	74.7	5.7	5.2	5.6
Himachal Pradesh	94.0	89.9	93.6	1.8	2.2	1.8
Jammu and Kashmir	46.7	52.5	47.9	8.5	6.5	8.1
Karnataka	45.2	64.3	51.0	15.6	8.9	13.6
Kerala	88.3	90.4	89.0	4.6	3.0	4.2
Madhya Pradesh	30.1	29.5	29.9	19.4	13.7	18.0
Maharashtra	77.6	85.1	80.4	6.0	1.7	4.4
Manipur	28.5	25.0	27.5	1.7	3.1	2.1
Meghalaya	nc	nc	32.6	nc	nc	1.5
Mizoram	78.1	88.1	84.2	3.6	1.6	2.4
Nagaland	nc	nc	48.8	nc	nc	0.2
Orissa	7.5	24.4	9.7	5.7	6.0	5.7
Punjab	90.3	85.2	88.9	2.1	5.4	3.0
Rajasthan	5.5	40.0	12.4	6.4	8.3	6.8
Sikkim	nc	nc	68.7	nc	nc	1.2
Tamil Nadu	62.7	82.0	69.1	4.7	2.2	3.9
Tripura	nc	nc	47.9	nc	nc	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	3.0	22.2	6.5	8.1	7.5	8.0
West Bengal	48.6	62.1	51.2	0.8	1.5	0.9
<b>Union Territories</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	92.5	nc	nc	0.7
Chandigarh	nc	nc	71.4	nc	nc	2.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	84.6	nc	nc	0.9
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	94.2	nc	nc	0.0
Delhi	63.3	72.0	70.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	92.4	nc	nc	2.4
Pondicherry	nc	nc	93.7	nc	nc	0.6
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 19: Living arrangements of children below age 15 years

State/UTs	Proportion (per 1,000) of children below age 15 years				
	Living with both parents	Living with father	Living with mother	With one parent alive	With both parents dead
Andhra Pradesh	834	34	78	45	2
Arunachal Pradesh	873	22	61	56	4
Assam	883	22	60	64	4
Bihar	828	22	121	45	1
Goa	824	16	115	36	1
Gujarat	902	14	54	32	2
Haryana	893	18	66	38	1
Himachal Pradesh	819	20	119	38	1
Jammu & Kashmir	886	20	66	38	1
Karnataka	830	22	100	42	3
Kerala	762	14	191	24	0
Madhya Pradesh	859	42	61	32	3
Maharashtra	849	16	85	45	1
Manipur	908	19	46	45	2
Meghalaya	864	9	89	60	4
Mizoram	849	29	94	59	2
Nagaland	892	22	42	47	7
Orissa	860	22	72	49	5
Punjab	898	14	61	32	1
Rajasthan	860	26	85	30	2
Sikkim	849	29	51	54	4
Tamil Nadu	869	13	84	45	2
Tripura	907	16	47	48	3
Uttar Pradesh	820	39	115	42	1
West Bengal	897	26	49	37	3
<b>Union Territories</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar	892	12	53	35	3
Chandigarh	895	18	48	34	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	918	12	48	35	4
Daman & Diu	884	7	76	52	4
Delhi	906	23	42	28	2
Lakshadweep	670	14	288	34	1
Pondicherry	835	12	103	51	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.  
Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 20 : Marriage , fertility and pregnancy wastage

State/UTs	Mean age at marriage			Total fertility rate <sup>1</sup>			Pregnancy wastage (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.7	16.7	15.3	2.42	1.86	2.25	5.9	8.3	6.6
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	18.2	nc	nc	2.77	nc	nc	3.1
Assam	17.6	19.1	17.8	3.38	1.79	3.17	6.5	11.9	7.1
Bihar	14.4	16.1	14.6	4.35	2.76	4.11	5.0	6.4	5.2
Goa	21.6	21.9	21.7	1.97	1.86	1.91	10.0	11.3	10.6
Gujarat	16.6	18.5	17.3	3.41	2.74	3.15	5.4	9.3	6.8
Haryana	16.4	18.4	17.0	3.22	2.76	3.09	7.9	12.0	9.1
Himachal Pradesh	18.4	19.9	18.6	2.83	2.24	2.77	7.1	7.4	7.1
Jammu & Kashmir	18.1	19.5	18.4	3.61	2.33	3.25	6.7	8.2	7.0
Karnataka	16.4	17.9	16.9	2.72	2.19	2.56	5.2	6.6	5.6
Kerala	20.2	20.5	20.3	2.36	2.04	2.26	9.6	10.7	9.9
Madhya Pradesh	16.1	17.5	16.5	4.61	3.14	4.17	5.3	8.6	6.1
Maharashtra	16.1	19.3	17.4	3.23	1.91	2.64	3.8	7.9	5.3
Manipur	20.6	21.7	21.0	3.73	2.56	3.30	8.6	12.2	9.8
Meghalaya	nc	nc	19.4	nc	nc	4.50	nc	nc	2.7
Mizoram	20.5	21.0	20.8	1.83	1.61	1.69	5.2	3.2	4.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	19.2	nc	nc	3.51	nc	nc	4.3
Orissa	17.0	18.4	17.2	3.33	1.93	3.09	6.8	9.7	7.3
Punjab	18.9	19.8	19.2	2.74	2.28	2.58	8.9	14.9	10.9
Rajasthan	15.1	17.7	15.8	4.67	2.85	4.16	4.6	8.5	5.5
Sikkim	nc	nc	19.0	nc	nc	2.52	nc	nc	1.4
Tamil Nadu	18.1	19.9	18.7	2.40	2.04	2.27	11.4	14.6	12.4
Tripura	nc	nc	18.4	nc	nc	1.99	nc	nc	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	17.5	16.4	5.14	3.40	4.75	8.1	9.8	8.4
West Bengal	16.2	18.1	16.7	2.58	1.54	2.29	6.2	7.4	6.5
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	18.5	nc	nc	2.06	nc	nc	2.2
Chandigarh	nc	nc	19.4	nc	nc	2.13	nc	nc	14.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	16.3	nc	nc	4.14	nc	nc	6.9
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	18.2	nc	nc	2.15	nc	nc	7.7
Delhi	17.2	18.9	18.7	2.64	2.16	2.21	11.8	12.9	12.7
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	18.6	nc	nc	3.30	nc	nc	4.5
Pondichery	nc	nc	19.2	nc	nc	1.94	nc	nc	10.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Note: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. Mean age at marriage is based on all ever-married women aged 15-49 years.

<sup>1</sup>Based on births during the year preceding the survey.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 21: Antenatal care

State/UTs	Percent mothers aged 15-49 years who delivered during the year preceding the survey								
	Received antenatal checkup			Received 2 or more doses of TT injections			Had their blood pressure checked		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	88.1	94.1	89.7	68.8	82.4	72.2	80.3	88.9	82.5
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	50.2	nc	nc	35.8	nc	nc	43.0
Assam	52.2	88.7	55.0	36.2	69.6	38.8	28.7	70.4	31.8
Bihar	45.4	74.6	48.3	46.5	70.3	48.8	18.9	47.0	21.7
Goa	98.0	96.4	97.2	85.7	81.8	83.9	94.6	93.6	94.1
Gujarat	82.7	92.6	86.0	64.7	84.6	71.3	48.7	72.3	56.5
Haryana	35.6	67.5	44.1	53.2	65.7	56.5	24.7	56.0	33.0
Himachal Pradesh	80.3	89.4	81.1	53.9	59.8	54.4	54.6	78.8	56.7
Jammu & Kashmir	77.2	90.9	79.9	57.6	76.1	61.3	65.5	86.3	69.7
Karnataka	82.3	89.0	84.2	67.0	74.7	69.2	66.7	83.1	71.4
Kerala	96.3	97.7	96.7	76.4	73.0	75.4	93.8	94.3	93.9
Madhya Pradesh	46.2	63.6	50.1	54.1	69.9	57.7	24.9	48.7	30.3
Maharashtra	86.8	95.2	89.4	65.2	73.6	67.8	54.8	91.2	66.1
Manipur	71.4	92.0	77.3	52.7	68.4	57.2	59.9	85.6	67.3
Meghalaya	nc	nc	55.4	nc	nc	29.6	nc	nc	45.6
Mizoram	62.9	88.2	78.9	37.1	48.0	44.0	50.2	76.5	66.8
Nagaland	nc	nc	48.5	nc	nc	35.2	nc	nc	38.6
Orissa	64.8	86.4	67.1	62.3	77.3	63.9	40.7	66.7	43.5
Punjab	63.4	77.7	67.7	44.1	61.5	49.3	45.9	67.7	52.5
Rajasthan	27.9	78.6	37.2	38.6	79.8	46.2	14.9	64.9	24.2
Sikkim	nc	nc	69.0	nc	nc	54.8	nc	nc	53.7
Tamil Nadu	94.3	96.2	94.9	87.4	87.0	87.3	82.5	89.3	84.8
Tripura	nc	nc	66.1	nc	nc	58.4	nc	nc	61.2
Uttar Pradesh	33.0	57.5	36.8	49.0	66.7	51.4	13.8	40.2	17.9
West Bengal	71.4	90.7	74.9	74.9	86.0	76.9	58.5	76.7	61.8
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	92.8	nc	nc	81.6	nc	nc	89.3
Chandigarh	nc	nc	88.4	nc	nc	64.1	nc	nc	82.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	90.4	nc	nc	66.8	nc	nc	52.8
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	99.5	nc	nc	93.6	nc	nc	92.2
Delhi	76.4	80.8	80.1	72.7	72.4	72.5	68.5	75.4	74.3
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	99.0	nc	nc	77.8	nc	nc	95.4
Pondichery	nc	nc	97.6	nc	nc	88.5	nc	nc	92.3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>43.9</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 22: Delivery characteristics

State/UTs	Percent institutional deliveries			Percent deliveries assisted by a health professional			Percent mothers who received postnatal care		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	47.2	81.7	56.0	60.9	88.2	67.9	32.5	31.4	32.2
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	26.7	nc	nc	31.3	nc	nc	7.7
Assam	10.7	51.3	13.8	17.4	58.3	20.5	11.8	29.6	13.2
Bihar	10.4	40.0	13.3	14.1	48.6	17.5	7.4	18.9	8.6
Goa	94.6	91.8	93.3	95.1	91.8	93.5	75.9	76.4	76.1
Gujarat	39.3	75.0	51.1	49.4	78.7	59.1	42.7	63.8	49.7
Haryana	21.9	46.4	28.5	38.6	60.8	44.6	15.9	18.7	16.6
Himachal Pradesh	29.8	61.4	32.5	41.4	70.5	43.9	14.6	29.5	15.9
Jammu & Kashmir	34.2	73.1	42.0	39.1	77.2	46.7	17.9	30.5	20.4
Karnataka	44.1	75.3	52.9	54.7	80.5	62.0	29.6	37.0	31.7
Kerala	96.3	96.6	96.4	96.3	97.1	96.5	77.0	81.6	78.4
Madhya Pradesh	12.8	47.0	20.5	24.0	59.7	32.1	6.8	17.8	9.3
Maharashtra	38.4	85.6	53.0	47.4	90.4	60.8	54.5	89.6	65.4
Manipur	31.4	58.0	39.0	45.1	81.0	55.4	14.3	17.8	15.3
Meghalaya	nc	nc	26.8	nc	nc	29.0	nc	nc	10.7
Mizoram	31.0	82.4	63.5	38.0	82.4	66.0	12.2	20.6	17.5
Nagaland	nc	nc	12.0	nc	nc	26.4	nc	nc	8.8
Orissa	22.0	57.6	25.9	33.2	67.4	36.9	13.4	27.3	14.9
Punjab	30.5	54.6	37.7	55.6	74.6	61.3	20.2	33.1	24.1
Rajasthan	18.8	59.5	26.3	29.7	73.2	37.7	12.1	42.3	17.7
Sikkim	nc	nc	32.7	nc	nc	39.7	nc	nc	28.8
Tamil Nadu	66.7	94.7	76.0	72.4	95.4	80.0	35.4	48.1	39.6
Tripura	nc	nc	36.0	nc	nc	33.8	nc	nc	35.5
Uttar Pradesh	14.8	35.2	17.9	20.5	54.8	25.8	10.7	24.7	12.8
West Bengal	33.1	72.1	40.2	35.4	73.3	42.3	18.6	39.5	22.4
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	69.5	nc	nc	68.1	nc	nc	30.8
Chandigarh	nc	nc	64.0	nc	nc	74.2	nc	nc	29.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	27.9	nc	nc	31.7	nc	nc	41.8
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	70.3	nc	nc	72.3	nc	nc	60.6
Delhi	44.2	62.1	59.4	60.6	67.0	66.0	21.2	34.0	32.1
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	72.1	nc	nc	85.4	nc	nc	48.5
Pondichery	nc	nc	90.2	nc	nc	94.2	nc	nc	77.3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>

Notes: 1. Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

2. This table is based on mothers who delivered during the year preceding the survey.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.



## Table 23: Contraception

State/UTs	Percent currently married women aged 15-49 years								
	Using any contraceptive			Using any modern contraceptive			Sterilised		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	59.2	62.2	60.0	58.6	61.6	59.4	57.9	57.9	57.9
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	38.4	nc	nc	30.3	nc	nc	16.1
Assam	47.3	58.4	48.7	24.1	39.0	26.0	12.2	15.0	12.6
Bihar	24.6	45.9	27.5	21.6	42.3	24.4	19.4	32.5	21.2
Goa	50.7	57.2	54.0	35.6	36.7	36.2	27.5	23.4	25.4
Gujarat	57.0	59.8	58.1	51.6	53.3	52.3	46.4	37.1	42.9
Haryana	50.4	55.2	51.9	48.9	51.9	49.8	40.4	29.6	37.2
Himachal Pradesh	70.1	65.5	69.6	64.3	62.2	64.1	53.9	38.3	52.3
Jammu & Kashmir	33.0	60.1	39.8	30.3	57.6	37.2	21.6	42.0	26.8
Karnataka	58.4	58.0	58.3	55.3	54.8	55.1	53.0	46.2	50.8
Kerala	62.6	60.6	62.0	57.5	54.1	56.4	51.4	46.4	49.8
Madhya Pradesh	41.9	53.5	45.1	39.3	49.7	42.2	35.2	34.0	34.9
Maharashtra	61.2	52.4	57.5	59.7	50.6	55.9	55.8	33.6	46.6
Manipur	36.7	40.6	38.0	18.5	26.3	21.2	8.1	11.8	9.4
Meghalaya	nc	nc	13.7	nc	nc	12.7	nc	nc	5.3
Mizoram	41.9	53.3	49.0	41.7	52.8	48.6	34.8	40.6	38.4
Nagaland	nc	nc	38.8	nc	nc	26.8	nc	nc	11.1
Orissa	39.1	52.5	41.2	37.1	48.9	39.0	31.8	35.6	32.4
Punjab	48.1	50.4	48.9	44.7	47.8	45.7	28.8	20.0	25.9
Rajasthan	36.5	56.8	41.7	32.1	52.3	37.2	28.1	35.5	30.0
Sikkim	nc	nc	46.7	nc	nc	42.5	nc	nc	26.9
Tamil Nadu	49.9	47.5	49.0	48.6	46.8	47.9	45.6	37.3	42.6
Tripura	nc	nc	52.2	nc	nc	37.9	nc	nc	16.2
Uttar Pradesh	21.0	43.3	25.4	19.0	39.1	23.0	13.0	20.2	14.4
West Bengal	69.9	73.5	70.8	52.8	48.8	51.7	37.2	30.2	35.3
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	56.6	nc	nc	54.6	nc	nc	45.7
Chandigarh	nc	nc	52.6	nc	nc	51.8	nc	nc	21.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	43.1	nc	nc	39.3	nc	nc	34.3
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	56.6	nc	nc	52.9	nc	nc	43.0
Delhi	59.3	61.3	61.1	50.8	53.5	53.2	28.2	23.0	23.7
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	17.0	nc	nc	10.8	nc	nc	8.8
Pondichery	nc	nc	57.2	nc	nc	56.7	nc	nc	53.2
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

## Table 24: Awareness about HIV/AIDS

State/UTs	Percent women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS								
	Ever married women			Never married women			All women		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	63.6	83.7	69.4	73.8	85.1	79.3	64.5	84.0	70.6
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	35.9	nc	nc	57.0	nc	nc	41.1
Assam	20.8	63.7	26.2	39.3	78.4	45.1	25.5	68.0	31.1
Bihar	6.1	39.4	10.6	14.8	61.2	28.3	7.0	44.3	12.7
Goa	76.7	85.5	81.2	90.2	93.0	91.5	81.5	88.0	84.7
Gujarat	11.5	36.3	20.9	24.0	50.3	37.4	13.4	39.5	23.9
Haryana	26.5	59.5	36.4	57.0	79.6	65.2	31.3	63.6	41.3
Himachal Pradesh	56.7	82.3	59.4	75.4	92.9	77.6	61.2	85.3	63.9
Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	45.9	24.9	36.5	67.4	45.0	24.3	53.9	32.0
Karnataka	56.0	76.4	62.7	74.0	84.4	77.9	59.5	78.2	65.8
Kerala	85.6	89.9	86.9	86.3	89.6	87.4	85.8	89.8	87.0
Madhya Pradesh	11.2	49.9	21.8	32.8	74.3	52.0	13.6	55.4	26.2
Maharashtra	43.3	74.5	56.2	62.9	84.7	74.7	46.3	76.9	59.7
Manipur	88.8	98.4	92.1	91.2	97.7	93.9	89.7	98.1	92.8
Meghalaya	nc	nc	38.4	nc	nc	53.5	nc	nc	43.4
Mizoram	72.4	93.9	85.9	81.8	96.8	91.9	75.8	95.1	88.3
Nagaland	nc	nc	50.0	nc	nc	63.9	nc	nc	54.8
Orissa	31.9	66.7	37.5	57.9	82.6	63.2	37.1	70.9	43.0
Punjab	43.2	64.5	50.1	61.7	71.7	65.6	47.7	66.7	54.3
Rajasthan	11.2	59.3	23.5	31.8	80.3	53.2	13.3	63.6	27.3
Sikkim	nc	nc	53.4	nc	nc	70.1	nc	nc	59.2
Tamil Nadu	66.7	84.9	73.1	76.4	83.1	79.2	68.7	84.5	74.5
Tripura	nc	nc	51.9	nc	nc	62.8	nc	nc	54.7
Uttar Pradesh	10.3	49.2	18.0	28.0	62.8	41.1	12.5	52.7	21.6
West Bengal	19.5	62.3	31.0	39.6	83.7	59.9	21.8	67.2	35.4
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	51.5	nc	nc	68.8	nc	nc	56.3
Chandigarh	nc	nc	71.2	nc	nc	83.3	nc	nc	74.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	22.4	nc	nc	34.5	nc	nc	23.8
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	47.1	nc	nc	52.9	nc	nc	48.7
Delhi	56.6	73.8	71.7	83.6	81.3	81.5	61.7	75.6	74.0
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	73.7	nc	nc	82.4	nc	nc	76.1
Pondichery	nc	nc	86.7	nc	nc	90.2	nc	nc	87.7
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.

**Table 25: Knowledge about vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS, attitude towards HIV/AIDS infected, and response to asking the men to use condom**

State/UTs	Percent of all women aged 15-49 years								
	Know all three ways of vertical <sup>1</sup> transmission of HIV/AIDS			Agree that an HIV/AIDS infected person can continue to work			Agree that women can ask the men to use condom <sup>2</sup>		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	44.2	52.5	46.8	26.8	44.9	32.5	35.4	44.2	38.7
Arunachal Pradesh	nc	nc	17.2	nc	nc	15.9	nc	nc	52.3
Assam	12.4	32.3	15.0	7.1	32.1	10.4	42.0	56.6	46.2
Bihar	3.6	24.7	6.8	3.0	20.4	5.7	45.3	55.7	50.9
Goa	40.7	41.0	40.8	42.9	54.8	48.8	56.9	63.8	60.5
Gujarat	7.2	17.8	11.5	5.8	22.8	12.6	55.0	64.5	61.4
Haryana	17.0	30.4	21.1	15.5	38.0	22.5	54.5	65.3	59.6
Himachal Pradesh	30.2	38.2	31.1	29.5	53.0	32.1	65.3	75.3	66.8
Jammu and Kashmir	15.3	29.6	19.0	9.4	32.6	15.5	44.1	59.0	50.7
Karnataka	38.1	45.3	40.6	22.6	40.6	28.7	52.8	64.5	57.5
Kerala	37.7	34.4	36.6	33.3	42.0	36.0	31.4	34.6	32.4
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	26.9	13.0	6.0	30.1	13.2	43.5	55.6	51.2
Maharashtra	26.4	37.7	31.4	16.8	48.7	30.7	50.2	64.0	58.0
Manipur	48.3	53.4	50.2	53.3	75.0	61.3	43.4	52.1	46.8
Meghalaya	nc	nc	21.0	nc	nc	13.0	nc	nc	60.7
Mizoram	49.4	62.9	58.1	25.3	40.0	34.8	66.8	77.1	74.0
Nagaland	nc	nc	26.2	nc	nc	20.8	nc	nc	52.6
Orissa	21.3	33.3	23.4	18.1	41.3	22.1	34.7	45.9	37.9
Punjab	35.4	47.8	39.6	25.8	42.5	31.5	59.1	68.9	63.2
Rajasthan	6.6	29.0	12.8	5.5	36.1	14.0	36.3	53.9	47.7
Sikkim	nc	nc	21.1	nc	nc	25.5	nc	nc	54.5
Tamil Nadu	41.1	44.2	42.2	27.3	47.9	34.9	29.7	43.2	35.3
Tripura	nc	nc	29.9	nc	nc	17.6	nc	nc	29.7
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	31.7	13.3	6.7	31.8	12.3	60.6	66.3	63.7
West Bengal	12.0	31.0	17.7	9.5	41.4	19.0	41.4	41.1	41.2
<b>Union Territories</b>									
Andaman & Nicobar	nc	nc	36.9	nc	nc	40.0	nc	nc	58.9
Chandigarh	nc	nc	36.1	nc	nc	50.8	nc	nc	77.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	nc	nc	14.0	nc	nc	8.2	nc	nc	38.0
Daman & Diu	nc	nc	30.8	nc	nc	20.6	nc	nc	30.5
Delhi	35.3	38.1	37.8	38.5	51.9	50.4	76.0	79.2	78.9
Lakshadweep	nc	nc	34.4	nc	nc	28.5	nc	nc	25.5
Pondichery	nc	nc	46.9	nc	nc	45.5	nc	nc	39.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>

Note: Data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh refer to their status before bifurcation. During pregnancy, at delivery, and through breastmilk.

<sup>2</sup>Based on those who have heard of HIV/AIDS.

nc: Not calculated because of limited sample.

Source: Multiple Indicator Survey, 2000.



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